

Debarring Donald: On the Trump ruling by the Supreme Court of the U.S. State of Colorado

The U.S. seems **set for a bitter polarisation** in an election year

The Supreme Court of the U.S. State of Colorado **has barred** former President Donald Trump from **running for** office again in the 2024 presidential election, **on the grounds** that he **violated** a constitutional clause relating to engaging in an “**insurrection or rebellion**”. The court found, in a 4-3 split decision, that Mr. Trump was not eligible to be on the election **ballot** next year in Colorado for the role that he played in **egging on** protesters on January 6, 2021, a section of whom then went on to attack the buildings of the U.S. Capitol in Washington. The ruling **sets** a historical **precedent** for the use of Section 3 of the country’s 14th Amendment to **strike** a presidential candidate **off** the ballot — in this case the most popular Republican candidate by a significant **margin** and seen as highly likely to win the election. Under the Section (the “insurrection clause”), **any person** engaging in insurrection or rebellion against the U.S. Constitution **shall** not be permitted to run for public office including Congress, the military, and federal and state offices. The 14th **Amendment**, which was **ratified** in 1868, **was** established **in part** to disallow former **Confederates** from entering Congress and **grabbing** power from a government that they had previously fought. It is **ironic** that a similar **post-Civil War** logic might apply to Mr. Trump now, for his role in **seeking** to block the peaceful transfer of power to presidential **incumbent**, Joe Biden, on unproven **allegations** of election fraud linked to ballot voting. The Colorado ruling **overturned** an earlier district court **verdict** that declined to block Mr. Trump from **contesting** on the grounds that it was unclear whether the 14th Amendment covered the presidency.

Regardless of whether the **inevitable** appeal that his legal team will launch will succeed, and regardless of whether his **inability** to compete in Colorado **will impair** his overall **prospects** next year, this ruling **marks** the bitter polarisation of the U.S. **electorate** around the controversial policy **stances** that Mr. Trump represents. On the one hand, it is his very rejection of political **propriety** that has **led to** the democracy-threatening situation of a President who **came close** to refusing to **demit** office after an election loss. When combined with the hateful, **partisan demagoguery** of previous Trump campaigns, this **calculated stubbornness** represents the political **outlook** of MAGA Republicans, a world view that has little in common with the values that **mainstream conservatives** and liberals **hold dear**. This **bodes ill** for the quality and **tenor** of democratic **discourse** ahead, raising the **likelihood** that **leaders** on both sides **will** be talking past each other, instead of **reaching out** to **build bridges** for **bipartisan** cooperation, **in short supply** at the current **juncture**. [Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Debar** (verb) – Exclude, prohibit, banish, prevent, disallow, निषेध करना
2. **Ruling** (noun) – Decision, verdict, judgment, decree, resolution, निर्णय
3. **Set** (for) (verb) – Prepare, ready, position, arrange, gear up, तैयार करना
4. **Bitter** (adjective) – Harsh, acrimonious, resentful, biting, severe, कड़वा
5. **Polarisation** (noun) – Division, separation, divergence, bifurcation, schism, ध्रुवीकरण
6. **Bar** (verb) – Obstruct, block, hinder, preclude, stop, रोकना
7. **Run for something** (phrasal verb) – to compete in an election चुनाव में भाग लेना
8. **On the grounds** (phrase) – Because of, due to, on the basis of, owing to, by reason of, आधार पर
9. **Violate** (verb) – Infringe, breach, disobey, transgress, defy, उल्लंघन करना
10. **Insurrection** (noun) – Rebellion, uprising, revolt, mutiny, revolt, विद्रोह
11. **Rebellion** (noun) – Revolt, insurgency, uprising, mutiny, defiance, बगावत
12. **Ballot** (noun) – Vote, voting, election, plebiscite, referendum, मतपत्र
13. **Egg on** (phrasal verb) – Encourage, urge, incite, provoke, spur, उकसाना
14. **Set a precedent** (phrase) – Establish an example, create a standard, form a benchmark, lay a foundation, set a model, मिसाल कायम करना
15. **Strike off** (phrasal verb) – Remove, erase, delete, expunge, eliminate, हटाना
16. **Margin** (noun) – Difference, gap, edge, lead, buffer, अंतर
17. **Ratify** (verb) – Approve, confirm, endorse, sanction, validate, मंजूरी देना
18. **In part** (phrase) – Partially, partly, to some extent, in some measure, to a degree, आंशिक रूप से
19. **Confederate** (noun) – Ally, accomplice, partner, associate, collaborator, सहयोगी
20. **Grab** (verb) – Seize, snatch, capture, take, clutch, हथियाना
21. **Ironic** (adjective) – Sardonic, cynical, mocking, sarcastic, wry, विडंबनापूर्ण
22. **Post**–(prefix) – After, following, subsequent, later, succeeding, के बाद
23. **Civil War** (noun) – Internal war, domestic conflict, internal conflict, strife, internecine war, गृहयुद्ध

