

Action and authority: On Governors and implementation of decisions by elected regimes

Governors should leave no scope for **criticism** that they challenge elected regimes

That two States have **approached** the Supreme Court of India against the **conduct** of their Governors once again **flags** the problem of political **appointees** in Raj Bhavan using their authority to delay the implementation of decisions by elected regimes, if not **undermine** them. Tamil Nadu and Kerala have questioned the delay in the **granting assent** to Bills passed by the **legislature**. Tamil Nadu is also **aggrieved** that proposals related to grant of **remission** to some **convicts**, **sanction** for **prosecution** of some **former** Ministers and appointments to the State Public Service Commissions have not been acted upon. Governors need not **rubber stamp** any decision, but one can question the practice of Governors, especially in States not governed by the **ruling** party at the Centre, blocking decisions and Bills. **For instance**, some Governors appear to be **hostile** to the very idea of **amendments** to university laws if they **seek** to leave out Chancellors, **invariably** the Governors themselves, from the process of appointing vice-chancellors, or establishing new universities in which Governors are not chancellors. The **idea** of having Governors as ex-officio vice-chancellor of most universities **is** only a practice and is **actualised** through their founding **statutes**. However, Governors seem to be **labouring under** the misconception that they have a right to be chancellors and **tend** to delay assent to any Bill that **clips** or removes their power. It is time to have a national **prohibition** on Governors being burdened with the role of chancellor of any university, as recommended by the Justice M.M. Punchhi Commission on Centre-State relations.

It is unfortunate that **absence** of a time-frame for giving assent **is** used by some Governors to **stymie** laws passed by the legislature. One would have thought the Supreme Court's observations, arising out of the Telangana government's **petition**, reminding constitutional authorities that the phrase "as soon as possible" appearing in Article 200 of the Constitution contains significant "constitutional content" would have **driven into** them a sense of **immediacy** in considering Bills. What the Court meant was that it would be constitutionally **impermissible** for Governors to indefinitely **hold on to** Bills without **conveying** a decision. The States, too, **ought to** be **prudent** in their decision-making without leaving scope for questions on the **merit** of their decisions. The **absence** of any **laid-down** process to seek applications and **assess** the relative merits of applicants before appointing the chairperson and the members of the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission **is a case in point**. The larger point that none should forget is that Governors are **explicitly** restricted in their **functioning** by the 'aid and advice' **clause** in the Constitution and ought not to misuse the **discretionary** space available to them.

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

Vocabulary

1. **Regime** (noun) – Government, administration, authority, rule, command
शासन
2. **Criticism** (noun) – Censure, reproach, condemnation, denunciation, critique
आलोचना
3. **Approach** (verb) – Address, tackle, handle, deal with, attend to
पहुँचना
4. **Conduct** (noun) – Behavior, performance, demeanor, carriage, deportment
आचरण
5. **Flag** (verb) – Indicate, signal, highlight, point out, mark
संकेत करना
6. **Appointee** (noun) – Nominee, candidate, representative, designee, officeholder
नियुक्त व्यक्ति
7. **Undermine** (verb) – Weaken, sabotage, subvert, undercut, erode
कमजोर करना
8. **Granting** (adjective) – Allowing, permitting, giving, conceding, acceding
प्रदान करना
9. **Assent** (noun) – Approval, consent, agreement, sanction, endorsement
स्वीकृति
10. **Legislature** (noun) – Parliament, assembly, congress, council, legislative body
विधायिका
11. **Aggrieve** (verb) – Distress, grieve, afflict, upset, pain
सताना
12. **Remission** (noun) – Pardon, forgiveness, exoneration, reprieve, absolution
छूट, माफी
13. **Convict** (noun) – Prisoner, inmate, felon, criminal, delinquent
दोषी
14. **Sanction** (verb) – Authorize, permit, allow, approve, ratify
मंजूरी देना
15. **Prosecution** (noun) – Legal proceedings, litigation, prosecution case, legal action
अभियोजन
16. **Former** (adjective) – Previous, prior, erstwhile, one-time, ex-
भूतपूर्व
17. **Rubber stamp** (verb) – approve automatically without proper consideration.
मंजूरी देना
18. **Ruling** (adjective) – Governing, reigning, dominant, controlling, predominant
सत्तारूढ़
19. **For instance** (phrase) – For example, as an example, to illustrate, such as, like
उदाहरण के लिए
20. **Hostile** (adjective) – Antagonistic, unfriendly, adversarial, inimical, opposed
शत्रुतापूर्ण
21. **Amendment** (noun) – Modification, revision, alteration, change, adjustment
संशोधन

