

Express View on CAA Rules: More harm than good

Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain or Parsi **migrants** from Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh who entered the country before December 31, 2014 now **have** clarity about the procedures and paperwork required to apply for Indian citizenship.

Four years after Parliament **enacted** the Citizenship (Amendment) Act 2019 (CAA), which excludes the Muslims, the Union Home Ministry has issued the Rules to **give effect to** the law. After the notification, Home Minister Amit Shah posted on X, “The PM has delivered on another **commitment.**” CAA was amongst the key items in BJP’s election **manifesto** of 2019 and the party is **indeed** right in claiming that the government has **ticked** another **ideological box** with the 39-page gazette notification.

And, who can have a **quarrel** with the country opening its doors to **vulnerable** people from the **neighbourhood**? **Immensely disquieting**, however, is that the government has chosen to go ahead with the rules while the Act faces legal challenges. The CAA **sparked** protests in different parts of the country four years ago. The Rules do nothing to **mitigate** the Act’s **discriminatory** foundation that is **at odds with** the constitutional Right to Equality as well as the idea of a plural India, **conceived** at the time of Independence.

The government has **maintained** that Muslims have been excluded because Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh are Islamic countries. However, more than 200 **petitions** have challenged CAA in the SC **on the ground that it violates** Article 14, which **affirms** that “the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India”. In the Court, the government will not just be tested on whether it **cherry-picked** the three neighbouring countries to keep Muslims out.

The question that it will also have to answer is this: If CAA was **born out** of concern for **the vulnerable**, why not extend it to the Rohingya from Myanmar, the Ahmadiyas from Pakistan or even Tamils from Sri Lanka? The government’s **notifying** the Rules before answering the legal challenge **could do more harm than good** to those it wants to rescue. It could **expose** a **refugee** who receives citizenship to another **regime** of uncertainty.

CAA has further **alarmed** all those who have **stakes** in peace and calm in the Northeast. The December 2014 **cut-off** has created **unease** in Assam, where migration, identity and citizenship have been **fraught** issues for more than four **decades**. **A case** on the cut-off date for migrants to the state **is** before the Supreme Court.

Moreover, the NRC process has created more **faultlines** than it has settled in Assam and the issue of who is a “foreigner” continues to **fester**. Now, the notification of the CAA Rules has, **reportedly**, **ignited** another round of protests in the state. **In the run-up to** an election campaign that **portends** to be **divisive**, the government has framed the Rules, **paying little heed to** questions asked of it. All eyes are now on the Supreme Court.

[Audio Explanation]

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Migrant** (noun) – Immigrant, settler, newcomer, alien, expatriate प्रवासी
2. **Enact** (verb) – Legislate, pass, decree, promulgate, ordain कानून बनाना
3. **Give effect to** (phrase) – Implement, execute, carry out, put into action, enforce लागू करना
4. **Commitment** (noun) – Pledge, promise, obligation, duty, responsibility प्रतिबद्धता
5. **Manifesto** (noun) – Platform, program, declaration, proclamation, statement घोषणा पत्र
6. **Indeed** (adverb) – Truly, really, in fact, certainly, actually वास्तव में
7. **Tick the box** (phrase) – Fulfill a requirement, satisfy a condition, complete a task, meet a standard आवश्यकता पूरी करना
8. **Ideological** (adjective) – Doctrinal, philosophical, dogmatic, theoretical, conceptual वैचारिक
9. **Quarrel** (with) (verb) – Dispute, argue, disagree, contend, debate झगड़ा करना
10. **Vulnerable** (adjective) – Exposed, susceptible, defenseless, weak, fragile असुरक्षित
11. **Neighbourhood** (noun) – Vicinity, area, locality, region, community पड़ोस
12. **Immensely** (adverb) – Extremely, greatly, hugely, vastly, enormously अत्यधिक
13. **Disquieting** (adjective) – Disturbing, unsettling, alarming, troubling, worrisome बेचैन करने वाला
14. **Spark** (verb) – Ignite, trigger, provoke, stimulate, instigate भड़काना
15. **Mitigate** (verb) – Reduce, alleviate, ease, lessen, diminish कम करना
16. **Discriminatory** (adjective) – Prejudiced, biased, unfair, unjust, partial भेदभावपूर्ण
17. **At odds with** (phrase) – In conflict with, contrary to, at variance with, opposed to, inconsistent with के साथ विरोधाभासी होना
18. **Conceive** (verb) – Imagine, envision, think up, devise, formulate कल्पना करना
19. **Maintain** (verb) – claim, insist, assert, hold, declare, Argue कहना
20. **Petition** (noun) – Appeal, plea, request, application, entreaty याचिका
21. **On the ground that** (phrase) – Because, since, as, due to the fact that, on the basis that इस आधार पर कि