24. **Seek** (verb) – try, attempt, endeavour, strive प्रयास करना
25. **Incumbent** (noun) – Holder, occupier, bearer, officeholder, current holder, पदाधिकारी
26. **Allegation** (noun) – Accusation, charge, claim, assertion, complaint, आरोप
27. **Overturn** (verb) – Overrule, reverse, revoke, annul, rescind, पलट देना
28. **Verdict** (noun) – Judgment, decision, ruling, pronouncement, conclusion, फैसला
29. **Contest** (verb) – Compete, challenge, participate, vie, dispute, प्रतिस्पर्धा करना
30. **Regardless of** (phrase) – Despite, irrespective of, no matter, in spite of, notwithstanding, की परवाह किए बिना
31. **Inevitable** (adjective) – Unavoidable, inescapable, certain, sure, fated, अपरिहार्य
32. **Impair** (verb) – Diminish, weaken, damage, harm, deteriorate, कमजोर करना
33. **Prospect** (noun) – Possibility, chance, outlook, opportunity, potential, संभावना
34. **Mark** (verb) – Denote, indicate, signify, represent, symbolize, सूचित करना
35. **Electorate** (noun) – Voters, constituency, electorate, body of voters, voting public, मतदाता
36. **Stance** (noun) – Position, stand, viewpoint, attitude, posture, दृष्टिकोण
37. **Propriety** (noun) – Decency, correctness, appropriateness, decorum, suitability, शालीनता
38. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Cause, result in, bring about, give rise to, contribute to वजह बनना
39. **Come close to** (phrase) – Nearly achieve; to almost do something, के करीब आना
40. **Demit** (verb) – Resign, relinquish, vacate, give up, step down, पद त्यागना
41. **Partisan** (adjective) – Biased, prejudiced, one-sided, partial, factional, पक्षपातपूर्ण
42. **Demagoguery** (noun) – Rabble-rousing, agitation, incitement, provocation, instigation, भड़काऊ भाषण
43. **Calculated** (adjective) – Deliberate, intentional, planned, premeditated, considered, सोच-समझकर किया गया
44. **Stubbornness** (noun) – Obstinacy, inflexibility, rigidity, intransigence, persistence, हठ
45. **Outlook** (noun) – Perspective, viewpoint, attitude, approach, standpoint, दृष्टिकोण
46. **Mainstream** (adjective) – Conventional, usual, normal, standard, typical, मुख्यधारा का

47. **Conservative** (noun) – Traditionalist, right-winger, reactionary, conformist, preservationist, रूढ़िवादी
48. **Hold dear** (phrase) – be fond of; be attached to महत्व देना
49. **Bodes ill/well** (phrase) – a good or bad sign for the future अशुभ/शुभ संकेत करना
50. **Tenor** (noun) – the character or usual pattern of something, भाव
51. **Discourse** (noun) – Discussion, conversation, dialogue, communication, talk, विमर्श, बातचीत
52. **Likelihood** (noun) – Probability, chance, possibility, prospect, odds, संभावना
53. **Reach out** (phrasal verb) – Extend, offer, propose, communicate, contact, संपर्क करना
54. **Build bridges** (phrase) – to improve relationships between people who are very different or do not like each other संबंध स्थापित करना
55. **Bipartisan** (adjective) – Cross-party, non-partisan, cooperative, joint, united, द्विदलीय
56. **In short supply** (phrase) – Scarce, limited, rare, in limited quantity, not readily available, की कमी है
57. **Juncture** (noun) – Point, moment, time, instance, occasion, समय

