

## Symbols and substance: on the inauguration of the new Parliament building and beyond

Religious **rituals** at the opening of Parliament building **defied** propriety

The **inauguration** of the new Parliament building by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Sunday **was true to a style** he has **mastered**: using every **occasion** to **advance** a form of politics that many of his **critics** find **problematic**. Mr. Modi presented the **aesthetics** of the new building as a representation of India's **myriad diversity**, its rich cultural heritage and its **soaring aspirations**. A multi-religious prayer was a part of the ceremony, but there was no mistaking that Hindu **ritualism overshadowed** all else. By **weaving** an **artful tale** around a Sengol, a **sceptre** gifted to the first Prime Minister of India by a Shaivite **sect** of Tamil Nadu, the current **dispensation** has **sought** to **reimagine** the founding principles of India's republican **sovereignty**. A Sengol **symbolised** **divine** right and is now installed in the Assembly of people's representatives. The **symbolism** **strengthens** Tamil Nadu's connection to the political centre of India, and the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) is trying to make political gains from it. It is also **notable** that the **day** of the inauguration **was** also the birth anniversary of V.D. Savarkar, the founding father of Hindutva. A **quest** to **transition** Indian **republicanism** to a new **iteration** **was** **apparent** in the style and substance of the ceremony.

The new building also **turns the spotlight, tangentially**, on an **approaching** challenge of representation that will be upon India within the next **decade**. A **nationwide delimitation** will **reallocate** representation as per the current population, **leading to** a significant, relative reduction of the voice of **linguistic** minorities of the southern States in Parliament. The **size** of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha **will likely expand in order to** avoid an **absolute** reduction of representation of States that have **stabilised** their populations. But that may not be enough to **assuage** the feeling of **disenfranchisement** that is already **palpable** among many regions due to the **geographical fragmentation** of Indian politics. The BJP wins its parliamentary majority from its **strongholds** while many States remain outside its **sphere of influence**. On 38% of popular votes, the BJP has 55% of Lok Sabha seats currently. This **imbalance** will be **aggravated** after the delimitation. The BJP's **outreach** to regions and communities outside of its current **catchment** areas **is** to be welcomed. But the Centre and the BJP will have to show more seriousness, **sensitivity** and **maturity** to **deal with** the regional imbalances of India. For this, they will need to **take recourse to** more than just symbolism. **[Practice]**

- **Advance** (verb) – move forward in a purposeful way. आगे बढ़ाना
- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.

## Vocabulary

1. **Substance** (noun) – importance, seriousness, or relationship to real facts सार, तत्त्व
2. **Inauguration** (noun) – the beginning or introduction of a system, policy, or period उद्घाटन
3. **Ritual** (noun) – a religious or solemn ceremony consisting of a series of actions performed according to a prescribed order रीति-रिवाज
4. **Defy** (verb) – openly resist or refuse to obey अवहेलना करना
5. **Propriety** (noun) – the state or quality of conforming to conventionally accepted standards of behavior or morals उचितता
6. **True to style** (phrase) – exactly as expected; following the usual pattern
7. **Master** (verb) – become proficient in (an activity or subject) माहिर होना
8. **Occasion** (noun) – a particular time or instance of an event अवसर
9. **Critics** (noun) – a person who expresses an unfavorable opinion of something समीक्षक
10. **Problematic** (adjective) – constituting or presenting a problem or difficulty समस्याग्रस्त
11. **Aesthetics** (noun) – a set of principles concerned with the nature and appreciation of beauty सौंदर्यशास्त्र
12. **Myriad** (adjective) – innumerable; countless असंख्य
13. **Diversity** (noun) – the state of being diverse; variety विविधता
14. **Soaring** (adjective) – increasing rapidly above the usual level बढ़ते
15. **Aspiration** (noun) – a hope or ambition of achieving something महत्वाकांक्षा
16. **Ritualism** (noun) – the regular practice of religious or other rites अनुष्ठानवाद
17. **Overshadow** (verb) – appear more prominent or important than प्रमुख होना
18. **Weave** (verb) – create a complex story or pattern from बुनना
19. **Artful** (adjective) – clever or skillful, typically in a crafty or cunning way चतुर
20. **Tale** (noun) – a fictitious or true narrative or story कहानी
21. **Sceptre** (noun) – an ornamented staff carried by rulers on ceremonial occasions as a symbol of sovereignty राजदण्ड
22. **Sect** (noun) – a group of people with somewhat different religious beliefs from those of a larger group to which they belong सम्प्रदाय
23. **Dispensation** (noun) – exemption from a rule or usual requirement व्यवस्था

