

Ordinary men

The Aam Aadmi Party is failing in its efforts to **be all things to all people**

The Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) is trying to **expand** its **footprint** beyond its **cradle** of Delhi. It is also **seeking** to **capitalise on** its success in Punjab, where it formed a government earlier this year, and which **boosted** that **ambition**. The party is now **eyeing** Gujarat, where the **contest** between the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and the Congress **went down to the wire** in 2017, and elections are **due** later this year. AAP supremo Arvind Kejriwal is spending a lot of time in the State in the hope of **displacing** the Congress to **emerge** as the prime challenger to the BJP, which has been in power since the 1990s. The BJP faces significant **anti-incumbency** though the Hindutva **sauce** that it **dishes out generously** made it more **palatable** than the Congress **all this while**. Mr. Kejriwal has an expanding **catalogue** of promises for Gujaratis. He has now promised a fully paid **pilgrimage** for Gujaratis, mainly senior citizens, to Ayodhya, after being **labelled** by the BJP as 'anti-Hindu'. Mr. Kejriwal has never lost an opportunity to **wear** his Hindu **credentials on his sleeve**, but suddenly found himself **on the back foot** after Rajendra Pal Gautam, a **Minister in AAP's Delhi government** — he has since resigned — **took** part in a **gathering** of **Ambedkarites** recently, where they had **pledged** to **disown** Hindu religion and its **deities**. Mr. Kejriwal gave the Dalit leader his **marching orders**.

The **expulsion** of the Dalit leader from the AAP Council of Ministers in Delhi **is in contrast with** the complete **backing** that Mr. Kejriwal continues to offer another Minister who remains in office while being in jail on corruption charges. **Therein lies** the fundamental challenge to AAP's national plan. The party had **fashioned** itself as an anti-corruption platform that offered good **governance, transparency** and **accountability**. **Devoid of** any organisational structure or political programme, AAP had adopted an **all-embracing welfarism** to **entice** voters. As time passes, **this politics, projected** as **ideology-free, is unravelling**, though its **potency** still remains a major threat to both the Congress and the BJP. These two parties are targeting AAP on its governance record, corruption, and capacity. Central agencies and the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi are **methodically cornering** the Aam Aadmi Party. Mr. Kejriwal has been **brazening** it **out** until now, but the **barb** of being 'anti-Hindu' **appears** to have **shaken** him. He has been wearing an Ambedkar badge alongside a Hindutva label, but the **attempt** to be all things to all people **was** never going to be **sustainable**. AAP's **capacity** to be a **radical** platform for change or a challenge to **divisive** forces **is faltering** with its **shaky** governance record, **subservience** to Hindutva and **brazen resistance** to scrutiny. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Be all things to do all people** (phrase) – to try to do things that will please everyone.
ऐसी चीजें करने की कोशिश करना जो सभी को खुश करें
2. **Expand** (verb) – extend, increase, enlarge, grow, broaden बढ़ाना
3. **Footprint** (noun) – footstep, footmark, impression पदछाप, निशान
4. **Cradle** (noun) – A place of origin
5. **Seek** (verb) – try, aim, endeavour, effort कोशिश करना
6. **Capitalize on** (phrasal verb) – cash in on, take advantage of, make use of, profit by, exploit लाभ उठाना
7. **Boost** (verb) – increase, promote, raise, encourage, advance बढ़ाना
8. **Ambition** (noun) – aspiration, goal, desire, objective महत्वाकांक्षा
9. **Eye** (verb) – To watch closely; To look at
10. **Contest** (noun) – competition, challenge, fight, match चुनाव लड़ना
11. **Go down to the wire** (phrase) – the result will not be decided or known until the very end
12. **Due** (adjective) – Expected, scheduled, anticipated अपेक्षित
13. **Displace** (verb) – remove, dismiss, oust, depose, dislodge हटाना
14. **Emerge** (verb) – appear, arise, come out, surface, develop उभरना
15. **Anti-incumbency** (noun) – it simply refers to vote exercised against the elected officials in power सत्ता-विरोधी लहर
16. **Sauce** (noun) – remarks that are rude or show no respect टिप्पणियां
17. **Dish out** (phrasal verb) – to give something, or to tell something such as information or your opinions बयान करना
18. **Generously** (adverb) – In a generous manner उदारता
19. **Palatable** (adjective) – acceptable, agreeable, satisfactory, pleasant, welcome सुहावना, रुचिकर
20. **All the while** (phrase) – whole time पूरे समय
21. **Catalogue** (noun) – A complete list of things सूची
22. **Pilgrimage** (noun) – a special journey made by a pilgrim तीर्थ यात्रा
23. **Label** (verb) – to describe someone or something using a particular word or phrase, often unfairly करार दिए जाना

