

A tryst with the past

The values envisaged by the builders of independent India need to be imbibed for sustained progress

Seventy-five years ago, on this day, India's first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru made these remarks in his stirring speech on India attaining freedom at midnight: "The achievement we celebrate today is but a step, an opening of opportunity, to the greater triumphs and achievements that await us. Are we brave enough and wise enough to grasp this opportunity and accept the challenge of the future?" These words ring true even today just as when Independence unshackled India from British rule — a milestone that, in some cases, inspired the birth of other new nation-states across the world, freed from the yoke of colonialism. Independent India embarked upon a new journey, imbued with the vision of its freedom fighters and a mission set on course by the members of the Constituent Assembly who worked on its unique liberal democratic Constitution. There have been significant achievements — a constitutional scheme guaranteeing rights that included freedom of speech, religion and a secular state, implementation of universal adult franchise in periodic elections, a thriving legislature, establishments allowing for a formal separation of powers, a quasi-federal union of States that were reorganised on a linguistic basis, the building of institutions (industrial, educational, medical) that heralded progress, and the unleashing of knowledge and communication sectors that tied India beneficially to the world economy. There have also been missteps and failings — the inability to eradicate extreme poverty and marginalisation even though these did come down dramatically since 1947, the strains in implementing the constitutional order and values, burgeoning communal majoritarianism, which was decidedly rejected by both the freedom fighters as well as the framers of the Constitution, the incomplete nature of decentralisation of power, and rising economic inequality. Today, on the one hand, India stands tall as one of the world's emerging economies with an advantageous demographic dividend, a vibrant democracy that ensures enthusiastic participation in elections, a diverse polity, and a diversified economy. But it also faces humongous challenges. Its people live in a more chaotic world where cooperation and liberal trade relations have taken a beating and where climate change is a challenge. Also, the emergence and consolidation of a dominant political force that seeks to centralise power and homogenise the idea of India has threatened to unravel the constitutional structure of recognition of diversity and inclusion as the means for overall progress. Economic progress through inclusive growth — a process that was accelerated following comprehensive reforms in the early 1990s and the institution of a rights-based approach towards welfare in the mid-2000s — has slowed down in the last few years. Meanwhile, there is an exacerbation of inter-State disparities, with southern and western India delivering better outcomes in education, health care and thoroughgoing economic growth than other regions, an issue that requires careful deliberation in the near future.

The successes and failures of the earlier generations in post-independent India have provided the nation with the pathways to address the challenges of the future. For one, it is clear that neither a statist nor a market-only emphasis on development and growth is ideal. India must continue policies,