24. **Seek** (verb) – attempt, try, aim, endeavour, प्रयास करना
25. **Reimagine** (verb) – reinterpret imaginatively; rethink पुनः कल्पना करना
26. **Sovereignty** (noun) – Independence, autonomy, self-government, freedom संप्रभुता
27. **Symbolise** (verb) – Represent, signify, indicate, denote, stand for प्रतीकित करना
28. **Divine** (adjective) – Heavenly, godlike, spiritual, holy, sacred दैवीय
29. **Symbolism** (noun) – Metaphor, allegory, emblem, representation प्रतीकवाद
30. **Strengthen** (verb) – Reinforce, fortify, bolster, enhance, augment मजबूत करना
31. **Notable** (adjective) – Remarkable, significant, conspicuous, noticeable, important उल्लेखनीय
32. **Quest** (noun) – Pursuit, search, expedition, mission, journey खोज, तलाश
33. **Transition** (noun) – Change, alteration, metamorphosis, shift, conversion परिवर्तन
34. **Republicanism** (noun) – Democracy, constitutionalism, popular sovereignty गणतन्त्रवाद
35. **Iteration** (noun) – Repetition, reiteration, recurrence, echo दोहराव
36. **Apparent** (adjective) – Evident, visible, observable, noticeable, clear स्पष्ट
37. **Turn the spotlight** (phrase) – Highlight, focus, emphasize, underline, accentuate सुर्खियों में आना
38. **Tangentially** (adverb) – Indirectly, peripherally, obliquely, sidelong स्पर्शनीय रूप से
39. **Approaching** (adjective) – Coming, upcoming, forthcoming, imminent, impending नजदीक आनेवाला
40. **Decade** (noun) – Ten years, decennium दशक
41. **Nationwide** (adjective) – All over the country, national, countrywide देशव्यापी
42. **Delimitation** (noun) – Defining, demarcation, specification, determination सीमानिर्धारण
43. **Reallocate** (verb) – Redistribute, rearrange, reassign, reschedule पुनः विनियोजित करना
44. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Result in, bring about, cause, produce वजह बनना
45. **Linguistic** (adjective) – Language-related, phonetic, grammatical, semantic भाषाई
46. **Likely** (adjective) – Probable, possible, plausible, feasible संभावित
47. **Expand** (verb) – Enlarge, extend, broaden, develop विस्तार करना

48. **In order to** (phrase) – To, for the purpose of, with the aim of ताकि
49. **Absolute** (adjective) – Total, utter, outright, complete पूर्ण
50. **Stabilise** (verb) – Steady, balance, maintain, secure स्थिर करना
51. **Assuage** (verb) – Soothe, mitigate, alleviate, pacify, calm down शांत करना
52. **Disenfranchisement** (noun) – Deprivation, exclusion, isolation, marginalization, disenfranchisement मताधिकार से वंचित
53. **Palpable** (adjective) – Perceptible, discernible, noticeable, evident, obvious स्पष्ट
54. **Geographical** (adjective) – Territorial, spatial, topographical, cartographic भौगोलिक
55. **Fragmentation** (noun) – Disintegration, breaking up, dissolution, shattering विभाजन
56. **Stronghold** (noun) – Fortress, bastion, fort, citadel गढ़
57. **Sphere** (noun) – Domain, area, field, territory क्षेत्र
58. **Influence** (noun) – Impact, sway, effect, control प्रभाव
59. **Imbalance** (noun) – Disproportion, inequality, unevenness असंतुलन
60. **Aggravate** (verb) – Worsen, exacerbate, intensify, amplify बढ़ाना
61. **Outreach** (noun) – Expansion, extension, spread, scope प्रसार
62. **Catchment area** (noun) – the area from which rainfall flows into a river, lake, or reservoir. वर्षाजल संग्रहण क्षेत्र
63. **Sensitivity** (noun) – Responsiveness, perceptiveness, understanding, awareness संवेदनशीलता
64. **Maturity** (noun) – Responsibility, wisdom, judiciousness, adulthood परिपक्वता
65. **Deal with** (phrasal verb) – Handle, manage, cope with, tackle सामना करना
66. **Take recourse to** (phrase) – Resort to, turn to, make use of, rely on सहारा लेना

