

## Another barrier: on the issue of period leave

Mandatory period leave **sans parity** in recruitment will hurt women

When considering a measure to **address** a work-related need, care must be taken to ensure that it does not **inadvertently** reduce the employee's opportunity to work. This was again made **evident** on March 13, when a two-judge **Bench** of the Supreme Court, headed by Chief Justice of India Surya Kant, **refused** to **entertain** a petition **seeking** a law providing menstrual leave for women workers and students. The Court **cautioned** that mandatory menstrual leave could **unintentionally hinder** women's careers and deny them "big responsibilities". Instead, it encouraged "voluntary" initiatives by States. In Odisha, women government employees up to the age of 55 can take an additional day of leave each month, while Kerala **grants** menstrual leave to female trainees in ITIs and universities. Karnataka issued an order that entitles women in the public and private sectors up to the age of 52 to a day's menstrual leave a month, raising concerns whether private **establishments** might be **disincentivised** from hiring women. This government order has been challenged in the High Court. Such changes must come with **safeguards**, and the top court rightly suggested that the government come up with a menstrual leave policy in consultation with **stakeholders** — as it had done in 2024 as well.

Many women face **debilitating** menstrual pain and conditions such as endometriosis, PCOD and PCOS. But the Court's **reasoning rests on** another, more universal reality: women are already disadvantaged at work, facing **systemic** barriers such as unequal pay. **In this context**, mandatory menstrual leave could become a form of biological **determinism**, limiting opportunities, pay and promotions for women. In countries where menstrual leave policies exist, they are either poorly **enforced** or are not opted for by most women. In Spain, **legislation enacted** in 2023, and **hailed** as "... historic ... for **feminist** progress", **saw** few women **exercising** the right a year later. In Zambia, some women said it was being misused. In India, the female Labour Force Participation Rate rose from 23.3% in 2017-18 to 41.7% in 2023-24, **driven** largely by rural women entering work due to **distress**, insecure employment and unpaid household work. In this context, a **blanket** menstrual leave policy could be **counterproductive**: many women cannot afford to lose workdays, and in informal jobs, it may also be **unenforceable**. **Providing** free sanitary products and medicines at workplaces and **allowing time off** under **existing** leave **provisions would** be a **way forward**. That would be an **acknowledgement** of biological realities without turning such **well-intentioned** but poorly **thought-out** initiatives into yet another barrier to women's participation. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Sans** (preposition) - without, lacking, bereft of, devoid of, minus बिना
2. **Parity** (noun) - equality, equivalence, uniformity, consistency, correspondence समानता
3. **Address** (verb) - tackle, handle, confront, attend to, deal with सुलझाना
4. **Inadvertently** (adverb) - unintentionally, accidentally, unwittingly, unknowingly, mistakenly अनजाने में
5. **Evident** (adjective) - obvious, apparent, manifest, conspicuous, patent स्पष्ट
6. **Bench** (noun) - council, court, tribunal, judiciary, panel न्यायाधीशों की पीठ
7. **Refuse** (verb) - decline, reject, spurn, repudiate, deny इनकार करना
8. **Entertain** (verb) - consider, contemplate, weigh, judge, review विचार करना
9. **Seek** (verb) - solicit, request, pursue, demand, ask for माँगना
10. **Caution** (verb) - warn, admonish, alert, advise, forewarn सावधान करना
11. **Unintentionally** (adverb) - accidentally, inadvertently, unwittingly, unknowingly, unconsciously बिना किसी इरादे के
12. **Hinder** (verb) - obstruct, impede, hamper, thwart, inhibit बाधा डालना
13. **Grant** (verb) - allot, accord, bestow, confer, provide प्रदान करना
14. **Establishment** (noun) - organization, institute, foundation, enterprise, company संस्थान
15. **Disincentivise** (verb) - discourage, deter, dissuade, inhibit, dampen हतोत्साहित करना
16. **Safeguard** (noun) - protection, precaution, defense, buffer, shield सुरक्षा के उपाय
17. **Stakeholder** (noun) - collaborator, partner, participant, associate, shareholder हितधारक
18. **Debilitating** (adjective) - exhausting, draining, weakening, enervating, crippling दुर्बल करने वाला
19. **Reasoning** (noun) - logic, rationale, thinking, argument, deduction तर्क
20. **Rest on** (phrasal verb) - to depend or rely on something or someone किसी चीज पर आधारित होना
21. **Systemic** (adjective) - structural, inherent, deep-seated, institutional, pervasive व्यवस्थागत
22. **In this context** (phrase) - referring to the situation or information just described इस संदर्भ में