framed in the 1990s, of allowing entrepreneurial energies to **flourish** while **relying** on comprehensive welfare with a rights approach, which was given **impetus** in the late 2000s, to help utilise its demographic potential. In the early years of Independence, many modern institutions of higher education, industry and health care were built and **endured** but India **missed out on** a strong focus on primary health-care and education, a weakness that has **led to the persistence** of poverty and social marginalisation on the basis of caste. A **bottom-up approach** to development that should focus on building capabilities of the **citizenry** through both **affirmative** actions and state responsiveness **would** lead to better release of productive forces in the economy. **States** getting more **fiscal latitude** and local governments being **empowered** to implement programmes **could go a long way** in achieving this. While, since the reforms in 1991, interdependence in a globalised world allowed for the export sectors to flourish, **the lack** of diversified employment and increased labour productivity in comparison to other countries such as China or South Korea **is** a failing. As the world **transits** towards a new industrial revolution in its **reliance** on technologies such as 5G, the **Internet of Things**, artificial intelligence, robotics, and green technologies, India must embark upon building significant capabilities in these in a way that does not just **result in** a few corporations gaining but which allows for more gainful employment and **diversification** of the economy. In external relations, while India must continue to skilfully **navigate** the **contradictions** emerging in the international order with an emphasis on its interests, it should not **disavow** the time-tested **adherence** to values — of non-interference, building an **equanimous** world order and **striving** for peace — that allowed it to emerge as a leader of the **non-aligned** world. India **has come a long way** since 1947 in finding its **footing** among the **comity** of nations, but there still needs a lot more distance to be travelled in fulfilling the promise that Pandit Nehru spoke of, **on the eve of** Independence. India's Independence generation was clear that **freedom** from British rule **was** meaningless without a constitutional order that governs a democratic system **predicated** on social justice, equality and unity in diversity as these were the promises that gained them the intellectual **ballast** and the support of the people to **overcome** colonialism. India's **progress** in the 21st century **would** depend upon the **re-ignition** of these values. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Tryst** (noun) – meeting, engagement, interview, arrangement वास्ता
2. **Envisage** (verb) – imagine, contemplate, visualize, envision, foresee, predict, forecast परिकल्पना करना
3. **Imbibe** (verb) – Absorb or assimilate (ideas or knowledge) विचार आत्मसात करना
4. **Sustained** (adjective) – continuous, ongoing, steady, continual, continuing निरंतर
5. **Remark** (noun) – comment, say, observe, mention, reflect टिप्पणी
6. **Stirring** (adjective) – exciting, thrilling, action-packed, gripping, riveting उत्तेजक
7. **Triumph** (noun) – victory, win, conquest, success विजय
8. **Wise** (adjective) – sage, sagacious, intelligent, clever, learned बुद्धिमान
9. **Grasp** (verb) – catch, seize, grab, snatch, latch on to, पकड़ना
10. **Ring true** (phrase) – seems to be true
11. **Unshackle** (verb) – Liberate; set free स्वतंत्र करना
12. **Milestone** (noun) – turning point, historic event, major achievement मील का पत्थर
13. **Nation-state** (noun) – a large, politically sovereign country or administrative territory राष्ट्र राज्य
14. **Yoke** (noun) – oppression, domination, hegemony, enslavement, slavery, servitude, subjugation अत्याचार, जुल्म
15. **Colonialism** (noun) – the policy or practice of acquiring full or partial political control over another country, occupying it with settlers, and exploiting it economically.
16. **Embark** (on/upon) (verb) – begin, start, commence, undertake, set about शुरू करना
17. **Imbue** (verb) – Inspire or permeate with (a feeling or quality)
18. **On course** (phrase) – Following the planned or intended course. नियम के मुताबिक
19. **Secular** (adjective) – non-religious, lay, non-church, temporal, worldly धर्मनिरपेक्ष
20. **Universal adult franchise** (noun) – it implies that all citizens who are 18 years and above irrespective of their caste or education, religion, colour, race and economic conditions are eligible to vote.
21. **Thriving** (adjective) – flourishing, prosperous, prospering, growing, developing, संपन्न
22. **Legislature** (noun) – The legislative body of a country or state. विधान मंडल

23. **Establishment** (noun) – the powers that be, the authorities, the system, the ruling class
24. **Quasi-federal** (adjective) – it means a federal set-up where despite having two clear sets of government – central and the states, more powers are given to the Central Government
25. **Linguistic** (adjective) – Relating to language or linguistics. भाषाई
26. **Herald** (verb) – signal, indicate, announce, point to, spell, presage, augur, सूचना देना
27. **Unleash** (verb) – let loose, release, free, set free, loose, unloose, unbridle बंधन से मुक्त करना
28. **Misstep** (noun) – A mistake or blunder. गलत कदम
29. **Failing** (noun) – A weakness, especially in character; a shortcoming. असफलता, दुर्बलता
30. **Eradicate** (verb) – get rid of, eliminate, do away with, remove, suppress जड़ से उखाड़ना
31. **Marginalisation** (noun) – - the social process of becoming or being made marginal/inferior (especially as a group within the larger society);
32. **Dramatically** (adverb) – greatly. नाटकीय रूप से
33. **Strain** (noun) – pressure, demands, burdens, exertions तनाव
34. **Burgeoning** (adjective) – Beginning to grow or increase rapidly; flourishing. तेजी से बढ़ते
35. **Communal** (adjective) – collective, cooperative, community, सांप्रदायिक
36. **Majoritarianism** (noun) – (Government, Politics & Diplomacy) a form of democracy which upholds the rule of the majority बहुसंख्यकवाद
37. **Decentralisation** (noun) – The transfer of control of an activity or organization to several local offices or authorities rather than one single one. विकेन्द्रीकरण
38. **On the one hand** (phrase) – Used to introduce a point of view, fact, or situation, followed by another that typically contrasts with it. एक तरफ
39. **Stand tall** (phrase) – Be proud and confident.
40. **Demographic dividend** (noun) – it refers to the growth in an economy that is the result of a change in the age structure of a country's population.
41. **Vibrant** (adjective) – resonant, sonorous, throbbing, pulsating, reverberating, जीवंत
42. **Diverse** (adjective) – varied, varying, miscellaneous, assorted, mixed, diversified विविध

