

## A job well done: On India's Human Papillomavirus vaccination programme

**Following up** of adverse events after immunisation is a must

India's **move** to introduce a **nationwide** Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination programme, for girls aged 14, **strikes** a **strident note** for science at a time when an anti-vaccination **sentiment** has **perilously picked up** favourable winds, globally. The **impact** of **shunning** vaccines **is apparent** in the United States where, currently, a **measles epidemic** is **making its way** across 26 States. The HPV vaccination will be conducted exclusively at **designated** government health **facilities**, and in the presence of trained medical officers, supported by skilled health-care teams equipped for post-vaccination observation and management of **adverse** events **following** immunisation (AEFI). A single-dose **vaccine**, a **regimen** recommended by the World Health Organization, **will** be **deployed**. Adequate evidence exists to show that almost all cases of cervical cancer are caused by **persistent** infection with high-risk types of HPV, particularly 16 and 18. These two types together **account for** more than 80% of cervical cancer cases in India. Evidence also **points to** the fact that cervical cancer is largely preventable through HPV vaccination and regular **screening**, and can be cured if detected early and treated **promptly**. Globally, over 90 countries are implementing single-dose HPV vaccination schedules. Several countries have **demonstrated substantial** reductions in HPV infection, pre-cancerous **lesions**, and cervical cancer incidence following **widespread** vaccination. Cervical cancer remains a rare cancer where a vaccine has proven to be of great preventive value.

The **sheer burden** of cervical cancer in India **is** what makes this decision a critical life-saving intervention: The South-East Asia Region (SEARO) accounts for the second-highest cervical cancer incident (new cases) and death rate among WHO regions, with India contributing over 65% of the burden. The second most common cancer in women in India, it was estimated that the country had 127,526 new cases and 79,906 deaths from cervical cancer in 2022. National screening coverage remains **alarmingly** low, with only 1.9% of women aged 30-49 being tested. However, India's **dark past** with an HPV vaccine trial **cannot** be forgotten. **Seven girls** who were part of a trial in 2009-10 in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat **died**. An ICMR investigation **averred** that the reasons "were most probably unrelated to the vaccine. However, the **cause** of death in all the cases **cannot** be established with certainty". It also **flagged**, as a key concern, the need to identify and investigate all AEFI. As the government **embarks on** this exercise that could **lead to** many health gains, it will do well to ensure a working cold chain to store the vaccines, complete transparency, and **meticulous** reporting of AEFI across the country.

[Practice Exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.

## Vocabulary

1. **Jab** (noun) - injection, vaccination, shot, inoculation, immunization टीका
2. **Follow up** (phrasal verb) - to continue a previous action or check the progress of something after an initial stage नियमित जांच या अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई
3. **Adverse** (adjective) - harmful, unfavorable, negative, detrimental, antagonistic प्रतिकूल
4. **Immunisation** (noun) - vaccination, inoculation, protection, shielding, guarding टीकाकरण
5. **Must** (noun) - necessity, requirement, essential, obligation, prerequisite अनिवार्यता
6. **Nationwide** (adjective) - countrywide, national, widespread, pervasive, extensive देशव्यापी
7. **Strikes a strident note** (idiom) - to express a point of view in a forceful, strong, or harsh manner अपनी बात को मजबूती या स्पष्टता से रखना
8. **Sentiment** (noun) - opinion, feeling, attitude, belief, view भावना
9. **Perilously** (adverb) - dangerously, hazardously, precariously, riskily, unsafely खतरनाक रूप से
10. **Pick up** (phrasal verb) - to increase, improve, or gain momentum and strength तेजी पकड़ना या बढ़ना
11. **Shun** (verb) - avoid, evade, eschew, reject, spurn दूर रहना या त्यागना
12. **Apparent** (adjective) - obvious, evident, manifest, clear, conspicuous स्पष्ट
13. **Measles** (noun) - rubeola, morbilli, viral infection, infectious disease, skin rash खसरा
14. **Epidemic** (noun) - outbreak, plague, pandemic, scourge, infestation महामारी
15. **Make someone's way** (phrase) - to move, advance, or progress steadily towards a destination आगे बढ़ना या फैलना
16. **Designated** (adjective) - specified, assigned, allotted, identified, nominated निर्दिष्ट
17. **Facilities** (noun) - amenities, services, resources, centers, installations सुविधाएं
18. **Following** (preposition) - after, subsequent to, succeeding, post, behind के बाद
19. **Regimen** (noun) - course, system, procedure, program, schedule उपचार पद्धति
20. **Deploy** (verb) - utilize, station, position, implement, use तैनात करना या उपयोग करना
21. **Persistent** (adjective) - continuous, constant, relentless, chronic, unremitting लगातार या निरंतर
22. **Account for** (phrasal verb) - to form a particular amount or part of something; to explain the cause of something उत्तरदायी होना या हिस्सा होना
23. **Point to** (phrasal verb) - to suggest that something is true or likely to happen; to indicate इशारा करना या संकेत देना

