

## Stay watchful: On October inflation data

**Policymakers can ill-afford to drop their guard in the fight against inflation**

October's inflation data **point to** a welcome **softening** in price gains that should offer some **succour** to monetary policy authorities, who have been **battling to rein in runaway inflation** since the beginning of this year. **Retail inflation**, or price gains based on the Consumer Price Index, **slowed** to 6.77% last month, from September's 7.41%, **aided** by an **appreciable deceleration** in food price inflation. The **year-on-year** inflation based on the **Consumer Food Price Index eased** by almost 160 **basis points** in October, to 7.01%, from the **preceding** month's 8.60%, helped by a "decline in prices of vegetables, fruits, pulses and oils and fats", the Government said. With the food and **beverages** sub-index representing almost 46% of the CPI's **weight**, the **slowdown** in food price gains understandably **steered** overall inflation lower even as price gains in three other **essential** categories, namely clothing and footwear, housing, and health, remained either little changed from September or **quicken**. **Inflation** at the wholesale prices level also **continued** to **decelerate**, with the **headline reading** easing into single digits for the first time in 19 months. A favourable **base effect** along with a **distinct cooling** in international prices of commodities including crude oil and steel **amid** gathering **uncertainty** in **advanced economies** **was** largely **instrumental** in **tempering** wholesale price gains.

Still, a closer look at **sequential trends** in retail inflation, especially in food items, **flag** the **imperative** for policymakers to remain watchful. While year-on-year inflation in vegetable prices slowed sharply to 7.77% last month, from September's **breathless** 18% **pace**, the month-on-month gains **accelerated** to a four-month high of 4.1% and **point to concerns** that the supply **disruptions** caused by unseasonal rains in vegetable-growing regions as well as **logistical difficulties** **posed** by monsoon flooding **may** continue to keep prices **volatile**, at least **in the near term**. **Prices** of **staple** cereals including rice and wheat also **remain** an object of concern, **notwithstanding** the Government's **concerted** efforts to cool **volatility** using export control measures. While **inflation** in the largest weight in the food basket **ticked up** to 12.1% in October, from the previous month's 11.5%, **sequentially**, price gains came in at 1%, **moderating** in **pace** from September. **Reports** of paddy crops being **submerged** or affected by heavy rains in different parts of the country **coupled** with the shortages of wheat and flour that have pushed up their prices all **signal** more volatility ahead in cereal prices. With S&P Global's latest Business Outlook survey pointing to an **intensification** of **wage pressures** and producer **pass-through** of costs, authorities can ill-afford to drop their guard in the fight against inflation. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Watchful** (adjective) – Alert, observant, attentive, vigilant, on the alert सतर्क
2. **Policymaker** (noun) – a member of a government department, or other organization who is responsible for making new rules, laws, etc. नीति निर्माता
3. **Can ill-afford** (phrase) – should definitely not do something.
4. **Drop one's guard** (phrase) – to relax and stop being careful and alert.
5. **Inflation** (noun) – A general and progressive increase in prices मुद्रा स्फीति
6. **Point to** (noun) – indicate, suggest, evidence, signal, signify इंगित करना
7. **Softening** (noun) – Reducing, diminishing, mitigating, allaying, lessening कमी, घटौती
8. **Succour** (noun) – help, aid, support, assist, relief, assistance राहत, सहायता
9. **Battle** (verb) – fight, struggle, combat, संघर्ष करना
10. **Rein in** (phrasal verb) – Keep under control; restrain. पर लगाम लगाना
11. **Runaway inflation** (noun) – very rapid inflation, which is almost impossible to reduce बेतहाशा महंगाई
12. **Aid** (verb) – help, assist, support, abet सहायता करना
13. **Appreciable** (adjective) – Considerable, substantial, significant, noticeable, palpable, पर्याप्त
14. **Deceleration** (noun) – Reduction in speed or rate गिरावट
15. **Year-on-year** (adjective) – (of figures, prices, etc.) as compared with the corresponding ones from a year earlier. साल दर साल
16. **Consumer price index** (CPI) (noun) – it measures changes over time in the general level of prices of goods and services that a reference population acquires, uses or pays for consumption.
17. **Ease** (verb) – alleviate, relieve, comfort, mitigate, soothe; reduce, lessen कम करना/ होना
18. **Basis point** (noun) – 100 basis point = 1%
19. **Preceding** (adjective) – prior, previous, foregoing, earlier, former पिछले
20. **Beverage** (noun) – Any liquid suitable for drinking पेय पदार्थ
21. **Weight** (noun) – it refers to what weightage something carries out of the total. For example:- in an exam there is 5 subject of total marks 100 out of which English subject 20 marks so the weightage of English is 20%.

