

## Malady and remedy: On the collegium system of judicial appointments

Holding back names is not the right response to **flaws** in collegium system

The **collegium system** of making appointments to the higher judiciary **has** come under focus, largely due to critical **remarks** made by Union Law Minister Kiren Rijiju. A lawyer has now formally **approached** the Supreme Court for **reconsideration** of its 2015 judgment **striking down** the Constitution **amendment** and the law creating a National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC). While the **petition** will be “listed in due course”, there is another **aspect** that **flags** the tension between the Government and the judiciary over judicial appointments. A **Bench** of the Court **voiced** its **displeasure** over the Government delaying its recommendations for appointment, as well as ignoring names that had been **reiterated** twice or even thrice. The result was that **lawyers** whose names had been recommended for appointment **had withdrawn** their **consent** to be judges. The Bench was forced to observe that keeping the recommendations on hold was “some sort of a **device** to **compel** these persons to withdraw their names”. The Government’s **keenness** to **wrest** back the power to make judicial appointments from the judiciary **is** clear. However, it is doubtful whether this can be achieved by a review petition. The 4:1 verdict can only be **reviewed** by a Bench of equal strength, and the Government has not **sought** a review all these years. Mr. Rijiju did say, as part of his series of comments critical of the collegium system, that the Government had accepted the decision, but added that it could not be silent forever over the **opaqueness** and lack of **accountability** in the system.

Much of the **criticism** heaped upon the collegium system **is** not **unfounded**. It is **opaque**, it does **limit** the **zone** of **consideration** to those known to its members and judges who are consulted on appointments, and there is no indication that it is **conducive** to attracting the best legal talent. Some **maladies** it was **supposed** to remedy — mainly, the **perception** about the **executive’s** influence over the judiciary — **persist**. Even the **judgment** that struck down the 99th Constitution Amendment and the NJAC Act **accepted** that there were flaws, but the majority chose to **retain** the collegium system until it was improved. The **exercise** to improve it **was** also **abandoned** soon. However, if the Government is really **keen** to **bring about** a change, the **petulant response** of **stalling** appointments **is** not the **way**. It has to work towards an alternative **mechanism**, one that does not have the **perceived infirmities** that **led to** the **invalidation** of the earlier law. The NJAC mechanism enabled the **outnumbering** of judicial members by executive **nominees**. **A better system** than the present one **should** avoid such **pitfalls** in the name of executive **primacy** in judicial appointments. **[Practice Ex.]**

- **Opaque** (adjective) – Obscure, unclear, dense, difficult, impenetrable, incomprehensible  
अस्पष्ट
- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where ‘red’ denotes ‘subject’ and ‘blue’ denotes ‘verb’.

## Vocabulary

1. **Malady** (noun) – Problem, difficulty, trouble, woe खराबी
2. **Remedy** (noun) – Solution, cure, answer, rectify उपाय
3. **Collegium system** (noun) – The collegium system is the one in which the Chief Justice of India and a forum of four senior most judges of the Supreme Court recommend appointments & transfers of judges. There is no mention of the collegium in the Constitution of India.
4. **Hold back** (phrasal verb) – Restrain, keep back, withhold, inhibit रोकना
5. **Flaw** (noun) – fault, defect, blemish, imperfection, shortcoming खामियां, दोष
6. **Remark** (noun) – Comment, statement, say टिप्पणी
7. **Approach** (verb) – Contact, accost, solicit, appeal to, apply to, make a request to पहुंचना
8. **Reconsideration** (noun) – review, revision, rethink, afterthought, re-examination पुनर्विचार
9. **Strike down** (phrasal verb) – cancel, cut down, knock down, drop रद्द करना
10. **Amendment** (noun) – correction, emendation, improvement, enhancement संशोधन
11. **Petition** (noun) – appeal, request, application, याचिका
12. **In due course** (phrase) – at some time in the future, quite soon उचित समय पर; यथासमय
13. **Aspect** (noun) – A distinct feature or element in a problem पहलू
14. **Flag** (verb) – draw attention to; highlight, identify, mark दर्शाना
15. **Bench** (noun) – The judge or judges composing a court. न्यायपीठ
16. **Voice** (verb) – Declare, express, pronounce, state व्यक्त करना
17. **Displeasure** (noun) –disapproval, discontentment, discontent, anger, unhappiness नाराजगी
18. **Reiterate** (verb) – repeat, restate, retell, recapitulate दोहराना
19. **Withdraw** (verb) – Take back, remove, take out वापस लेना
20. **Consent** (noun) – agreement, assent, concurrence, accord सहमति
21. **Device** (noun) – Way, method, trick, plan, maneuver तरीका
22. **Compel** (verb) – force, induce, require, coerce, oblige विवश/ मजबूर करना