43. **Humongous** (adjective) – Huge; enormous.
विशालकाय
44. **Chaotic** (adjective) – disorderly,
disordered, in disorder, in chaos अराजक
45. **Take a beating** (phrase) – Suffer damage or
hurt. नुकसान उठाना
46. **Emergence** (noun) – appearance, arrival,
coming उद्भव
47. **Consolidation** (noun) – The action or
process of combining a number of things
into a single more effective or coherent
whole. समेकन
48. **Seek** (verb) – try, attempt, endeavour,
strive, प्रयास करना
49. **Centralise** (verb) – concentrate, bring
under one roof, consolidate, amalgamate
केंद्रीकरण करना
50. **Homogenise** (verb) – make uniform, make
similar, unite, integrate, fuse, समरूप बनाना
51. **Unravel** (verb) – fall apart, come apart,
come apart at the seams, fail, collapse, go
wrong विफल करना
52. **Recognition** (noun) – acknowledgement,
acceptance, admission, conceding मान्यता
53. **Means** (noun) – method, way, manner,
mode, measure माध्यम
54. **Accelerate** (verb) – hasten, expedite,
precipitate, speed, speed up तेज़ करना
55. **Following** (preposition) – After के बाद
56. **Meanwhile** (adverb) – at the same time,
simultaneously, concurrently, meantime
इस दौरान
57. **Exacerbation** (noun) – An acute increase in
the severity of a problem, illness, or bad
situation. तीव्र वृद्धि
58. **Disparity** (noun) – discrepancy,
inconsistency, imbalance, inequality,
incongruity, असमानता
59. **Thoroughgoing** (adjective) – extensive,
widespread, sweeping व्यापक
60. **Deliberation** (noun) – thought, thinking,
discussion, debate, consultation विवेचना,
वितर्क-विमर्श
61. **Post** – (prefix) – After in time or order. के
बाद
62. **Address** (verb) – tackle, see to, deal with,
confront, grapple with सुलझाना, निपटाना
63. **Statist** (noun) – supporting or based on the
principle of statism
64. **Statism** (noun) – the principle that the
government should own or control most of
a country's industry and economy राज्य
नियंत्रण वाद

65. **Flourish** (verb) – grow, thrive, prosper, do well, grow well, develop, उन्नति करना, विकास पाना
66. **Rely** (on) (Verb) – Depend, count, bank पर निर्भर होना
67. **Impetus** (noun) – motive force, driving force, drive, thrust प्रोत्साहन
68. **Endure** (verb) – last, live, live on, go on, hold on, abide, continue, persist बना रहना
69. **Miss out on** (phrase) – Lose a chance for, fail to achieve,
70. **Lead** (to) (verb) – cause, result in, bring about, give rise to वजह बनना
71. **Persistence** (noun) – constancy, continuance, continuity, immortality, indestructibility, perpetuity अटलता
72. **Bottom-up** (adjective) – proceeding from the bottom or beginning of a hierarchy or process upwards.
73. **Citizenry** (noun) – The citizens of a place regarded collectively. नागरिक
74. **Affirmative** (adjective) – Supportive, hopeful, or encouraging. सकारात्मक
75. **Fiscal** (adjective) – Financial वित्तीय
76. **Latitude** (noun) – freedom, scope, leeway, elbow room, breathing space, स्वतंत्रता
77. **Empower** (verb) – authorize, license, entitle, permit, allow, सशक्त करना
78. **Go a long way** (phrase) – be very successful
79. **Transit** (verb) – To pass over, across, or through: गुजरना
80. **Reliance** (on) (noun) – dependence, dependency निर्भरता
81. **Internet of things** (noun) – The interconnection via the internet of computing devices embedded in everyday objects, enabling them to send and receive data.
82. **Result in** (phrasal verb) – To be the cause of: परिणाम होना
83. **Diversification** (noun) – The action of diversifying something or the fact of becoming more diverse. विविधता
84. **Navigate** (verb) – guide, manoeuvre, direct, handle, drive
85. **Contradiction** (noun) – conflict, clash, disagreement, opposition, inconsistency, परस्पर विरोध
86. **Disavow** (verb) – deny, disclaim, disown, wash one's hands of नकारना
87. **Adherence** (to) (noun) – Attachment or commitment to a person, cause, or belief. अनुपालन