22. **Slowdown** (noun) – A decline in economic activity. मंदी
23. **Understandably** (adverb) – Reasonably, justifiably, plausibly, comprehensibly, explicably जाहिर
24. **Steer** (verb) – to make something or someone go in a particular direction or progress in a particular way: रास्ते पर लाना
25. **Essential** (adjective) – Vital, indispensable, important, crucial, critical, necessary आवश्यक
26. **Quicken** (verb) – Accelerate, pick up speed, speed up, increase की गति बढ़ना
27. **Decelerate** (verb) – slow down, slow, brake, retard सुस्त करना
28. **Headline inflation** (noun) – Headline inflation is inflation-related to all the economy's commodities, goods, and services.
29. **Core inflation** (noun) – Core inflation is inflation-related to all the commodities, goods, and services in the economy minus the volatile food prices and fuel prices
30. **Reading** (noun) – the number or measurement that is shown on an instrument
31. **Base effect** (noun) – The base effect relates to inflation in the corresponding period of the previous year, if the inflation rate was too low in the corresponding period of the previous year, even a smaller rise in the Price Index will arithmetically give a high rate of inflation now.
32. **Distinct** (adjective) – Recognizable; marked; precise; explicit and clearly defined अलग, विशिष्ट
33. **Cooling** (noun) – Decreasing, dampen down, abating, waning घटाव, कमी
34. **Amid** (preposition) – in the middle of. के बीच
35. **Uncertainty** (noun) – changeability, changeableness, variability, inconstancy अनिश्चितता
36. **Advanced economies** (noun) – Developed countries
37. (be) **Instrumental** (in) (adjective) – play an important role in something में भूमिका निभाना
38. **Temper** (verb) – Reduce, Lessen, assuage, soothe, alleviate, moderate कम करना
39. **Sequential** (adjective) – consecutive, serial, successive, sequent, subsequent आनुक्रमिक
40. **Flag** (verb) – Indicate, signal, highlight, mark, signal संकेत करना
41. **Imperative** (noun) – An essential or urgent thing. अनिवार्यता
42. **Breathless** (adjective) – continuously लगातार

43. **Pace** (noun) – speed, rate, swiftness, quickness गति
44. **Accelerate** (verb) – expedite, speed up, hasten, quicken तेज करना
45. **Point to** (phrasal verb) – indicate, suggest, be evidence of, evidence, signal, signify इंगित करना
46. **Concern** (noun) – Anxiety, worry, apprehension fear चिंता
47. **Disruption** (noun) – disturbance, interruption, disorder, break व्यवधान
48. **Logistical** (adjective) – relating to or involving organization and planning
49. **Pose** (verb) – constitute, present, create, cause, produce, give rise to, खड़ा करना (चुनौती)
50. **Volatile** (adjective) – Instable, unstable, changeable, capricious, fickle अस्थिर
51. **In the near term** (phrase) – In the near future निकट भविष्य में
52. **Staple** (adjective) – basic or main मुख्य
53. **Notwithstanding** (prep/adv.) – nevertheless, nonetheless, though के बावजूद
54. **Concerted** (adjective) – strenuous, vigorous; collective, combined, ठोस
55. **Volatility** (noun) – changeableness अस्थिरता
56. **Tick up** (phrasal verb) – To increase or go up बढ़ना
57. **Sequentially** (adverb) – consecutively, consecutive, successively, progressively लगातार
58. **Moderate** (verb) – lessen, reduce, soften, temperate कम करना
59. **Pace** (noun) – speed, rate, swiftness, quickness गति
60. **Submerge** (verb) – to go or make something go under water जलमग्न होना या करना
61. **Couple** (with) (verb) – combine, integrate, mix, incorporate, accompany के साथ होना
62. **Signal** (noun) – Sign, indication, gesture, indicator, pointer संकेत
63. **Intensification** (noun) – Strengthening, increase, rise, escalation, spiraling, growth, amplification, augmentation उत्कटता
64. **Wage pressure** (noun) – the general increase in the amount/salary/wage people earn over time
65. **Pass-through** (noun) – an increase in the price a customer pays because of an increase in a company's costs.

