

## Factoring in the risk: on development of mountain areas

**Development** of mountain areas over the years **has** upset the **ecological** balance

Monsoon rainfall over India is 8% more than what is usual for this time of the year. While this might **bode** well for agriculture in some regions, it also means floods and **concentrated downpours** with **devastating** consequences. At least 25 people were killed over the weekend as **torrential** rains **triggered flash floods** and **landslips** in Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Several **arterial** roads were blocked by **debris**, as **currents washed away** bridges and vehicles. The **toll** was higher in Himachal Pradesh with 21 killed and 12 injured. At least six are missing due to **chaos following** the downpour. Mandi, Kangra and Chamba were the worst-affected districts in the State. While death and damage to property are the **surface manifestation** of these rains, there are a range of secondary effects with long-term **downstream** impact. Schools and transport facilities, **for instance**, are immediately **put out of action**, **leading to** loss of productive hours. Cattle and **saplings** are left to **perish**, which in turn destroys **livelihoods**, **debilitates** family finances and **strains** the finances of the state **exchequer**. The monsoon **compresses** around 75% of India's annual rainfall into four months and **unevenly waters** the country's highly **diverse terrain**. It is, therefore, **inevitable** that some spots are far more **vulnerable** and **bear** a **disproportionate** impact of climate **fury**. **A recent report** released by Himachal Pradesh's Department of Environment, Science and Technology **underlines** that mountain areas are highly vulnerable to natural disasters, where **development** over the years **has compounded** the problem by upsetting the ecological balance of various physical processes.

While **hill States** such as Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand **have** certain unique challenges, **the threats** from the **vagaries** of climate **are** not unique to them. Monsoon rain patterns are being disrupted leading to a rise in **cloudburst**-like events as well as a rise in the frequency of high-energy cyclones and **droughts**. **One strategy** adopted by the government **has** been to improve the system of early warning **forecasts**. The India Meteorological Department now provides **fortnightly**, weekly and even three-hourly weather forecasts to districts. Within these are integrated warnings about flash floods and lightning. Not all of these are accurate and often, they are not provided early enough for authorities to prepare themselves. In recent years, **improvements** in early warnings for incoming cyclones **have** helped state agencies **evacuate** and **rehabilitate** the most vulnerable, but such success has not been observed for floods. While the **inherent risk** of **infrastructure** development in hills and **unstable** terrain **is** well understood, these are **often elided** by authorities in the name of balancing the demands of the people for better infrastructure and services. **The increased risk and cost** to such projects and infrastructure **should** be factored in when they are **tendered out** by the government, and scientific advice regarding development **ought to** be strictly **adhered** to. [Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Factor in** (phrasal verb) – take something into account; Include a particular fact or circumstance in one's considerations or calculations ध्यान में रखना
2. **Upset** (verb) – disrupt, interfere with, disturb, throw out, भंग करना, गड़बड़ करना
3. **Ecological** (adjective) – Relating to or concerned with the relation of living organisms to one another and to their physical surroundings. परिस्थितिविज्ञान-संबंधी
4. **Bode** (well/ill)(verb) – Be an omen of a particular outcome; augur, presage, portend, foretell संकेत देना (शुभ/ अशुभ)
5. **Concentrated** (adjective) – condensed, thick, thickened, dense केन्द्रित, सघन
6. **Downpour** (noun) – rainstorm, cloudburst, torrent of rain, deluge मूसलधार बारिश
7. **Devastating** (adjective) – destructive, ruinous, disastrous, catastrophic भयानक
8. **Torrential** (adjective) – copious, severe, heavy, rapid, relentless मूसलधार
9. **Trigger** (verb) – cause, give rise to, lead to, begin, start, शुरू करना
10. **Flash flood** (noun) – A sudden local flood, typically due to heavy rain. अचानक आई बाढ़
11. **Landslip** (noun) – A collapse of a mass of earth or rock from a mountain or cliff. भूस्खलन
12. **Arterial** (adjective) – Denoting an important route in a system of roads, railroad lines, or rivers.
13. **Debris** (noun) – detritus, refuse, waste, waste matter, discarded matter, मलबा
14. **Current** (noun) – a movement of water or air धारा, प्रवाह
15. **Wash away** (phrasal verb) – to carry (something) away by the movement of water बहा ले जाना
16. **Toll** (noun) – The number of deaths, casualties, or injuries arising from particular circumstances, such as a natural disaster, conflict, or accident. (घायलों की) संख्या
17. **Chaos** (noun) – disorder, disarray, disorganization, confusion, mayhem अव्यवस्था
18. **Following** (preposition) – After के बाद
19. **Surface** (adjective) – outward, seeming, ostensible, apparent सतही
20. **Manifestation** (noun) – display, demonstration, showing; sign, indication, evidence, proof, प्रदर्शन/ प्रकटीकरण