## Summary of the Editorial

1. The editorial discusses the recent inauguration of the new Parliament building in India, led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi.
2. Prime Minister Modi used the occasion to present the new building as a symbol of India's diversity, cultural heritage, and aspirations.
3. A multi-religious prayer was conducted during the ceremony, but Hindu ritualism dominated.
4. The ceremony included a story about a Sengol, a sceptre given to the first Prime Minister by a Shaivite sect from Tamil Nadu, symbolizing divine right.
5. The editorial critiques this gesture, saying that it seems to reinterpret India's founding principles of republican sovereignty.
6. This act strengthens Tamil Nadu's connection to India's political center, with the BJP appearing to aim for political gains from it.
7. The inauguration coincided with the birth anniversary of V.D. Savarkar, considered a founding father of Hindutva, indicating a possible shift in Indian republicanism.
8. The editorial also highlights an upcoming challenge of population-based representation.
9. The forthcoming delimitation process may lead to the relative reduction of the voice of linguistic minorities, particularly from southern States.
10. The editorial suggests that increasing the size of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha could be a way to mitigate this, but it may not be enough.
11. There is a sense of disenfranchisement among regions due to the geographical fragmentation of Indian politics, with the BJP winning majority from its strongholds.
12. Based on 38% of popular votes, the BJP currently holds 55% of Lok Sabha seats; a disproportion that may worsen post-delimitation.
13. The BJP's outreach to communities outside its current strongholds is seen as a positive move but requires more sincerity, sensitivity, and maturity.
14. The editorial argues that the BJP and the Centre need to address regional imbalances effectively and genuinely.
15. Lastly, the editorial emphasizes that more than mere symbolism is necessary to deal with the complexities of India's regional politics.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which of the following best describes the critical analysis on the inauguration of the new Parliament building by Prime Minister Narendra Modi?** [Editorial Page]
  - A. The inauguration was a celebration of India's diverse cultural heritage and marked the BJP's efforts to undermine its political connection with Tamil Nadu.
  - B. The inauguration was an attempt to redefine the principles of India's republican sovereignty by leveraging Hindu rituals and symbols.
  - C. The inauguration was primarily a religious ceremony dominated by Hindu ritualism, with little regard for the political implications.
  - D. The inauguration was merely a political event without any significant cultural or symbolic connotations
2. **What issue concerning representation in the new Parliament building does the passage highlight?**
  - A. The lack of religious diversity
  - B. The diminished voice of linguistic minorities of the southern States
  - C. The geographical fragmentation due to the location of the new building
  - D. The disparity in political party representation in the new building
3. **Which of the following statements, based on the passage, accurately describes the potential impact of the nationwide delimitation on the Indian Parliament?**
  - A. The voice of linguistic minorities from the southern States will be amplified.
  - B. The number of seats in both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha will be reduced.
  - C. The imbalance between popular votes and seat allocation will decrease.
  - D. Representation of States with stabilized populations may expand to avoid an absolute reduction.
4. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Optimistic
  - B. Pessimistic
  - C. Critical
  - D. Indifferent
5. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
  - A. The political journey of Prime Minister Narendra Modi
  - B. The cultural diversity and heritage of India
  - C. The inauguration of the new Parliament building and its symbolic and substantial implications
  - D. The history of religious rituals in India
6. **Which of the following idioms best describes the Prime Minister Narendra Modi's approach to the inauguration of the new Parliament building as per the editorial?**
  - A. A change for the better
  - B. Shift the spotlight
  - C. Smoke and mirrors
  - D. Draw a blank