24. **Wear something on one's sleeve** (phrase) – To openly display or make known one's belief, value, emotion, or sentiment
25. **Credential** (noun) – quality, or aspect of a person's background साख
26. **On the back foot** (phrase) – To be in a position of disadvantage, retreat, or defeat
27. **Gathering** (noun) – Meeting, assembly, congregation, get-together सभा, समारोह
28. **Ambedkarite** (noun) – one who follows the philosophy of Ambedkar. आंबेडकरवादी
29. **Pledge** (verb) – promise, guarantee, swear, oath, प्रतिज्ञा करना
30. **Disown** (verb) – renounce, repudiate, reject, deny, abandon अस्वीकार करना
31. **Deity** (noun) – goddess, divinity, god ईश्वर
32. **Marching order** (noun) – a dismissal or sending-off. सेवामुक्ति
33. **Expulsion** (noun) – ejection, removal, exclusion, निष्कासन
34. **In contrast with** (phrase) – as opposed to, in contrast to के विपरीत
35. **Backing** (noun) – support, assistance, patronage, endorsement, समर्थन
36. **Therein lies** (phrase) – in what has just been mentioned we see the reason or explanation for (a particular situation, quality, or problem)
37. **Fashion** (verb) – make, create, form, shape, devise, fabricate आकार देना, निर्माण करना
38. **Governance** (noun) – administration, management, government, governing, control शासन
39. **Transparency** (noun) – clarity, limpidity, clearness, plainness, distinctness पारदर्शिता
40. **Accountability** (noun) – liability, responsibility, obligation, answerability जवाबदेही
41. **Devoid of** (adjective) – lacking, without, deprived of, से रहित
42. **All-embracing** (adjective) – comprehensive, all-inclusive, extensive, broad, all-encompassing विस्तृत
43. **Welfarism** (noun) – socialism, altruism, social democracy, humanitarianism कल्याणवाद
44. **Entice** (verb) – lure, tempt, attract, allure लुभाना
45. **Project** (verb) – show or represent somebody/something/ yourself in a certain way विशेष तरीके से किसी को पेश करना
46. **Ideology** (noun) – a set of ideas which form the basis for a political or economic system विचारधारा

47. **Unravel** (verb) – untangle, disentangle, solve, figure out, decipher, find an answer
सुलझाना
48. **Potency** (noun) – Strength, effectiveness, power, force, vigour बल, प्रभावशालता
49. **Methodically** (adverb) – systematically, carefully, meticulously, regularly व्यवस्थित तरीके से
50. **Corner** (verb) – to force a someone into a place or situation from which there is no escape को घेरना
51. **Brazen out** (phrasal verb) – to act confidently and not admit that a problem exists:
52. **Barb** (noun) – an intelligent but critical remark that is intended to hurt: क्रूर टिप्पणी
53. **Shake** (verb) – tremble, quiver, agitate, disturb, rock हिलाना
54. **Sustainable** (adjective) – Capable of being sustained or maintained टिकाऊ
55. **Radical** (adjective) – revolutionary, extremist, extreme, fanatic, progressive अतिवादी
56. **Divisive** (adjective) – Discordant, troublesome, disruptive, conflict-ridden, contentious, acrimonious बांटनेवाला
57. **Falter** (verb) – Hesitate, waver, weaken, fade, wane, abate, vacillate, stammer, stutter, fumble लड़खड़ाना
58. **Shaky** (adjective) – unstable, wobbly, unsteady, insecure, precarious अस्थिर
59. **Subservience** (noun) – servility, obsequiousness, obedience, subordination, submission अधीनता
60. **Brazen** (adjective) – bold, shameless, impudent, insolent, impertinent बेशर्म
61. **Resistance** (noun) – confrontation, fighting, opposition, conflict विरोध
62. **Scrutiny** (noun) – Inspection, examination, enquiry जांच