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Context:** The Supreme Court of Colorado barred Donald Trump from the 2024 presidential election.
2. **Grounds for Ruling:** This decision was based on Trump's alleged violation of a constitutional clause against insurrection or rebellion.
3. **Specific Charges:** Trump was implicated in inciting the January 6, 2021, Capitol attack.
4. **Decision Split:** The court's decision was a close 4-3 split.
5. **Historical Precedent:** This marks a historic use of the 14th Amendment's Section 3 to remove a presidential candidate from the ballot.
6. **Popularity Factor:** Trump is noted as a significantly popular Republican candidate, potentially impacting the election outcome.
7. **14th Amendment's Role:** The amendment, ratified in 1868, historically aimed to prevent Confederates from holding office post-Civil War.
8. **Irony in Application:** The amendment's use against Trump mirrors its post-Civil War intent, given his actions against the peaceful power transfer.
9. **Election Fraud Allegations:** Trump's actions were tied to unsubstantiated claims of election fraud.
10. **Overtaken Verdict:** The Colorado ruling reverses a previous decision that didn't block Trump from running.
11. **Legal and Political Implications:** Regardless of Trump's legal appeals or his chances in Colorado, the ruling emphasizes the deep political divide in the U.S.
12. **Trump's Influence:** His rejection of political norms threatens democratic stability and reflects the stance of MAGA Republicans.
13. **Contrast with Mainstream Values:** Trump's views and actions are significantly different from those of traditional conservatives and liberals.
14. **Impact on Democratic Discourse:** The ruling might worsen the quality and tone of political dialogue, diminishing bipartisan cooperation.
15. **Future Outlook:** The situation indicates a challenging and polarized environment for upcoming political interactions in the U.S.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Based on the passage, we can infer that the author would be most supportive of which of the following statements?** [Editorial page]
 - A. The Supreme Court's decision reflects a necessary enforcement of constitutional provisions to maintain political integrity.
 - B. Donald Trump's exclusion from the ballot is an infringement on the democratic process and represents a partisan bias.
 - C. The Supreme Court's ruling will have no significant impact on the political landscape or the upcoming election.
 - D. The decision to bar Donald Trump is unrelated to the broader context of political polarization in the U.S.
2. **According to the passage, all of the following are true about the Supreme Court of the U.S. State of Colorado's ruling EXCEPT that:**
 - A. It barred Donald Trump from running in the 2024 presidential election in Colorado.
 - B. The ruling was based on Trump's alleged involvement in an insurrection or rebellion.
 - C. The decision overturned a previous district court verdict that allowed Trump to contest.
 - D. The ruling implies that Trump's policies align well with mainstream conservative and liberal values.
3. **Which of the following statements, if false, best supports the arguments in the passage about the impact of the Colorado Supreme Court ruling on Donald Trump?**
 - A. The ruling to bar Trump from running in the 2024 presidential election reflects the increasing political polarization in the U.S.
 - B. The ruling against Trump will likely reduce the political divide and bring about bipartisan cooperation.
 - C. The Supreme Court's decision is based on Trump's role in the January 6, 2021, Capitol attack.
 - D. The ruling on Trump is expected to have no significant impact on the political landscape and discourse in the U.S.
4. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Optimistic
 - B. Neutral
 - C. Critical
 - D. Satirical
5. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The importance of constitutional law in the U.S.
 - B. The impact of Donald Trump on U.S. politics
 - C. The role of the Supreme Court in election matters
 - D. The polarisation of the U.S. electorate
6. Select the word which means the **same** as the group of words given.
a family of young animals
 - A. nest

