

## More than a story: on the film, The Kerala Story, and the demand that it be banned

False **narratives** and **propaganda** should be **exposed** and **countered**, but not through a ban

The **demand** for a ban on The Kerala Story, a film **apparently** based on the **instances** of a few women joining the Islamic State, **is ill-conceived**. It is **to the credit** of the Supreme Court and the High Courts of Kerala and Madras that they did not **yield** to the **clamour** for **proscribing** the movie. It **garnered adverse publicity** because of a **teaser** that made an **exaggerated claim** that 32,000 girls have gone missing in Kerala, **presumably** to join the terrorist group. However, the film-makers have agreed to withdraw the teaser and carry a **disclaimer** that the film's content is **fictional**. The film's more **notable** feature is that it has been **denounced** as **undisguised** propaganda. Those **seeking** the ban **accuse** its makers of trying to **stoke communal passions** and the **projecting** of a fake narrative against Muslims. However, even if that is true, any ban on the film will be **counter-productive**. Bans can be **overturned** by courts, and they **tend** to **evoke curiosity** about the film and **often end up** making more people form opinions on its content. **In effect**, it **enhances** the propaganda value, and **further**s the **ulterior motive**, if any. It is now legally **settled** that once a film has been certified by the **statutory** authority, there is really no **case** to ban one. Laws **pertaining** to public order **indeed empower** the police and local authorities to stop a film's **screening**, but it will be **perilous** to do so every time a group demands a ban.

**Reports** from Tamil Nadu and Kerala **suggest** that **threats** of protests **have resulted in** multiplexes and some cinema owners choosing not to **screen** the film. It is normally the local authorities who have a duty to provide adequate security, as **ruled** by the Supreme Court. However, rather than the law, it is **prudent assessment** of the ground situation that helps them make a decision. What is also **condemnable** is the attempt to make political and electoral **capital** out of The Kerala Story. The Prime Minister himself has **alleged** that only those who support terrorism will **criticise** such a movie. It does not **behave** high constitutional **functionaries** to **communalise** the **debate** over the film. **Protests** against an **allegedly** false narrative about a State or a community **will** not **amount to backing terrorism**. **The fear** that the film **purportedly grapples with** — that young people may be targeted for **radicalisation** — **should** be **addressed** by **isolating extremist** elements and **fostering** better understanding among communities. The **mischief wrought** by a false **projection** of reality **is** best **undone** through **exposing** the **falsehood** and the **underlying** motive, and not through **hasty** bans.

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Vocabulary

1. **Narrative** (noun) – Story, tale, account, description, chronicle अफ़साना, कहानी
2. **Propaganda** (noun) – Disinformation, promotion, publicity, indoctrination, spin प्रचार
3. **Expose** (verb) – Uncover, reveal, disclose, unveil, lay bare प्रकाश में लाना
4. **Counter** (verb) – Oppose, resist, confront, challenge, combat सामना करना
5. **Apparently** (adverb) – Seemingly, ostensibly, outwardly, superficially जाहिरी तौर पर
6. **Instance** (noun) – Example, case, occurrence, illustration, demonstration उदाहरण
7. **Ill-conceived** (adjective) – Misguided, unwise, imprudent, foolish, ill-advised अविचारित; मूर्खतापूर्ण
8. **To the credit of someone** (phrase) – Deserving praise and respect प्रशंसा और सम्मान के योग्य होना
9. **Yield** (to) (verb) – Surrender, submit, capitulate, give in, relent हार मानना
10. **Clamour** (noun) – Uproar, outcry, commotion, agitation, protest कोलाहल
11. **Proscribe** (verb) – Ban, forbid, outlaw, prohibit, disallow प्रतिबंध करना
12. **Garner** (verb) – Accumulate, collect, amass, gather, assemble इकट्ठा करना
13. **Adverse** (adjective) – Unfavorable, disadvantageous, detrimental, harmful प्रतिकूल
14. **Publicity** (noun) – Attention, coverage, promotion, hype प्रचार
15. **Teaser** (noun) – Preview, trailer, promo, advertisement
16. **Exaggerated** (adjective) – Overstated, inflated, magnified, amplified, embellished बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर कहना
17. **Claim** (noun) – Assertion, declaration, statement, allegation दावा
18. **Presumably** (adverb) – Probably, likely, in all likelihood, doubtlessly शायद
19. **Disclaimer** (noun) – Denial, disavowal, rejection, repudiation खंडन, इनकार
20. **Fictional** (adjective) – Imaginary, invented, made-up, fabricated काल्पनिक
21. **Notable** (adjective) – Remarkable, noteworthy, outstanding, significant उल्लेखनीय
22. **Denounce** (verb) – Condemn, criticize, censure, attack निंदा करना