23. **Determinism** (noun) - the doctrine that all events, including human action, are ultimately determined by causes external to the will नियतिवाद
24. **Enforce** (verb) - implement, execute, administer, apply, impose लागू करना
25. **Enact** (verb) - legislate, pass, authorize, ratify, decree कानून बनाना
26. **Hail** (verb) - acclaim, praise, applaud, commend, salute प्रशंसा करना
27. **Feminist** (adjective) - egalitarian, progressive, pro-woman, empowering, reformist नारीवादी
28. **Exercise** (verb) - utilize, employ, apply, wield, exert प्रयोग करना
29. **Drive** (verb) - compel, prompt, impel, motivate, induce प्रेरित करना
30. **Distress** (noun) - suffering, anguish, adversity, hardship, misery संकट
31. **Blanket** (adjective) - comprehensive, universal, overall, total, inclusive व्यापक
32. **Counterproductive** (adjective) - harmful, adverse, biased, detrimental, damaging उल्टा असर करने वाला
33. **Unenforceable** (adjective) - unworkable, invalid, void, null, inapplicable जिसे लागू न किया जा सके
34. **Time off** (noun) - a period of time when you do not work at your job काम से छुट्टी
35. **Existing** (adjective) - current, present, extant, prevailing, contemporary वर्तमान
36. **Provision** (noun) - stipulation, condition, clause, requirement, term प्रावधान
37. **A way forward** (phrase) - a plan or method for making progress in a situation आगे बढ़ने का रास्ता
38. **Acknowledgement** (noun) - recognition, acceptance, admission, validation, realization स्वीकृति
39. **Well-intentioned** (adjective) - benevolent, kind, altruistic, caring, humanitarian नेक नीयत वाला
40. **Thought-out** (adjective) - planned, calculated, deliberate, reasoned, methodical सोच-समझकर किया गया

## Summary of the Editorial

1. The editorial argues that workplace policies must address employee needs without unintentionally reducing their opportunities for work and advancement.
2. The Supreme Court refused to consider a petition seeking a law for mandatory menstrual leave for women workers and students.
3. The Court warned that compulsory menstrual leave could unintentionally harm women's careers and limit their chances of receiving major responsibilities.
4. Instead of a mandatory law, the Court suggested voluntary initiatives by States and organisations.
5. Some Indian States have already introduced limited menstrual leave policies in specific sectors.
6. Odisha allows women government employees up to the age of 55 to take one additional day of leave each month.
7. Kerala grants menstrual leave to female trainees in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and universities.
8. Karnataka introduced a policy granting one day of menstrual leave per month for women up to the age of 52 in both public and private sectors.
9. Concerns have emerged that such policies might discourage private companies from hiring women.
10. Karnataka's order has been challenged in the High Court due to these concerns.
11. The Supreme Court advised the government to frame a menstrual leave policy after consulting relevant stakeholders.
12. Many women suffer severe menstrual health issues such as endometriosis, PCOD, and PCOS, which can make work difficult during menstruation.
13. However, women already face workplace disadvantages such as unequal pay and systemic discrimination.
14. A compulsory menstrual leave policy may reinforce biological stereotypes and reduce opportunities, promotions, and wages for women.
15. The editorial suggests better alternatives such as providing sanitary products, medicines, and flexible use of existing leave rather than imposing a blanket menstrual leave policy.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **According to the Supreme Court Bench headed by Chief Justice Surya Kant, what is a primary concern regarding "mandatory" menstrual leave?**
  - A. It would lead to a massive decrease in the national GDP within a single fiscal year.
  - B. It could unintentionally hinder women's careers and deny them "big responsibilities".
  - C. It is scientifically unnecessary because conditions like PCOS and PCOD are rare.
  - D. It would require the government to pay for all sanitary products in the private sector.
2. **Which state's menstrual leave policy for the public and private sectors has been challenged in the High Court?**
  - A. Odisha
  - B. Kerala
  - C. Spain
  - D. Karnataka
3. **What does the author suggest as a more practical "way forward" compared to a blanket menstrual leave policy?**
  - A. Implementing a mandatory 10% pay cut for all women who choose to take the leave.
  - B. Replacing all female employees in the informal sector with automated IT systems
  - C. Providing free sanitary products and allowing time off under existing leave provisions.
  - D. Restricting women from entering the Labour Force until they reach the age of 55.
4. **Consider the following statements based on the passage:**
  - a. The female Labour Force Participation Rate in India saw a significant increase between 2017-18 and 2023-24.
  - b. In Spain, the "historic" menstrual leave legislation of 2023 resulted in almost all women exercising the right a year later.
  - c. The Supreme Court suggested that the government should design a menstrual leave policy in consultation with stakeholders.
  - A. Only 1 and 2
  - B. Only 2 and 3
  - C. Only 1 and 3
  - D. All are Correct
5. **Evaluate the following statements based on the passage:**