## Practice Exercise

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

1. October's inflation data point to a welcome softening in price gains that should offer some **succour** to monetary policy authorities
  - A. Denizen
  - B. Relief
  - C. Abstract
  - D. Rancor
2. Still, a closer look at sequential trends in retail inflation, especially in food items, flag the **imperative** for policymakers to remain watchful
  - A. Espouse
  - B. Necessity
  - C. Consonant
  - D. Catalyst
3. Prices of **staple** cereals including rice and wheat also remain an object of concern
  - A. Efface
  - B. Main
  - C. Ephemeral
  - D. Heresy
4. **Idioms & Phrase**  
The opinion polls do not **bode well** for the Democrats.
  - A. To unexpectedly experience trouble
  - B. To be a good or bad sign for the future
  - C. To succeed at something or meet a requirement
  - D. To take or keep (someone) as a hostage
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.**  
**The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC), through four different communiqués this week, has altered the enforcement processes for tax evaders in both customs as well as Goods and Services Tax (GST) matters.**
  - P. While such norms were laid down for legacy laws governing taxes such as central excise, that are now subsumed into the GST, CBIC felt the need to issue fresh guidelines.
  - Q. The summons checklist, for instance, takes note of routine issuance of summons to top officials of firms even for procuring records available on the GST portal,
  - R. and specifies that CXOs and MDs of any firm must not 'generally' be summoned in the first instance, but only when their involvement in tax evasion is clearly indicated.
  - S. First, it significantly raised the monetary thresholds for initiating prosecutions and arrests under the Customs Act.

T. An approval process that requires officers to record reasons for issuing summons has been mooted to ensure that the power is exercised judiciously, even as they have been advised to consider where simple letters may suffice

U. Separately, the board laid down elaborate guidelines for GST officials before they exercise their powers to arrest and issue summons under the central GST law.

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

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

**Direction (Q6 – Q7): Read the given sentences to find out whether there is any grammatical error in them**

6. Anuj explained his problem to me (A)/ and he asked me (B)/ to help him (C)/ No Error(D)

7. My father knows (A)/ the most of the engineers (B)/ working at BHEL. (C)/ No Error. (D)

**Directions (8-9): In the following questions two columns are given containing three Sentences/phrases each. In first column, sentences/phrases are A, B and C and in the second column the sentences/phrases are D, E and F. A sentence/phrase from the first column may or may not connect with another sentence/phrase from the second column to make a grammatically and contextually correct sentence. Each question has five options, four of which display the sequence(s) in which the sentences/phrases can be joined to form a grammatically and contextually correct sentence. If none of the options given forms a correct sentence after combination, mark option (E), i.e. "None of these" as your answer.**

8.

	Column (1)		Column (2)
A.	The modern day life style has	D.	to be more vigilance on duty
B.	The servant promised the master	E.	on the political and social ideas of many nations
C.	The French Revolution had a deep impact	F.	become too mechanical and stressful.

- A. C-D, A-E, B-F      B.B-D, C-E      C.C-E      D. A-E, C-D      E. None of these

9.