23. **Undisguised** (adjective) – Open, transparent, candid, unmasked खुला, स्पष्टभाषी
24. **Seek** (verb) – call for, solicit on, ask for, demand मांग करना
25. **Accuse** (of) (verb) – Charge, blame, hold responsible, indict दोष लगाना
26. **Stoke** (verb) – Fuel, feed, encourage, intensify, provoke उकसाना
27. **Communal** (adjective) – Shared, collective, group, public, common सांप्रदायिक
28. **Passion** (noun) – Enthusiasm, fervor, ardor, zeal, fervency जोश/ जुनून
29. **Projecting** (noun) – Presenting, displaying, showing, exhibiting, portraying पेश
30. **Counter-productive** (adjective) – Ineffective, inefficient, detrimental, harmful, obstructive प्रतिकूल
31. **Overturn** (verb) – Reverse, repeal, revoke, annul, nullify उलटना/ रद्द करना
32. **Tend** (to) (verb) – Be inclined, be likely, be prone, be disposed, lean के ओर झुकाव होना
33. **Evoke** (verb) – Provoke, induce, arouse, stimulate, awaken उत्पन्न करना
34. **Curiosity** (noun) – Inquisitiveness, interest, fascination, inquiring mind, desire to know जिज्ञासा
35. **Often** (adverb) – Frequently, regularly, habitually, recurrently, repeatedly अक्सर
36. **End up** (phrasal verb) – Conclude, finish, result in, lead to अंत में होना
37. **In effect** (phrase) – Essentially, in essence, in fact, actually, virtually वास्तव में
38. **Enhance** (verb) – Improve, boost, elevate, enrich, augment बढ़ाना
39. **Further** (verb) – Promote, advance, forward, foster, cultivate आगे बढ़ाना
40. **Ulterior motive** (noun) – Hidden agenda, secret plan, undisclosed intention, covert purpose गुप्त उद्देश्य
41. **Settle** (verb) – Resolve, solve, conclude, decide, finalize सुलझाना, निबटाना
42. **Statutory** (adjective) – Legal, lawful, constitutional, authorized वैधानिक
43. **Case** (noun) – Situation, circumstance, condition, instance मामला
44. **Pertain** (to) (verb) – Relate, concern, be relevant, apply, refer संबंधित होना
45. **Indeed** (adverb) – In fact, actually, truly, really, undoubtedly वास्तव में
46. **Empower** (verb) – Authorize, enable, permit, allow, license सशक्त बनाना
47. **Screening** (noun) – Showing, presentation, projection, exhibition प्रदर्शन