22. **Seek** (verb) – try, attempt, endeavour, strive प्रयास करना
23. **Invariably** (adverb) – Always, every time, without fail, constantly, perpetually लगभग हमेशा
24. **Actualise** (verb) – Realize, fulfil, achieve, effectuate, enact साकार करना
25. **Statute** (noun) – Law, act, enactment, regulation, legislation कानून
26. **Labour under** (phrasal verb) – Operate with difficulty, struggle with, work under, deal with, grapple with संघर्ष करना
27. **Tend** (verb) – Be inclined, have a tendency, be likely, be prone, be disposed प्रवृत्त होना
28. **Clip** (verb) – Reduce, trim, cut back, curtail, limit कम करना
29. **Prohibition** (noun) – banning, forbidding, prohibiting, barring, निषेध/ रोक
30. **Stymie** (verb) – Hinder, obstruct, thwart, impede, hamper बाधा डालना
31. **Petition** (noun) – Appeal, plea, request, entreaty, application याचिका
32. **Drive into** (phrasal verb) – Instill, inculcate, embed, implant, infuse समझाना
33. **Immediacy** (noun) – Urgency, promptness, immediateness, directness तात्कालिकता
34. **Impermissible** (adjective) – Not allowed, unacceptable, prohibited, forbidden, not permitted नाजायज, अनुचित
35. **Hold on to** (phrasal verb) – keep or retain someone or something रखना
36. **Convey** (verb) – Communicate, transmit, relay, impart, make known प्रदान करना
37. **Ought to** (modal verb) – Should, supposed to, expected to, need to होना चाहिए
38. **Prudent** (adjective) – Wise, well-judged, judicious, sagacious, sensible विवेकी
39. **Merit** (noun) – Good point, strong point योग्यता
40. **Laid-down** (adjective) – Prescribed, specified, established, set, fixed निर्धारित
41. **Assess** (verb) – Evaluate, judge, gauge, rate, estimate मूल्यांकन करना
42. **A case in point** (phrase) – Perfect example, typical case, prime example, good illustration उदाहरण के तौर पर
43. **Explicitly** (adverb) – Clearly, distinctly, unequivocally, directly, expressly स्पष्ट रूप से
44. **Functioning** (noun) – Operation, working, action, performance कार्य
45. **Clause** (noun) – Provision, stipulation, condition, requirement, article धारा

46. **Discretionary** (adjective) – Optional, elective, non-compulsory, at one's discretion विवेकाधीन

authority that allows an administrative agency or official to choose the most reasonable decision among several options following public and private interests.

