

## Invented names: On India's response to China's fresh attempt to lay claim over parts of Arunachal Pradesh

China's latest 'renaming' of areas in Arunachal is a **new low** in **ties** with India

India has **summarily** rejected China's attempt to lay claim over areas of Arunachal Pradesh after it issued new official names for them. In a fresh attempt on Sunday, the Chinese Ministry of Civil Affairs said it would "**standardise**" 11 place names in what China calls "South Tibet or Zangnan", an area **consistently** controlled by India. **The names**, in **Mandarin**, Tibetan and Pinyin (English **transliteration**), with **latitude** and **longitude markings** that **pertain** to points in Arunachal, including one close to capital Itanagar, **leave** little doubt that China's **list**, the third such since 2017, **is** a **deliberate affront** to India's **territorial sovereignty**. The Ministry of External Affairs **statement**, that "invented names" will not **alter** the reality that Arunachal Pradesh is an **integral** part of India, **mirrors** what India had said in 2021 when China "renamed" 15 places; in 2017, there were six names. It would be a mistake, **given** the timing, to assume that the Chinese decision is a repetition of its previous attempts. The move in 2017 was seen as **retaliation** after the Dalai Lama's visit to Tawang. In 2021, the **move followed** China's new "Land and State Border Law", that **virtually authorised** the government to **reclaim** territories claimed by China, and **was** seen as a way to **reassert** its claim over the State as a whole.

There could be many factors behind the latest move: China's reaction after the Indian Army **rebuffed** a **PLA** attempt to **take over** a post at Yangtse in the Tawang sector of the **Line of Actual Control (LAC)** in December 2022, an angry response to New Delhi's decision to hold a **G-20 engagement** group meeting on Innovation technology in Itanagar which the Chinese **embassy** had **boycotted**, or an indication of more serious **designs** ahead. Above all, it **reflects** the **nadir** in ties and the lack of meaningful **dialogue** for three years since the **amassing** of Chinese **troops** at the LAC in 2020 and **transgressions** that have **led to scuffles**, including the deadly **encounter** at Galwan. While many rounds of talks have **ensued**, and there has been **disengagement** at some **standoff** points, political relations have not been **resumed**, although there have been some meetings between Foreign and Defence Ministers, and Prime Minister Narendra Modi spoke **briefly** with Chinese President Xi Jinping at the **G-20 summit** in Indonesia last year. It is necessary, **in light of** China's latest act of **belligerence**, that the government shows more **clarity** on the nature of its conversations **thus far**. Until the government **probes** the reasons behind China's moves and the motivation for its **persistent aggressions**, it will be hard to prepare for a future **course of action**, even as it **counters** China's false **narrative** and a renaming of areas that are **firmly** within India's boundaries. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Invented** (adjective) – False, Made-up, fictitious, imaginary, pretend, concocted, hypothetical काल्पनिक
2. **Lay claim over** (phrase) – to assert ownership or demand possession of something दावा करना, हक जताना
3. **A new low** (phrase) – a situation or occurrence that is worse or at a lower level than anything previously experienced नया निम्न स्तर
4. **Ties** (noun) – connection, relations, link, bond, association संबंध
5. **Summarily** (adverb) – immediately, briefly, promptly, speedily सरसरी तौर पर/ तुरंत
6. **Standarise** (verb) – to make things that are different the same एक दूसरे से भिन्न वस्तुओं को एक ही रूप में ढालना
7. **Consistently** (adverb) – Constantly, always, time after time, time and again लगातार
8. **Mandarin** (noun) – the official language of China चीन देश की अधिकारिक भाषा
9. **Transliteration** (noun) – the process of converting text from one writing system into another लिप्यंतरण
10. **Latitude** (noun) – a geographic coordinate that specifies the north-south position of a point on the Earth's surface अक्षांश
11. **Longitude** (noun) – a geographic coordinate that specifies the east-west position of a point on the Earth's surface देशान्तर
12. **Marking** (noun) – a sign, symbol, or feature used to indicate a specific meaning or category चिह्न
13. **Pertain** (verb) – concern, relate to, be related to, be connected with से संबंधित होना
14. **Deliberate** (adjective) – intentional, conscious, done on purpose सोचा-समझा/ जानबूझकर किया गया
15. **Affront** (noun) – Insult, injury, slur, outrage, disrespect अपमान, तिरस्कार
16. **Territorial** (adjective) – regional, local, zonal, district, provincial प्रादेशिक/ क्षेत्रीय
17. **Sovereignty** (noun) – autonomy, independence, self-government, self-rule, home rule संप्रभुता
18. **Alter** (verb) – change, make changes to, make different, make alterations to बदलना
19. **Integral** (adjective) – entire, intact, essential, complete, full अभिन्न
20. **Mirror** (verb) – Represent, Illustrate, Symbolize, Signify, Embody प्रतिबिंबित करना, दर्शाना