Practice Exercise

Direction (Q1 – Q3): Select the best express synonym of the given words [Editorial page]

1. The BJP faces significant anti-incumbency though the Hindutva sauce that it dishes out generously made it more palatable than the Congress all this while.
 - A. Circumlocution
 - B. Anachronism
 - C. Disinterested
 - D. Pleasant

2. The expulsion of the Dalit leader from the AAP Council of Ministers in Delhi is in contrast with the complete backing
 - A. Bovine
 - B. Surrogate
 - C. Dismissal
 - D. Duplicity

3. AAP's capacity to be a radical platform for change or a challenge to divisive forces is faltering with its shaky governance record, subservience to Hindutva and brazen resistance to scrutiny.
 - A. Remonstrate
 - B. Servility
 - C. Vestige
 - D. Forsake

4. **Idioms & Phrase**
 Thankfully he's taken a turn for the better—the doctors weren't sure he'd survive for a while there.
 - A. Improve one's position considerably.
 - B. Something at which one excels.
 - C. A change that ultimately leads to a more positive outcome
 - D. Possessing large quantities of.

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.**
In a worrying trend, the registration in violent crimes such as rape, kidnapping, atrocities against children, robberies and murders increased in 2021 to levels set before the pandemic, in comparison to the drop in 2020, according to the annual report, "Crime in India" released by the NCRB earlier this week.
 P. largely due to a decrease in cases registered under disobedience to a public servant's order, relating to the lockdowns.
 Q. If 2020 was the year when India faced the first COVID-19 wave, 2021 was equally a fraught year because of the effect of the Delta variant of the novel coronavirus; the frequency and intensity of the lockdowns were relatively lower in comparison to 2020.

R. The drop, in 2020, seemed to, therefore, be an anomaly, either due to lowered registration or a partial decrease in occurrence as there were extensive lockdowns and office shutdowns.

S. While violent crimes increased, the chargesheeting rate fell from 75.8% in 2020 to 72.3% in 2021, as did the conviction rate (57% from 59.2% in 2020).

T. "Cruelty by husband or his relatives" constituted 31.8% of crimes against women, up from 30.2% in 2020 and 30.9% in 2019, indicating that domestic violence continued to be a major issue.

U. While there was an increase in violent crimes in 2021, the overall crime rate (per one lakh people) decreased from 487.8 in 2020 to 445.9 in 2021,

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

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

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

6. By the time she finished (A)/ her work I had nearly (B)/ given up all hope of arriving (C)/ at the party in time. (D)/ No Error
7. After twenty years of exile (A)/, the prisoner was (B)/ in the end of his tether (C)/. No Error (D)
8. Jane's grandfather always (A)/ lost his balance while walking (B)/ and would be found fallen (C)/ on the road (D)/ No Error (E)
9. Her doctor was (A)/ annoyed because she (B)/ ignore her health (C)/ even after being hospitalized twice. (D)/ No Error (E)
10. **Find out the misspelt word**
 - A. Inceandary
 - B. Histrionic
 - C. Heuristic
 - D. Cerulean

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

(The Hindu Editorial: The oppressor's wrong – Sep 17, 2022)

"Who breaks a butterfly upon a wheel?" asked Alexander Pope, wondering if strong means were needed to beat a _____**11**_____ adversary. The Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court has taken a sledgehammer to deal with YouTuber and blogger 'Savukku' A. Shankar, and sentenced him to a six-month jail term for some Tweets targeting the judiciary. As political commentary goes, his style of presenting his views is indeed quite _____**12**_____. With a know-it-all _____**13**_____, he goes about giving purported background material, insinuating deals and designs behind developments, often without substantiation. It is no surprise then that he got into trouble. In his defence in the suo motu contempt proceedings, Mr. Shankar said his comments were aimed at questioning the under-representation of Dalits in the judiciary, and the excess representation to Brahmins, and that taken as a whole, his comments were aimed at improving the system. The court would have none of it, and deemed his comments _____**14**_____. It noted that he expressed no regret or **insinuation (A)**, but affirmed that he would continue to speak about the judiciary after his release even if sent to prison.

Even though Mr. Shankar made a personal **repentance (B)** against Justice Swaminathan, what really counted was his **sweeping (C)** charge against the entire **judiciary (D)**. This could have been dealt with by the Principal Bench in Chennai as the allegation was general in nature, but, unfortunately, it was posted before a Bench headed by Justice Swaminathan, who was the judge aggrieved by the earlier Tweet.