47. **Discretionary power** (noun) – Discretionary power can be defined as the

Summary of the Editorial

1. Governors are criticized for challenging the decisions of elected governments.
2. Tamil Nadu and Kerala have approached the Supreme Court over Governors delaying bill assent.
3. Delays concern legislative Bills, remission grants, prosecutions, and Public Service Commission appointments.
4. Governors are not expected to merely rubber-stamp decisions but their obstructionist behavior is questioned.
5. There is particular opposition to Bills affecting the Governors' roles in universities.
6. The practice of Governors as ex-officio chancellors is not a right but a statutory arrangement.
7. Some Governors wrongly believe they are entitled to be chancellors and resist related legislative changes.
8. The Punchhi Commission suggests national prohibition of Governors as chancellors.
9. Governors use the lack of a time-frame for assent to stifle legislation, against the spirit of the Constitution.
10. Supreme Court has indicated that "as soon as possible" for bill assent implies a need for prompt action.
11. Governors are not constitutionally permitted to indefinitely withhold bill assent.
12. States should also ensure their decisions are beyond reproach to avoid giving Governors reasons to delay.
13. The process for appointments in Tamil Nadu highlights the need for a transparent and merit-based system.
14. The Constitution limits Governors' functioning to act on 'aid and advice,' restricting discretionary powers.
15. Misuse of discretionary powers by Governors oversteps constitutional boundaries and hinders governance.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Based on the passage, which of the following inferences best represents the underlying concern raised by the actions of the Governors in Tamil Nadu and Kerala?** [Editorial page]
 - A. The Governors are acting within their jurisdiction to ensure that the Bills passed by the legislature are thoroughly reviewed before granting assent.
 - B. The conduct of the Governors suggests a potential overreach of authority, possibly driven by political motives, that hinders the timely implementation of decisions made by elected regimes.
 - C. The Governors are merely performing their duties as chancellors of universities, which is a traditional role enshrined in the founding statutes of most universities.
 - D. The Supreme Court of India has consistently failed to address the systemic issues related to the role of Governors, leading to repeated confrontations between state governments and Raj Bhavan.
2. **What can be inferred about the stance of the Governors regarding their role in the appointment of vice-chancellors and the establishment of new universities?**
 - A. Governors support the tradition of being involved in university appointments and establishing new universities and adhere strictly to the practices actualised through founding statutes.
 - B. Governors are indifferent to the amendments to university laws and remain neutral in the process of appointing vice-chancellors and the establishment of new universities.
 - C. Governors perceive their role as chancellors to be a right rather than a practice and show resistance to legislative changes that aim to alter or eliminate their involvement.
 - D. Governors universally advocate for the removal of their positions as chancellors from university laws to simplify the process of appointing vice-chancellors and establishing new universities.
3. **Based on the passage, which of the following best captures the implied concern regarding the role of Governors in the appointment processes within state public service commissions?**
 - A. Governors are constitutionally mandated to be the chairpersons of the state public service commissions and their reluctance to fulfill this role is causing delays.
 - B. The process of appointment lacks transparency and a formalized procedure, leading to criticisms of the decisions made by the Governors.
 - C. The Supreme Court has explicitly directed Governors to act as the sole authority in appointments to the state public service commissions.
 - D. Governors are considered ex-officio vice-chancellors of most universities and this practice is uniformly appreciated across all states.
4. **What does the phrase “as soon as possible” in Article 200 of the Constitution imply, according to the Supreme Court's observations mentioned in the passage?**
 - A. It grants Governors unlimited discretion over the timing for assenting to Bills, provided they eventually make a decision.
 - B. It implies a requirement for Governors to act with immediacy and prohibits indefinite withholding of decisions on Bills.

- C. It serves as a legal loophole allowing Governors to circumvent the legislative process by indefinitely delaying assent.
- D. It suggests that the phrase is purely suggestive and does not impose any legal obligation on Governors regarding the timing of their decisions.
5. **What is the tone of the passage?**
- A. Optimistic - the author expresses hope for future improvements in the relationship between Governors and state legislatures.
- B. Indifferent - the author shows no particular concern or interest in the conduct of Governors or the implications of their actions.
- C. Critical - the author expresses disapproval of the Governors' conduct and suggests a need for change in their roles.
- D. Laudatory - the author praises the current system and the role of Governors in the legislative process.
6. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
- A. The legal intricacies of the Indian Constitution regarding the role of Governors.
- B. The historical development of the relationship between state universities and their chancellors.
- C. The tension between Governors and state legislatures concerning the overreach of authority and delayed decision-making.
- D. The process and criteria for the appointment of public service commission members in Indian states.
7. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. The verdict is significant as it departs from an earlier judgment of January this year that struck down some clauses of the Punjab Action Plan, 2014, which lays down the procedure for the eviction of a person on orders of a District Magistrate from the property of a senior citizen.
- Q. The court's heart is in the right place as it goes all out in favour of senior citizens in distress over disputes relating to their rights for protection of life and property against transgression by their children and other close relatives.
- R. This is evident from a large number of court verdicts that have supported the elderly in matters of conflict between them and their relatives across the country in the past decade.
- S. Upholding the spirit of this sentiment is the latest ruling of the Punjab and Haryana High Court, restoring the powers of eviction to maintenance tribunals set up under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act.
- A. SRPQ B. QRSP C. SRQP D. SPRQ
8. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. and the collective net of journalistic safeguards is cast cautiously even for those independent journalists who work without the protection and privilege of large media brands
- Q. Still, outside the walls of well-guarded establishments, individual YouTubers and digital media reporters await the fate of Ram Chander Chhatrapati,