7. Which of the following is a synonym for 'propriety' as used in the context of the passage?
- A. Decorum
  - B. Disarray
  - C. Confusion
  - D. Dissension
8. Which of the following is an antonym for 'overshadowed' as used in the context of the passage?
- A. Highlighted
  - B. Dominated
  - C. Surpassed
  - D. Exceeded
9. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. According to the SIT chargesheet, the Captain, who had two civilians as his accomplices, misled his superiors and the police about what transpired during the incident.
  - Q. Finding an Army Captain guilty of killing three men in a 'staged' encounter in south Kashmir's Amshipura in July 2020, a general court martial has recommended life imprisonment for him
  - R. The three men, hailing from Rajouri district, were killed in a remote village in Shopian district and dubbed 'terrorists'.
  - S. The Court of Inquiry constituted by the Army found prima facie evidence that 'the troops had exceeded powers' vested under the Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA).
- A. QRSP      B.PSRQ      C.QSRP      D.PQSR
10. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. By deploying remote learning technologies through a combination of TV, radio, online and mobile platforms, a large number of institutions were able to cater to the educational needs of their students.
  - Q. The role of digital technology in education is increasingly becoming crucial globally, as it provides new and innovative forms of support to students, teachers, parents, and the learning process more broadly
  - R. The Covid pandemic has made this process much faster, relevant and robust.
  - S. The G20 Education Working Group Meeting on 'The Role of Digital Technologies in Education' comes as a key development in this regard, highlighting a slew of present and prospective technological measures.
- A. QRPS      B.QSRP      C.PSQR      D.PRQS

### Comprehension

Saturday's announcement by the U.S., the U.K. and European allies, including France and Germany, of a raft of 'further restrictive economic measures' to increase the costs on Russia for its invasion of Ukraine has just raised the risks of a more widespread economic \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_ from this war. With a view to further isolating Russia from the international financial system, the Western allies decided to block 'selected' Russian banks from the SWIFT messaging system that banks and financial institutions use to validate and complete international payment transactions. They also resolved to impose restrictions on the Russian central bank's ability to access and

\_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_ the country's 'war chest' of an estimated \$630 billion in foreign exchange reserves. The immediate impact of these moves on Russia's economy and financial markets have manifested in a sharp depreciation in the value of the rouble – the currency tumbled almost 30% intra-day to a record low against the dollar in Asian trading on Monday and has weakened about 26% so far in 2022. They also forced the country's central bank to more than double \_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_ benchmark interest rate to 20%, the highest in almost two decades, and impose controls on capital flows. Russia's largest lender Sberbank found its European \_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_ facing a run on its deposits, which the European Central Bank warned could lead to the unit's 'failure'. With Russians waiting in long queues outside ATMs on fears of likely cash shortages, the country's citizens face the real \_\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_\_ of runaway inflation.

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combinations of words

**11. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 1.**

- A. Conflict
- B. Penchant
- C. Fallout
- D. Import

**12. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 2.**

- A. Deploy
- B. Deploys
- C. Deploying
- D. Deployed

**13. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 3.**

- A. Their
- B. Its
- C. His
- D. It's

**14. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 4.**

- A. Wisdom
- B. Prism
- C. Ecosystem
- D. Arm

**15. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 5.**

- A. Interdict
- B. Reflect
- C. Prospect
- D. Conduct

**16. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**

- P. Of the 10.2 lakh government schools in India, only 2.47 lakh have Internet facilities.
- Q. In Punjab, 47 per cent of the schools have Internet access.
- R. Delhi and Chandigarh are exceptions as all their schools have connectivity.