21. **Given** (preposition) – considering, taking into account, bearing in mind देखते हुए
22. **Retaliation** (noun) – Reprisal, revenge, vengeance, retribution प्रतिशोध / बदला
23. **Virtually** (adverb) – in effect, effectively, all but, more or less, practically वास्तव में
24. **Authorise** (verb) – to give official permission or approval for अधिकृत करना
25. **Reclaim** (verb) – Regain, Retrieve, Recover पुनः प्राप्त करना
26. **Reassert** (verb) – to state or affirm something again बात को फिर कायम करना
27. **Rebuff** (verb) – reject, refuse, decline, spurn खण्डन/ खारिज करना
28. **PLA** (noun) – The People's Liberation Army (PLA) is the principal military force of the People's Republic of China and the armed wing of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP).
29. **Take over** (phrasal verb) – to assume control or responsibility of something संभालना
30. **Line of Actual Control** (LAC) (noun) – Line of actual control is a notional demarcation line that separates Indian-controlled territory from Chinese-controlled territory.
31. **G-20** (noun) – an intergovernmental forum comprising 19 countries and the European Union (EU).
32. **Engagement** (noun) – participation, taking part, involvement. सह-भागिता
33. **Embassy** (noun) – a group of officials led by an ambassador who represent their government in a foreign country दूतावास
34. **Boycott** (verb) – to refuse to engage, participate, or have any dealings with an organization, or event as a form of protest or to express disapproval बहिष्कार करना
35. **Design** (noun) – a plan, intention, or purpose योजना
36. **Reflect** (verb) – Indicate, show, reveal, demonstrate दर्शाना
37. **Nadir** (adjective) – the lowest point or most unsuccessful period (in a situation or relationship)
38. **Dialogue** (noun) – conversation, talk, communication, interchange, discourse बातचीत, संवाद
39. **Amassing** (noun) – gathering or collecting a large amount of something जमावड़ा
40. **Troops** (noun) – A group of soldiers सेना
41. **Transgression** (noun) – Violation, infringement, breach, overstepping, contravention उल्लंघन

42. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Result in, cause, bring about, produce, generate वजह बनना
43. **Scuffle** (noun) – Brawl, skirmish, altercation, tussle, clash हाथापाई
44. **Encounter** (verb) – Confront, face, meet, come across, run into सामना करना
45. **Ensnare** (verb) – Follow, result, arise, emerge, occur घटित होना
46. **Disengagement** (noun) – Withdrawal, pulling back, detaching, disconnection वापसी
47. **Standoff** (noun) – Deadlock, stalemate, impasse, gridlock गतिरोध
48. **Resume** (verb) – Restart, recommence, continue, begin again पुनरारंभ होना
49. **Briefly** (adverb) – Concisely, shortly, succinctly, in short संक्षेप में
50. **Summit** (noun) – Meeting, conference, gathering, conclave शिखर सम्मेलन
51. **In light of** (phrase) – Considering, taking into account, in view of, regarding दृष्टि से
52. **Belligerence** (noun) – Aggressiveness, hostility, antagonism, combativeness युद्धरतता
53. **Clarity** (noun) – Clearness, lucidity, coherence, comprehensibility स्पष्टता
54. **Thus far** (phrase) – So far, until now, up to this point अब तक
55. **Probe** (verb) – Investigate, examine, inquire, scrutinize जांच करना
56. **Persistent** (adjective) – Constant, continuous, relentless, unyielding लगातार
57. **Aggression** (noun) – Attack, invasion, offensive, assault आक्रमण
58. **Course of action** (phrase) – Plan, procedure, strategy, tactic कार्य नीति
59. **Counter** (verb) – Oppose, resist, confront, challenge सामना करना
60. **Narrative** (noun) – Story, account, chronicle, description कथा, बयान
61. **Firmly** (adverb) – Solidly, securely, unyieldingly, resolutely दृढ़ता से