- R. There are times aplenty when journalists forcefully defend fellow truth-seekers against disproportionate and illegitimate use of force by law enforcement agencies;
- S. the editor of Poora Sach of Sirsa, who paid the price of honest, investigative journalism with his life
- A. RPSQ B.PSRQ C.RPQS D.PQSR
9. **Select the option that rectifies the spelling of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
They complained that their manager was incompietent and knew nothing about the project
- A. incompetent
B. incompetteant
C. incomepetent
D. Incompetent
10. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Distinguished
- A. Mirrored
B. Dignified
C. Dramatic
D. Mediocre
11. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Periodic
- A. Holistic
B. Dynamic
C. Irregular
D. Tedious
12. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains an error.**
Manisha saw an old elephant / in the wildlife reserve / while she was / on safari tour
- A. on safari tour
B. Manisha saw an old elephant
C. while she was
D. in the wildlife reserve
13. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
In Nepal, the food is more cheaper than in Sri Lanka.
- A. more cheaper
B. the food is
C. than in Sri Lanka
D. In Nepal
14. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Most times, he is sitting alone, immersed in his own _____.
- A. synagogue
B. monologue
C. mystagogue

- D. Prologue
15. **Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the following sentence and select its correct spelling from the given options.**
He has neither the policies nor the persanol charisma to inspire people.
- A. cherisma
 - B. polecies
 - C. personal
 - D. niether
16. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom.**
The judge wanted to hear straight from the horse's mouth.
- A. Directly from the lawyer
 - B. Directly from the person involved
 - C. In close vicinity to the juror
 - D. Having ears which never fail
17. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.**
Virtual reality is the creation of a virtual environment presented to our senses in such a way that we experience it as if we were really there
- A. presenting to our senses
 - B. presenting in our senses
 - C. presents to our senses
 - D. No substitution required
18. **Select the most appropriate idiom from the given options to fill in the blank.**
Being a journalist, your first duty is to _____ or else your colleagues might surpass you
- A. eat a humble pie
 - B. have an axe to grind
 - C. build castles in the air
 - D. keep your ear to the ground
19. **The following sentence has been divided into four parts. Identify the part that contains an error.**
(A) He will come / (B) and receive you / (C) at the station / (D) when you will arrive
- A. A
 - B. B
 - C. C
 - D. D
20. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
She is very good / in playing / the guitar / and singing songs
- A. in playing
 - B. and singing songs
 - C. the guitar
 - D. She is very good

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

Environmental pollution is a growing _____1_____ all around the world as it poses significant risks to human health and ecosystems. The _____2_____ of environmental pollution vary from natural causes such as volcanic emissions to human actions, including industrialisation, transportation, energy production and agricultural practices. _____3_____ of these activities, pollutants are released into the air, water bodies and soil leading to harmful effects such as respiratory diseases, loss of biodiversity and climate change. One of the primary causes of environmental pollution is human attitudes towards sustainability _____4_____ their lack of environmental awareness. Human activities that harm the environment and ecosystem often result from individual choices _____5_____ driving or using single-use plastics.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
 - A. interest
 - B. duty
 - C. concern
 - D. Charge
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
 - A. sourcing
 - B. sources
 - C. sourced
 - D. Source
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
 - A. Since
 - B. However
 - C. As a result
 - D. Therefore
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
 - A. and
 - B. since
 - C. but
 - D. Because
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**
 - A. example
 - B. while
 - C. like
 - D. instance

Answers

1. B 2. C 3. B 4. B 5.C 6. C 7.B 8. C 9. D 10. B 11.C 12.A
 13. A 14.B 15.C 16.B 17.D 18.D 19.D 20.A 21.C 22.B 23.C 24.C
 25. C

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. **B) The conduct of the Governors suggests a potential overreach of authority, possibly driven by political motives, that hinders the timely implementation of decisions made by elected regimes.**

The passage expresses concerns about the actions of the Governors in delaying the implementation of decisions and assent to Bills, particularly highlighting that these issues have prompted states to approach the Supreme Court. The inference in option B captures the essence of the problem mentioned in the passage — that Governors, especially those in states not aligned with the ruling party at the Centre, may be using their authority in a way that challenges the decisions of elected regimes, which could be seen as an overreach and politically motivated.

2. **C) Governors perceive their role as chancellors to be a right rather than a practice and show resistance to legislative changes that aim to alter or eliminate their involvement.**

The passage indicates that some Governors are hostile to amendments to university laws, particularly those that would remove or diminish their role in the process of appointing vice-chancellors or establishing new universities. It suggests that Governors are acting under the misconception that they have a right to be chancellors. This is supported by the passage's statement that they "tend to delay assent to any Bill that clips or removes their power," leading to the inference in option C that Governors resist changes affecting their traditional roles, which they incorrectly perceive as rights.