The purported logic behind courts retaining the power to punish for contempt is to save the institution from scurrilous attack so that the public does not lose its faith and trust in the judiciary. **(1)/** However, recent experience, as well as public criticism by former judges and legal luminaries, shows that the principal source of public disenchantment with the judiciary is the conduct of courts and judges. **(2)/** Can there be anything more scandalising to the judiciary? **(3)/** In 2018, four judges of the Supreme Court publicly accused the Chief Justice of India of misusing his power as Master of the Roster to influence the outcome of cases. **(4)/** Former judges and lawyers routinely pen articles questioning the commitment of the apex court to issues of personal liberty and even hint at complicity and cravenness before the executive. Is there any point in going after laymen voicing their disenchantment with judicial wrongdoing? Criminal contempt is usually closed either by the court's tolerance or the contemnor's **remorse**, but, regrettably, neither happened in this case. If the court viewing any display of magnanimity as a sign of weakness is the 'oppressor's wrong', the defendant refusing to express regret is the 'proud man's contumely'.

In truth, any conviction for criminal contempt are unwarranted, **(A)/** for nothing can really scandalise a court **(B)/** peopled by judges of integrity or save the image **(C)/** of a compromised institution comprising tainted individuals. **(D)**

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

11. "Who breaks a butterfly upon a wheel?" asked Alexander Pope, wondering if strong means were needed to beat a _____ adversary.
 - A. Deluge
 - B. Exulting
 - C. Petty
 - D. Forbearing
12. As political commentary goes, his style of presenting his views is indeed quite _____.
 - A. Palliating
 - B. Trenchant
 - C. Delude
 - D. Animosity
13. With a know-it-all _____, he goes about giving purported background material, insinuating deals and designs behind developments, often without substantiation.
 - A. Air
 - B. Emigrating
 - C. Debacle
 - D. Construing
14. The court would have none of it, and deemed his comments _____.

- A. Novel
B. Plaintive
C. Renouncing
D. Contumacious
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 truth, any conviction for criminal contempt are unwarranted, **(A)**/ for nothing can really scandalise a court **(B)**/ peopled by judges of integrity or save the image **(C)**/ of a compromised institution comprising tainted individuals. **(D)**
- A. (A)
B. (B)
C. (C)
D. (D)
E. No Error
16. **Rearrange the sentence to form a meaningful sentence.**
The purported logic behind courts retaining the power to punish for contempt is to save the institution from scurrilous attack so that the public does not lose its faith and trust in the judiciary. **(1)**/ However, recent experience, as well as public criticism by former judges and legal luminaries, shows that the principal source of public disenchantment with the judiciary is the conduct of courts and judges. **(2)**/ Can there be anything more scandalising to the judiciary? **(3)**/ In 2018, four judges of the Supreme Court publicly accused the Chief Justice of India of misusing his power as Master of the Roster to influence the outcome of cases. **(4)**
- A. 1243
B. 4321
C. 1234
D. 2143
E. 3421
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
- REMORSE**
- (i) Now aged 42, he is no longer considered a serious **remorse** for the title.
(ii) He felt no **remorse** for the murders he had committed.
(iii) People were furious at this **remorse** of the countryside.
- 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.

It noted that he expressed no regret or **insinuation (A)**, but affirmed that he would continue to speak about the judiciary after his release even if sent to prison. Even though Mr. Shankar made a personal **repentance (B)** against Justice Swaminathan, what really counted was his **sweeping (C)** charge against the entire **judiciary (D)**.

- A. A – B
- 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) Tanu calls the making of this film a therapy, a holiday and a spiritual experience
- (ii) Promotional aspects feel like work to her.

- A. Whereas
- B. Although
- C. Due to
- D. Unlike
- E. As opposed to

20. **Fill the appropriate preposition in the given blanks**

The forest is abound _____ streams.

- A. Of
- B. For
- C. With
- D. To

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

4. **Take a turn for the better** (phrase) – A change that ultimately leads to a more positive outcome.