21. **Downstream** (adjective) – Situated or moving in the direction in which a stream or river flows.
22. **For instance** (phrase) – As an example. उदाहरण के लिए
23. **Put out of action** (phrase) – not working, not functioning, unserviceable, non-functional, बेकाम होना
24. **Lead** (to) (verb) – cause, result in, give rise to, bring about वजह बनना
25. **Sapling** (noun) – A young tree, especially one with a slender trunk. पौधा
26. **Perish** (verb) – die, lose one's life, be killed, fall, expire मरना, तबाह होना
27. **Livelihood** (noun) – income, source of income, means of support, means, living आजीविका
28. **Debilitate** (verb) – weaken, make weak, make feeble, enfeeble दुर्बल करना
29. **Strain** (verb) – overtax, overwork, overburden, overextend, overreach तनाव डालना
30. **Exchequer** (noun) – funds, coffers, resources, money, finances सरकारी खजाना
31. **Compress** (verb) – abridge, shorten, cut, condense, abbreviate, contract संकुचित होना
32. **Unevenly** (adverb) – In a manner that is not regular or consistent. असमान
33. **Water** (verb) – sprinkle, moisten, dampen, wet, spray, splash पानी देना/ गिरना
34. **Diverse** (adjective) – various, sundry, manifold, multiple, varied, varying विविध
35. **Terrain** (noun) – topography, landscape, land, ground भूभाग, भूखंड
36. **Inevitable** (adjective) – unavoidable, inescapable, bound to happen, sure to happen, अपरिहार्य
37. **Vulnerable** (adjective) – in danger, in peril, in jeopardy, at risk, endangered, unsafe अरक्षित
38. **Bear** (verb) – endure, tolerate, put up with, stand, suffer, abide सहना
39. **Disproportionate** (adjective) – inordinate, unreasonable, excessive, uncalled for, undue, असंगत
40. **Fury** (noun) – fierceness, ferocity, violence, turbulence, tempestuousness प्रकोप
41. **Underline** (verb) – underscore, mark, pick out, emphasize बल देना
42. **Compound** (verb) – aggravate, worsen, make worse, add to, augment बदतर करना, बढ़ाना

43. **Vagary** (noun) – peculiarity, oddity, eccentricity, unpredictability, fluctuation. अनिश्चितता
44. **Cloudburst** (noun) – a sudden, very heavy rainfall, usually local in nature and of brief duration मूसलधार बारिश
45. **Drought** (noun) – dry spell, dry period, lack of rain, shortage of water सूखा
46. **Forecast** (noun) – prediction, prophecy, forewarning, prognostication पूर्वानुमान
47. **Fortnightly** (adverb) – Happening or produced every two weeks. पक्षिक
48. **Evacuate** (verb) – Remove (someone) from a place of danger to a safer place. हटा देना, खाली करना
49. **Rehabilitate** (verb) – recondition, restore, renew, renovate, refurbish, revamp, पुनर्वास करना, पुनःस्थापित करना
50. **Inherent** (adjective) – intrinsic, innate, immanent, built-in, inborn अंतर्निहित
51. **Infrastructure** (noun) – structure, framework, frame, form, make-up आधारभूत संरचना
52. **Unstable** (adjective) – unsteady, rocky, wobbly, wobbling, rickety, shaky अस्थिर
53. **Often** (adjective) – Frequently; many times. अक्सर
54. **Elide** (verb) – leave out, exclude, fail to include, except, shut out, छिपाना
55. **Tender out** (phrasal verb) – ask people to give formal price for something.
56. **Ought to** (modal verb) – must, should करना चाहिए
57. **Adhere** (to) (verb) – abide by, stick to, hold to, comply with, stand by, पालन करना

## Practice Exercise

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

**[Editorial page]**

1. The threats from the vagaries of climate are not unique to them.
  - A. Ironic
  - B. Venal
  - C. Antithesis
  - D. Unpredictability
2. At least six are missing due to chaos following the downpour.
  - A. Philanthropy
  - B. Mayhem
  - C. Blithe
  - D. Incurable
3. Cattle and saplings are left to perish, which in turn destroys livelihoods, debilitates family finances and strains the finances of the state exchequer.
  - A. Coffers
  - B. Benign
  - C. Surfeit
  - D. Matriculate
4. **Idioms & Phrase**

The new legislation is intended to create a level playing field for students of all backgrounds.