- B. clutch
C. brood
D. Offspring
7. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given **idiom**.
butterflies in the stomach
A. being excited
B. being nervous
C. being angry
D. being hungry
8. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.**
A. It is one of the highly developed countries of the world.
B. It stretches from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west.
C. The USA consists of 50 states including Alaska and Hawaii.
D. The United States of America (USA) is the 4th largest country in the world
A. ADCB
B. CBAD
C. CBDA
D. DBCA
9. **Select the correct active form of the given sentence.**
The injured were being removed to the hospital by the police.
A. The police removed the injured to the hospital.
B. The injured was removing the police to the hospital.
C. The police was removing the injured to the hospital.
D. The police has been removing the injured to the hospital
10. Select the **synonym** of the given word.
DRAG
A. rush
B. pull
C. push
D. Rest
11. **In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.**
We will rest for sometime when we will reach the top.
A. We will rest
B. when we will
C. reach the top
D. for sometime
12. **Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.**
The National war memorial is _____ to our Armed Forces.
A. inscribed
B. dedicated
C. honoured
D. Devoted

13. Select the **wrongly** spelt word
- A. remembrance
 - B. Reminascant
 - C. remnant
 - D. Remittance
14. **Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.**
A painting competition was held in the colony and Kavya was _____ winner in the age group 3-5 years
- A. publicized
 - B. supposed
 - C. described
 - D. Declared
15. Select the **synonym** of the given word.
ENGULF
- A. encroach
 - B. enshrine
 - C. entangle
 - D. Envelop
16. Select the word which means the **same** as the group of words given.
A person appointed by two parties to resolve a dispute
- A. broker
 - B. valuer
 - C. auditor
 - D. Arbitrator
17. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given **idiom**.
Out of the woods
- A. no longer in trouble
 - B. no longer in sight
 - C. no longer famous
 - D. no longer young
18. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select No improvement.**
We had never seen so strong blizzard. The wind speed was 130 km per hour.
- A. so strong the blizzard
 - B. such strong a blizzard
 - C. such a strong blizzard
 - D. no improvement
19. Select the **antonym** of the given word.
GATHER
- A. display
 - B. dispute
 - C. distract

D. Disperse

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each blank.

Canada is three times the size of India (1) _____ its population is only about 26 million. The average (2) _____ of population is less than three persons per square kilometer (3) _____ Canada. The distribution of population is highly (4) _____. Nearly 80 per cent of the people (5) _____ in a narrow belt less than 300 kilometer wide along the southern border. The rest of the country has a very sparse population due to excessive cold

20. **Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 1**

- A. because
- B. until
- C. so
- D. But

21. **Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 2.**

- A. consistency
- B. density
- C. quantity
- D. Frequency

22. **Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 3.**

- A. at
- B. in
- C. on
- D. Into

23. **Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 4.**

- A. uneven
- B. differing
- C. infrequent
- D. Rough

24. **Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 5.**

- A. live
- B. survive
- C. subsist
- D. Remain

25. **Select the wrongly spelt word.**

- A. hazard
- B. hazy
- C. hasitate
- D. hasty

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. **A) The Supreme Court's decision reflects a necessary enforcement of constitutional provisions to maintain political integrity.**

The passage highlights the Supreme Court's decision as a historical precedent enforcing the 14th Amendment's insurrection clause, implying its necessity in maintaining constitutional integrity. It also mentions the irony of applying post-Civil War logic to Trump, suggesting the author's support for the decision as a means to uphold political propriety and democratic values.

2. **D) The ruling implies that Trump's policies align well with mainstream conservative and liberal values.**

The passage explicitly states the barring of Trump from the 2024 election in Colorado (Option A), bases this decision on his role in the January 6 events (Option B), and mentions the overturning of a previous verdict (Option C). However, it contrasts Trump's political stance with that of mainstream conservatives and liberals, indicating a divergence rather than alignment in values, making Option D the correct choice.