5. **RUPQTS**

In a worrying trend, the registration in violent crimes such as rape, kidnapping, atrocities against children, robberies and murders increased in 2021 to levels set before the pandemic, in comparison to the drop in 2020, according to the annual report, "Crime in India" released by the NCRB earlier this week. The drop, in 2020, seemed to, therefore, be an anomaly, either due to lowered registration or a partial decrease in occurrence as there were extensive lockdowns and office shutdowns. While there was an increase in violent crimes in 2021, the overall crime rate (per one lakh people) decreased from 487.8 in 2020 to 445.9 in 2021, largely due to a decrease in cases registered under disobedience to a public servant's order, relating to the lockdowns. If 2020 was the year when India faced the first COVID-19 wave, 2021 was equally a fraught year because of the effect of the Delta variant of the novel coronavirus; the frequency and intensity of the lockdowns were relatively lower in comparison to 2020. "Cruelty by husband or his relatives" constituted 31.8% of crimes against women, up from 30.2% in 2020 and 30.9% in 2019, indicating that domestic violence continued to be a major issue. While violent crimes increased, the chargesheeting rate fell from 75.8% in 2020 to 72.3% in 2021, as did the conviction rate (57% from 59.2% in 2020).

6. 'all hope' के बदले 'all my hopes' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'all' के साथ 'hope' का प्रयोग Countable Noun के रूप में Plural रूप में होता है और 'hopes' के पहले 'I' के अनुसार Possessive Adjective 'my' का प्रयोग होगा; जैसे-

i. He has lost all his hopes of getting this money back.

➤ 'all my hopes' will be used instead of 'all hope' because 'hope' is used with 'all' in plural form and 'I' before 'hopes' According to the Possessive Adjective 'my' will be used; As-

i. He has lost all his hopes of getting this money back.

7. 'in' के बदले 'at' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'at the end of one's tether' एक idiom (मुहावरा) है जिसका अर्थ है 'बिना उपाय के, निरुपाय'।

➤ 'at' will be used instead of 'in' because 'at the end of one's tether' is an idiom which means 'without measure, without measure'.

8. 'would be found' के बदले 'was found' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब past की दो ऐसी घटनाओं का जिक्र हो जिनमें 'कारण' और 'परिणाम' का सम्बन्ध हो तो दोनों घटनाओं के लिए Simple Past का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे-

- i. He lost his balance and fell down.
- ii. He was guilty, so he was punished.

➤ 'was found' will be used instead of 'would be found' because when two such events of past are mentioned in which 'cause' and 'result' are related then Simple Past is used for both the events; As-

- i. He lost his balance and fell down.
- ii. He was guilty, so he was punished.

9. ignore' के बदले 'ignored' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस वाक्य में past की दो घटनाओं का जिक्र है जिनमें कारण तथा परिणाम का सम्बन्ध है।

➤ 'ignored' will be used instead of 'ignore' because in this sentence two events of the past are mentioned in which cause and effect are related.

10. **Incendiary** (adjective) – (of a device or attack) designed to cause fires. आग भड़कानेवाला

11. **Petty** (adjective) – trivial, insignificant, trifling, unimportant, minor तुच्छ, अल्प

12. **Trenchant** (adjective) – sharp, caustic, cutting, incisive, biting मर्मभेदी

13. **Air** (noun) – Manner, impression, feeling, appearance ढंग, तरीका

14. **Contumacious** (adjective) – Willfully disobedient to the summons or orders of a court; stubborn, recalcitrant, disobedient, insubordinate अवज्ञाकारी

15. 'Are ' के बदले 'is' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि subject is singular i.e. Conviction

16. **(A) 1243**

The purported logic behind courts retaining the power to punish for contempt is to save the institution from scurrilous attack so that the public does not lose its faith and trust in the judiciary. However, recent experience, as well as public criticism by former judges and legal luminaries, shows that the principal source of public disenchantment with the judiciary is the conduct of courts and judges. In 2018, four judges of the Supreme Court publicly accused the Chief Justice of India of misusing his power as Master of the Roster to influence the outcome of cases. Can there be anything more scandalising to the judiciary?