23. **Keeness** (noun) – Enthusiasm, eagerness, zeal, gusto, willingness, zest इच्छा/ उत्सुकता
24. **Wrest** (verb) – grab, extract, snatch, obtain, gain हथियाना
25. **Review** (verb) – assess, judge, examine, appraise, look at, go through समीक्षा करना
26. **Seek** (verb) – ask for, solicit, call for मांगना
27. **Opaqueness** (noun) – Opacity, cloudiness, murkiness, haziness, obscurity अपारदर्शिता
28. **Accountability** (noun) – responsibility, liability, answerability जवाबदेही
29. **Criticism** (noun) – censure, condemnation, critique, disapproval आलोचना
30. **Heap upon/on** (phrasal verb) – to give someone a lot of praise, criticism, etc. का ढेर लगाना
31. **Unfounded** (adjective) – not based on or supported by facts निराधार, बेबुनियाद
32. **Limit** (verb) – restrict, curb, check, place a limit on, cap सीमित करना
33. **Zone** (noun) – an area (subject to particular restrictions) क्षेत्र
34. **Consideration** (noun) – factor, issue, point, concern, item, matter उद्देश्य, विचार
35. **Conducive** (adjective) – favourable, helpful, encouraging, advantageous, beneficial अनुकूल
36. **Supposed** (adjective) – alleged, presumed, assumed, so-called कल्पित, माना हुआ
37. **Perception** (noun) – View, opinion, picture, assessment, insight धारणा
38. **Executive** (noun) – The person or branch of a government responsible for putting policies or laws into effect. कार्यपालिका
39. **Persist** (verb) – persevere, continue, carry on, go on कायम रहना
40. **Retain** (verb) – keep, hold, maintain, preserve बनाए/ बरकरार रखना
41. **Abandon** (verb) – to stop doing something, especially before it is finished छोड़ देना, त्याग देना
42. **Keen** (adjective) – eager, acute, enthusiastic, penetrating, willing उत्सुक
43. **Bring about** (phrasal verb) – bring in, produce, cause, make happen घटित करना
44. **Petulant** (adjective) – irritable, impatient, or sullen in a peevish or capricious way ढीठ/ मनमौजी
45. **Stall** (verb) – obstruct, impede, interfere with, hinder, hamper रोकना

46. **Way** (noun) – approach, manner, style, tactic तरीका
47. **Mechanism** (noun) – procedure, process, system, operation, method तंत्र, क्रियाविधि
48. **Perceived** (adjective) – apparent, professed, supposed, seeming, alleged माना जाता/ कथित
49. **Infirmity** (noun) – frailty, weakness, feebleness, enfeeblement, delicacy दुर्बलता
50. **Lead** (to) (verb) – cause, give rise to, result in, bring about वजह बनना
51. **Invalidation** (noun) – Cancellation, nullification अमान्यकरण
52. **Outnumbering** (noun) – a group having more members than required
53. **Nominee** (noun) – a person who has been officially suggested for a position उम्मेदवार
54. **Pitfall** (noun) – Drawback, danger, hazard, difficulty, issue, problem नुकसान/ खतरा
55. **Primacy** (noun) – Preeminence, superiority, importance, prevalence प्रधानता

## Practice Exercise

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

1. The Government had accepted the decision, but added that it could not be silent forever over the opaqueness and lack of accountability in the system.
  - A. Hapless
  - B. Tentative
  - C. Docile
  - D. Obscurity
2. Much of the criticism heaped upon the collegium system is not unfounded.
  - A. Profane
  - B. Groundless
  - C. Acrimonious
  - D. Mellifluous
3. The exercise to improve it was also abandoned soon.
  - A. Discard
  - B. Catholic
  - C. Apotheosis
  - D. Elliptical
4. **Idioms & Phrase**

Abi has really upped her game this year, and is now in contention for a gold medal.