In Zambia, some women reported that the menstrual leave policy was being misused. Mandatory menstrual leave is considered a form of "biological determinism" that helps eliminate the gender pay gap.

  - A. 1-True, 2-True
  - B. 1-False, 2-True
  - C. 1-True, 2-False
  - D. 1-False, 2-False
6. **Directions: In the following question, the sentences of a paragraph are jumbled up. Arrange them in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
  - a. To combat this disconnect, an 82-mile walking trail known as Saint Patrick's Way was established in 2015, drawing inspiration from Spain's Camino de Santiago.
  - b. While much of the world celebrates St. Patrick's Day with raucous parties, the actual historical figure often gets lost in the modern revelry.

- c. Ultimately, by walking this specific path, visitors can bypass the global festivities and reconnect with the landscapes where the patron saint's real story unfolded.
- d. Stretching from Armagh to Downpatrick, the route meticulously links places associated with his life before concluding at his burial site.
- A. BADC  
B. ACDB  
C. CBAD  
D. BDCA
7. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word: HAPHAZARD**  
A. Organized  
B. Intentional  
C. Random  
D. Planned
8. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word: Revenance**  
A. Respect  
B. Devotion  
C. Contempt  
D. Worship
9. **Choose the correct meaning of idiom:**  
Not fit to hold a candle to  
A. Excellent in comparison  
B. Similar in ability  
C. Greatly inferior to  
D. Superior to in some aspects
10. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word: Incandescent**  
A. Dusky  
B. Resplendent  
C. Glistening  
D. Fulgent
11. **Spot the correct spelling of a lab toxicity assay term**  
A. Cytotoxicity  
B. Cytotoxicity  
C. Cytotoxicety  
D. Cytotoxcity
12. **Select the sentence containing the homonym of the highlighted word:**  
The ancient sconce held a flickering torch along the corridor  
A. The third smashed the wall sconce and fled.  
B. The student was scorced for violating tradition.  
C. The bronze sconce was engraved with floral motifs.  
D. The hallway featured a new LED sconce.
13. **Choose the correct one-word substitute for:**  
A person who is indifferent to pain or pleasure  
a. Apachetic  
b. Stoic