48. **Perilous** (adjective) – Dangerous, risky, hazardous, unsafe खतरनाक
49. **Result in** (phrasal verb) – Cause, lead to, bring about, produce, create परिणामस्वरूप होना
50. **Screen** (verb) – Show, display, exhibit, project, present दिखना
51. **Rule** (verb) – Govern, control, regulate, manage, direct निर्णय देना
52. **Prudent** (adjective) – Wise, judicious, sensible, cautious, circumspect विवेकी
53. **Assessment** (noun) – Evaluation, appraisal, analysis, examination, estimation मूल्यांकन
54. **Condemnable** (adjective) – Reprehensible, disgraceful, shameful, despicable, deplorable निन्दनीय
55. **Capital** (political/electoral) (noun) – Advantage, benefit, gain, leverage, influence राजनीतिक लाभ
56. **Allege** (verb) – Claim, assert, declare, maintain, insist आरोप लगाना
57. **Criticise** (verb) – Denounce, censure, condemn, disapprove, find fault आलोचना करना
58. **Behove** (verb) – Be appropriate, be suitable, be fitting, be proper, be required उचित होना
59. **Functionary** (noun) – Official, officer, administrator, executive, operative कार्यकारी
60. **Communalise** (verb) – Polarize, divide, segregate, separate, factionalize साम्प्रदायिक बनाना
61. **Debate** (noun) – Discussion, discourse, deliberation, argument, dialogue बहस
62. **Allegedly** (adverb) – Supposedly, reportedly, purportedly, apparently, ostensibly कथित रूप से
63. **Amount to** (phrasal verb) – Be equivalent, be equal, be tantamount, be the same as, come to समान होना
64. **Back** (verb) – Support, endorse, advocate, champion, promote समर्थन करना
65. **Terrorism** (noun) – Extremism, militancy, insurgency, radicalism आतंकवाद
66. **Purportedly** (adverb) – Ostensibly, supposedly, allegedly, seemingly, apparently कथित तौर पर
67. **Grapple with** (phrasal verb) – Tackle, confront, deal with, cope with, face से जूझना
68. **Radicalisation** (noun) – The process of adopting extreme political, social, or religious beliefs उग्रवाद की ओर झुकाव

69. **Address** (verb) – Tackle, deal with, attend to, confront, handle समाधान करना
70. **Isolate** (verb) – Separate, segregate, detach, disconnect, set apart अलग करना
71. **Extremist** (adjective) – Radical, fanatical, ultra, zealot, militant उग्रवादी
72. **Foster** (verb) – Encourage, promote, support, nurture, cultivate बढ़ावा देना
73. **Mischief** (noun) – Misbehavior, wrongdoing, misconduct, trouble, disorder शरारत, शैतानी
74. **Wrought** (past participle) – Wrought is a past participle of 'Work' which means 'produce as a result.' गढ़ा गया
75. **Projection** (noun) – Portrayal, representation, depiction, presentation, display प्रदर्शन
76. **Undo** (verb) – Reverse, nullify, cancel, retract, revoke पलटना
77. **Expose** (verb) – Reveal, disclose, unveil, unmask, bring to light पर्दाफाश करना
78. **Falsehood** (noun) – Untruth, fabrication, deception, dishonesty, lie झूठ
79. **Underlying** (adjective) – Fundamental, basic, intrinsic, essential, primary अंतर्निहित
80. **Hasty** (adjective) – Quick, speedy, hurried, swift; injudicious, thoughtless, rash जल्दबाजी

## Summary of the Editorial

1. The Kerala Story is a controversial film based on instances of women joining the Islamic State.
2. There have been demands for the film to be banned, as it is seen as stoking communal passions and promoting a false narrative against Muslims.
3. The Supreme Court and High Courts of Kerala and Madras did not support the ban.
4. Controversy arose due to a teaser claiming 32,000 girls had gone missing in Kerala, presumably to join the terrorist group.
5. The filmmakers have agreed to withdraw the teaser and include a disclaimer that the content is fictional.
6. Banning the film may be counterproductive, as bans can be overturned by courts and often increase curiosity, thus enhancing the film's propaganda value.
7. It is legally settled that once a film is certified by a statutory authority, there is no case to ban it.
8. Laws related to public order empower police and local authorities to stop a film's screening, but doing so repeatedly would be perilous.
9. Threats of protests have led some multiplexes and cinema owners in Tamil Nadu and Kerala to avoid screening the film.
10. Local authorities are responsible for providing adequate security during screenings, as ruled by the Supreme Court.
11. Authorities often rely on prudent assessments of the ground situation rather than the law when making decisions.
12. The Prime Minister's comments on the film have been criticized for communalizing the debate.
13. Protests against an allegedly false narrative do not necessarily amount to supporting terrorism.
14. Addressing the fear of radicalization should involve isolating extremist elements and fostering understanding among communities.
15. Exposing falsehoods and underlying motives, rather than implementing hasty bans, is the best way to counter false narratives and propaganda.