3. **B) The ruling against Trump will likely reduce the political divide and bring about bipartisan cooperation.**

The passage indicates that the ruling marks the "bitter polarisation of the U.S. electorate" and suggests a divisive political climate. If option B were false (i.e., the ruling does not reduce political divide and bring about bipartisan cooperation), it would support the passage's assertion that the ruling contributes to further polarization rather than reconciliation.

4. **C) Critical**

The tone of the passage is critical. It discusses the Supreme Court of the U.S. State of Colorado's decision to bar Donald Trump from running for office, highlighting the implications of this decision in an election year. The passage uses words like "bitter polarisation," "democracy-threatening situation," and "hateful, partisan demagoguery," which contribute to a critical tone towards the political situation and the actions of Mr. Trump.

5. **D) The polarisation of the U.S. electorate**

The main theme of the passage is the polarisation of the U.S. electorate. While it discusses the Supreme Court's ruling and its legal basis, the overarching theme is how this decision reflects and contributes to the deep division within the U.S. political landscape. The passage emphasizes the polarizing effect of Trump's policies and actions, and how they have intensified political divisions, making this the central theme of the passage.

6. **C) Brood** (noun) – a family of young animals झुंड

- **Nest** (noun) – a structure or place made or chosen by a bird to lay its eggs and to rear its young. घोंसला

- **Clutch** (noun) – a group of eggs produced by birds, amphibians, or reptiles, often at a single time, particularly those laid in a nest. **अंडे का समूह**
 - **Offspring** (noun) – the descendants of a person, animal, or plant; progeny. **संतान**
7. **B) Butterflies in the stomach** (idiom) – A feeling of nervousness before an important or stressful event. **उत्साहित होना**
8. **D) DBCA**
The United States of America (USA) is the 4th largest country in the world It stretches from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west The USA consists of 50 states including Alaska and Hawaii. It is one of the highly developed countries of the world.
9. **C) The police was removing the injured to the hospital.**
10. **B) DRAG** (verb) – To pull something with effort or difficulty; tug, haul. **खींचना**
Synonym: **Pull** (verb) – To exert force on someone or something, causing movement towards oneself. **खींचना**
- **Rush** (verb) – To move with urgent haste; dash, race, run. **जल्दी में होना**
 - **Push** (verb) – To exert force on someone or something, causing movement away from oneself. **धकेलना**
 - **Rest** (verb/noun) – Cease work or movement to relax or recover strength; pause, break, respite. **आराम**
11. **B) 'when we will'** के बदले 'when we' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि future tense के साथ subordinate clause में "will" का प्रयोग नहीं होता है; जैसे— I will call you when I arrive.
- **'when we' will** be used instead of 'when we will' because with future tense, we don't use "will" in the subordinate clause; Like— I will call you when I arrive.
12. **B) Dedicated'** का use होगा क्योंकि "dedicated" का अर्थ होता है किसी विशेष उद्देश्य या व्यक्ति के लिए समर्पित करना। National war memorial हमारी Armed Forces के प्रति समर्पण का प्रतीक है, इसलिए 'dedicated' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Inscribed' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ पर लिखना, 'Honoured' का अर्थ है सम्मानित करना, और 'Devoted' का अर्थ है समर्पित रहना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- **'Dedicated'** should be used because it means to set aside for a particular purpose or person. The National war memorial is a symbol of commitment to our Armed Forces, making 'dedicated' fitting here. Whereas, 'Inscribed' means to write or carve on something, 'Honoured' means to show respect, and 'Devoted' implies being very loving or loyal, which don't fit in this context.
13. **B) The wrongly spelt word is 'Reminascant'. The correct spelling is 'Reminiscent'**
स्मृतिप्रेरणशील.

14. D) **Declared**' का use होगा क्योंकि "declared" का अर्थ होता है घोषित करना। यहाँ पर चित्र प्रतियोगिता में किसे विजेता माना गया, इसे घोषित किया गया होगा। 'Publicized' का अर्थ होता है प्रचार करना, 'Supposed' का अर्थ होता है मान लेना या धारणा करना, और 'Described' का अर्थ होता है विवरण देना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- '**Declared**' should be used because it means to announce officially. In this context, it's about announcing who the winner of the painting competition was. Whereas, 'Publicized' means to advertise or promote, 'Supposed' implies assumed or believed, and 'Described' means to give an account or representation, which don't fit in this context.