3. **B) The passage points out that there is no "laid-down process to seek applications and assess the relative merits of applicants" for appointments to the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission. This lack of formal procedure can lead to questions about the merit of the decisions made by Governors, indicating that the concern is with transparency and procedure, rather than with the constitutional mandate or the Supreme Court's directions, which rules out options A, C, and D.**

4. **B) The passage states that the Supreme Court's observations regarding the phrase "as soon as possible" convey that it is "constitutionally impermissible for Governors to indefinitely hold on to Bills without conveying a decision," which implies an expectation of prompt action rather than indefinite delay or unlimited discretion. This directly challenges the idea that the phrase grants unlimited time (option A), serves as a legal loophole (option C), or is merely suggestive without legal obligation (option D).**

5. **C) Critical**

The tone of the passage is critical. The author disapproves of the Governors' conduct by highlighting instances where they have delayed or undermined decisions of elected regimes. This criticism is further evidenced by the suggestion that it is time for a change, as recommended by the Justice M.M. Punchhi Commission, and the reminder of the constitutional limits of the Governors' power.

6. **C) The tension between Governors and state legislatures concerning the overreach of authority and delayed decision-making.**

The main theme of the passage is the tension between the Governors and state legislatures, specifically how the former sometimes use their authority to delay or obstruct decisions by the elected regimes. This theme is illustrated through the discussion of specific instances in Tamil Nadu and Kerala, the critique of the Governors' roles in university amendments, and the broader constitutional implications of their actions.

7. **B) QRSP**

Q: The paragraph begins with sentence Q, introducing the idea that the court supports the rights and protections of senior citizens.

R: Sentence R expands upon this by citing previous instances of court verdicts that have favoured the elderly, thus creating a logical link between these sentences.

S: Sentence S then introduces the latest ruling by the Punjab and Haryana High Court, providing a current example of such support.

P: Finally, sentence P provides more specific context to this ruling and its departure from a previous judgment, thereby concluding the paragraph with a significant point about the recent change in the court's approach.

8. **C) RPQS**

R: The sentence R introduces the main theme of the paragraph: the situation of journalists defending truth-seekers against excessive force.

P: Sentence P further develops the idea presented in sentence R, by illustrating the caution journalists take to protect even those who are independent and lack the protection of large media brands.

Q: Sentence Q adds a transition, introducing a specific instance of the broad idea discussed earlier, while also linking it to the broader theme of journalists under threat.

S: Finally, sentence S concludes the paragraph by providing the specific details about Ram Chander Chhatrapati, a journalist who paid a heavy price for his work.

9. D) The correct spelling of 'incompietent' is '**Incompetent** अयोग्य, असमर्थ.

10. B) **Distinguished** (adjective) – Recognized for excellence or special qualities, eminent, renowned. प्रतिष्ठित

Synonym: **Dignified** (adjective) – Showing self-respect, honorable, stately, noble. सम्मानित

- **Mirrored** (adjective) – Reflected, resembling a mirror in brightness. परावर्तित