  - A. To create or form something quickly or roughly out of many different things.
  - B. To give someone responsibility for dealing with something
  - C. To understand or accept an idea or a piece of information
  - D. To try harder and improve the quality of what you are doing
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 Reserve Bank of India's rate decision on Friday was ultimately inevitable.**

P. RBI Governor Shaktikanta Das cited the 'aggressive monetary policy actions and even more aggressive communication from advanced economy central banks'

Q. as a third shock -- following the pandemic and Russia's invasion of Ukraine — which he said had thrust the 'global economy into the eye of a new storm'.

R. "Emerging market economies, in particular, are confronted with challenges of slowing global growth,

S. elevated food and energy prices, spillovers from advanced economy policy normalisation... and sharp currency depreciations," Mr. Das explained, elaborating on the external challenges confronting emerging economies, including India.

T. Monetary policymakers were left with little choice but to raise interest rates by 50 basis points,

U. as a bout of extreme volatility in international financial markets combines with persistently high domestic retail inflation to threaten macroeconomic stability, globally and in India. Which among the following will be the **Fourth** 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. Neroli oil is an essential oil (A)/ obtained from (B)/ the flowers of orange trees. (C)/ No Error(D)  
7. Neurotoxin attacks (A)/ the nervous system (B)/ and damage it. (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.	Scarcely had we reached the office	D.	when it started raining cats and dogs
B.	When I get back I shall pay back the money that	E.	I borrowed from you last month
C.	The perquisites attached to this makes	F.	it even more attractive than the salary indicated

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

9.

	Column (1)		Column (2)
A.	The teacher was tense when he entered the class	D.	which comprised a hundred students
B.	There is no rule regarding the length of	E.	a precise with relation to that of the original passage
C.	Had I realised your house was such	F.	a long way off I would have taken a taxi

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

10. Find the incorrectly spelt word

- A. Irksome  
B. Treacherous

- C. Insidious
- D. Spontaneously

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

**(The Hindu Editorial: Tread carefully – Oct 18, 2022)**

India's latest inflation data present policymakers with a fraught choice: whether to respond to the latest acceleration in retail price gains to a five-month high with more sizeable interest rate increases, or pause the monetary tightening so as to allow fragile growth to gain more traction.**(1)**/ Inflation figures based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) show retail price gains on a resurgent trajectory with food prices leading the charge.**(2)**/ Vegetables and cereals were the biggest culprits, with the prices of the former surging 18% from a year earlier and rising a substantial 2.6% from the preceding month; staple grains, including rice and wheat, climbed 11.5% from September 2021 and increased 2% from August levels.**(3)**/ These two food items have a combined weight of 15.7% in the overall CPI and account for more than a third of the food and beverages category's cumulative weight.**(4)**

Rice prices have continued to rise in the face of (A)/ a projected 6% shortfall in kharif output, the Government's efforts (B)/ to ease supply through export (C)/ curbs over non-Basmati rice notwithstanding. (D)

Heavy rains at the monsoon's tail end have hit vegetable output, causing wholesale level prices to accelerate by an eye-watering 39.7% in September, with month-on-month gains alone exceeding 10%. The forecast for food prices, therefore, remains clouded with uncertainty, at least in the short term, with the risks \_\_\_\_\_**11**\_\_\_\_\_ to the upside.