24. **Screening** (noun) - testing, examination, check-up, investigation, scanning जांच या परीक्षण
25. **Promptly** (adverb) - quickly, immediately, swiftly, instantly, rapidly तुरंत
26. **Demonstrate** (verb) - show, exhibit, manifest, prove, display प्रदर्शित करना या साबित करना
27. **Substantial** (adjective) - significant, considerable, sizable, meaningful, large संतोषजनक या काफी
28. **Lesion** (noun) - injury, wound, sore, ulcer, abrasion घाव या क्षति
29. **Widespread** (adjective) - extensive, ubiquitous, prevalent, pervasive, common व्यापक
30. **Sheer** (adjective) - utter, complete, absolute, total, pure नितांत या पूर्ण
31. **Alarming** (adverb) - disturbingly, worryingly, shockingly, frighteningly, dreadfully चिंताजनक रूप से
32. **Dark past** (phrase) - a period of time in the past characterized by tragedy, secrecy, or unethical behavior अंधकारमय अतीत
33. **Aver** (verb) - assert, declare, state, maintain, affirm दृढ़ता से कहना
34. **Flag** (verb) - indicate, signal, highlight, mark, identify संकेत देना या चिह्नित करना
35. **Embark on** (phrasal verb) - to start a new project, journey, or activity शुरू करना
36. **Lead to** (phrasal verb) - to result in a particular outcome or situation परिणाम होना
37. **Meticulous** (adjective) - thorough, precise, painstaking, scrupulous, detailed अति सावधान या सूक्ष्म