- **Dramatic** (adjective) – Striking, sensational, theatrical, impressive. **नाटकीय**
 - **Mediocre** (adjective) – Of only average quality, not very good, ordinary, middling. **सामान्य**
11. C) **Periodic** (adjective) – Occurring or appearing at regular intervals. **समय-समय पर**
- Antonym: Irregular** (adjective) – Not happening at regular intervals; unpredictable. **अनियमित**
- **Holistic** (adjective) – Comprehensive or complete, considering all factors rather than just one or a few. **सम्पूर्ण**
 - **Dynamic** (adjective) – Characterized by constant change or progress. **गतिशील**
 - **Tedious** (adjective) – Long and tiresome, monotonous. **उकतानेवाला, थकाऊ**
12. A) 'on a safari tour' will be used instead of 'on safari tour' because articles like 'a' or 'an' are generally used before singular, countable nouns; like— She went on a trip.
13. A) '**more cheaper**' में error है क्योंकि 'cheaper' अपने आप में एक comparative degree है और इसके साथ 'more' का प्रयोग गलत है। सही वाक्य होगा: "In Nepal, the food is cheaper than in Sri Lanka."
- There's an error in 'more cheaper' because 'cheaper' itself is a comparative degree, and using 'more' with it is incorrect. The correct sentence would be: "In Nepal, the food is cheaper than in Sri Lanka."
14. B) '**monologue**' का चयन होगा क्योंकि यह शब्द व्यक्ति के अपने विचारों में डूबे होने के संदर्भ में प्रयुक्त होता है। 'Synagogue' एक प्रकार की पूजा स्थल होती है, 'mystagogue' एक धार्मिक मार्गदर्शक होता है और 'Prologue' किसी पुस्तक, नाटक या किसी अन्य प्रस्तुति का परिचय होता है।
- '**monologue**' will be selected because this word is used in the context of a person being lost in their own thoughts. 'Synagogue' is a type of place of worship, 'mystagogue' is a religious guide, and 'Prologue' is an introduction to a book, play, or other presentation.
15. C) The incorrectly spelled word in the sentence is "personol," which should be spelled "personal." The correct option is C. "Personal" which means "pertaining to or affecting a particular person." **व्यक्तिगत, निजी**.
16. B) **Straight from the horse's mouth** (idiom) – Directly from the person involved **पुख्ता खबर**
17. D) No substitution required.
18. D) **Keep your ear to the ground** (idiom) - To stay well-informed about current events or trends, especially those that might bring about sudden change. **सूचना में रहना**

- **Eat a humble pie** (idiom) – To admit one's faults or mistakes and apologize for them. अपनी गलती मानना
- **Have an axe to grind** (idiom) – To have a personal agenda or ulterior motive; to have a private reason for doing something or being involved in something. स्वार्थी उद्देश्य रखना
- **Build castles in the air** (idiom) – To daydream; to make plans that are improbable or unrealistic. असंभावित या अवास्तविक योजनाएं बनाना

19. D) when you will arrive' के बदले **'when you arrive'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि English में Future Time Clauses ('when', 'as soon as', 'before', 'after', etc.) में Future Tense का प्रयोग नहीं होता है; जैसे— He will call you when you arrive.

- when you arrive' will be used instead of 'when you will arrive' because in English, Future Tense is not used in Future Time Clauses ('when', 'as soon as', 'before', 'after', etc.); Like— He will call you when you arrive.

20. A) 'in playing' के बदले **'at playing'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'good at' एक fixed collocation है जो अक्सर किसी विशेष क्षमता या क्षेत्र में किसी की महारत को दर्शाने के लिए इस्तेमाल होता है; जैसे— She is very good at playing the guitar and singing songs.

- at playing' will be used instead of 'in playing' because 'good at' is a fixed collocation often used to indicate someone's proficiency or skill in a particular area; Like— She is very good at playing the guitar and singing songs.

21. C) **Concern'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'concern' का अर्थ होता है कोई मुद्दा या समस्या जिसे गंभीरता से देखना चाहिए। Passage में बताया गया है कि environmental pollution एक बढ़ती हुई समस्या है जिसे address करना बहुत जरूरी है। इसलिए 'Concern' यहाँ सही है। 'Interest' का अर्थ है रुचि, 'Duty' का अर्थ है कर्तव्य, और 'Charge' का अर्थ है जिम्मेदारी, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **Concern'** should be used because it means an issue or problem that requires serious attention. The passage states that environmental pollution is a growing problem requiring serious attention, making 'concern' the most appropriate choice here. 'Interest' means liking or curiosity, 'Duty' means responsibility, and 'Charge' implies an obligation or responsibility, which don't fit in this context.

22. B) **Sources'** का use होगा क्योंकि "sources" का अर्थ होता है वो स्थान या कारण जहाँ से कुछ आता है या उत्पन्न होता है। Sentence में बताया गया है कि environmental pollution के विभिन्न "स्रोत" हो सकते हैं जैसे की natural causes और human actions, इसलिए 'sources' यहाँ

सही है। 'Sourcing', 'Sourced', और 'Source' का इस context में सही use नहीं है क्योंकि ये शब्द उस process का वर्णन करते हैं जहाँ से pollution sourced हो रहा है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है

- **'Sources'** should be used because it means the places or reasons from which something originates. The sentence discusses the various "sources" of environmental pollution, such as natural causes and human actions, making 'sources' the correct choice here. 'Sourcing', 'Sourced', and 'Source' are incorrect in this context because they describe the process of obtaining or originating pollution, which is not fitting in this context.