### Practice Exercise: Banking based

1. From the passage, it can be inferred that all of the following are true about "The Kerala Story" EXCEPT that: [Editorial Page]
- A. It is based on a few women joining the Islamic State.
  - B. It has faced demands for a ban due to alleged propaganda content.
  - C. The film-makers have agreed to withdraw the teaser and carry a disclaimer.
  - D. The film has been certified by the statutory authority.
  - E. The film's teaser accurately claimed that 32,000 girls have gone missing in Kerala to join the terrorist group.
2. What is the tone of the passage regarding the demand for a ban on the film, The Kerala Story?
- A. Supportive
  - B. Critical
  - C. Neutral
  - D. Indifferent
3. According to the passage, what is the most effective way to address the issues raised by the film, The Kerala Story?
- A. Banning the film
  - B. Exposing the falsehood and underlying motive
  - C. Ignoring the film's content
  - D. Supporting the film's narrative
4. **Idioms & Phrase**  
France's fashion houses still *reign supreme* today.
- A. To focus on or bring attention to someone or something
  - B. In connection with the point previously mentioned
  - C. To announce that something belongs to you
  - D. To be the most important or most prevalent
5. **Direction: Two 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.**
- (i) the government has described in the Union Budget as an 'overall, (A)/ Production levels in India's industries appear to be hitting a roadblock amid what (B)/ sharp rebound and recovery of the economy' reflecting the 'country's strong resilience'.(C)/
  - (ii) the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) fell for (D)/ the fourth straight month in December 2021 to a 10-month low of 0.4%,(E)/ Factory output as measured by (F)/ compared to the same month in 2020 (G)/
- A. ABC, EFDG
  - B. DGFE, BAC
  - C. BAC, FDEG
  - D. FDGE, CBA
  - E. None of the above

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

6. Neither of the two children (A)/ said their prayer (B)/ before going to bed.(C)/ no error (D)
7. I sat down opposite him (A)/ and produced (B)/ the packet of cigarettes.(C)/ no error (D)
8. This happened (A)/ just exactly (B)/ five years ago.(C)/ no error (D)
9. Ramesh smiled when he was remembering (A)/ his hard early years (B)/ and his long road to success.(C)/ no error (D)
10. **Find out the misspelt word**
  - A. Indispensable
  - B. Vicious
  - C. Minuscule
  - D. Marshmallow

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

Protracted litigation in the name of combating forcible religious conversion is taking up valuable time of courts. **(A)**/ The Supreme Court is hearing a purported Public Interest Litigation (PIL) seeking action to curb deceitful religious conversion in the country.**(B)**/ Not wanting to be left behind, the Gujarat government is seeking the removal of a stay on a provision in its anti-conversion law that requires prior permission from the District Magistrate for any conversion done “directly or indirectly”. **(C)**/The Gujarat High Court had correctly stayed Section 5 of the Gujarat Freedom of Religion Act, 2003 (amended in 2021 to include ‘conversion by marriage’), while also staying the operation of other provisions that sought to cover inter-faith marriages as instances of illegal conversion.**(D)**/The High Court had noted that the prior permission requirement would force someone to disclose one’s religious belief or any change of faith, contrary to Supreme Court rulings that say marriage and faith involve an individual’s choice. In a strange claim, Gujarat argues that the stay on Section 5 is affecting even genuine inter-faith marriages that involve no fraud or     (a)    , as those who usually solemnise such marriages are unable to do so. This is based on a claim that the prior permission requirement     (b)     the need to question the genuine nature of the conversion, if any, consequent upon an inter-religious marriage.

No one would buy the claim that the provision enables voluntary conversion. Freedom of religion is protected only when no questions are raised and no suspicion     (c)     based on the mere fact that an inter-faith marriage has taken place.

Common sense would suggest (A)/ that forcing someone to disclosing (B)/ an intent to change one’s faith violates (C)/ freedom of conscience and the right to privacy. (D)

Also, when a separate appeal against the High Court’s interim orders staying the provisions is pending before the Supreme Court, there was no need for the State government’s petition seeking to revive the prior permission requirement as part of the ongoing hearing on the PIL against religious conversions. On the larger issue, the observations of a Supreme Court Bench headed by Justice M.R. Shah to the effect that religious conversion through “allurement” or charity work is a serious problem indicate an eagerness to     (d)     the Government



into coming up with anti-conversion measures on a national scale. It is questionable whether courts should entertain **exaggerated(A)** allegations of **protect(B)** fraudulent conversions across the country, instead of leaving it to States to identify the **extent(C)** of the problem, if any, and adopt steps to **rampant(D)** religious freedom and communal harmony.

**Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combinations of words**

11. In a strange claim, Gujarat argues that the stay on Section 5 is affecting even genuine inter-faith marriages that involve no fraud or \_\_\_\_ (a)\_\_\_\_, as those who usually solemnise such marriages are unable to do so.

**Fill the most appropriate option in (a)**

- (i) Pledge
- (ii) Coercion
- (iii) Affair
- (iv) Churn

- A. Only (i)    B. Only (ii)    C. Only (iii)    D. Both (ii) and (iv)    E. None of the above

12. This is based on a claim that the prior permission requirement \_\_\_\_ (b)\_\_\_\_ the need to question the genuine nature of the conversion, if any, consequent upon an inter-religious marriage

**Fill the most appropriate option in (b)**

- (i) Obviates
- (ii) Offset
- (iii) Undergo
- (iv) Undertaken

- A. Only (i)    B. Only (ii)    C. Only (iv)    D. Both (ii) and (iv)    E. None of the above

13. No one would buy the claim that the provision enables voluntary conversion. Freedom of religion is protected only when no questions are raised and no suspicion \_\_\_\_ (c)\_\_\_\_ based on the mere fact that an inter-faith marriage has taken place.

**Fill the most appropriate option in (c)**

- (i) Conserve
- (ii) Reflect
- (iii) Entertained
- (iv) Conclude

- A. Only (i)    B. Only (ii)    C. Only (iii)    D. Both (i) and (ii)    E. None of the above

14. The observations of a Supreme Court Bench headed by Justice M.R. Shah to the effect that religious conversion through “allurement” or charity work is a serious problem indicate an eagerness to \_\_\_\_ (d)\_\_\_\_ the Government into coming up with anti-conversion measures on a national scale.

**Fill the most appropriate option in (d)**

- (i) Endeavour

- (ii) Goad
- (iii) Sketchy
- (iv) Unjustified

A. Only (i)    B. Only (iv)    C. Only (iii)    D. Both (iii) and (ii)    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.**

Common sense would suggest (A)/ that forcing someone to disclosing (B)/ an intent to change one's faith violates (C)/ freedom of conscience and the right to privacy. (D)

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

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

Protracted litigation in the name of combating forcible religious conversion is taking up valuable time of courts. **(A)**/ The Supreme Court is hearing a purported Public Interest Litigation (PIL) seeking action to curb deceitful religious conversion in the country.**(B)**/ Not wanting to be left behind, the Gujarat government is seeking the removal of a stay on a provision in its anti-conversion law that requires prior permission from the District Magistrate for any conversion done "directly or indirectly". **(C)**/The Gujarat High Court had correctly stayed Section 5 of the Gujarat Freedom of Religion Act, 2003 (amended in 2021 to include 'conversion by marriage'), while also staying the operation of other provisions that sought to cover inter-faith marriages as instances of illegal conversion.**(D)**/

- A. BCDA
- B. ABCD
- C. BACD
- D. ABDC
- E. DCBA

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

**RAMPANT**

- (i) He accused her of writing **rampant** untruths.
- (ii) Many Americans have a deep **rampant** of advertising.
- (iii) He said that he had encountered **rampant** prejudice in his attempts to get a job.

- 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 is questionable whether courts should entertain **exaggerated(A)** allegations of **protect(B)** fraudulent conversions across the country, instead of leaving it to States to identify the **extent(C)** of the problem, if any, and adopt steps to **rampant(D)** religious freedom and communal harmony.

- A. A – D  
B. B – D  
C. C – D  
D. A – B  
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) Poachers have hunted and killed too many elephants for their tusks;  
(ii) They have become an endangered species in some parts of the world.

- A. Unlike  
B. Though  
C. Consequently  
D. Otherwise  
E. None of these

20. Fill the appropriate preposition in the given blanks

He was greatly incensed \_\_\_\_\_ his conduct.