## Practice Exercise

1. **From the passage, it can be inferred that all of the following are true about China's attempts to lay claim over parts of Arunachal Pradesh EXCEPT that:** [Editorial Page]
  - A. China has issued new official names for areas in Arunachal Pradesh.
  - B. China refers to the area as "South Tibet or Zangnan".
  - C. This is the first time China has attempted to rename areas in Arunachal Pradesh.
  - D. China's renaming attempts are seen as affronts to India's territorial sovereignty.
  - E. The Chinese government has virtually authorized the reclamation of territories claimed by China.
2. **Which one of the following statements, if true, could be an accurate inference from the first paragraph of the passage?**
  - A. China's renaming attempts have been universally accepted by the international community.
  - B. India has remained silent on China's renaming attempts, choosing not to respond.
  - C. The Indian government believes that China's renaming attempts will eventually change the reality of Arunachal Pradesh's status.
  - D. China's latest renaming attempt is seen as a deliberate affront to India's territorial sovereignty.
  - E. China's renaming attempts have led to increased cooperation between India and China.
3. **Based on the passage, we can infer that the author would be most supportive of which one of the following practices?**
  - A. India remaining silent on China's renaming attempts.
  - B. The Indian government accepting China's renaming attempts as a gesture of goodwill.
  - C. The Indian government showing more clarity on the nature of its conversations with China in light of the latest act of belligerence.
  - D. India collaborating with China to create a joint list of renamed places in Arunachal Pradesh.
  - E. The Indian government ceasing all dialogue with China until the renaming attempts are withdrawn.
4. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
  - A. China's latest attempt to lay claim over parts of Arunachal Pradesh
  - B. India's rejection of China's attempt to claim Arunachal Pradesh
  - C. The reasons behind China's latest act of belligerence towards India
  - D. The lack of meaningful dialogue between India and China
  - E. The importance of the Indian government showing more clarity on its conversations with China

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 compensation formula is flawed and there is a risk of making States too dependent on this committed revenue**

**P.** While the June GST Council meeting is scheduled in Chandigarh, the initial choice of Srinagar was more apt.

**Q.** The verdant settings and cool climate could have mellowed the mood of the Council members getting ready for

**R.** a fiery battle over extension of the GST compensation payments beyond the June 30 deadline.

**S.** It's not difficult to see why many States want extension of these payments.

**T.** The promise made by the Centre to compensate States for shortfall in GST revenue (if it did not grow at compounded rate of 14 per cent annually)

**U.** in the first five years after transition to the GST regime, has so far worked well in States' favour.

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

A. P

B.T

C.U

D.Q

E.R

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

6. His ordeal would have continued (A)/ and for the intervention (B)/ of two persons (C)/ No Error(D)
7. If I am (A)/ in your position, (B)/ I would not have agreed to that. (C)/ No Error. (D)
8. The thief escaped (A)/ from the prison two (B)/ days after he were (C)/ arrested by the police. (D)/ No Error. (E)
9. They managed to (A)/ retrieve all the (B)/ deleted e-mails with the (C)/ helping of a new software. (D)/ No Error. (E)
10. **Find out the misspelt word**
- A. Trigger
- B. Rejuvenate
- C. Overhaul
- D. Contuor
- E. None of the above

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

The Court has also warned of contempt action if the police showed any hesitation in compliance.(1)/ Directed at the police in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, the order is in response to the "unending flow of hate speeches" highlighted in a writ petition before it. (2)/ The Court has referred to the growing "climate of hate", and taken note of the inaction in most instances, despite the law containing provisions to deal with the phenomenon.(3)/ There is good reason for the Supreme Court

of India to ask the police to be proactive in dealing with hate speech by taking immediate legal action without waiting for a formal complaint.(4)/ It is quite apparent that the governments at the Centre and in some like-minded States do not share the Court's concern for communal harmony, fraternity and tranquillity; in fact, some of them may be contributing to the \_\_\_\_\_11\_\_\_\_\_ atmosphere either by studied inaction or complicity in allowing provocative speeches in purported religious gatherings by majoritarian elements.