88. **Equanimous** (adjective) – Calm and composed. समभाव
89. **Strive** (for) (verb) – attempt, endeavour, aim, aspire, venture, प्रयास करना
90. **Non-aligned** (adjective) – Neutral, impartial, non-partisan, uninvolved, unallied गुटनिरपेक्ष
91. **Have come a long way** (phrase) – to have improved greatly
92. **Footing** (noun) – basis, base, foundation, underpinning, support, आधार
93. **Comity** (noun) – An association of nations for their mutual benefit. सौहार्द
94. **On the eve of** (phrase) – the period or day before an important event के ठीक पहले
95. **Predicate** (on) (verb) – base, be dependent, found, establish, आधारित होना
96. **Ballast** (noun) – something that helps someone or something to succeed, especially by keeping them or it under control, or making them or it more serious
97. **Overcome** (verb) – defeat, beat, conquer, trounce, thrash जीतना, हराना
98. **Re-ignition** (noun) – the process of igniting something again पुनः प्रज्वलन

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Practice Exercise

Direction (Q1 – Q3): Select the best express synonym of the given words

[Editorial page]

1. **UNSHACKLE**

- A. Civil
- B. Proletariat
- C. Provisional
- D. Liberate

2. **HERALD**

- A. Ambivalent
- B. Intransigent
- C. Presage
- D. Protagonist

3. **LATITUDE**

- A. Leeway
- B. Labyrinth
- C. Bucolic
- D. Vex

4. **Idioms & Phrase**

The U.S., China and Taiwan are left ***picking up the pieces*** after Nancy Pelosi's visit.

- A. Return to a point made by someone in order to criticize it.
- B. Take hold of and lift or move someone or something.
- C. To be influenced and controlled by something
- D. To try to make a situation better after something bad has happened

5. **Direction: Six statements are given below, which are jumbled in any random order. These statements will form a coherent and meaningful paragraph, when arranged in the correct sequence. Arrange the sentences in the right order and answer the questions that follow.**

Retail inflation, as measured by the consumer price index, rose to a 17-month high of 6.95 per cent in March, significantly surpassing consensus estimates.

- P. This will only restrict the monetary policy committee's room for manoeuvre.
- Q. but also breaching the upper threshold of the inflation targeting framework for three consecutive quarters.
- R. the pump prices of petrol and diesel towards the end of March — higher commodity prices and disruptions in supply-chains increase the likelihood of inflation not only exceeding the central bank's near-term projections,
- S. Considering that the full impact of the pass through of higher crude oil prices is likely to be felt in the period thereafter — oil marketing companies had begun to raise
- T. With this, inflation has averaged 6.34 per cent in the January-March quarter, higher than the central bank's February forecast of 5.7 per cent.
- U. This is the third straight month that inflation has come in above the upper threshold of the Reserve Bank of India's inflation targeting framework.

Which among the following will be the **Last** sentence of the paragraph after the rearrangement?

- A. T B.P C.UTSRQP D.Q E.R

Direction (Q6 – Q9): Read the given sentences to find out whether there is any grammatical error in them

6. A. Many overseas students attend colleges in the Great Britain.
 B. Anyone who will speak with authority on the poets of the Renaissance must have a broad acquaintance with the writers of classical antiquity.
 C. He found a broken wooden chair in the room.
 D. The starving and crawling people in the television programme looked more like beasts than tiring creatures.
 E. All are correct
7. A. I took the cycle which he had bought yesterday.
 B. Having a few hours left, she wondered as she would finish the assignment.
 C. Five years ago from today, I was sitting in a small Japanese car, driving across Poland towards Berlin.
 D. He could not see anything in the dark room
 E. All are correct
8. They have (A)/ played a game (B)/ last week. (C)/ No Error(D)
9. The teacher made the boys (A)/ to do the sum (B)/ all over again. (C)/ No Error(D)

10. Find out the misspelt word

- A. Mannered
 B. Loquacious
 C. Lacrymose
 D. Misconceive

Direction: Read the passage given below and answer the following questions.

(The Hindu Editorial: Core constraints – 01 Aug, 2022)

The eight core sectors of the Indian economy not only account to (A)/ over four-tenth of its measured industrial output (B)/ but also serve as an indicator of (C)/ the momentum in investment activity through demand for items such as cement and steel.(D)

Electricity generation is a good proxy for overall demand in the economy while fertilizer production numbers help gauge agricultural activity. So, it is heartening that the official index to measure these sectors' output has registered two successive months of double-digit growth. Factoring in the 9.3% uptick for these sectors in April — it was 19.3% and 12.7% in May and June — the first quarter of 2022-23 has seen output growth of 13.7%, despite the high base of 26% growth in Q1 last year. Total industrial output grew 6.7% in April and 19.6% in May.