- A. at  
B. In  
C. Upon  
D. To

## Answers

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

## Explanations

- Explanation: The passage states that the film garnered adverse publicity due to a teaser with an exaggerated claim about the number of missing girls in Kerala, but the film-makers agreed to withdraw the teaser and carry a disclaimer. Thus, option E is false, as the passage indicates the teaser's claim was not accurate.
- Answer: B) Critical**  
 Explanation: The tone of the passage is critical of the demand for a ban on The Kerala Story. The author argues that false narratives and propaganda should be exposed and countered, but not through a ban. The passage also states that any ban on the film will be counter-productive and emphasizes that the mischief wrought by a false projection of reality is best undone through exposing the falsehood and the underlying motive, rather than implementing hasty bans.
- Answer: B) Exposing the falsehood and underlying motive**  
 Explanation: The passage emphasizes that the most effective way to address the issues raised by the film, The Kerala Story, is to expose the falsehood and the underlying motive. The author states that the mischief wrought by a false projection of reality is best undone through this method, as opposed to banning the film, which would be counter-productive.
- Reign Supreme** (phrase) – To be the most important or most prevalent सबसे महत्वपूर्ण होना
- BAC, FDEG**  
 Production levels in India's industries appear to be hitting a roadblock amid what the government has described in the Union Budget as an 'overall, sharp rebound and recovery of the economy' reflecting the 'country's strong resilience'. Factory output as measured by the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) fell for the fourth straight month in December 2021 to a 10-month low of 0.4%, compared to the same month in 2020
- (B) 'their' के बदले 'his' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'each, either, neither' के लिए possessive सामान्यतः 'his' होता है; जैसे -
  - Neither of the boys has done his homework.
  - Each of them has done his homework.
  - 'his' will be used instead of 'their' because the possessive for 'each, either, neither' is generally 'his'; like -
    - Neither of the boys has done his homework.
    - Each of them has done his homework.
- (B) 'produced' के बदले 'offered him' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'produce' का सामान्यतः अर्थ होता है 'पैदा करना, उत्पन्न करना, प्रस्तुत करना' जबकि 'offer' का अर्थ होता है 'अर्पित करना'। प्रस्तुत प्रश्न में 'सिगरेट का पैकेट बढ़ाया' का भाव है; अर्थात् 'offer' किया का भाव है।

- 'offered him' will be used instead of 'produced' because 'produce' usually means 'to produce, produce, present' whereas 'offer' means 'to offer' The question has the meaning of 'offered cigarette packet'.
8. (B) 'just' तथा 'exactly' का प्रयोग एक साथ नहीं होता है क्योंकि दोनों का अर्थ 'ठीक' होता है और दोनों में से किसी एक का प्रयोग ही किया जाता है; जैसे-
- (i) He came here just two years ago.
  - (ii) He came here exactly two years ago.
- 'just' and 'exactly' are not used together because both mean 'right' and either of them is used; like-
  - (i) He came here just two years ago.
  - (ii) He came here exactly two years ago.
9. (A) 'was remembering' के बदले 'remembered' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'remember' एक non-actional/stative verb है जिसका continuous tense नहीं होता है।
- 'remembered' will be used instead of 'was remembering' because 'remember' is a non-actional / stative verb which does not have continuous tense.
10. **Vicious** (adjective) – brutal, ferocious, savage भ्रष्ट
11. **Coercion** (noun) – force, violence, constraint, duress, compulsion ज़ोर-ज़बर्दस्ती
- **Pledge** (noun) – promise, guarantee, swear प्रतिज्ञा
  - **Affair** (noun) – matter, event, issue, situation, concern, case, thing मामला
  - **Churn** (noun) – turmoil, agitation, uproar, mayhem उथल-पुथल, खलबली
12. **Obviate** (verb) – preclude, prevent, remove, get rid of, do away with, get round, rule out, eliminate छुटकारा पाना
- **Offset** (verb) – counterbalance, balance, counteract, compensate, neutralize बराबर करना
  - **Undergo** (verb) – Experience, endure, suffer, go through गुज़रना
  - **Undertake** (verb) – Start, commence, embark on, carry out शुरू करना
13. **Entertain** (verb) – take into consideration, have in view; agree to, approve of विचारना, स्वीकार करना
- **Conserve** (verb) – Preserve, save, keep, protect, safeguard, support, maintain, sustain सुरक्षित/ संरक्षित रखना
  - **Reflect** (verb) – Indicate, show, manifest, signify, suggest दिखाना, प्रदर्शित करना
  - **Conclude** (verb) – finish, end, come to an end, terminate समाप्त होना
14. **Goad** (verb) – provoke, spur, prick, sting, prod, egg on प्रेरित करना
- **Endeavour** (noun) – an attempt to achieve a goal. प्रयास
  - **Sketchy** (adjective) – Vague, unclear, hazy; superficial, incomplete अस्पष्ट/ अधूरा