- S. Haryana fares worse at 29 per cent, followed by Himachal Pradesh at 27.14 per cent and Jammu and Kashmir at 22 per cent.  
A. SPQR      B.QRPS      C.SQPR      D.PRQS
17. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. The just-concluded World Championship in New Delhi saw four Indian boxers grabbing the yellow metal — Nikhat Zareen, Lovlina Borgohain, Nitu Ghanghas and Saweety Boora.  
Q. Nikhat defeated Vietnam’s two-time Asian champion Nguyen Thi Tam to emulate Mary Kom’s feat of winning the world title twice.  
R. Women’s boxing has for long been synonymous with MC Mary Kom, who won eight World Championship medals (including six gold) and a bronze at the 2012 London Olympics.  
S. Her stellar performances have been inspiring other female pugilists to battle all odds.  
A. RSQP      B.QPSR      C.RSPQ      D.SPRQ
18. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. Denying that its aircraft came into contact with the unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV), Russia has stated that the drone, which was detected near the Crimean peninsula, crashed after ‘sharp manoeuvring’.  
Q. Russian Ambassador to the US Anatoly Antonov has alleged that the UAV deliberately moved towards Russian territory with its transponders turned off.  
R. According to the US military, two Russian Su-27 jets not only carried out a ‘reckless intercept’ of the MQ-9 drone while it was in international airspace but also dumped fuel on it and flew in front of it in ‘unsafe manoeuvres’.  
S. Amid the hardening of battle lines in the one-year-old Ukraine war, which has snowballed into a West-vs-Russia conflict, the crash of a US spy drone into the Black Sea marks a regrettable escalation in hostilities.  
A. SRPQ      B.QRSP      C.SRQP      D.SPRQ
19. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.  
Antonio Stradivari was an Italian who is being made wonderful violins.  
A. who have made wonderful  
B. who makes wonderful  
C. who made wonderful  
D. who is made wonderful
20. Read the given sentence and select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the word ‘**Deplete**’ from the following options.  
Depletion of old things has become a fancy business as it brings back old memories but at a high cost.  
A. fancy  
B. old  
C. high  
D. restore

## Answers

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

## Explanations

1. **B) The inauguration was an attempt to redefine the principles of India's republican sovereignty by leveraging Hindu rituals and symbols.**

The passage indicates that the inauguration was not merely a celebration of India's cultural diversity or just a religious ceremony. Instead, it points to a strategic use of symbols and rituals - specifically, the Sengol, a symbol of divine right - to reimagine the founding principles of India's republican sovereignty. Choices C and D are not supported by the passage's content.

2. **B. The diminished voice of linguistic minorities of the southern States**

The passage discusses an approaching challenge of representation for India with the inauguration of the new Parliament building. The issue brought to light is a potential decrease in the relative representation of linguistic minorities of the southern States due to nationwide delimitation, which will reallocate representation according to the current population. Even though the size of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha might expand, the feeling of disenfranchisement due to the geographical fragmentation of Indian politics might still persist.

3. D is the correct answer. The passage suggests that the representation of States that have managed to stabilize their populations may increase to prevent an absolute reduction in their representation following the delimitation.
- Option A is incorrect because the passage states that there will be a "relative reduction of the voice of linguistic minorities of the southern States in Parliament" due to the nationwide delimitation.
  - Option B is also incorrect. The passage suggests that the "size of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha will likely expand," not reduce.
  - Option C contradicts the passage's prediction that "this imbalance will be aggravated after the delimitation," indicating that the discrepancy between popular votes and seat allocation will increase rather than decrease.

4. **C) Critical**

The author appears critical of the inauguration ceremony of the new Parliament building in India. The critique is focused on the overemphasis on Hindu ritualism, the reimagining of the founding principles of Indian republicanism, and the potential impacts on regional representation due to changes in the distribution of parliamentary seats. The author criticizes the BJP for not showing enough seriousness, sensitivity, and maturity in dealing with regional imbalances.

5. **C. The inauguration of the new Parliament building and its symbolic and substantial implications**

The central theme of the passage revolves around the inauguration of the new Parliament building in India. The author discusses both the symbolic significance of the event, as well as its broader implications on Indian politics and representation. The discussion on the new

Parliament building includes various elements such as the cultural representation, regional balances, and the impending nationwide delimitation that could potentially affect the representation of linguistic minorities

6. **C) Smoke and mirrors** (phrase) – something intended to make you believe that something is being done or is true, when it is not

According to the editorial, Narendra Modi's presentation of the inauguration event might be seen as an attempt to distract from real issues and challenges, focusing instead on symbolism and aesthetics that might appear more impressive.