- c. Acetic  
d. Hedonist
14. **Choose the correct one-word substitute for:**  
One who pretends to have knowledge or skills.  
a. Savante  
b. Charlatan  
c. Virtuoso  
d. Connoisseur
15. **Select the correct phrasal verb:**  
We need to \_\_\_ the old files before moving the new ones  
A. clean out  
B. clear off  
C. wipe over  
D. go over
16. **Select the correct option:**  
In light of recent discoveries, the theory has been subject to rigorous \_\_\_ and reinterpretation  
A. scrutiny  
B. sanction  
C. institution  
D. subversion
17. **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**  
Much efforts have been made (1) by the development team (2) to reduce the application's loading time (3) without compromising features. (4)  
A. (1)  
B. (2)  
C. (3)  
D. (4)
18. **Change the following from active to passive:**  
A. The professor could have been explaining differential topology for hours.  
B. Differential topology could have be being explained for hours by the professor.  
C. Differential topology could have explained for hours by the professor.  
D. Differential topology could have been being explained for hours by the professor.
19. **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**  
Rarely if ever have there been a time (1) when dissent was met (2) with such institutional disregard (3) as in the present administration. (4)  
A. (1)  
B. (2)  
C. (3)  
D. (4)
20. **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:**  
She **is senior than** me in college  
A. Is more senior than  
B. is senior from  
C. is elder than

D. is senior to

### Comprehension

Stephanie Baker had been celebrating her birthday with friends (1) \_\_\_ a bar on Palm Jumeirah - Dubai's iconic man-made palm-shaped island lined with luxury hotels and beach clubs. But as the group stepped outside to head to another nearby venue, something unusual (2) \_\_\_ across the night sky. Moments later, debris from a drone struck the five-star Fairmont hotel - Baker and her friends were standing right across the street. "We all were scared," she says. "To see something like that was unexpected." Baker, a British real estate consultant who moved to the city a year ago, says she always (3) \_\_\_ Dubai as one of the safest places in the region. Yet after two weeks of missile and drone attacks linked to the Iran conflict, she says she has no plans to leave. "If anything, the way the situation has been handled makes me feel more secure," she says. Dubai is home to millions of (4) \_\_\_ like Baker from different countries, including 240,000 Britons. Emirati citizens make up only 10% of the population. For decades, the city has cultivated an image of stability and safety in a volatile region. Its skyline of glass towers, tax-free salaries and reputation for personal security have helped it become the Middle East's booming business and tourism hub - a place where people from across the world arrive hoping to build a better life. Conflicts have reshaped much of the region in recent years, but Dubai has largely remained untouched. That image is now being (5) \_\_\_.

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

- A. in
- B. at
- C. on
- D. with

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

- A. peregrinated
- B. vacillated
- C. streaked
- D. fulminated

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

- A. balkanize
- B. ruminates
- C. reminisced
- D. viewed

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

- A. expats
- B. iconoclasts
- C. sycophant
- D. dilettantes

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

- A. bowdlerize
- B. macadamized
- C. notarize
- D. tested

## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

### 1. B) It could unintentionally hinder women's careers and deny them "big responsibilities".

The passage explicitly states the Court cautioned that such leave could hinder careers and limit opportunities due to "biological determinism."

others are incorrect: (A) and (D) are not mentioned. (C) is the opposite of the passage, which acknowledges these conditions are "debilitating."

### 2. D) Karnataka

The passage mentions that Karnataka's order for women up to age 52 in public and private sectors "has been challenged in the High Court."

others are incorrect: Odisha and Kerala are mentioned as having policies that are currently functioning for government or student groups. Spain is a country, not an Indian state.

### 3. C) Providing free sanitary products and allowing time off under existing leave provisions.

The final paragraph suggests this as a way to acknowledge biological realities without creating new barriers to participation.

others are incorrect: (A), (B), and (D) are contrary to the author's supportive yet cautious stance on women's employment.

### 4. C) Only 1 and 3

Statement 1 is Correct: It rose from 23.3% to 41.7%.

Statement 2 is Incorrect: The passage says the legislation "saw few women exercising the right a year later."

Statement 3 is Correct: The top court "rightly suggested" consultation with stakeholders.

### 5. C) 1-True, 2-False

Statement 1 is True: The passage specifically mentions that in Zambia, "some women said it was being misused."

Statement 2 is False: While the court views it as "biological determinism," it is argued that this would limit opportunities and reinforce barriers like unequal pay, not eliminate the gap.