	Column (1)		Column (2)
A.	Understanding dynamic complexities	D.	the pinch of rising prices and corruption.
B.	Everyone section of the society is feeling	E.	of group behaviour is not an easy task.
C.	The bad economic situation led to	F.	a popular uprising of the masses

- A. A-F,C-D,B-E      B.A-D, B-E      C.A-E, C-D      D.B-D      E. None of these

## 10. Find out the misspelt word

- A. Enormous
- B. Divergence
- C. Steggaring
- D. Recapitulate

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

**(The Indian Express: GOI's answer to the age-old question– Oct 17, 2022)**

But away from the academic to-and-fro, the “value question” which has flummoxed deans and doyens has been answered by the Government of India, via the inscrutable logic of the tax man. **(1)**/ So much of modern academic attention has been drawn to a fundamental question: What is value? **(2)**/ There are values in the sense of moral values that underpin an individual’s ethical outlook; **(3)**/ norms and rules determined by what a society holds dear; and, of course, how value attaches itself to commodities. **(4)**/ Which has more value — a roti or a paratha? A roti is healthier, a paratha more \_\_\_\_\_ **11** \_\_\_\_\_ with ingredients and flavour. Most ordinary people would say, it’s a matter of taste. Perhaps, following this line of thought, the good people at Vadilal asked that their frozen paratha be taxed at 5 per cent (as rotis are) instead of 18 per cent. According to the GST \_\_\_\_\_ **12** \_\_\_\_\_ authority in Gujarat, however, the paratha is more valuable. For \_\_\_\_\_ **13** \_\_\_\_\_ questions, too, the GST Council has an answer: Is form more important or matter; is the superstructure more valuable than the base? If you go by pizzas, Karl Marx was wrong. According to GST rates: If you buy a pizza base separately, you’ll have to pay 12 per cent GST but since pizza toppings are not actual pizza, they will be taxed at 18 per cent.

Then there was the question of (A)/ whether Parachute coconut oil is (B)/ an edible oil and beauty product (C)/ because it’s used both for hair care and cooking. (D)

Examples \_\_\_\_\_ **14** \_\_\_\_\_. With the stroke of a pen, some things are made more valuable in terms of economic cost — as with the paratha — and others are made available because they **ostensibly** uphold the values of a society (most items of religious worship are taxed at zero per cent). If only the best minds in universities could **figure (A)** out how these decisions are **arrived (B)** at, those feeling the pain of their **succor (C)** might find some **arbitrariness (D)**.

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

11. A roti is healthier, a paratha more \_\_\_\_\_ with ingredients and flavour.
- A. Noxious
  - B. Stuffed
  - C. Expediting
  - D. Bereft
12. According to the GST \_\_\_\_\_ authority in Gujarat, however, the paratha is more valuable.
- A. Appellate
  - B. Dialectical
  - C. Penchant
  - D. Circumscribed

13. For \_\_\_\_\_ questions, too, the GST Council has an answer: Is form more important or matter; is the superstructure more valuable than the base?
- A. Capitulating
  - B. Tenable
  - C. Ontological
  - D. Commensurate

14. Examples \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Insipid
- B. Sporadic
- C. Notorious
- D. Abound

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.**

Then there was the question of (A)/ whether Parachute coconut oil is (B)/ an edible oil and beauty product (C)/ because it's used both for hair care and cooking. (D)

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

16. **Rearrange the sentence to form a meaningful sentence.**

But away from the academic to-and-fro, the "value question" which has flummoxed deans and doyens has been answered by the Government of India, via the inscrutable logic of the tax man. **(1)**/ So much of modern academic attention has been drawn to a fundamental question: What is value? **(2)**/ There are values in the sense of moral values that underpin an individual's ethical outlook; **(3)**/ norms and rules determined by what a society holds dear; and, of course, how value attaches itself to commodities. **(4)**

- A. 2341
- B. 1234
- C. 2134
- D. 2143
- E. 4321

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

**OSTENSIBLY**

- (i) He has spent the past three months in Florida, **ostensibly** for medical treatment, but in actual fact to avoid prosecution
- (ii) The e-mail requested account information, **ostensibly** to help clear up a "billing error"