Intervention by the higher court has become (A)/ necessary in the light of some controversial religious leaders (B)/ getting away lightly after making unacceptable comments, (C)/ some of them tinged with a genocidal tenor. (D)

It is in such a backdrop that the Court has underscored the constitutional values of secularism and fraternity among all religions and social groups.

It was a religious conclave held in Haridwar late last year that set the tone for the 'hate speech' case that is being heard now. Even then, the Court had called for \_\_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_\_ measures, leading to another conclave being prevented by local authorities in Roorkee in Uttarakhand. While the intervention may have halted a few meetings at that time, it cannot be said that such transgressions have ended. There has been a \_\_\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_\_ pattern of Hindu festivals becoming an occasion for the conduct of religious processions that end in clashes caused by provocative behaviour. In the name of dealing with the resulting clashes or disturbances, officials have resorted to demolishing the houses of those allegedly involved in the incidents, without following any process of law. Such developments have given rise to new curbs on minorities, such as unwarranted police probes into the holding of group prayers, and new allegations of purported plots to \_\_\_\_\_14\_\_\_\_\_ Hindu events. Some television channels have been adding to the bigotry by their manner of functioning. Administrative bias on the one hand and the spread of social **prejudice(A)** on the other cannot be allowed to **nudge(B)** the national mood. Towards that end, the Court must do everything possible to **vitiate(C)** authorities to enforce the law against the **propagation(D)** of hate.

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

11. Some of them may be contributing to the \_\_\_\_\_ atmosphere either by studied inaction or complicity in allowing provocative speeches in purported religious gatherings by majoritarian elements.
  - A. Touchstone
  - B. Vitiating
  - C. Avuncular
  - D. Tirade
  - E. None of the above
12. Even then, the Court had called for \_\_\_\_\_ measures, leading to another conclave being prevented by local authorities in Roorkee in Uttarakhand
  - A. Chimera
  - B. Bourgeois
  - C. Arcane

- D. Corrective  
E. None of the above
13. There has been a \_\_\_\_\_ pattern of Hindu festivals becoming an occasion for the conduct of religious processions that end in clashes caused by provocative behaviour.
- A. Mentor  
B. Disconcerting  
C. Adage  
D. Covert  
E. None of the above
14. Such developments have given rise to new curbs on minorities, such as unwarranted police probes into the holding of group prayers, and new allegations of purported plots to \_\_\_\_\_ Hindu events.
- A. Domestic  
B. Histrionic  
C. Bucolic  
D. Infiltrate  
E. None of the above
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.**  
Intervention by the higher court has become **(A)**/ necessary in the light of some controversial religious leaders **(B)**/ getting away lightly after making unacceptable comments, **(C)**/ some of them tinged with a genocidal tenor. **(D)**
- A. (A)  
B. (B)  
C. (C)  
D. (D)  
E. No Error
16. **Rearrange the sentence to form a meaningful sentence.**  
The Court has also warned of contempt action if the police showed any hesitation in compliance.**(1)**/ Directed at the police in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, the order is in response to the "unending flow of hate speeches" highlighted in a writ petition before it. **(2)**/ The Court has referred to the growing "climate of hate", and taken note of the inaction in most instances, despite the law containing provisions to deal with the phenomenon.**(3)**/ There is good reason for the Supreme Court of India to ask the police to be proactive in dealing with hate speech by taking immediate legal action without waiting for a formal complaint.**(4)**
- A. 2341  
B. 1234  
C. 4123  
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

**NUDGE**

- (i) He cleverly **nudges** us towards the conclusion he himself has reached.  
(ii) Do you find your parents **nudging** you in the direction of further study?  
(iii) "we have to **nudge** the politicians in the right direction"
- 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.  
Administrative bias on the one hand and the spread of social **prejudice (A)** on the other cannot be allowed to **nudge (B)** the national mood. Towards that end, the Court must do everything possible to **vitiating (C)** authorities to enforce the law against the **propagation (D)** of hate.
- A. A – D  
B. B – C  
C. D – B  
D. A – C  
E. No arrangement
19. In the questions given below few sentences are given which are grammatically correct and meaningful. Connect them by the word given above the statements in the best possible way without changing the intended meaning. Choose the answers accordingly from the options to form a correct and coherent sentence(s).
- But**
- I. the kitten gave a leap through the remaining opening and at once scampered up into the air  
II. It was quite another thing to thoroughly accept something she had always considered wrong  
III. making the sense of that silent, aimless, dayless life all the more intense  
IV. the mouth of the hole was nearly filled up now
- A. I-II  
B. IV-II  
C. III-II  
D. IV-I  
E. None of these

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

He did not dare to venture \_\_\_\_\_ new enterprise.