These high numbers are a **tad** misleading because the first quarter of 2020-21 was marred by national lockdowns, and though output did not suffer as much during the second COVID-wave in Q1 of 2021-22, economic conditions were not ideal either. **(1)**/ Based on June's core sectors' data, economists

reckon industrial production to rise anywhere between 9% and 13% in June. **(2)**/ In any case, these base effects will start fading from July. **(3)**/ For better context to assess where the economic recovery stands, industrial output in May was 1.7% over pre-pandemic levels and core sectors' output in June is 8% over 2019. **(4)**/ What should cause concern is that the recovery is still fragmented and _____ **11** _____. Moreover, the rebound momentum seems to be _____ **12** _____ as core output declined 4.08% in June over May 2022. Just four infra sectors drove most of the growth in June, led by coal output jumping 31.1% and cement rising 19.4% from 2021 levels. Crude oil output _____ **13** _____ again in June after a positive blip in May, while natural gas grew a mere 1.2% and steel 3.3%. Refinery products grew 15.1%, driven by higher global oil prices making exports attractive, and electricity rose 15.5%, signalling domestic demand. The monsoon would dampen coal production, pressuring generators to import more coal if electricity demand sustains. The only two sectors to record a month-on-month growth in June — cement and fertilizers — also face _____ **14** _____. Cement production is expected to taper off on the same meteorological account as coal, even as an uneven monsoon could hurt fertilizer demand. The good news is that the Centre's capital spending, critical to sustain the recovery, bounced remarkably in June to Rs. 68,000 crore from an underwhelming Rs. 28,000 crore in May — ensuring that a quarter of the year's target has been met in Q1. With private capital still shy, global turmoil and local inflation playing spoilsport with the recovery, it is vital that the Centre keep the pedal pressed on this **front (A)** and **cajoles (B)** more States into **availing (C)** the Rs. 1 lakh crore capex loan **window (D)** soon.

Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word given in the option (From Q11 – Q14)

11. What should cause concern is that the recovery is still fragmented and _____ **11** _____.
 - A. Paradox
 - B. Vehement
 - C. Succumbing
 - D. Dissonant
12. Moreover, the rebound momentum seems to be _____ **12** _____ as core output declined 4.08% in June over May 2022.
 - A. Belligerent
 - B. Vilifying
 - C. Flagging
 - D. Equanimity
13. Crude oil output _____ **13** _____ again in June after a positive blip in May, while natural gas grew a mere 1.2% and steel 3.3%.
 - A. Latent
 - B. Tanked
 - C. Infatuated
 - D. Sequestered
14. The only two sectors to record a month-on-month growth in June — cement and fertilizers — also face _____ **14** _____.
 - A. Headwinds
 - B. Hedonism

- C. Juxtaposed
- D. Foible

15. The following sentence may or may not contain an error in one of its parts. Identify the part containing the error. If the sentence is correct, select 'No error' as your answers.

The eight core sectors of the Indian economy not only account to **(A)/** over four-tenth of its measured industrial output **(B)/** but also serve as an indicator of **(C)/** the momentum in investment activity through demand for items such as cement and steel.**(D)**

- A. (A)
- B. (B)
- C. (C)
- D. (D)
- E. No Error

16. Rearrange the sentence to form a meaningful sentence.

These high numbers are a tad misleading because the first quarter of 2020-21 was marred by national lockdowns, and though output did not suffer as much during the second COVID-wave in Q1 of 2021-22, economic conditions were not ideal either. **(1)/** Based on June's core sectors' data, economists reckon industrial production to rise anywhere between 9% and 13% in June. **(2)/** In any case, these base effects will start fading from July. **(3)/** For better context to assess where the economic recovery stands, industrial output in May was 1.7% over pre-pandemic levels and core sectors' output in June is 8% over 2019. **(4)/**

- A. 4321
- B. 1432
- C. 1234
- D. 2134
- E. 2143

17. Given below is a word, followed by three sentence that consist of that word. Identify the sentence (S) that best express (es) the meaning of the word. Choose option 5 'None of the above' if the word is not suitable in any of the sentence

Tad

- (i) Two years later, the completed house is **tad** true to the original diagram, he says.
- (ii) In a second half that was not much prettier but laced with a **tad** more passion, they bided their time.
- (iii) The architects have produced a **tad** flexible theatre.