## Summary of the Editorial

1. India has launched a nationwide **Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination programme** for 14-year-old girls.
2. The initiative strongly reinforces scientific public health measures at a time when global anti-vaccination sentiment is rising.
3. The dangers of vaccine hesitancy are evident in the United States, where a measles outbreak is spreading across multiple States.
4. The HPV vaccine will be administered only at designated government health facilities.
5. Vaccination will occur under trained medical supervision with proper systems for monitoring adverse events following immunisation (AEFI).
6. India will adopt a single-dose regimen as recommended by the World Health Organization.
7. Scientific evidence confirms that nearly all cervical cancer cases are caused by persistent infection with high-risk HPV types, especially 16 and 18.
8. HPV types 16 and 18 account for more than 80% of cervical cancer cases in India.
9. Cervical cancer is largely preventable through vaccination and regular screening, and it is curable if detected early.
10. Over 90 countries globally have adopted single-dose HPV vaccination schedules.
11. Many countries have reported significant reductions in HPV infections, pre-cancerous lesions, and cervical cancer incidence after widespread vaccination.
12. Cervical cancer remains one of the rare cancers where a vaccine has proven highly effective as a preventive tool.
13. India bears a massive cervical cancer burden, contributing over 65% of cases in the WHO South-East Asia Region.
14. In 2022, India recorded 127,526 new cervical cancer cases and 79,906 deaths, while screening coverage remains extremely low at 1.9%.
15. Given past concerns over HPV vaccine trials, the government must ensure transparency, proper cold-chain management, and meticulous tracking and reporting of adverse events to build public trust and ensure safety.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Consider the following statements regarding the HPV vaccination plan:** [Editorial page]  
The vaccination will be conducted in both private clinics and government facilities to ensure maximum reach.  
The programme includes a post-vaccination observation period to manage potential adverse events.  
A. Only I is correct  
B. Only II is correct  
C. Both I and II are correct  
D. Neither I nor II is correct
2. **Consider the following statements regarding the current state of cervical cancer in India:**
  - I. National screening coverage for women aged 30-49 is currently below 2%.
  - II. Cervical cancer is the leading cause of cancer deaths among women in India.A. Only I is correct  
B. Only II is correct  
C. Both I and II are correct  
D. Neither I nor II is correct
3. **State whether the following is True or False:**  
"The 2009-10 HPV vaccine trials in India were conclusively proven to have caused the deaths of seven girls."  
A. True, because the ICMR confirmed the vaccine was the cause.  
B. True, because the trial was immediately halted.  
C. False, because the ICMR investigation stated reasons were most probably unrelated to the vaccine.  
D. False, because no deaths actually occurred during the trial.
4. **Complete the following based on the passage:**  
India's HPV vaccination initiative uses a (1)\_\_\_\_\_ regimen to combat a disease that saw approximately (2)\_\_\_\_\_ new cases in 2022. To succeed, the government must maintain a (3)\_\_\_\_\_ for storage and ensure (4)\_\_\_\_\_ regarding any adverse events following immunisation.  
A. (1) two-dose, (2) 79,906, (3) private facility, (4) confidentiality  
B. (1) single-dose, (2) 127,526, (3) working cold chain, (4) complete transparency  
C. (1) triple-dose, (2) 65,000, (3) medical box, (4) limited reporting  
D. (1) single-dose, (2) 1.9%, (3) trained team, (4) vaccine trial
5. **Which of the following best captures the central theme of the passage provided?**  
A. The scientific necessity of India's HPV vaccine plan despite historical hurdles and risks.  
B. The global rise of anti-vaccination movements and their impact on American public health.  
C. The statistical burden of cervical cancer in India compared to other South Asian nations.  
D. The logistical requirements for maintaining cold chain storage for nationwide medications.
6. **Select the sentence containing the homonym of the highlighted word?**  
The architect discussed the **vault** beneath the cathedral.  
A. The gymnast performed a perfect vault over the horse.  
B. The treasury vault was secured with biometric locks.  
C. The earthquake cracked the stone vault supporting the nave.

- D. The nobles were interred in the family vault.
7. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word:**  
ILLUMINATE
- A. Explain
  - B. Darken
  - C. Destroy
  - D. Hide
8. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word:**  
DEMUR
- A. Agree
  - B. Oppose
  - C. Object
  - D. Resist
9. **Choose the correct meaning of idiom:**  
Eat humble pie
- A. To demand an apology
  - B. To celebrate one's success
  - C. To accept insult or defeat gracefully
  - D. To prepare for failure
10. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word:**  
ZANY
- A. Sensible
  - B. Bizarre
  - C. Clownish
  - D. Eccentric
11. **Spot the correct spelling of weather science.**
- A. Mateorology
  - B. Meteorology
  - C. Meteorologie
  - D. Meteereology
12. **Choose the correct one-word substitution for:**  
'A general pardon granted by a government'.
- A. Amnesty
  - B. Reprieve
  - C. Clemency
  - D. Parole
13. **Choose the correct one-word substitute for:**  
'A secret or disguised way of writing'.
- A. Cipher
  - B. Epistle
  - C. Diatribe
  - D. Manuscript
14. **Choose the correct phrasal verb:**

The issue was so delicate that she chose to \_\_\_ it altogether.

- A. brush aside
- B. walk into
- C. shy away from
- D. lean over

15. **Select the correct option:**

The artifact was notable not merely for its age but also for the \_\_\_ with which it was preserved.