The rupee's continuing depreciation against the dollar has further \_\_\_\_\_**12**\_\_\_\_\_ the outlook for price stability, with imported inflation hard to counter through monetary measures. As RBI Deputy Governor Michael Patra noted in the central bank's Monetary Policy Committee meeting last month, that India is a 'net commodity importer, with over a third of the CPI being imported' complicates policymaking, especially when the terms of trade turn unfavourable. Also, with five of the six services categories registering sequential inflation as well, it is hard to disagree with RBI Governor Shaktikanta Das's argument that policy must be aimed at preventing price pressures from \_\_\_\_\_**13**\_\_\_\_\_. Still, with the latest private sector output **looming(A)** in S&P Global's survey-based manufacturing and services PMI data for September flagging a renewed **slowdown(B)**, and a **trends(C)** global recession pointing to a decline in demand for India's exports, the outlook for growth appears **tenuous(D)**. Given that monetary policy affects real interest rates with a distinct lag, it may be a difficult but wiser choice to heed the MPC's \_\_\_\_\_**14**\_\_\_\_\_ voices of Ashima Goyal and Jayanth Varma and **refrain** momentarily from raising interest rates till the fog of uncertainty lifts and a clearer picture of price and growth trends emerges.

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

11. The forecast for food prices, therefore, remains clouded with uncertainty, at least in the short term, with the risks \_\_\_\_\_ to the upside.
- A. Capricious
  - B. Colloquial

- C. Ruminated  
D. Tilted
12. The rupee's continuing depreciation against the dollar has further \_\_\_\_\_ the outlook for price stability, with imported inflation hard to counter through monetary measures.
- A. Compelling  
B. Roiled  
C. Chasm  
D. Penitent
13. It is hard to disagree with RBI Governor Shaktikanta Das's argument that policy must be aimed at preventing price pressures from \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Monolithic  
B. Fidelity  
C. Exhorting  
D. Broadening
14. It may be a difficult but wiser choice to heed the MPC's \_\_\_\_\_ voices of Ashima Goyal and Jayanth Varma and refrain momentarily from raising interest rates till the fog of uncertainty lifts and a clearer picture of price and growth trends emerges.
- A. Dissenting  
B. Precipitating  
C. Facile  
D. Deriding
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.**  
Rice prices have continued to rise in the face of **(A)**/ a projected 6% shortfall in kharif output, the Government's efforts **(B)**/ to ease supply through export **(C)**/ curbs over non-Basmati rice notwithstanding. **(D)**
- A. (A)  
B. (B)  
C. (C)  
D. (D)  
E. No Error
16. **Rearrange the sentence to form a meaningful sentence.**  
India's latest inflation data present policymakers with a fraught choice: whether to respond to the latest acceleration in retail price gains to a five-month high with more sizeable interest rate increases, or pause the monetary tightening so as to allow fragile growth to gain more traction.**(1)**/ Inflation figures based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) show retail price gains on a resurgent trajectory with food prices leading the charge.**(2)**/ Vegetables and cereals were the biggest culprits, with the prices of the former surging 18% from a year earlier and rising a substantial 2.6% from the preceding month; staple grains, including rice and wheat, climbed 11.5% from September 2021 and increased 2% from August levels.**(3)**/ These two food items



have a combined weight of 15.7% in the overall CPI and account for more than a third of the food and beverages category's cumulative weight. **(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

**REFRAIN**

- (i) For the sake of brevity, we have **refrained** from a detailed exposition
- (ii) The reference positions and velocities were **refrained** from the movement of human walking.
- (iii) Students **refrain** for the vast majority of our customers.

- 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.

Still, with the latest private sector output **looming(A)** in S&P Global's survey-based manufacturing and services PMI data for September flagging a renewed **slowdown(B)**, and a **trends(C)** global recession pointing to a decline in demand for India's exports, the outlook for growth appears **tenuous(D)**

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

19. Select the phrase/ connector/ word-pair from the given three options to form a single sentence from the two-sentence given, implying the same meaning as expected in the original sentences. The phrase/ connector must appear at the beginning of the final sentence.

- (i) The man's temperature was normal on arrival.
  - (ii) He developed a cough and fever on 29 February and was driven to a hospital where he tested positive for coronavirus.
- A. Unlike

- B. And
- C. While
- D. Such As
- E. None of these

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

Please don't get offended \_\_\_\_\_ her as she is honest.