### 6. A) Correct Sequence: B-A-D-C

Sentence B सबसे पहले आता है क्योंकि यह main topic को introduce करता है। यह एक broad statement है जो बताता है कि पूरी दुनिया St. Patrick's Day को पार्टियों (raucous parties) के साथ मनाती है, लेकिन असली ऐतिहासिक व्यक्ति (historical figure) इस आधुनिक जश्न में कहीं खो जाता है। यह paragraph का context set करता है।

Sentence A, Sentence B के बाद आता है क्योंकि "this disconnect" (यह अलगाव) सीधे तौर पर Sentence B में बताए गए "historical figure gets lost" को refer करता है। यह बताता है कि इस disconnect को दूर करने के लिए 2015 में "Saint Patrick's Way" नाम का एक 82-mile walking trail बनाया गया।

Sentence D, Sentence A के बाद आता है क्योंकि "the route" सीधे तौर पर Sentence A में introduce किए गए "82-mile walking trail" को refer करता है। यह trail की detail देता है कि यह कहाँ से कहाँ तक जाता है (Armagh to Downpatrick) और उनके जीवन से जुड़ी जगहों को कैसे जोड़ता है।

Sentence C अंत में आता है क्योंकि "Ultimately" (अंततः) एक concluding word है। "this specific path" Sentence D में बताए गए रास्ते को refer करता है। यह paragraph को यह कहकर conclude करता है कि इस रास्ते पर चलकर लोग जश्न (festivities) को छोड़कर संत की असली कहानी (real story) से जुड़ सकते हैं।

Sentence B comes first because it introduces the primary theme. It acts as the opening statement by contrasting the modern, noisy celebrations ("raucous parties") of St. Patrick's Day with the fact that the actual historical figure is often forgotten.

Sentence A follows because the phrase "this disconnect" directly refers back to the problem established in Sentence B—the gap between the modern party and the historical truth. It introduces the solution: the creation of the 82-mile walking trail known as Saint Patrick's Way.

Sentence D comes next because "the route" is a direct reference to the "walking trail" introduced in Sentence A. It expands on the topic by providing specific geographical details, explaining that it stretches from Armagh to Downpatrick and links to his burial site.

Sentence C comes last because it begins with the concluding transition word "Ultimately." The phrase "this specific path" points back to the route described in D. It wraps up the paragraph by summarizing the overall purpose of the trail—allowing visitors to bypass the parties and reconnect with the real history.

7. C) **Haphazard** (adjective) – Random, irregular, unsystematic, careless, unplanned अव्यवस्थित / बेतरतीब

Synonym: **Random** (adjective) – Lacking plan, order, or definite purpose; arbitrary बिना योजना के, मनमाना

• **Organized** (adjective) – Systematic, orderly, well-arranged. व्यवस्थित

• **Intentional** (adjective) – Done on purpose, deliberate. जानबूझकर

• **Planned** (adjective) – Carefully arranged in advance. योजनाबद्ध

8. C) **Reverence** (noun) – Deep respect, esteem, veneration, awe गहरा सम्मान

Antonym: **Contempt** (noun) – Disrespect, scorn, disdain, derision तिरस्कार

• **Respect** (noun) – High regard, admiration, esteem सम्मान

• **Devotion** (noun) – Deep dedication, loyalty, piety भक्ति

• **Worship** (noun) – Reverent love, adoration, veneration उपासना

9. C) **Not fit to hold a candle to** (idiom) – Greatly inferior to किसी के मुकाबले बहुत ही कमतर या अयोग्य होना

10. A) **Incandescent** (adjective) – Glowing brightly, emitting light, intensely luminous दीप्तिमान / चमकता हुआ

Antonym: **Dusky** (adjective) – Dim, dark, shadowy, not bright मंद, धुंधला

**Resplendent** (adjective) – Very bright, shining brilliantly, radiant चमकदार, दीप्तिमान

**Glistening** (adjective) – Shining with reflected light, sparkling झिलमिलाता हुआ

**Fulgent** (adjective) – Brilliantly shining, radiant तेजस्वी, प्रकाशमान

11. B) The correct spelling of 'Cytotoxicity' is '**Cytotoxicity**', which means the quality of being toxic to cells; the degree to which a substance can damage or kill cells कोशिकाओं के लिए विषैला प्रभाव.