15. D) **Engulf** (verb) – To sweep over something so as to surround or cover it completely, overwhelm, inundate. **समाहित करना**

Synonym: **Envelop** (verb) – To wrap up, cover, or surround completely, encase, cloak. **लपेटना**

- **Encroach** (verb) – Intrude on, invade, trespass, infringe upon. **अतिक्रमण करना**
- **Enshrine** (verb) – To preserve in a form that ensures it will be protected and respected. **प्रतिष्ठित करना**
- **Entangle** (verb) – To involve in difficulties or complications, ensnarl, entrap. **उलझाना**

16. D) **Arbitrator** (noun) – A person appointed by two parties to resolve a dispute **समझौता करनेवाला**

- **Broker** (noun) – A person who acts as an intermediary between sellers and buyers, typically in financial or property transactions **दलाल**
- **Valuer** (noun) – A professional who estimates the worth or value of something, such as property **मूल्यांकनकर्ता**
- **Auditor** (noun) – A person who checks and verifies the accounts of an organization **लेखा परीक्षक**

17. A) **out of the woods** (idiom) – no longer in a difficult or dangerous situation. **संकट से बाहर**

18. C) '**so strong blizzard**' के बदले 'such a strong blizzard' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब हम एक विशेषता और अनगिनत संज्ञा को मिलाकर एक विशेषता का प्रतिष्ठान बताते हैं, हम 'such a' का उपयोग करते हैं; जैसे— It was such a lovely day.

- 'such a strong blizzard' will be used instead of 'so strong blizzard' because when we combine an adjective with an indefinite noun to emphasize a quality, we use 'such a'; Like— It was such a lovely day.

19. D) **GATHER** (verb) – To come together, to assemble, to collect. **इकट्ठा होना**

Antonym: **Disperse** (verb) – To distribute, scatter, spread out, dissipate. **प्रसारित होना**

- **Display** (verb) – To show, exhibit, present. प्रदर्शन करना
- **Dispute** (verb) – To argue, debate, quarrel over. विवाद करना
- **Distract** (verb) – To divert attention, sidetrack, disturb. ध्यान भटकाना

20. D) उत्तर के लिए 'But' का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में दो opposing ideas को present किया जा रहा है। पहला idea यह है कि Canada India के size का तीन गुना है और दूसरा idea यह है कि Canada की population केवल 26 million है। 'But' इस contrast को दर्शाने के लिए सही शब्द है। 'Because' का अर्थ है 'क्योंकि', 'Until' का अर्थ है 'जब तक', और 'So' का अर्थ है 'इसलिए'। ये शब्द इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- The correct choice for the answer is 'But' because the sentence is presenting two opposing ideas. The first idea is that Canada is three times the size of India, and the second idea is that Canada's population is only about 26 million. 'But' is the appropriate word to show this contrast. 'Because' means 'due to the reason that', 'Until' means 'up to the time that', and 'So' means 'therefore'. These words are not fitting in this context.

21. B) 'Density' का use होगा क्योंकि "density" का अर्थ होता है प्रति वर्ग किलोमीटर में जनसंख्या की मात्रा। यहाँ उल्लेख किया गया है कि प्रति वर्ग किलोमीटर में जनसंख्या की मात्रा कम है, इसलिए 'density' सही शब्द है। जबकि 'Consistency' का अर्थ है संगतता या समानता, 'Quantity' का अर्थ है मात्रा, और 'Frequency' का अर्थ है कितनी बार कुछ होता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **Density** should be used because it refers to the number of people per square kilometer. The passage mentions the number of people per square kilometer in Canada, making 'density' the correct word here. Whereas, 'Consistency' means uniformity or evenness, 'Quantity' refers to an amount, and 'Frequency' denotes how often something occurs, which aren't suitable in this context.