  - A. To try to make a situation better after something bad has happened
  - B. A situation that is balanced and fair.
  - C. Be very close to a difficult or dangerous situation
  - D. More difficult to do than to talk about
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.**

**It's clear now that India isn't going to harvest a bumper, forget record, wheat crop this time.**

  - P. when the crop looked good, thanks to surplus rains and an extended winter.
  - Q. Day temperatures should ideally be in the early-30 degrees range during this "dough" stage, when the wheat kernel is accumulating starch, protein and other dry matter.
  - R. A marginal 0.8 per cent acreage drop and initial availability issues in fertilisers notwithstanding, overall production prospects were bright till at least mid-March.
  - S. The early onset of summer, with practically no spring, impacted the crop at the time of grain-filling:
  - T. But then came a sudden spike in temperatures and the mercury touching 40 degrees Celsius levels in most wheat-growing areas before the month-end.
  - U. The all-time high output estimate of 111.32 million tonnes (mt) was made by the agriculture ministry in mid-February,

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

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

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

6. A. On entering the crowding room I could not see one person whom I knew.  
B. The receptionist asked the patient, "Who referred you to Dr. Paulson?"  
C. Seeing that she was very tired, I walked out of the room and let her sleep  
D. The demonstration passed peacefully.  
E. All are correct
7. A. I walked back home after the movie last night.  
B. They have not spoken to each other since they quarreled.  
C. He studied so hardly that he was sure of passing.  
D. Never the one to mince words when it comes to speak his mind, the captain criticised the hectic schedule of his team.  
E. All are correct
8. Every child in the class (A)/ are wearing (B)/ sandals today. (C)/ No Error(D)
9. Though we both are of the same height (A)/ you are more heavier (B)/ than I. (C)/ No Error. (D)
10. **Find out the misspelt word**
  - A. Abnegation
  - B. Inoculate
  - C. Pulchritude
  - D. Sarendipity

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

**(The Hindu Editorial: A fresh opportunity – Aug 06, 2022)**

The stated reason for the Government's withdrawal of the Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019, was that it will come up with a "comprehensive legal framework" on data privacy and Internet regulation. The Government has **averted (A)** that a new draft will be in sync with the **landmark (B)** of privacy, in line with Supreme Court guidelines based on the **principles (C)** judgment on privacy, i.e., Justice K.S. Puttaswamy vs Union of India, and would consider the Joint Committee of Parliament's recommendations on the framework to **regulate (D)** the digital ecosystem.

The 2019 Bill had been rightly criticised by stakeholders, including Justice B.N. Srikrishna — he chaired a committee of experts that had authored a draft bill in 2018 — for **overemphasising** the national security angle, among other reasons. **(1)/** The 2018 draft Bill allowed for judicial oversight in the selection process for the DPA, while the 2019 Bill limited the composition to the executive. **(2)/** and in the leeway given to the Union government to exempt its agencies from the application of the Act. **(3)/** The 2019 Bill diverged from the Srikrishna Committee Draft in the selection of the chairperson and members of the Data Protection Authority (DPA) that shall protect the interests of data principals, **(4)**

The 2018 Bill allowed for exemptions to be granted to state institutions from acquiring informed consent from data principals or to process data in the case of matters relating only to the “security of the state”; it also called for a law to provide for “parliamentary oversight and judicial approval of non-consensual access to personal data”.

In contrast, the 2019 Bill added “public order” **(A)**/ as a reason to exempt a government agency **(B)**/ from the Act, besides only providing for **(C)**/ these reasons to be recorded in writing. **(D)**

By choosing to withdraw the Bill, it is unclear whether the Government would address the demand for a \_\_\_\_\_11\_\_\_\_\_ of the legislation with the 2018 draft Bill that came about after extensive consultations with civil society. Or whether this would be more in line with the JPC report, which has also been criticised by civil society for retaining provisions that allow the Government access to private data of citizens without sufficient safeguards. Dissent \_\_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_\_ to the JPC report, by Congress MP Jairam Ramesh for example, went on to criticise the leeway granted to the Government on exemptions and how the ground of “public order” and not “security of the state” was liable for misuse. It is not clear if the Bill’s withdrawal is linked to opposition to mandatory “data localisation” from multinational Internet companies. Meanwhile, the lack of a proper data protection law in the country is an \_\_\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_\_ when compared with major countries. If the Government is indeed committed to a comprehensive legal framework on data privacy and protection, it must revert to the baseline provided in the Justice Srikrishna Committee recommendations and \_\_\_\_\_14\_\_\_\_\_ a law within a reasonable timeline.