12. B) **The student was scorded for violating tradition.**

वाक्य में 'sconce' का अर्थ है — दीवार पर लगाया गया ऐसा धारक जिसमें मशाल या रोशनी रखी जाती है (a wall-mounted holder for a torch or light)।

अब हमें ऐसा वाक्य चुनना है जिसमें 'sconce' का समान उच्चारण और समान वर्तनी वाला लेकिन अलग अर्थ वाला शब्द (homonym) प्रयोग हुआ हो।

विकल्प D में 'sconce' का अर्थ है — आधुनिक LED दीवार-लाइट फिटिंग (a modern wall-mounted light fixture)।

दोनों में शब्द एक ही है (sconce), उच्चारण भी समान है, लेकिन अर्थ अलग-अलग संदर्भों में प्रयुक्त हुआ है — इसलिए यह homonym का उदाहरण है।

In the highlighted sentence, sconce refers to a wall-mounted holder used for a flickering torch.

In option D, sconce refers to a modern LED wall light fixture.

They have the same spelling and pronunciation but are used with different meanings in different contexts, making them homonyms.

13. B) **Stoic** (noun/adjective) – A person who is indifferent to pain or pleasure; showing endurance without showing feelings. भावनाओं, सुख-दुख के प्रति उदासीन व्यक्ति

• **Apachetic** (adjective) – Indifferent or unconcerned, but not specifically related to pain or pleasure; also incorrect spelling of apathetic. उदासीन

• **Acetic** (adjective) – Relating to asceticism; practising severe self-discipline and abstinence. तपस्वी

• **Hedonist** (noun) – A person who believes that pleasure is the most important thing in life. सुखवादी

14. B) **Charlatan** (noun) – One who falsely pretends to have special knowledge or skill; a fraud ढोंगी / ठग

**Savante** (noun) – A learned or knowledgeable person; scholar विद्वान व्यक्ति

**Virtuoso** (noun) – A person highly skilled in music, art, or any field निपुण कलाकार

**Connoisseur** (noun) – An expert judge in matters of taste, especially art, food, or music पारखी / जानकार व्यक्ति

15. A) **'clean out'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में पुराने फाइलों को हटाने / खाली करने की बात हो रही है ताकि नई फाइलें रखी जा सकें। 'clean out' का अर्थ होता है किसी जगह से अनावश्यक या पुरानी चीजों को पूरी तरह निकाल देना, जो यहाँ संदर्भ के अनुसार बिल्कुल उपयुक्त है।

'Clean out' should be used because the sentence talks about removing old files completely before adding new ones. The phrasal verb 'clean out' means to clear a space by removing unwanted or old items, which fits the context perfectly.

16. A) **'Scrutiny'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में वाक्य यह बताता है कि हाल की खोजों के कारण सिद्धांत को गहन जाँच-पड़ताल और पुनर्व्याख्या के दौर से गुज़ारा गया है। यहाँ "subject to rigorous \_\_\_ and reinterpretation" में उस गहरी, आलोचनात्मक जाँच का अर्थ निकलता है, जो किसी सिद्धांत की वैधता और अर्थ को परखने के लिए की जाती है। इसलिए, "scrutiny" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है।

'Scrutiny' should be used because the sentence indicates that, due to recent discoveries, the theory has undergone intense and critical examination along with reinterpretation. The phrase "subject to rigorous \_\_\_" clearly demands a word that conveys close, careful analysis. Hence, "scrutiny" is the most appropriate choice.

17. A) Much efforts have been made' में **'Much'** का प्रयोग गलत है क्योंकि 'efforts' एक countable plural noun है और इसके साथ 'many' का प्रयोग किया जाता है, न कि 'much'।

सही प्रयोग होगा — Many efforts have been made या Much effort has been made।

'Many' should be used instead of 'Much' because 'efforts' is a countable plural noun, and 'much' is used only with uncountable nouns.