- (iii) In this example, someone is behaving somewhat like the **ostensibly** blundering chess player.
- A. Only (i)
  - B. Only (ii)
  - C. Only (iii)
  - D. (i), (ii)
  - E. (i), (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.
- If only the best minds in universities could **figure (A)** out how these decisions are **arrived (B)** at, those feeling the pain of their **succor (C)** might find some **arbitrariness (D)**.
- A. A – D
  - B. B – A
  - C. D – B
  - D. C – D
  - E. No arrangement
19. In the following question, two statements and five connectors are given. Only one of the connectors from those given can be used to combine the given two statements into one sentence without changing the meaning. Choose that connector as your answer.
- (i) We appeal to the banking customers to bear with us for this disruption in services.
  - (ii) The strike but the same has been forced on us by the bank managements and IBA.
- A. Due to
  - B. While
  - C. Finally
  - D. Hence
  - E. None of these
20. Fill the appropriate preposition in the given blanks
- Her face is quite familiar \_\_\_\_\_ everyone.
- A. Of
  - B. In
  - C. With
  - D. To

## Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Explanations

4. Bode (well/ill) (phrase) – Be an omen of a particular outcome; augur, presage, portend, foretell  
 संकेत देना (शुभ/ अशुभ)

5. **SUPQRT**

The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC), through four different communiqués this week, has altered the enforcement processes for tax evaders in both customs as well as Goods and Services Tax (GST) matters. First, it significantly raised the monetary thresholds for initiating prosecutions and arrests under the Customs Act. Separately, the board laid down elaborate guidelines for GST officials before they exercise their powers to arrest and issue summons under the central GST law. While such norms were laid down for legacy laws governing taxes such as central excise, that are now subsumed into the GST, CBIC felt the need to issue fresh guidelines. The summons checklist, for instance, takes note of routine issuance of summons to top officials of firms even for procuring records available on the GST portal, and specifies that CXOs and MDs of any firm must not 'generally' be summoned in the first instance, but only when their involvement in tax evasion is clearly indicated. An approval process that requires officers to record reasons for issuing summons has been mooted to ensure that the power is exercised judiciously, even as they have been advised to consider where simple letters may suffice.

6. (B) Part (B) में 'he' का प्रयोग अनावश्यक है, क्योंकि यदि दो ऐसे वाक्यों को 'and' से जोड़ना हो जिनका Subject एक ही व्यक्ति हो तो Subject को repeat नहीं किया जाता है; जैसे-

- i. She is tall. She is beautiful. = She is tall and beautiful. [न कि and she is .....] (ii) She sang. She danced. = She sang and danced. [ न कि and she...]

• The use of 'he' in Part (B) is unnecessary, because if two such sentences are to be joined by 'and' whose subject is the same person, then the subject is not repeated; As-

- i. She is tall. She is beautiful. = She is tall and beautiful. [Not and she is .....] (ii) She sang. She danced. = She sang and danced. [ Not and she...]

7. (B) 'the' का प्रयोग अनावश्यक है, क्योंकि 'most' का प्रयोग यदि Superlative Degree बताने के लिए हो तो इसके पहले 'the' का प्रयोग होता है, किन्तु 'most' का प्रयोग यदि 'संख्या मात्रा बताने लिए 'अधिकांश' के अर्थ में हो तो इसके पहले 'the' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है; जैसे-

- a. She is the most beautiful girl in the class.  
 b. I know most of the students here.  
 c. She has spent most of the money.

- The use of 'the' is unnecessary, because 'the' is used before 'most' if it is used to indicate a superlative degree, but if 'most' is used 'to indicate a number quantity' in the meaning of 'most', then 'the' is not used before it; As-
  - i. She is the most beautiful girl in the class.
  - ii. I know most of the students here.
  - iii. She has spent most of the money.