22. B) 'In' का use होगा क्योंकि जब हम किसी देश या स्थान की आबादी की बात करते हैं, हम 'in' का use करते हैं। जैसे "population in Canada" का अर्थ होता है कॅनेडा में आबादी। 'At', 'on', और 'into' इस context में सही नहीं होते।

- **In** should be used because when we talk about the population of a country or place, we use 'in'. For instance, "population in Canada" means the population of Canada. 'At', 'on', and 'into' are not appropriate in this context.

23. A) 'Uneven' का use होगा क्योंकि "uneven" का अर्थ होता है असमान या असंतुलित। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि population का distribution असमान है, इसलिए 'uneven' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Differing' का अर्थ है भिन्न होना, 'Infrequent' का अर्थ है दुर्लभ या कम होना, और 'Rough' का अर्थ है असमतल, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

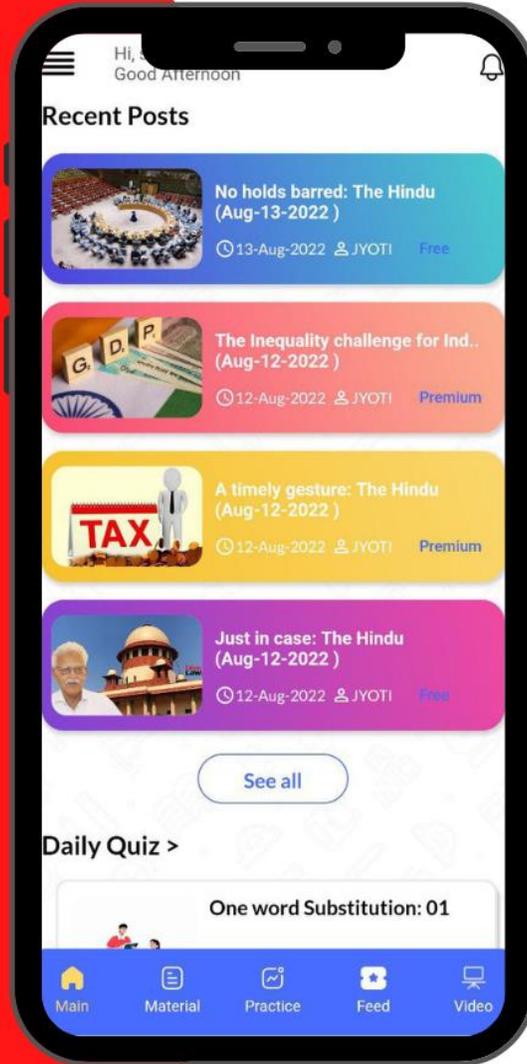
- '**Uneven**' should be used because it means irregular or not evenly distributed. The sentence mentions that the distribution of the population is not consistent, making 'uneven' the most fitting choice. Whereas, 'Differing' means varying or distinct, 'Infrequent' means rare or not often, and 'Rough' implies coarse or not smooth, which don't fit in this context.

24. A) **Live**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'live' का अर्थ होता है एक विशेष स्थान पर रहना या निवास करना। जैसा कि passage में बताया गया है कि 80 प्रतिशत लोग दक्षिणी सीमा के पास एक पतली बेल्ट में रहते हैं, इसलिए 'live' यहाँ सही है। 'Survive' और 'Subsist' का अर्थ होता है जीवन यापन करना, जिसमें survival या existence की बात की जाती है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'Remain' का अर्थ होता है एक स्थान पर बने रहना, जो इस context में भी सही नहीं है।

- **Live**' should be used because it means to reside or dwell in a particular place. As the passage states that 80 percent of the people reside in a thin belt near the southern border, 'live' fits appropriately here. Whereas, 'Survive' and 'Subsist' imply a sense of just managing to exist or get by, which doesn't fit in this context. 'Remain' means to stay in a particular state or position, which also isn't fitting for this context.

25. C) The wrongly spelled word in the given options is "**hasitate**." The correct spelling is

"hesitate." " **संकोच करना**



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