- A. meticulousness
- B. velocity
- C. brevity
- D. severity

16. **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**

The company needs a detailed feedback (1)/ from all departments (2)/ before finalising its restructuring plan (3)/ for the upcoming fiscal year. (4)/

- A. (1)
- B. (2)
- C. (3)
- D. (4)

17. **Change the following from active to passive:**

The team will be revising the algorithms during the workshop.

- A. The algorithms were being revised during the workshop.
- B. The algorithms will be been revised during the workshop.
- C. The algorithms will be revised during the workshop.
- D. The algorithms will be being revised during the workshop.

18. **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**

Not only the minister but also the bureaucrats (1)/ has been accused of manipulating (2)/ the data presented in the economic survey (3)/ to align with political interests. (4)

- A. (1)
- B. (2)
- C. (3)
- D. (4)

19. **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:**

we **enjoyed very much** at the party.

- A. have enjoyed very much
- B. enjoyed ourselves very much
- C. enjoyed at the party
- D. were enjoyed

20. **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:**

Neither the manager nor the employees **was available**.

- A. was not available
- B. were also available
- C. were available
- D. was also not available

**Comprehension**

The SUV (1) \_\_\_\_ into me at a crosswalk, where I had right of way. It was 2024 and I was on the first night of a work trip to New Orleans. Time slowed down as I flew 2 metres through the air and crashed on to the road in what felt like slow motion. When I managed to stand up, there were waves of adrenaline (2) \_\_\_\_ through me. My friend, Brandy, and a group of strangers helped me to the side of the road, and it was then that I remembered my annual travel insurance had expired the week before. In a (3) \_\_\_\_, defensive tone, like a dowager who'd just had a fainting spell and resented all the fuss, I insisted that I was perfectly fine and didn't need an ambulance. Then I blacked out. The paramedics arrived and, despite my protests, they wouldn't take no for an answer. On the stretcher, I started calculating how much money I had in my current account, how much I could put on a credit card and how much I could plausibly ask to borrow from my parents. My lack of insurance was entirely due to my own (4) \_\_\_\_, but being forced to run these sums with a head injury, after begging not to receive help that I obviously needed, was an almost comically bleak experience. By the time we got to the hospital, I was (5) \_\_\_\_: laughing wildly, chatting away with the nurses, and forcing Brandy to take photos of me posing with a tangle of wires hooked to my veins and the self-satisfied smirk of someone who had just cheated death. To my friends, I texted: "OMG I just got run over by a massive truck! I'm in intensive care LOL" and to my mum: "Please do not be alarmed, but I have been involved in a very minor vehicular accident." My right leg was so swollen I couldn't bend the knee and just about every part of my body was covered in bruises and grazes, but nothing was broken or bleeding. After running a Cat scan, one doctor told me that my brain was in "exceptionally good health" – a pleasant surprise after a decade of heavy drinking and a weekly screen-time report too shameful to mention.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (1).**

- A. collide
- B. slammed
- C. nudges
- D. drifted

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (2).**

- A. juddering
- B. seeping
- C. asphyxiating
- D. anagram

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (3).**

- A. dither
- B. sardonic
- C. prim
- D. fixation

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (4).**

- A. Vigilance
- B. fecklessness
- C. algid
- D. oaf

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (5).**

- A. staunch
- B. termagant
- C. purport
- D. euphoric

## Answers

1. B    2.A    3.C    4. B    5. A    6.A    7. A    8.A    9. C    10. A    11.B    12.A  
 13. A    14.C    15.A    16.A    17.D    18.B    19.B    20.C    21.B    22.A    23.C    24.B  
 25. D