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

## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

4. **Up one's game** (phrase) – to try harder and improve the quality of what you are doing
5. **TUPQRS**  
 The Reserve Bank of India's rate decision on Friday was ultimately inevitable. Monetary policymakers were left with little choice but to raise interest rates by 50 basis points, as a bout of extreme volatility in international financial markets combines with persistently high domestic retail inflation to threaten macroeconomic stability, globally and in India. RBI Governor Shaktikanta Das cited the 'aggressive monetary policy actions and even more aggressive communication from advanced economy central banks' as a third shock -- following the pandemic and Russia's invasion of Ukraine — which he said had thrust the 'global economy into the eye of a new storm'. "Emerging market economies, in particular, are confronted with challenges of slowing global growth, elevated food and energy prices, spillovers from advanced economy policy normalisation... and sharp currency depreciations," Mr. Das explained, elaborating on the external challenges confronting emerging economies, including India.
6. (D) No error.
7. (C) 'damage' के बदले 'damages' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Subject 'Neurotoxin' Singular है जिसके लिए part(A) में Singular Verb 'attacks' का प्रयोग है, और Part (C) में Singular Verb 'damages' का प्रयोग होगा
- 'damages' will be used instead of 'damage' because the subject 'Neurotoxin' is Singular for which the Singular Verb 'attacks' is used in Part (A), and the Singular Verb 'damages' in Part (C) Will be used.
8. **Correct Option: D**  
**Scarcely had we reached the office when it started raining cats and dogs.**  
 Fragment A of column 1 is matched with fragment D of column 2 to make the sentence contextually and grammatically correct.  
**When I get back I shall pay back the money that I borrowed from you last month.**  
 Fragment B of column 1 is matched with fragment E of column 2 to make the sentence contextually and grammatically correct  
**The perquisites attached to this makes it even more attractive than the salary indicated.**  
 Fragment C of column 1 is not matched with fragment F of column 2 to make the sentence contextually and grammatically correct  
**Correct is: The perquisites attached to this make it even more attractive than the salary indicated**
- 'makes' के बदले 'make' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का Subject 'perquisites' Plural है।
9. **Correct Option: B**

**The teacher was tense when he entered the class which comprised a hundred students.**

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

**There is no rule regarding the length of a precise with relation to that of the original passage.**

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

**Correct is: There is no rule regarding the length of a precise in relation to that of the original passage.**

➤ 'with' के बदले 'in' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'in relation to' एक Idiom है जिसका अर्थ है 'concerning' (संबंधित); जैसे-

i. He made no comments in relation to her affairs.

**Had I realised your house was such a long way off I would taken a taxi.**

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

10. **Spontaneously** (adverb) – of one's own accord, voluntarily, on impulse, impulsively स्वच्छा से

11. **Tilt** (verb) – incline or bend from a vertical position झुकाव

12. **Roil** (verb) – To cause (something) to become very agitated or disturbed को हिला देना, अशान्त करना

13. **Broaden** (verb) – expand, widen, extend, enlarge, increase व्यापक बनाना, विस्तृत करना

14. **Dissenting** (adjective) – disagreeing, opposing, disputing, deferring, dividing, varying असहमति

15. 'Curb over' के बदले 'Curb on' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Curb (NOUN) के साथ fixed preposition 'On' का प्रयोग होता है!

16. (B) 1234

India's latest inflation data present policymakers with a fraught choice: whether to respond to the latest acceleration in retail price gains to a five-month high with more sizeable interest rate increases, or pause the monetary tightening so as to allow fragile growth to gain more traction. Inflation figures based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) show retail price gains on a resurgent trajectory with food prices leading the charge. Vegetables and cereals were the biggest culprits, with the prices of the former surging 18% from a year earlier and rising a substantial 2.6% from the preceding month; staple grains, including rice and wheat, climbed 11.5% from September 2021 and increased 2% from August levels. These two food items have a combined weight of 15.7% in the overall CPI and account for more than a third of the food and beverages category's cumulative weight.