**Draw a blank** (phrase) – Fail to produce a result, come up empty, get nowhere, find nothing  
निष्फल होना

**Shift the spotlight** (phrase) – Draw attention, focus attention, point up, highlight ध्यान आकर्षित करना

**A change for the better** (phrase) – something new making situation better अच्छा परिवर्तन

7. A) **Decorum**

**Propriety** (noun) – correct and acceptable moral and social behaviour; the rules of correct moral or social behavior उपयुक्त सामाजिक या नैतिक आचरण के नियम; शिष्टाचार Thus, 'decorum' which means good taste, politeness or appropriateness of behaviour or conduct, is a synonym.

8. A) **Highlighted**

**Overshadow** (verb) – appear more prominent or important than.

So, 'highlighted', which means to draw attention to or make more noticeable or prominent, is an antonym for overshadowed.

9. C) **QSRP**

**Q:** This sentence is the starting point because it introduces the main event - a Captain in the army who has been found guilty of killing three men. It also tells us what punishment the court has suggested for him.

**S:** This sentence follows the first one because it explains why the Captain was found guilty. The Court of Inquiry found evidence that the troops had done more than they were allowed to do according to a special law (AFSPA).

**R:** This sentence tells us more about the three men who were killed by the Captain. They were from Rajouri district, killed in a village in Shopian district and falsely labeled as 'terrorists'. This sentence is important because it gives us details about the men who were killed.

**P:** This sentence is the conclusion because it tells us more about what the Captain did wrong - he lied to his superiors and the police about what actually happened during the incident. It also mentions two other people who helped him

10. A) **QRPS**

**Q:** This is a good starting sentence because it gives us a topic: the importance of digital technology in education.

**R:** This sentence follows Q because it tells us how a recent event, the Covid pandemic, has made the use of technology in education even more important.

**P:** This sentence follows R because it gives a specific example of how institutions have used digital technology during the pandemic.

**S:** This sentence wraps up the paragraph by mentioning a specific event that shows how important the topic is.

11. **C) Fallout** (noun) – adverse result, repercussions, after-effects, outcome परिणाम

The term '**economic fallout**' is commonly used to describe the negative impacts or side effects on an economy resulting from a specific event, in this case, the economic measures imposed on Russia.

- **Conflict** (noun) – Dispute, Clash, Confrontation, Discord, Struggle विवाद
- **Penchant** (noun) – Liking, Fondness, Preference, Taste, Affinity झुकाव
- **Import** (noun) – great significance; importance.

12. **A) Deploy** (verb) – use, utilize, make use of, avail oneself of प्रयोग करना

The verb 'deploy' is the correct form to use in this context, as it refers to the ability of the Russian central bank to use its foreign exchange reserves. '**Deploys**' (present tense) and '**deployed**' (past tense) are not grammatically correct in this context. '**Deploying**' is present participle and doesn't fit into the sentence structure.

13. **B.) Its.** In this context, we are talking about the country's central bank, which is an institution, so the correct possessive pronoun to use is 'its'.

'**Their**' is a plural possessive pronoun and would not agree with the singular 'central bank'.

'**His**' is a personal pronoun and would not be used for an institution.

'**It's**' is a contraction of 'it is' or 'it has', and doesn't fit into the sentence structure.

14. **D) Arm** (noun) – branch, section, department, division शाखा

- **Wisdom** (noun) – Insight, intelligence, understanding, knowledge, insight बुद्धि
- **Prism** (noun) – Perspective, viewpoint, standpoint, position दृष्टिकोण
- **Ecosystem** (noun) – Environment, habitat, biosphere, surroundings पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र

15. **C) Prospect** (noun) – likelihood, hope, expectation, anticipation, chance संभावना

- **Interdict** (verb) – Prohibit, forbid, ban, embargo, exclude, proscribe प्रतिबंध लगाना
- **Reflect** (verb) – Indicate, show, demonstrate, reveal, express प्रकट करना
- **Conduct** (verb) – Manage, administer, orchestrate, oversee, carry out आचरण करना

16. **D) PRQS**

**P:** Of the 10.2 lakh government schools in India, only 2.47 lakh have Internet facilities.

This sentence is placed first because it gives a general overview of the Internet facilities in all of India's government schools

**R:** Delhi and Chandigarh are exceptions as all their schools have connectivity.

This sentence follows next because it talks about exceptions to the general situation given in sentence P. It gives examples of places where all schools have internet, which is different from most other places in India

**Q:** In Punjab, 47 per cent of the schools have Internet access.

After talking about exceptions, this sentence brings back the discussion to the norm, giving a specific example of Punjab. It shows a place where less than half of the schools have internet

**S:** Haryana fares worse at 29 per cent, followed by Himachal Pradesh at 27.14 per cent and Jammu and Kashmir at 22 per cent.