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

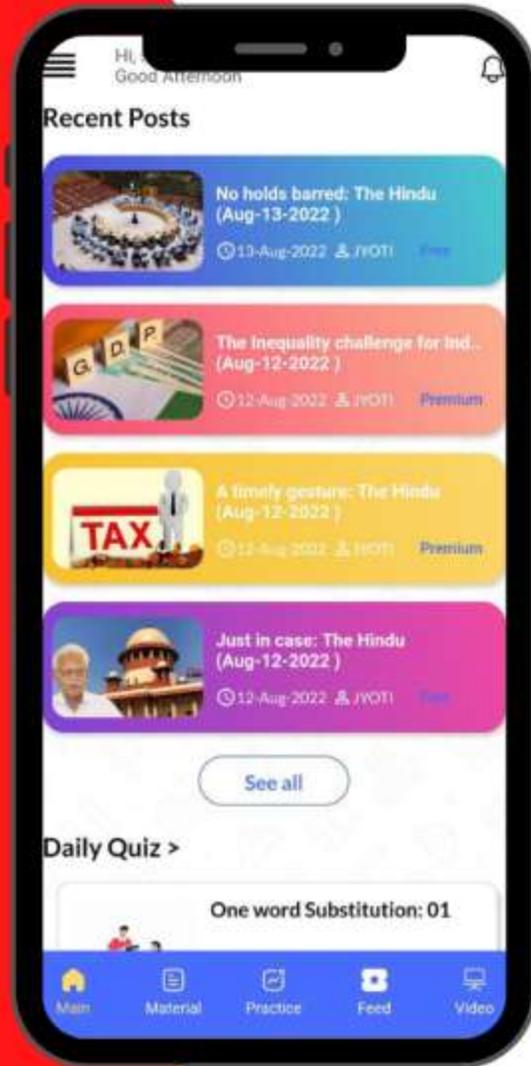
- B) Only II is correct**  
 Statement I: The passage states vaccination will be conducted "exclusively at designated government health facilities." hence incorrect.  
 Statement II: The passage mentions teams are equipped for "post-vaccination observation and management of adverse events." Similarity to passage; hence correct.  
 Hence, Answer: B
- A) Only I is correct**  
 Statement I: The passage states national screening coverage is "alarmingly low, with only 1.9% of women... being tested." Similarity to passage; hence correct.  
 Statement II: The passage identifies it as the "second most common cancer in women in India." Difference from passage; hence incorrect.
- C) False, because the ICMR investigation stated reasons were most probably unrelated to the vaccine.**  
 Analysis: The passage states the ICMR investigation averred the reasons "were most probably unrelated to the vaccine," though certainty could not be established. Difference from the claim of "conclusive proof"; hence incorrect.
- B) (1) single-dose, (2) 127,526, (3) working cold chain, (4) complete transparency**  
 For Blank (1): "single-dose" Passage Line: "A single-dose vaccine, a regimen recommended by the World Health Organization, will be deployed."  
 For Blank (2): "127,526" Passage Line: "...it was estimated that the country had 127,526 new cases and 79,906 deaths from cervical cancer in 2022."  
 For Blank (3): "working cold chain" Passage Line: "...it will do well to ensure a working cold chain to store the vaccines..."  
 For Blank (4): "complete transparency" Passage Line: "...ensure a working cold chain to store the vaccines, complete transparency, and meticulous reporting of AEFI across the country."
- A) The scientific necessity of India's HPV vaccine plan despite historical hurdles and risks.**  
 Option A: This reflects the passage's focus on the "strident note for science" (the vaccine rollout) while acknowledging "India's dark past" (historical hurdles). Similarity to passage; hence correct.  
 Option B: While the passage mentions the U.S. measles epidemic, it is used only as a brief opening example of shunning vaccines, not the main subject. hence incorrect  
 Option C: The passage provides statistics on India's burden, but this is a supporting detail for the vaccination argument, not the overarching theme. hence incorrect.  
 Option D: Cold chain storage is mentioned only in the final sentence as a recommendation for the government's success, not the central topic. hence incorrect.
- A) वाक्य में 'vault' का अर्थ है — गुंबददार छत या मेहराब (arched structure built underground or above to support or cover a space)।**  
 अब हमें ऐसा वाक्य चुनना है जिसमें 'vault' का समान उच्चारण वाला लेकिन अलग अर्थ वाला शब्द (homonym) प्रयोग हुआ हो। विकल्प A में 'vault' का अर्थ है कूदना या छलांग लगाना (a leap or jump, especially in gymnastics)। दोनों का उच्चारण समान है, लेकिन अर्थ अलग हैं — इसलिए यह homonym का उदाहरण है।  
 In the highlighted sentence, vault means an arched structure or chamber (such as one beneath a cathedral).  
 In option A, vault means a leap or jump, particularly in gymnastics or athletics.  
 Since both words are spelled and pronounced the same but have different meanings, they are homonyms.
- A) Illuminate** (verb) – Light up, brighten, clarify, elucidate, enlighten प्रकाश करना, स्पष्ट करना  
 Synonym: **Explain** (verb) – Make clear, describe, clarify, interpret. स्पष्ट करना  
 • **Darken** (verb) – Make or become dark. अंधकारमय करना