- **Unjustified** (adjective) – irrational, unreasonable, unsound, unreasoned अनुचित

15. 'Disclosing' के बदले 'disclose' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Infinitive 'To' के बाद V1 का प्रयोग होता है

16. (B) **ABCD**

Protracted litigation in the name of combating forcible religious conversion is taking up valuable time of courts. The Supreme Court is hearing a purported Public Interest Litigation (PIL) seeking action to curb deceitful religious conversion in the country. Not wanting to be left behind, the Gujarat government is seeking the removal of a stay on a provision in its anti-conversion law that requires prior permission from the District Magistrate for any conversion done "directly or indirectly". The Gujarat High Court had correctly stayed Section 5 of the Gujarat Freedom of Religion Act, 2003 (amended in 2021 to include 'conversion by marriage'), while also staying the operation of other provisions that sought to cover inter-faith marriages as instances of illegal conversion.

17. **Rampant** (adjective) – uncontrolled, unrestrained, unchecked, unbridled, widespread

अनियंत्रित

According to the given options only (iii) are contextually correct.

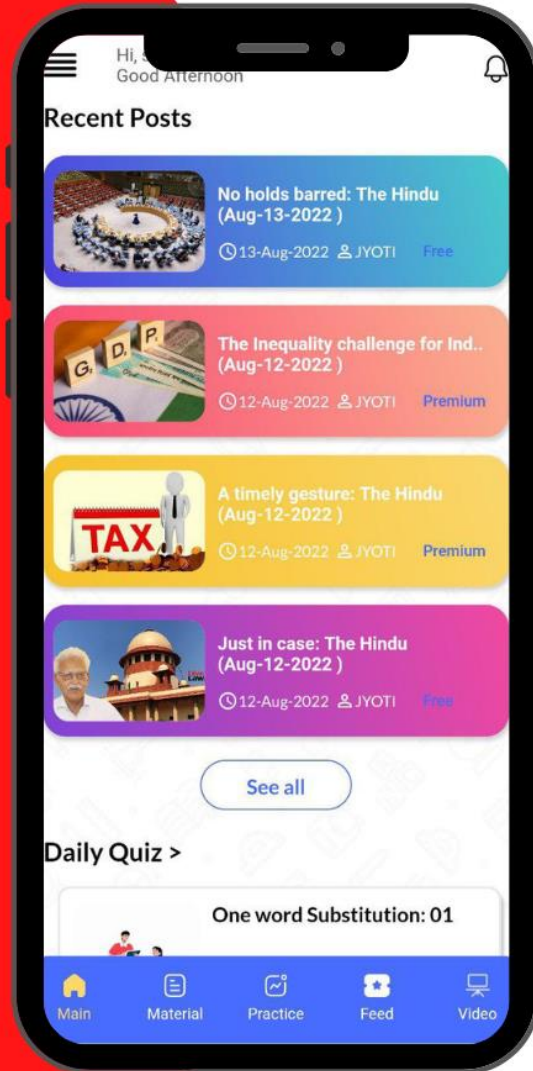
Because the (i) and (ii) sentences are not giving any meaning and correct sentences should be like

Many Americans have a deep distrust of advertising.

He accused her of writing deliberate untruths.

18. It is questionable whether courts should entertain exaggerated allegations of rampant fraudulent conversions across the country, instead of leaving it to States to identify the extent of the problem, if any, and adopt steps to protect religious freedom and communal harmony

19. Poachers have hunted and killed too many elephants for their tusks; **consequently**, they have become an endangered species in some parts of the world.



# Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