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

11. By choosing to withdraw the Bill, it is unclear whether the Government would address the demand for a \_\_\_\_\_11\_\_\_\_\_ of the legislation with the 2018 draft Bill that came about after extensive consultations with civil society.
  - A. Expediting
  - B. Comprehensive
  - C. Realignment
  - D. Peremptory
12. Dissent \_\_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_\_ to the JPC report, by Congress MP Jairam Ramesh for example, went on to criticise the leeway granted to the Government on exemptions and how the ground of “public order” and not “security of the state” was liable for misuse.
  - A. Touting
  - B. Notes
  - C. Incisive
  - D. Uniform
13. Meanwhile, the lack of a proper data protection law in the country is an \_\_\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_\_ when compared with major countries.
  - A. Sentient
  - B. Anomaly
  - C. Parsimonious
  - D. Acrimonious

14. If the Government is indeed committed to a comprehensive legal framework on data privacy and protection, it must revert to the baseline provided in the Justice Srikrishna Committee recommendations and \_\_\_\_\_14\_\_\_\_\_ a law within a reasonable timeline
- A. Vindicating
  - B. Distending
  - C. Enact
  - D. Prepossessing

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.**

In contrast, the 2019 Bill added “public order” **(A)**/ as a reason to exempt a government agency **(B)**/ from the Act, beside only providing for **(C)**/ these reasons to be recorded in writing. **(D)**

- A. (A)
  - B. (B)
  - C. (C)
  - D. (D)
  - E. No Error
16. **Rearrange the sentence to form a meaningful sentence.**

The 2019 Bill had been rightly criticised by stakeholders, including Justice B.N. Srikrishna — he chaired a committee of experts that had authored a draft bill in 2018 — for overemphasising the national security angle, among other reasons. **(1)**/ The 2018 draft Bill allowed for judicial oversight in the selection process for the DPA, while the 2019 Bill limited the composition to the executive. **(2)**/ and in the leeway given to the Union government to exempt its agencies from the application of the Act. **(3)**/ The 2019 Bill diverged from the Srikrishna Committee Draft in the selection of the chairperson and members of the Data Protection Authority (DPA) that shall protect the interests of data principals, **(4)**/

- A. 1432
  - B. 2341
  - C. 2314
  - D. 1234
  - E. 1423
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

**OVEREMPHASIZE**

- (i) Therefore, such a practice that **overemphasizes** the role of the college entrance examination and ignores basic humanity should not be praised.
- (ii) On the one hand, it suggests that the administration has **overemphasized** the importance of demonstrating resolve as a means of advancing its interests.



- (iii) It cannot be **overemphasized** that those promises must be sufficiently scrutinized and discussed because they are directly related to the interests of the people.
- A. Only (i)
  - B. Only (ii)
  - C. (i), (ii)
  - D. (ii), (iii)
  - E. All are correct
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.
- Government has **averred (A)** that a new draft will be in sync with the **landmark (B)** of privacy, in line with Supreme Court guidelines based on the **principles (C)** judgment on privacy, i.e., Justice K.S. Puttaswamy vs Union of India, and would consider the Joint Committee of Parliament's recommendations on the framework to **regulate (D)** the digital ecosystem.
- 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) The teacher has asked the students not to copy from others during the examination
  - (ii) The students kept on copying during the final examination resulting in the expulsion of two of them from the university.
- A. As
  - B. Although
  - C. Due to
  - D. Yet
  - E. As opposed to
20. Fill the appropriate preposition in the given blanks
- Though considered an underdog since the beginning of the season, the young team triumphed \_\_\_\_\_ all and claimed the championship for themselves.
- A. On
  - B. From
  - C. Over
  - D. By
  - E. None of the above

## Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Explanations

4. **A level-playing field** (phrase) – a situation in which everyone has the same advantages and disadvantages; a situation that is fair.

5. **UPRTSQ**

It's clear now that India isn't going to harvest a bumper, forget record, wheat crop this time. The all-time high output estimate of 111.32 million tonnes (mt) was made by the agriculture ministry in mid-February, when the crop looked good, thanks to surplus rains and an extended winter. A marginal 0.8 per cent acreage drop and initial availability issues in fertilisers notwithstanding, overall production prospects were bright till at least mid-March. But then came a sudden spike in temperatures and the mercury touching 40 degrees Celsius levels in most wheat-growing areas before the month-end. The early onset of summer, with practically no spring, impacted the crop at the time of grain-filling: Day temperatures should ideally be in the early-30 degrees range during this "dough" stage, when the wheat kernel is accumulating starch, protein and other dry matter.