- **Destroy** (verb) – Ruin, demolish, annihilate. नष्ट करना
  - **Hide** (verb) – Conceal, cover, secrete, veil. छिपाना
8. A) **Demur** (verb) – To raise doubts or show reluctance, object, protest, hesitate, dissent. आपत्ति करना / हिचकिचाना  
 Antonym: **Agree** (verb) – To have the same opinion, consent, approve, accept, concur. सहमत होना  
**Oppose** (verb) – To resist, act against, defy, contradict. विरोध करना  
**Object** (verb) – To express disapproval, protest, challenge. आपत्ति जताना  
**Resist** (verb) – To withstand, refuse to comply, fight against. विरोध करना
9. C) **Eat humble pie** (idiom) – To accept insult or defeat gracefully अपमान या हार को विनम्रता से स्वीकार करना
10. A) **Zany** (adjective) – Amusingly unconventional, comical, clownish, eccentric, crazy. हास्यास्पद, सनकी  
 Antonym: **Sensible** (adjective) – Having or showing good sense, reason, or judgment; rational, prudent, wise. समझदार, विवेकी
- **Bizarre** (adjective) – Very strange, unusual, odd, peculiar. अजीब
  - **Clownish** (adjective) – Silly, foolish, resembling a clown. मसखरा
  - **Eccentric** (adjective) – Unconventional, odd, unusual, peculiar. सनकी
11. B) The correct spelling of 'weather science' is '**Meteorology**', which means "the scientific study of the atmosphere and weather" — मौसम विज्ञान.
12. A) **Amnesty** (noun) – A general pardon granted by a government अपराधों के लिए सरकार द्वारा दिया गया सामूहिक क्षमादान  
 • **Reprieve** (noun) – A temporary relief or delay in punishment दंड से अस्थायी राहत या विलंब  
 • **Clemency** (noun) – Mercy or leniency shown towards an offender अपराधी के प्रति दया या नरमी  
 • **Parole** (noun) – The release of a prisoner temporarily or permanently before the end of a sentence कैदी को सजा पूरी होने से पहले रिहा करना
13. A) **Cipher** (noun) – A secret or disguised way of writing; a code गुप्त या सांकेतिक लेखन  
**Epistle** (noun) – A letter, especially a formal or didactic one औपचारिक पत्र या शिक्षाप्रद पत्र  
**Diatribes** (noun) – A forceful and bitter verbal attack कटु भाषण, तीखा आलोचनात्मक वक्तव्य  
**Manuscript** (noun) – A handwritten or typed document, especially before publication पांडुलिपि, हस्तलिखित दस्तावेज
14. C) '**Shy away from**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में "delicate issue" यानी संवेदनशील विषय की बात की जा रही है, जिससे व्यक्ति दूरी बनाना चाहता है या बचना चाहता है। इसलिए "shy away from" का अर्थ "avoid dealing with something" (किसी चीज़ से बचना या दूर रहना) सबसे उपयुक्त है।  
 In English  
 "Shy away from" means to avoid something difficult, delicate, or unpleasant.  
 The sentence implies that the issue was delicate, so she chose to avoid it altogether.  
 Other Option Analysis:  
 Brush aside → Means to dismiss something lightly, not necessarily avoid.  
 Walk into → Means to enter or encounter something, not avoid.  
 Lean over → Refers to physically bending over, unrelated to avoiding issues.
15. A) '**Meticulousness**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में वाक्य किसी वस्तु (artifact) के सावधानीपूर्वक संरक्षण की बात कर रहा है। "The artifact was notable not merely for its age but also for the \_\_ with which it was preserved." में वस्तु की देखभाल या संरक्षण की गुणवत्ता की चर्चा है, इसलिए "meticulousness" (अत्यधिक सावधानी) सबसे उपयुक्त शब्द है।  
 In English  
 "Meticulousness" means great attention to detail or carefulness, which fits the context of how the artifact was preserved.  
 The sentence emphasizes that the artifact is notable not just for its age but also for the care in its preservation.  
 Why the other options are incorrect:  
**Velocity** → Refers to speed, irrelevant here.  
**Brevity** → Refers to shortness, doesn't fit preservation context.  
**Severity** → Refers to harshness or seriousness, not suitable here.