17. **Remorse** (noun) – regret, compunction, contrition, guilt, penitence पछतावा

According to the given options only (ii) is contextually correct. Because the (i) and (iii) sentences are not giving any meaning and correct sentences should be like

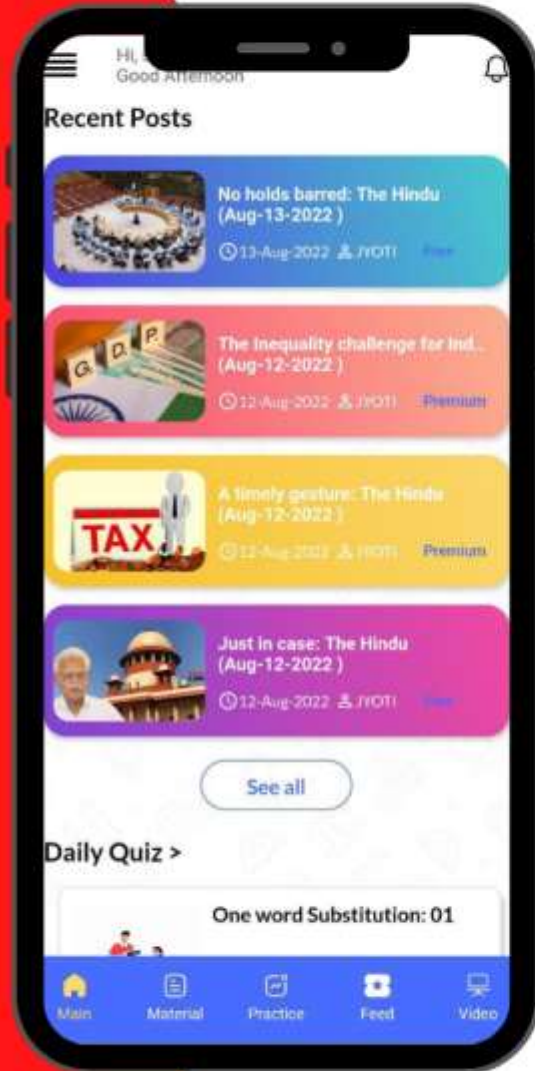
(i) Now aged 42, he is no longer considered a serious contender for the title.

(iii) People were furious at this defilement of the countryside

18. It noted that he expressed no regret or repentance, but affirmed that he would continue to speak about the judiciary after his release even if sent to prison. Even though Mr. Shankar made a personal insinuation against Justice Swaminathan, what really counted was his sweeping charge against the entire judiciary.
19. Tanu calls the making of this film a therapy, a holiday and a spiritual experience **whereas** promotional aspects feel like work to her.

Explanation of other important words

Sr.NO	Words		Meanings	
Q1	Circumlocution	noun	An indirect expression; use of wordy or evasive language	कपटपूर्ण बातें
	Anachronism	noun	Something out of place in time or history; an incongruity	तिथि व समय की अशुद्धता; बेतुकापन
	Disinterested	adjective	Not taking sides; unbiased	उदासीन, स्वार्थरहित
Q2	Bovine	adjective	Cow related; cow like	गोजातीय
	Surrogate	adjective	Substitute	प्रतिनिधि
	duplicity	noun	The art of being two faced; double – dealing; deception	कपट, द्वैधता, दुरंगापन
Q3	Remonstrate	verb	To argue against; to protest; to raise objection	विरोध करना
	Vestige	noun	Remaining bit of something; a last trace	शेष
	Forsake	verb	To abandon; to renounce; to relinquish	त्यागना
Q11	Exult	verb	To Rejoice; to celebrate	बहुत प्रसन्न होना, हर्षित होना
	Deluge	noun	a flood; an inundation	बाढ़
	Forbear	verb	To refrain from; to abstain	रोकना, धैर्य रखना
Q12	Palliate	verb	To relieve or alleviate something without getting rid of the problem; to assuage; to mitigate	कम करना
	Delude	adjective	To deceive	धोखा देना
	Animosity	noun	Resentment; hostility; ill-will	दुश्मनी, द्वेष, शत्रुता
Q13	Emigrate	verb	To move to new country; to move to a new place to live; to expatriate	स्वदेश त्यागना
	Debacle	noun	Violent Breakdown; sudden overthrow	पराजय, शिकस्त
	Construe	verb	To interpret	शब्दानुवाद करना,
Q14	Novel	adjective	New; original	नवीन
	Plaintive	adjective	Expressing sadness or sorrow	दर्दनाक
	Renounce	verb	To formally give up or resign; to disown; to have nothing to do with anymore.	त्याग, छोड़ना



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