6. 'crowding' के बदले 'crowded' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'crowd' का प्रयोग Noun के रूप में 'भीड़' के अर्थ में होता है, जबकि Verb के रूप में 'भीड़ लगाना' के अर्थ में और इसका Adjective रूप 'crowded' होता है जिसका अर्थ 'अधिक भीड़ वाली' होता है, न कि 'crowding'; जैसे-

i. It is for me to journey in a crowded bus.

➤ 'crowded' will be used instead of 'crowding' because 'crowd' is used as noun in the sense of 'herd', while as a Verb in the sense of 'crowding' and its Adjective form is 'crowded' which means 'overcrowded', not 'crowding'; As-

i. It is for me to journey in a crowded bus

7. 'hardly' के बदले 'hard' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'hardly' एक Adverb of Frequency है जिसका अर्थ है 'न के बराबर, नगण्य' जबकि 'hard' एक Adverb of Manner है जिसका अर्थ है 'कठिन'। अतः 'sure of passing' के लिए 'कठिन' अध्ययन किया, न कि 'न के बराबर अध्ययन' किया। दूसरी बात की 'hardly' का प्रयोग Main Verb के पहले होता है, जबकि 'hard' का Main Verb के बाद; जैसे-

i. He hardly studied to pass.

ii. He studied hard to pass.

यहाँ पहला वाक्य का अर्थ है कि वह पास करने के लिए 'न के बराबर अध्ययन किया' जबकि दूसरा वाक्य का अर्थ है वह पास करने के लिए 'कठिन' अध्ययन किया।

➤ 'hard' will be used instead of 'hardly' because 'hardly' is an Adverb of Frequency which means 'negligible' while 'hard' is an Adverb of Manner which means 'difficult'.

Therefore, for 'sure of passing', did 'hard' study, not 'negligible study'. Secondly, 'hardly' is used before Main Verb, while 'hard' is used after Main Verb; As-

- i. He hardly studied to pass.
- ii. He studied hard to pass.

8. 'are' के बदले 'is' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का Subject 'Every child' Singular है जो अपने लिए Singular Verb लेगा।

➤ 'is' will be used instead of 'are' because the subject of the sentence 'Every Child' is Singular which will take a Singular Verb for itself.

9. 'more' का प्रयोग अनावश्यक है क्योंकि 'heavier' खुद Comparative है, और किसी Comparative Degree के पहले 'more' तथा किसी Superlative Degree के पहले 'most' का प्रयोग कर उसका Double Comparative या Double Superlative नहीं बनाया जाता है।

➤ Use of 'more' is unnecessary because 'heavier' is itself a comparative, and using 'more' before a comparative degree and 'most' before a superlative degree does not make it a Double Comparative or Double Superlative .

10. **Serendipity** (noun) – chance, happy chance, accident, happy accident, fluke नसीब

11. **Realignment** (noun) – The action of changing or restoring something to a different or former position or state. पुनर्निर्माण करना

12. **Note** (noun) – tone, intonation, inflection, sound, hint, indication, sign, सुर

13. **Anomaly** (noun) – oddity, peculiarity, abnormality, irregularity, inconsistency विसंगति

14. **Enact** (verb) – make law, pass, approve, ratify, validate, sanction, कानून बनाना