16. A) 'a detailed feedback' के बदले **'detailed feedback'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'feedback' एक uncountable noun है और इसके पहले 'a' या किसी article का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता; जैसे— We received valuable feedback from our clients. 'detailed feedback' will be used instead of 'a detailed feedback' because 'feedback' is an uncountable noun, and we do not use 'a' or any article before uncountable nouns; Like— We received valuable feedback from our clients.
17. **D) "The algorithms will be being revised during the workshop."**  
Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है। Verb को Active से Passive में बदलते समय सही Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है। Active वाक्य में "The team" Subject है, "will be revising" Verb (Future Continuous) है और "the algorithms" Object है। Passive में बदलने पर Object "The algorithms" Subject बन गया है, Verb को "will be being revised" (Future Continuous Passive) में बदला गया है और "by the team" के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया है।  
To change a sentence from Active to Passive Voice, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence. The verb is transformed from the active form to the passive form, ensuring correct tense usage. In this case, "The team" (Subject), "will be revising" (Verb in Future Continuous), and "the algorithms" (Object) from the active voice have been transformed into "The algorithms" (Subject), "will be being revised" (Passive Verb in Future Continuous), and "by the team".
18. B) 'has been' के बदले **'have been'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Not only the minister but also the bureaucrats' में Verb का agreement 'bureaucrats' (Plural Subject) से होगा। इसलिए Verb भी Plural 'have been' होना चाहिए। 'have been' will be used instead of 'has been' because in the construction 'Not only the minister but also the bureaucrats,' the verb agrees with the nearer subject 'bureaucrats' (plural). Hence, the verb should also be plural 'have been'.
19. B) **'enjoyed ourselves very much'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'enjoy' एक Reflexive Verb है, जो अपने Object के रूप में Reflexive Pronoun लेता है जब क्रिया का प्रभाव स्वयं पर पड़ता है; जैसे— We enjoyed ourselves at the picnic. 'enjoyed ourselves very much' will be used because 'enjoy' is a Reflexive Verb that takes a Reflexive Pronoun as its object when the action refers back to the subject; Like— We enjoyed ourselves at the picnic.
20. C) 'was' के बदले **'were'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब दो subjects "Neither...nor" से जुड़े होते हैं, तो Verb निकटतम subject (employees) के अनुसार लगती है जो plural है; अतः Verb भी plural 'were' होगा। 'were' will be used instead of 'was' because when two subjects are connected by "Neither...nor," the verb agrees with the nearest subject (employees) which is plural; therefore, the verb should also be plural 'were'.
21. B) **'Slammed'** सही है क्योंकि sentence में एक जोरदार accident का वर्णन किया गया है। यहाँ "The SUV" subject है और action बहुत तेज़ और अचानक हुआ है। "Slammed into" एक common verb phrase है जो किसी चीज़ से जोरदार टकराव को दर्शाता है। Passage में बताया गया है कि narrator हवा में उछल गई और सड़क पर जा गिरी, इसलिए impact बहुत strong था। यह context पूरी तरह से violent collision दिखाता है। जहाँ तक बाकी options की बात है — collide base form में है, यहाँ past tense चाहिए था ("collided" होना चाहिए था), इसलिए grammar के अनुसार गलत है। nudges का अर्थ हल्का सा धक्का देना है, जो accident की seriousness से match नहीं करता। drifted का मतलब धीरे-धीरे खिसकना या बहना होता है, जो बिल्कुल opposite sense देता है।  
'Slammed' will be used because the sentence describes a forceful accident at a crosswalk. The subject "The SUV" performs a strong impact action, and "slammed into" is the correct for violent collision. It shows sudden and powerful contact. Whereas — collide is base form and grammatically incorrect here ("collided" would be needed). nudges means gentle push, which doesn't match the severity. drifted means moved slowly without force, which is opposite of the context.
22. A) **'Juddering'** सही है क्योंकि यह शब्द शरीर में तेज़ कंपन या झटके जैसी sensation को व्यक्त करता है। Accident के बाद adrenaline body में बहुत तेजी से circulate होती है, जिससे trembling या shaking जैसा feel होता है। "Waves of adrenaline juddering through me" यह दिखाता है कि narrator का शरीर shock और adrenaline rush से कांप रहा था। दूसरे options देखें तो — seeping का मतलब धीरे-धीरे फैलना होता है, जो adrenaline की sudden rush से match नहीं करता। asphyxiating का अर्थ घुटन या suffocation है, जो यहाँ context में नहीं है। anagram एक grammar term है, जिसका मतलब अक्षरों का पुनर्व्यवस्था होता है, जो पूरी तरह irrelevant है।
- Juddering' will be used because it describes strong physical trembling or shaking sensation. The phrase "waves of adrenaline" suggests intense bodily reaction after trauma. "Juddering through me" matches that physical vibration feeling. Whereas — seeping means slowly spreading, which does not