For example — Many attempts were made to solve the problem

**18. C) Differential topology could have been being explained for hours by the professor.**

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 Modal + Perfect Continuous Tense का सही Passive form प्रयोग किया जाता है। Active वाक्य में "The professor" Subject है, "could have been explaining" Verb (Modal + Perfect Continuous) है और "differential topology" Object है। Passive में बदलने पर Object "Differential topology" Subject बन गया है, Verb को "could have been being explained" (Modal + Perfect Continuous Passive) में बदला गया है और "by the professor" के रूप में Agent जोड़ा 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 Modal + Perfect Continuous Active to Modal + Perfect Continuous Passive.

Here, "The professor" (Subject), "could have been explaining" (Verb), and "differential topology" (Object) change to "Differential topology" (Subject), "could have been being explained" (Passive Verb), and "by the professor".

19. A) 'have' के बदले 'has' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का वास्तविक Subject 'a time' (singular) है। 'Rarely if ever' के कारण inversion हुआ है, लेकिन Subject singular होने के कारण auxiliary verb भी singular (has) ही आएगा।

जैसे— Rarely has there been such confusion.

- 'has' will be used instead of 'have' because the real subject of the sentence is 'a time' (singular). Due to the adverbial phrase 'Rarely if ever', inversion occurs, but subject-verb agreement must still be maintained, so the singular auxiliary 'has' is required.

Like— Rarely has there been such confusion.

20. D) 'senior than' के स्थान पर '**senior to**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि senior एक comparative adjective नहीं है; यह Latin origin का adjective है, जिसके साथ 'to' preposition का प्रयोग किया जाता है, 'than' नहीं।

जैसे — He is senior to me.

'is senior to' will be used instead of 'is senior than' because senior is not followed by 'than'. It takes the preposition 'to' for comparison, not a comparative structure.

21. B) '[at]' सही है क्योंकि यह किसी खास जगह या स्थान (location) को बताने के लिए इस्तेमाल होने वाला preposition है (जैसे "at a bar")। 'in' का इस्तेमाल किसी बंद जगह के बिल्कुल अंदर होने के लिए होता है। 'on' किसी सतह (surface) के लिए आता है। 'with' का मतलब 'के साथ' होता है।

'[at]' is correct because it is the specific preposition used to indicate a point or location where an event or gathering is happening (like "at a bar"). 'in' is used for being enclosed strictly inside a 3D space, but "at" is more commonly used for a general venue or establishment. 'on' is used for surfaces (like "on the island"). 'with' means accompanying someone or something, which doesn't fit the location context.

22. C) '[streaked]' सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब बहुत तेज़ी से किसी दिशा में जाना और अपने पीछे एक चमकती हुई लकीर (line) छोड़ना होता है (जैसे आसमान में ड्रोन या मिसाइल)। 'peregrinated' का मतलब एक जगह से दूसरी जगह घूमना या यात्रा करना होता है। 'vacillated' का मतलब हिचकिचाना या कोई फैसला न ले पाना होता है। 'fulminated' का मतलब कड़ा विरोध जताना या ज़ोर से फटना (explode) होता है।

'[streaked]' is correct because it means to move very fast in a specified direction, leaving a visible line or flash (like a drone or missile flying across the night sky). 'peregrinated' means to travel or wander

around from place to place, usually slowly. 'vacillated' means to waver between different opinions or actions (to be indecisive). 'fulminated' means to express vehement protest or to explode violently.

23. D) '[viewed]' सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब किसी चीज़ को एक खास नज़रिया या दृष्टिकोण (consider) से देखना होता है (उसने हमेशा दुबई को सुरक्षित माना/देखा)। 'balkanize' का मतलब किसी इलाके को छोटे और दुश्मन देशों में बांटना होता है। 'ruminates' एक present tense verb है जिसका मतलब गहराई से सोचना होता है, जबकि यहाँ past tense चाहिए। 'reminisced' का मतलब पुरानी अच्छी यादें ताज़ा करना होता है, लेकिन इसके साथ 'about' आना ज़रूरी है।

'[viewed]' is correct because it means to regard or consider something in a particular way (she considered/viewed Dubai as safe). 'balkanize' means to divide a region into smaller, mutually hostile states or groups. 'ruminates' is a present-tense verb meaning to think deeply about something, which fails the past-tense grammar requirement here. 'reminisced' means to indulge in enjoyable recollection of past events, but it requires the preposition "about" (reminisced about).