15. Replace 'Besides' with 'Beside'.

**Beside** (preposition) – Alongside, at the side of समीप

**Besides** (adverb) – Moreover, further, anyway इसके अलावा

16. (A) **1432**

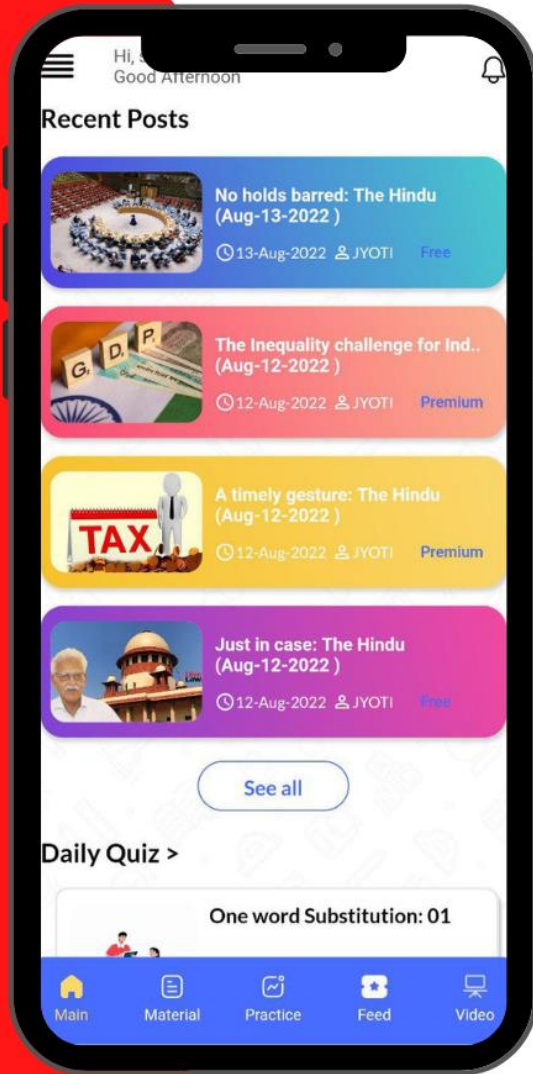
The 2019 Bill had been rightly criticised by stakeholders, including Justice B.N. Srikrishna — he chaired a committee of experts that had authored a draft bill in 2018 — for overemphasising the national security angle, among other reasons. The 2019 Bill diverged from the Srikrishna Committee Draft in the selection of the chairperson and members of the Data Protection Authority (DPA) that shall protect the interests of data principals, and in the leeway given to the Union government to exempt its agencies from the application of the Act. The 2018 draft Bill allowed for judicial oversight in the selection process for the DPA, while the 2019 Bill limited the composition to the executive.

17. **Overemphasize** (verb) – overstress, exaggerate, attach too much importance to  
According to the given options all options are contextually correct.

19. The teacher has asked the students not to copy from others during the examination, **yet** the students kept on copying during the final examination resulting in the expulsion of two of them from the university.

## Explanation of other important words

Sr.NO	Words		Meanings	
Q1	<b>Ironic</b>	adjective	Meaning the opposite of what you seem to say; using word to mean something other than what they seem to mean.	ताने के तौर पर
	<b>Venal</b>	adjective	capable of being bribed; willing to do anything for money; corrupt	घूसखोर
	<b>Antithesis</b>	noun	The direct opposite	विलोम, प्रतिपक्ष
Q2	<b>Philanthropy</b>	noun	Love of mankind, especially by doing good deed	लोकोपकार
	<b>Blithe</b>	adjective	Carefree; cheerful	ज़िंदादिल
	<b>Incorrigible</b>	adjective	Incapable of being reformed	असंशोधनीय
Q3	<b>Benign</b>	adjective	Gentle; Not harmful; kind; mild	अच्छा, सौम्य
	<b>Surfeit</b>	noun	Excess; an excessive amount; excess or overindulgence in eating or drinking.	अतिरेक
	<b>Matriculate</b>	verb	To enroll, especially at a college	मैट्रिक
Q11	<b>Expedite</b>	verb	To speed up or ease the progress of	जल्दी करना, झटपट करना
	<b>Comprehensive</b>	adjective	Covering or including everything	व्यापक, विस्तृत
	<b>Peremptory</b>	adjective	Final; categorical; dictatorial	आज्ञसूचक
Q12	<b>Tout</b>	verb	To praise highly; to brag publicly about	अत्यधिक प्रशंसा करना
	<b>Incisive</b>	adjective	Cutting right to the heart of the matter	काटा हुआ
	<b>Uniform</b>	adjective	Consistent; unchanging; the same for everyone	संगत
Q13	<b>Sentient</b>	adjective	Able to perceive by the sense; conscious	संवेदनशील
	<b>Parsimonious</b>	adjective	Stingy	किफ़ायती
	<b>Acrimonious</b>	adjective	Full of spite; bitter; nasty	उग्र, रूखा, चिड़चिड़ापन
Q14	<b>Vindicate</b>	verb	To clear from all blame or suspicion; to justify	साबित कर देना
	<b>Distend</b>	verb	To swell; to extend a great deal	फुलाना, फैलाना
	<b>Prepossess</b>	verb	To preoccupy; to influence beforehand or prejudice; to make a good impression on beforehand	पक्षपात करना, अधिपत्य



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