match sudden adrenaline rush. asphyxiating means suffocating, which changes the meaning. anagram is a noun related to words, completely irrelevant.

23. C) **Prim**' का use होगा क्योंकि narrator यहाँ overly proper और stiff tone में बात कर रही थी, जैसे वह सब कुछ control में दिखाना चाहती हो। "Prim, defensive tone" behavior को सही तरीके से व्यक्त करता है। जबकि 'dither' का अर्थ हिचकिचाना है, 'sardonic' व्यंग्यात्मक होता है, और 'fixation' का अर्थ जुनून है — ये tone को सही तरह नहीं बताते।
- 'Prim' will be used because the narrator speaks in an overly proper and stiff manner, trying to appear composed. "Prim, defensive tone" correctly reflects that behavior. Whereas 'dither' means to hesitate, 'sardonic' means sarcastic, and 'fixation' means obsession;
24. B) **Fecklessness**' का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में narrator अपनी लापरवाही स्वीकार कर रही है कि insurance renew नहीं किया। यहाँ गलती का कारण बताया जा रहा है, इसलिए 'fecklessness' सही बैठता है। जबकि 'vigilance' सतर्कता है, जो इसका उल्टा अर्थ देता है। 'Algid' का अर्थ ठंडा होता है और 'oaf' एक व्यक्ति के लिए प्रयोग होता है
- Fecklessness' will be used because the narrator admits that the lack of insurance was due to her own carelessness. It correctly explains the cause of the problem. Whereas 'vigilance' means alertness, which is the opposite meaning. 'Algid' means cold and 'oaf' refers to a foolish person;
25. D) **Euphoric**' का use होगा क्योंकि accident के बाद narrator असामान्य रूप से ज़्यादा हँस और excited दिख रही थी, जो shock और adrenaline का effect था। यह word extreme happiness या high emotional state को दिखाता है। जबकि 'staunch' का अर्थ loyal है, 'termagant' झगड़ालू महिला होता है और 'purport' का अर्थ दावा करना है
- Euphoric' will be used because after the accident the narrator behaved in an unusually excited and overly happy manner, likely due to shock and adrenaline. The word expresses an extreme emotional high. Whereas 'staunch' means loyal, 'termagant' means a quarrelsome woman, and 'purport' means to claim.



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