23. C) **As a result'** का use होगा क्योंकि इस sentence में बताया गया है कि प्रदूषण के विभिन्न कारणों से pollutants वायु, पानी और मिट्टी में मिलते हैं, जिससे नकारात्मक प्रभाव होते हैं। 'As a result' इसे ठीक से जोड़ता है, बताता है कि एक कारण से क्या परिणाम हुआ। 'Since' का अर्थ है 'क्योंकि', 'However' का अर्थ है 'हालांकि', और 'Therefore' का अर्थ है 'इसलिए', जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **As a result'** should be used because the sentence is explaining that due to various causes of pollution, pollutants are released into the air, water, and soil, leading to negative effects. 'As a result' effectively links this, indicating what occurred due to a reason. Whereas, 'Since' means 'because,' 'However' means 'although,' and 'Therefore' means 'thus,' which don't fit in this context.

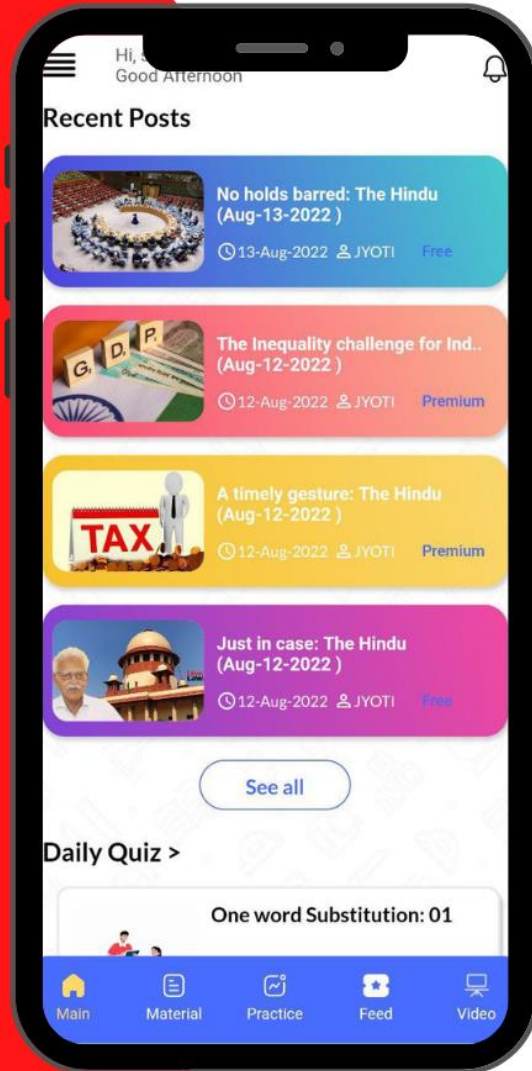
24. C) 'And' का use होगा क्योंकि यहां पर 'human attitudes towards sustainability' के साथ 'their lack of environmental awareness' को जोड़ा जा रहा है और दोनों ideas को समान महत्व दे रहा है। Sentence का structure संकेत दे रहा है कि ये दो कारण एक साथ environmental pollution को बढ़ावा देते हैं। 'Since' और 'Because' का use कारण बताने के लिए होता है, और 'But' का use विरोधाभास दिखाने के लिए, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'And' should be used because it connects 'human attitudes towards sustainability' with 'their lack of environmental awareness,' giving equal importance to both ideas. The structure of the sentence indicates that these two reasons collectively contribute to environmental pollution. 'Since' and 'Because' are used to indicate reason, and 'But' is used to show contrast, which isn't appropriate in this context.

25. 'C) **Like'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'like' यहाँ पर individual choices के कुछ examples के रूप में 'driving' और 'using single-use plastics' को जोड़ रहा है। Sentence में दर्शाया गया है कि इन्हें individual choices के रूप में माना जाता है, जिससे environmental pollution होता है, इसलिए

'like' यहाँ पर सही है। 'Example' और 'Instance' का अर्थ है उदाहरण, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'While' का अर्थ है जबकि, जो यहाँ पर मिलान नहीं करता है।

- **Like** should be used because it is connecting 'driving' and 'using single-use plastics' as examples of individual choices that contribute to environmental pollution. The sentence outlines that these are considered individual choices that lead to environmental harm, making 'like' fitting here. Whereas, 'Example' and 'Instance' imply a case or example, which doesn't fit in this context. 'While' means although or at the same time as, which also doesn't align with the given context.



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