17. **C) RSPQ**

**R:** This sentence introduces us to a famous boxer named MC Mary Kom. She has won many medals and is an important figure in women's boxing. This sentence sets up the background.

**S:** This sentence tells us that Mary Kom's success has been inspiring (or encouraging) other female boxers. It's like a continuation from the previous sentence, showing what effect Mary Kom has had on others.

**P:** This sentence tells us about a recent World Championship where four Indian boxers won medals. It makes sense to come after sentence S because it shows the result of Mary Kom's influence.

**Q:** This sentence gives us details about one of the boxers, Nikhat, who won at the World Championship and achieved something that Mary Kom did as well. It follows naturally from sentence P because it provides more details about the Championship mentioned before.

18. **A) SRPQ**

**S:** Sentence S sets up the overall situation, introducing the conflict, and the incident of the fallen drone. It's like the introduction to a story

**R:** Sentence R provides the perspective or claim of 'Team West' or the US military regarding the incident, making it a natural follow-up to sentence S.

**P:** Sentence P gives the counterclaim from 'Team Russia', saying their aircrafts didn't do anything wrong and the drone crashed due to its own erratic actions.

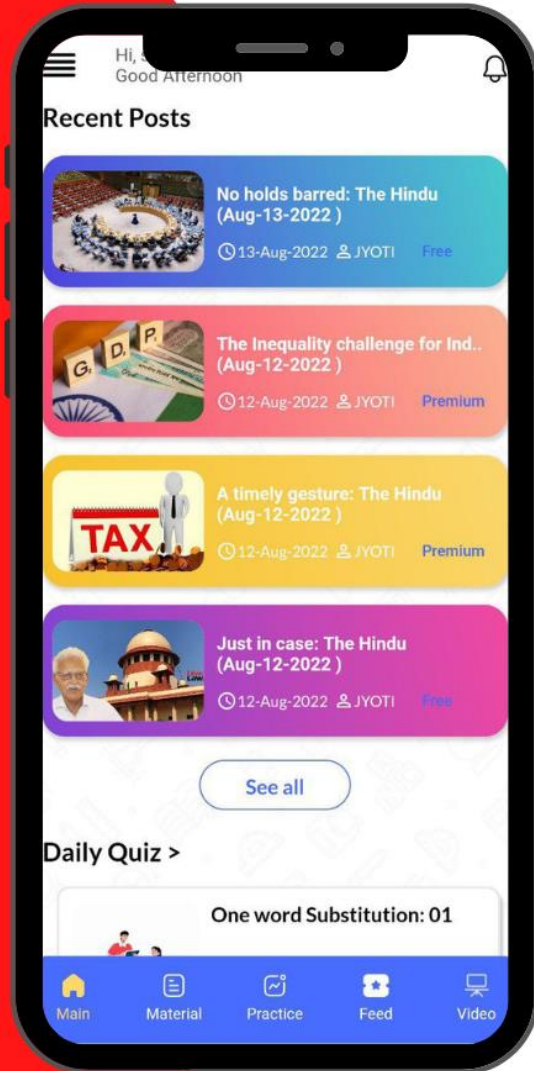
**Q:** Sentence Q further strengthens 'Team Russia's' point of view, with an accusation that the drone was deliberately trying to invade their territory.

19. **C) 'who is being made wonderful' के बदले ' who made wonderful ' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Antonio Stradivari was an Italian' से पता चलता है कि घटना Past की है!**

20. **D) Deplete** (verb) – exhaust, consume, diminish, use up, spend व्यय करना, खाली करना

Antonym:-Restore पुनर्स्थापित करना

- **Fancy** – imagine; think, visualize कल्पना करना



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