- A. Of
- B. Upon
- C. By
- D. To
- E. None of the above

## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

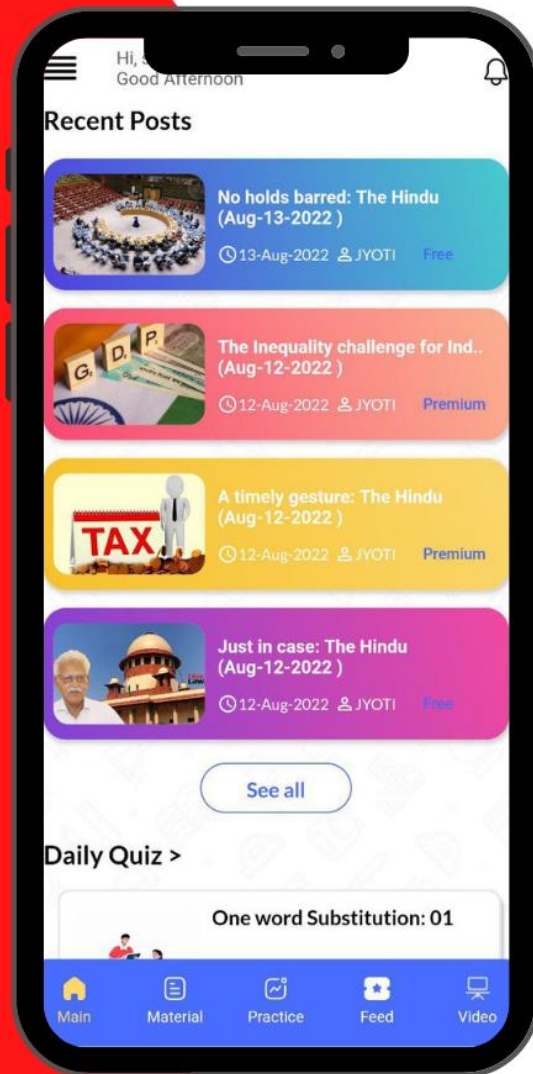
## Explanations

1. C. This is the first time China has attempted to rename areas in Arunachal Pradesh.  
 Explanation: The passage states that this is the third such list since 2017, indicating that this is not the first time China has attempted to rename areas in Arunachal Pradesh.
2. d. China's latest renaming attempt is seen as a deliberate affront to India's territorial sovereignty.  
 Explanation: The passage states that China's list is a deliberate affront to India's territorial sovereignty, indicating that the renaming attempts are not taken lightly by the Indian government.
3. C. The Indian government showing more clarity on the nature of its conversations with China in light of the latest act of belligerence.  
 Explanation: The passage suggests that the author believes it is necessary for the Indian government to show more clarity on the nature of its conversations with China in light of the latest act of belligerence, as understanding China's motivations will help in preparing for a future course of action
4. D) The lack of meaningful dialogue between India and China  
 Explanation: The passage talks about China's latest attempt to lay claim over parts of Arunachal Pradesh and India's rejection of it. However, the main theme of the passage is the lack of meaningful dialogue between India and China, which has resulted in persisting aggressions by China towards India. The passage highlights the need for the Indian government to probe the reasons behind China's moves and motivations for its aggressions to prepare for a future course of action. Therefore, option D) is the correct answer.
5. **PQRSTU**  
 The compensation formula is flawed and there is a risk of making States too dependent on this committed revenue. While the June GST Council meeting is scheduled in Chandigarh, the initial choice of Srinagar was more apt. The verdant settings and cool climate could have mellowed the mood of the Council members getting ready for a fiery battle over extension of the GST compensation payments beyond the June 30 deadline. It's not difficult to see why many States want extension of these payments. The promise made by the Centre to compensate States for shortfall in GST revenue (if it did not grow at compounded rate of 14 per cent annually) in the first five years after transition to the GST regime, has so far worked well in States' favour
6. 'and for' के बदले 'but for' या 'without' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'but for' एक idiomatic use है जिसका अर्थ है 'without'; जैसे-