17. **Refrain** (from) (verb) – abstain, desist, forbear, avoid, eschew से बचना चाहिए

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

Because the (ii) and (iii) sentences are not giving any meaning and correct sentences should be like

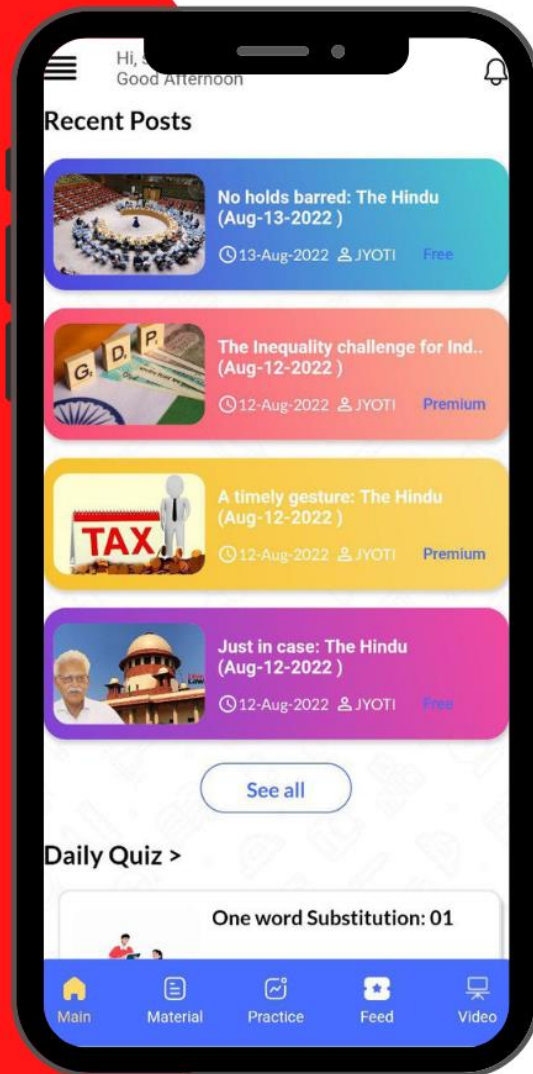
(ii) The reference positions and velocities were obtained from the movement of human walking.

(iii) Students account for the vast majority of our customers.

18. Still, with the latest private sector output trends in S&P Global's survey-based manufacturing and services PMI data for September flagging a renewed slowdown, and a looming global recession pointing to a decline in demand for India's exports, the outlook for growth appears tenuous.
19. **While** the man's temperature was normal on arrival, he developed a cough and fever on 29 February and was driven to a hospital where he tested positive for coronavirus

### Explanation of other important words

Sr.NO	Words		Meanings	
Q1	Hapless	adjective	Unlucky	अभागी
	Tentative	adjective	Experimental; temporary; uncertain	प्रायोगिक; अस्थायी
	Docile	adjective	Easily taught; obedient; easy to handle	विनम्र, सीधा
Q2	Profane	adjective	Not having to do with religion; irreverent; blasphemous	अपवित्र
	Acrimonious	adjective	Full of spite; bitter; nasty	उग्र, रूखा, चिड़चिड़ापन
	Mellifluous	adjective	Sweetly flowing	मधुर
Q3	Catholic	adjective	Universal; embracing everything	उंदार, दुनिया भर का
	Apotheosis	noun	Elevation to divine status, the perfect example of something	गुणगान, आदर्श
	Elliptical	adjective	Oval; missing a word or words; obscure	अंडाकार
Q11	Capricious	adjective	Unpredictable; likely to change at any moment	मनमौजी
	Colloquial	adjective	Conversational; informal in language	बोल-चाल का
	Ruminate	verb	To contemplate; to ponder; to mull over	मनन करना; विचार करना
Q12	Compelling	adjective	Forceful; causing to yield	सम्मोहक, प्रभावी
	Chasm	noun	A deep, gaping hole; a gorge	खाई, दरार
	Penitent	adjective	Sorry; repentant; contrite	माफ़ करना
Q13	Monolithic	adjective	Massive, solid, uniform and unyielding	अखंड
	Fidelity	noun	Faithfulness; loyalty	निष्ठा, विश्वस्तता, वफादारी
	Exhort	verb	To urge strongly; to give a serious warning to	समझाना
Q14	Precipitate	verb	To cause to happen abruptly	अचानक होने का कारण
	Facile	adjective	Fluent; skillful in a superficial way; easy	सरल, सुगम, आसान
	Deride	verb	To ridicule; to laugh at contemptuously	हंसी उड़ाना, मज़ाक उड़ाना



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