8. **Correct Option: C**

**The modern day life style has become too mechanical and stressful.**

Fragment A of column 1 is matched with fragment F of column 2 to make the sentence contextually and grammatically correct.

**The servant promised the master to be more vigilance on duty.**

Fragment B of column 1 is not matched with fragment D of column 2 to make the sentence contextually and grammatically correct

**Correct is: The servant promised the master to be more vigilant on duty.**

- 'vigilance' के बदले 'vigilant' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'vigilance' एक Noun है जिसका अर्थ है 'चौकसी, सावधानी निगरानी' जबकि 'vigilant' एक Adjective है जिसका अर्थ है 'चौकन्ना, चौकस, सावधान'

**The French Revolution had a deep impact on the political and social ideas of many nations.**

Fragment C of column 1 is matched with fragment E of column 2 to make the sentence contextually and grammatically correct

9. **Correct Option: E**

**Understanding dynamic complexities of group behaviour is not an easy task.**

Fragment A of column 1 is matched with fragment E of column 2 to make the sentence contextually and grammatically correct

**Everyone section of the society is feeling the pinch of rising prices and corruption.**

Fragment B of column 1 is not matched with fragment D of column 2 to make the sentence contextually and grammatically correct

**Correct is: Every section of the society is feeling the pinch of rising prices and corruption.**

- 'Everyone' के बदले 'Every' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Everyone' का प्रयोग केवल Pronoun के रूप में केवल 'person' (व्यक्ति) के लिए 'हर कोई' के अर्थ में होता है जबकि 'Every' का प्रयोग Adjective के रूप में 'हर एक, प्रत्येक' के अर्थ में 'व्यक्ति' या 'वस्तु' के लिए; जैसे-

- Everyone / Everybody wants to succeed in life.
- Every child gets a glass of milk here every morning.

('Every' will be used instead of 'Everyone' because 'Everyone' is used as a Pronoun only for 'person' (person) in the sense of 'every' whereas 'Every' used as an Adjective for 'person' or 'thing' in the sense of 'every one, each')

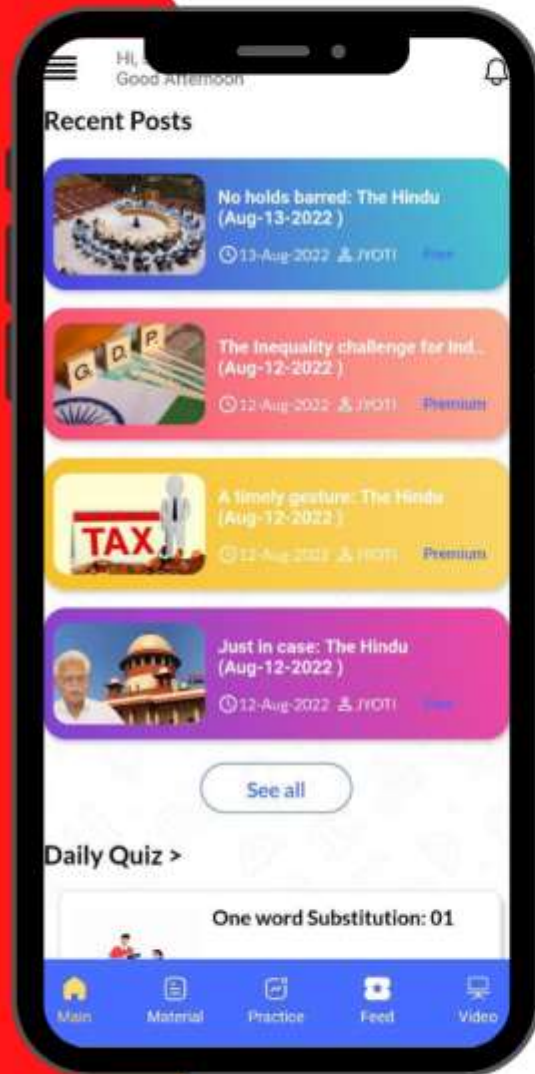
**The bad economic situation led to a popular uprising of the masses**