  - I cannot do this work but for your help.
  - I cannot do this work without your help.
  - 'but for' or 'without' will be used instead of 'and for' because 'but for' is an idiomatic use which means 'without'; As-

- i. I cannot do this work but for your help.  
ii. I cannot do this work without your help.
7. 'If I am' के बदले 'If were' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि present के unreal situation को व्यक्त करने के लिए Conditional Clause में यदि 'if' का प्रयोग हो और Verb 'Be' हो तो 'Be' का केवल 'were' रूप प्रयोग में आता है चाहे Subject किसी भी Number या Person का क्यों न हो; जैसे-
- i. If I were you/ he/she, I would not do that work.
- 'If I am' will be replaced with 'If were' because 'if' is used in Conditional Clause to express unreal situation of present and 'Be' is used as Verb Only the 'were' form is used, even if the subject is of any number or person; As-
    - If I were you/ he/she, I would not do that work.
8. (C) 'were' के बदले 'was' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इसका Subject 'he' Third Person Singular Number का Pronoun है।
- 'was' will be used instead of 'were' because its subject 'he' is a Pronoun of Third Person Singular Number.
9. (D) 'helping' के बदले 'help' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'with + somebody/ something' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे-
- i. I did this work with the help of my friends.  
ii. She usually comes here with John.
- 'help' will be used instead of 'helping' because 'with + somebody/ something' is used; like-
    - I did this work with the help of my friends.
    - She usually comes here with John.
10. **Contour** (noun) – Outline, shape रूपरेखा
11. **Vitiated** (adjective) – Spoiled, destroyed, damaged दूषित किया गया
- Touchstone** (noun) – A standard; a test of authenticity or quality प्रामाणिकता या गुणवत्ता का परीक्षण
  - Avuncular** (adjective) – Like an uncle, especially a nice uncle चाचा या मामा का
  - Tirade** (noun) – Prolonged, bitter speech कड़वा भाषण
12. **Corrective** (adjective) – Remedial, counteractive, curative, helpful संशोधनात्मक
- Chimera** (noun) – An illusion; a foolish fancy काल्पनिक धारणा
  - Bourgeois** (adjective) – Middle class, usually in a pejorative sense; Boringly conventional रूढ़िवादी, संपत्तिजीवी
  - Arcane** (adjective) – Mysterious; known only to a select few रहस्य का, भेद का
13. **Disconcerting** (adjective) – disturbing, upsetting, confusing, unsettling, discomfiting चिंताजनक

- **Mentor** (noun) – A teacher, tutor, counselor or coach परामर्शदाता
  - **Adage** (noun) – An old saying; a familiar bit of wisdom कहावत
  - **Covert** (adjective) – Secret; hidden गुप्त, गोपनीय
14. **Infiltrate** (verb) – to secretly become part of a group in order to get information घुसपैठ करना
- **Domestic** (adjective) – Having to do with the household or family; not foreign घरेलू, पालतू
  - **Histrionic** (adjective) – Overly dramatic; theatrical नाटकीय
  - **Bucolic** (adjective) – Charmingly rural; rustic; country like ग्राम्य
15. 'higher' के बदले 'highest' का प्रयोग होगा as superlative degree of adjective used after the article 'The' !
16. (B) **4123**
- There is good reason for the Supreme Court of India to ask the police to be proactive in dealing with hate speech by taking immediate legal action without waiting for a formal complaint. The Court has also warned of contempt action if the police showed any hesitation in compliance. Directed at the police in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, the order is in response to the “unending flow of hate speeches” highlighted in a writ petition before it. The Court has referred to the growing “climate of hate”, and taken note of the inaction in most instances, despite the law containing provisions to deal with the phenomenon.
17. **Nudge** (verb) – prompt, encourage, coax, stimulate प्रेरित करना  
According to the given options all options are contextually correct.
18. Administrative bias on the one hand and the spread of social prejudice on the other cannot be allowed to vitiate the national mood. Towards that end, the Court must do everything possible to nudge authorities to enforce the law against the propagation of hate.
19. The mouth of the hole was nearly filled up now, but the kitten gave a leap through the remaining opening and at once scampered up into the air



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