- A. Only (i)
- B. Only (ii)
- C. Only (iii)
- D. (i), (ii)
- E. (ii), (iii)

18. In the following question, a sentence is given with four words marked as (A), (B), (C), and (D). These words may or may not be placed in the correct order. Four options with different

arrangements of these have been provided. Mark the option with the correct arrangement as the answer. If no rearrangement is required, mark option (5) as your answer.

With private capital still shy, global turmoil and local inflation playing spoilsport with the recovery, it is vital that the Centre keep the pedal pressed on this front (A) and cajoles (B) more States into availing (C) the Rs. 1 lakh crore capex loan window (D) soon

- A. C – A
- B. A – D
- C. B – C
- D. D – C
- E. No arrangement

19. Select the connector from the given options which can be used to form a single sentence from the two sentences given below, implying the same as expressed in the statement sentence.

- (i) It is not possible that they have not come at the memorial service of the President.
 - (ii) They were very close to him during his lifetime.
- A. As
 - B. Although
 - C. Since
 - D. Unless
 - E. Because of

20. Fill the appropriate preposition in the given blanks

He wrote a preface _____ his book

- A. Of
- B. From
- C. With
- D. To
- E. None of the above

Answers

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. B 6.A 7. B 8.A 9. B 10.C 11. D 12. C
 13. B 14.A 15. A 16. D 17. B 18.E 19.C 20.D **[Practice Exercise]**

Explanations

4. **Pick up the pieces** (phrase) – to try to make a situation better after something bad has happened

5. **UTSRQP**

Retail inflation, as measured by the consumer price index, rose to a 17-month high of 6.95 per cent in March, significantly surpassing consensus estimates. This is the third straight month that inflation has come in above the upper threshold of the Reserve Bank of India's inflation targeting framework. With this, inflation has averaged 6.34 per cent in the January-March quarter, higher than the central bank's February forecast of 5.7 per cent. Considering that the full impact of the pass through of higher crude oil prices is likely to be felt in the period thereafter — oil marketing companies had begun to raise the pump prices of petrol and diesel towards the end of March — higher commodity prices and disruptions in supply-chains increase the likelihood of inflation not only exceeding the central bank's near-term projections, but also breaching the upper threshold of the inflation targeting framework for three consecutive quarters. This will only restrict the monetary policy committee's room for manoeuvre.

6. 'attend colleges' के बदले 'attend college' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'go to school/college, attend school/ college' का प्रयोग होता है। देखें-

i. I am the first child in my family to attend college.

➤ 'attend college' will be used instead of 'attend colleges' because 'go to school/college, attend school/college' is used. see-

i. I am the first child in my family to attend college.

7. 'as' के बदले 'if' या 'whether' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि ask (पूछना), want to know, enquire, wonder' के बाद 'if' या 'whether' का प्रयोग होता है यदि Subordinate Clause किसी Interrogative Word से शुरू नहीं हो; जैसे-

i. I wonder if/ whether she will do this work.

ii. I enquired if/ whether the train was late.

➤ 'as' will be replaced by 'if' or 'whether' because 'ask', want to know, enquire, wonder' is followed by 'if' or 'whether' if the Subordinate Clause is Interrogative does not start with Word; As-

i. I wonder if/ whether she will do this work.

ii. I inquired if/ whether the train was late.

8. 'have' को वाक्य से हटाना पड़ेगा और शुद्ध वाक्य का स्वरूप होगा 'They played a game last week', अर्थात् वाक्य Simple Past में होगा क्योंकि Part (C) में प्रयुक्त 'last week' past time को निरूपित करता है और 'last week / last month/ last year' का प्रयोग होने पर वाक्य Present Perfect में नहीं बल्कि सामान्यतः Simple Past में होता है; जैसे-

- i. He came here last month.
- ii. She went there last year.

➤ 'have' has to be removed from the sentence and the correct sentence will be 'They played a game last week', that is, the sentence will be in Simple Past because 'last week' used in Part (C) denotes past time And when 'last week / last month / last year' is used, the sentence is not in Present Perfect but usually in Simple Past; As-

- i. He came here last month.
- ii. She went there last year.