22. **Violate** (verb) – Breach, infringe, transgress, disobey, defy उल्लंघन करना
23. **Affirm** (verb) – Declare, assert, state, confirm, ratify पुष्टि करना
24. **Cherry-pick** (verb) – Select, choose, pick, opt, pick out चुनना
25. **Born out** (phrasal verb) – has occurred because of के कारण हुआ
26. **The vulnerable** (noun) – Definition: Those who are susceptible to harm or exploitation संवेदनशील लोग
27. **Do more harm than good** (phrase) – To be damaging rather than beneficial, to cause more problems than solutions अधिक नुकसान पहुंचाना
28. **Expose** (verb) – Uncover, reveal, disclose, lay bare, unveil प्रकट करना
29. **Refugee** (noun) – Exile, displaced person, asylum seeker, evacuee, fugitive शरणार्थी
30. **Regime** (noun) – system, arrangement, scheme, code व्यवस्था
31. **Alarm** (verb) – Frighten, scare, terrify, shock, panic चिंतित करना
32. **Stake** (noun) – Interest, share, involvement, investment, concern हिस्सेदारी
33. **Cut-off** (noun) – Limit, deadline, end point, boundary, termination अंतिम तारीख
34. **Unease** (noun) – Discomfort, anxiety, worry, restlessness, disquiet बेचैनी
35. **Fraught** (adjective) – Tense, anxious, nervous, troubled, apprehensive भयावह
36. **Decade** (noun) – Period of ten year period दशक
37. **Moreover** (adverb) – Furthermore, additionally, besides, also, in addition इसके अलावा
38. **Faultline** (noun) – A divisive issue or difference of opinion that is likely to have serious consequences.
39. **Fester** (verb) – Rankle, smolder, brew, simmer, inflame बिगड़ना
40. **Reportedly** (adverb) – Allegedly, supposedly, purportedly, ostensibly, apparently कथित तौर पर
41. **Ignite** (verb) – Kindle, light, set ablaze, spark off, touch off उकसाना
42. **In the run-up to** (phrase) – In the period before, leading up to, approaching, prior to, on the eve of इससे पहले की अवधि में
43. **Portend** (verb) – Foreshadow, predict, foretell, indicate, signify संकेत देना

44. **Divisive** (adjective) – Polarizing, alienating, estranging, divisive, separating
विभाजनकारी

45. **Pay heed to** (phrase) – Pay attention to, take notice of, consider, regard, heed ध्यान देना