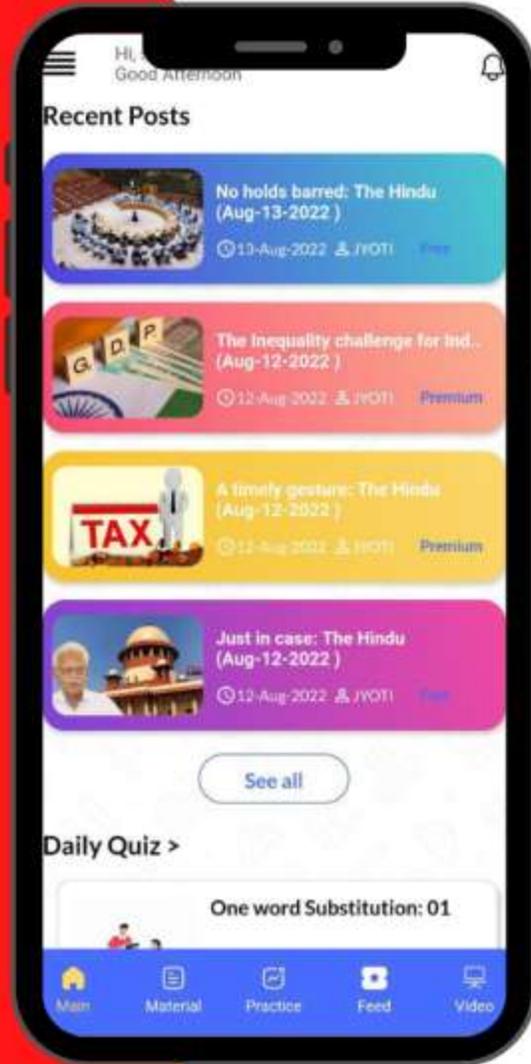
24. A) '[expats]' सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब ऐसे लोग (expatriates) होता है जो अपने मूल देश (native country) को छोड़कर किसी दूसरे देश में काम करने या रहने जाते हैं। दुबई में बेकर जैसे लाखों विदेशी लोग रहते हैं। 'dilettantes' का मतलब ऐसे लोग होता है जो किसी कला या शौक को बिना गहराई के बस दिखावे के लिए करते हैं। 'sycophant' एक singular noun है जिसका मतलब चापलूस (flatterer) होता है। 'iconoclasts' का मतलब पुरानी मान्यताओं या मूर्तियों को तोड़ने वाले लोग होता है।

'[expats]' (short for expatriates) is correct because it refers to people living outside their native country, which perfectly describes the millions of foreign workers in Dubai like Baker. 'dilettantes' refers to people who cultivate an area of interest (like art) without real commitment or knowledge. 'sycophant' is a singular noun meaning a person who acts obsequiously toward someone important to gain an advantage (a flatterer). 'iconoclasts' are people who attack cherished beliefs or institutions.

25. D) '[tested]' सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब किसी चीज़ की असली ताकत या सच्चाई को परखना (challenge) होता है। इन हमलों से दुबई की पूरी तरह सुरक्षित होने वाली छवि (image) की परीक्षा या परख (tested) हो रही है। 'bowdlerize' का मतलब किसी किताब या फिल्म से आपत्तिजनक हिस्सों को हटाना (censor) होता है।

'macadamized' का मतलब छोटे पत्थरों से पक्की सड़क बनाना होता है। 'notarize' का मतलब किसी दस्तावेज़ (document) को नोटरी से कानूनी मान्यता दिलाना होता है।

'[tested]' is correct because it means to reveal the true strengths, flaws, or validity of a concept. Dubai's pristine image of complete safety is currently being challenged or "tested" by these recent attacks. 'bowdlerize' means to remove material that is considered improper or offensive from a text (censorship). 'macadamized' means to pave a road with broken stone. 'notarize' means to have a document legalized by a notary public.



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