Fragment C of column 1 is matched with fragment F of column 2 to make the sentence contextually and grammatically correct

10. **Staggering** (adjective) – Deeply shocking; astonishing. चौंका देने वाला
11. **Stuff** (verb) – fill (the cavity of an item of food) with a savoury or sweet mixture, especially before cooking. भरना
12. **Appellate** (adjective) – (especially of a court) concerned with or dealing with applications for decisions to be reversed. अपीलीय
13. **Ontological** (adjective) – showing the relations between the concepts and categories in a subject area or domain
14. **Abound** (verb) – to be present in large numbers or in great quantity प्रचुर मात्रा में होना
15. 'AND' के बदले 'OR' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Whether ..... or' एक conjunction pair है!
16. (D) **2341**  
So much of modern academic attention has been drawn to a fundamental question: What is value? There are values in the sense of moral values that underpin an individual's ethical outlook; norms and rules determined by what a society holds dear; and, of course, how value attaches itself to commodities. But away from the academic to-and-fro, the "value question" which has flummoxed deans and doyens has been answered by the Government of India, via the inscrutable logic of the tax man
17. **Ostensibly** (adverb) – apparently, seemingly, outwardly, allegedly, superficially प्रकट रूप से  
According to the given options all options are contextually correct.
18. If only the best minds in universities could figure out how these decisions are arrived at, those feeling the pain of their arbitrariness might find some succour.
19. We appeal to the banking customers to bear with us for this disruption in services **due to** the strike but the same has been forced on us by the bank managements and IBA.

### Explanation of other important words

Sr.NO	Words		Meanings	
Q1	<b>Denizen</b>	noun	Inhabitant	निवासी
	<b>Abstract</b>	adjective	Theoretical; impersonal	सार, निराकार, संक्षेप
	<b>Rancor</b>	noun	Bitter; long lasting ill will or resentment	मनमुटाव, द्वेष
Q2	<b>Espouse</b>	verb	To support; to advocate	समर्थन करना, सहायता देना
	<b>Consonant</b>	adjective	Harmonious; in agreement	अनुरूप, अनुकूल
	<b>Catalyst</b>	noun	In chemistry, something that changes the rate of chemical reaction without itself being changed.	उत्प्रेरक, मुख्य स्रोत
Q3	<b>Efface</b>	verb	To erase; to rub away the features of	मिटाना
	<b>Ephemeral</b>	adjective	Lasting a very short time	अल्पकालिक
	<b>Heresy</b>	noun	Any belief that is strongly opposed to established belief.	विरुद्ध मत, मतान्तर
Q11	<b>Noxious</b>	adjective	Harmful; offensive	हानिकारक
	<b>Expedite</b>	verb	To speed up or ease the progress of	जल्दी करना, झटपट करना
	<b>Bereft</b>	adjective	Deprived or left desolate, especially through death	वंचित
Q12	<b>Dialectical</b>	adjective	Relating to discussion; relating to the rules and method of reasoning; approaching truth in the middle of opposing extremes.	द्वंद्वात्मक
	<b>Penchant</b>	noun	A strong taste or liking for something; a predilection	लगन
	<b>Circumscribe</b>	verb	To draw a line around; to set limit; to define; to restrict	प्रतिबंध लगाना, पाबंदी लगाना
Q13	<b>Capitulate</b>	verb	To surrender; to give up or give in	शर्त पर हथियार डाल देना
	<b>Tenable</b>	adjective	Defensible, as in one's position in an argument; capable of being argued successfully; valid	तर्कसंगत
	<b>Commensurate</b>	adjective	Equal; proportionate	अनुरूप, सम्मैय
Q14	<b>Insipid</b>	adjective	Dull; bland; banal	फीका
	<b>Sporadic</b>	adjective	Stopping and starting; scattered; occurring in bursts every once in a while.	छितराया हुआ
	<b>Notorious</b>	adjective	Famous for something bad	कुख्यात



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