9. 'to do' के बदले 'do' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'make/let/ bid + Object + Bare Infinitive' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे-

- i. I made him laugh. [न कि 'to laugh']
- ii. Let me go there. [न कि 'to go']

➤ 'do' will be used instead of 'to do' because 'make/let/ bid + Object + Bare Infinitive' is used; As-

- i. I made him laugh. [not 'to laugh']
- ii. Let me go there. [not 'to go']

10. **Lachrymose** (adjective) – tearful, weeping, crying, teary, with tears in one's eyes, close to tears
रोना

11. **Dissonant** (adjective) – incongruous, anomalous, irreconcilable, inconsistent विभिन्न, असंगत

12. **Flagging** (adjective) – declining in strength; Deteriorating, failing, waning, fading, गिरता

13. **Tank** (verb) – to go down in value, quantity, price etc., or to become less successful

14. **Headwind** (noun) – A source of resistance, as to progress or success: प्रतिरोध, बाधा

15. Replace 'for' with 'to' as 'Account for' means "be responsible for".

16. (D) **2134**

Based on June's core sectors' data, economists reckon industrial production to rise anywhere between 9% and 13% in June. These high numbers are a tad misleading because the first quarter of 2020-21 was marred by national lockdowns, and though output did not suffer as much during the second COVID-wave in Q1 of 2021-22, economic conditions were not ideal either. In any case, these base effects will start fading from July. For better context to assess where the economic recovery stands, industrial output in May was 1.7% over pre-pandemic levels and core sectors' output in June is 8% over 2019.

17. **Tad** (adverb) – To a small extent; somewhat. कुछ हद तक

According to the given options only (ii) is contextually correct.

18. It is not possible that they have not come at the Memorial service of the President **since** they were very close to him during his lifetime.

Explanation of other important words

Sr.NO	Words		Meanings	
Q1	Civil	adjective	Polite; civilized; courteous	विनम्र
	Proletariat	noun	The industrial working class	सर्वहारा
	Provisional	adjective	Conditional; temporary; tentative	अस्थायी
Q2	Ambivalent	adjective	Undecided; neutral; wishy-washy	दुविधा में पड़ा हुआ, अनिर्णीत
	Intransigent	adjective	Uncompromising; stubborn	सैद्धांतिक
	Protagonist	noun	The leading character in a novel, play or other work; a leader or champion.	नायक
Q3	Labyrinth	noun	A maze; something like a maze.	भूलभुलैया
	Bucolic	adjective	Charmingly rural; rustic; country like	ग्राम्य
	Vex	verb	To annoy; to pester; to confuse	तंग करना
Q11	Paradox	noun	A True statement or phenomenon that nonetheless seems to contradict itself; an untrue statement or phenomenon that nonetheless seem logical	विरोधाभास
	Vehement	adjective	intense; forceful; violent	जोशीला
	Succumb	verb	To yield or submit; to die	मर जाना
Q12	Belligerent	adjective	Combative; Quarrelsome; waging war	लड़ाकू, युद्धकारी
	Vilify	verb	To say vile thing about; to defame	गाली देना
	Equanimity	noun	Composure, clam	समभाव, संतुलन
Q13	Latent	adjective	Present but not visible or apparent; potential	अव्यक्त
	Infatuated	adjective	Foolish; foolishly passionate or attracted; made foolish; foolishly in love.	मुख्तता

	Sequester	verb	To set or keep apart	पृथक, एकांत में रहना
Q14	Hedonism	noun	The pursuit of pleasure as way of life	सुखवाद, प्रेमवाद
	Juxtapose	verb	To place side by side	मिलाना
	Foible	noun	A minor character flaw	दोष, चरित्र की दुर्बलता

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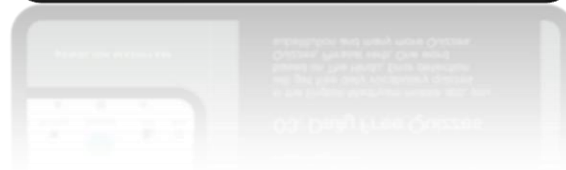
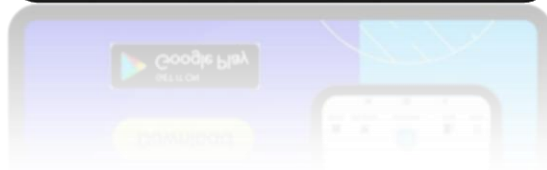
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