Summary of the Editorial

1. The editorial discusses the Citizenship (Amendment) Act 2019 (CAA) which provides a pathway for Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, and Parsi migrants from Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh to obtain Indian citizenship if they entered the country before December 31, 2014.
2. The Union Home Ministry has issued the Rules for the CAA four years after its enactment, excluding Muslims from the eligibility criteria.
3. Home Minister Amit Shah claims that the implementation of the CAA fulfills a commitment made in the BJP's 2019 election manifesto.
4. The editorial raises concerns about the Act's discriminatory nature, which goes against the constitutional Right to Equality and the idea of a plural India.
5. The government justifies the exclusion of Muslims by stating that Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh are Islamic countries.
6. The CAA faces legal challenges with over 200 petitions filed in the Supreme Court, arguing that it violates Article 14 of the Constitution.
7. The government will need to address why the CAA does not extend to other vulnerable groups such as the Rohingya from Myanmar, the Ahmadiyas from Pakistan, or the Tamils from Sri Lanka.
8. The editorial suggests that notifying the Rules before addressing the legal challenges could create uncertainty for refugees who receive citizenship under the CAA.
9. The CAA has caused concern in the Northeast, particularly in Assam, where migration, identity, and citizenship have been contentious issues for over four decades.
10. The December 2014 cut-off date for migrants has created unease in Assam, with a case on the matter pending before the Supreme Court.
11. The National Register of Citizens (NRC) process in Assam has exacerbated divisions and the issue of who is considered a "foreigner" remains unresolved.
12. The notification of the CAA Rules has reportedly sparked another round of protests in Assam.
13. The editorial criticizes the government for framing the Rules without adequately addressing the concerns raised about the CAA.
14. The editorial suggests that the government's approach to the CAA may contribute to a divisive election campaign.
15. The editorial concludes by stating that all eyes are now on the Supreme Court as it addresses the legal challenges to the CAA.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage regarding the Citizenship (Amendment) Act 2019 (CAA) and its rules?**
A. Neutral [Editorial page]
B. Optimistic
C. Critical
D. Praise
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
A. Legal reforms in India
B. The effectiveness of government policies
C. Discrimination and inclusivity in citizenship laws
D. Political commitments and election promises
3. **Why does the passage consider the implementation of the CAA's rules amid ongoing legal challenges as problematic?**
A. It ensures that all legal challenges against the CAA are resolved swiftly, providing clarity and stability for migrants seeking citizenship.
B. It indicates the government's commitment to fulfilling its promises, regardless of the constitutional validity of the Act.
C. It potentially creates further uncertainty for refugees who might receive citizenship under the Act, as their status could be affected by future legal rulings.
D. It demonstrates the government's ability to bypass judicial review, ensuring that the Act's provisions are applied uniformly across all states.
4. **What can be inferred about the government's response to the legal challenges against the CAA, especially in relation to excluding certain groups based on their country of origin?**
 - (i) The government has provided a clear rationale based on the religious demography of the excluded countries.
 - (ii) The government's actions suggest it prioritizes certain refugees over others without a transparent justification.
 - (iii) The government has fully addressed the concerns raised by the legal challenges in the Supreme Court.
 - (iv) The government has ensured equal protection under the law for all individuals, irrespective of their nationality or religion.
 - A. i only
 - B. ii only
 - C. iii only
 - D. I and iv
5. According to the passage, what specific legal ground is the CAA being challenged on in the Supreme Court?
 - (i) The exclusion of non-Islamic countries from the CAA.
 - (ii) The notification of the CAA Rules before answering the legal challenge.
 - (iii) The violation of Article 14 of the Indian Constitution.
 - (iv) The determination of the December 2014 cut-off date for migrants.
 - A. i only
 - B. ii only
 - C. iii only

D. iv only

6. **The sentence below has been divided into three parts. Select the part of the sentence that has an error. If the sentence has no error, select the option 'No Error'.**

I don't know the reason why he/ has said all this yet it/ puts him in a bad light.

- A. has said all this yet it
 B. No error
 C. Puts him in a bad light.
 D. I don't know the reason why he

7. **Arrange the given sentences (1-6) in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.**

1. They had escaped the dark world and were enveloped in a dazzling white light which almost blinded them.
2. The fountain of immortality sprung before them from which they collected the elixir in a large conch shell.
3. The next moment, the boys found themselves floating over misty clouds.
4. They gave him some elixir from the shell and he immediately acquired an ethereal form.
5. It was then that they saw the Formless One before them.
6. There was bliss and tranquillity around them.

- A. 614523
 B. 316254
 C. 352146
 D. 512346

8. **Which of the following statements correctly use the idiom ' pour oil on troubled waters' by substituting the underlined words?**

- A. If you unnecessarily interfere in others' affairs, you will suffer yourselves.
 B. Fed up with frequent strikes, the management decided to, deal with the situation decisively.
 C. The government ordered a judicial enquiry into the communal riots in a bid to pacify the situation.
 D. From his behaviour it is obvious that someone has prejudiced him against me.

- A. Only statement B correctly uses the idiom.
 B. Only statement C correctly uses the idiom.
 C. Both statements A and C correctly use the idiom.
 D. Both statements B and D correctly use the idiom.

9. **Match the following groups of words with the correct one-word substitutions**

phrase	one-word substitution
A. An annual calendar that contains important dates and time	1. Connoisseur
B. One who is a critical judge of any art	2. Almanac
C. One who does not appreciate art,literature or music	3. Utopia
D. An ideally perfect state	4. philistine

- A. A-2,B-1,C-4,D-3
 B. A-3,B-4,C-1,D-2
 C. A-2,B-4,C-1,D-3
 D. A-4,B-2,C-3,D-1

10. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given proverb from the options

Better late than never

- A. It's good to be clean. God is clean, and you should be too
- B. It's better to finish something late than to never do it at all
- C. People who are similar spend time together
- D. Don't make someone angry or hurt someone who is helping you or paying for you

11. Four sentences are given below. Find the odd sentence out.

- A. A new analysis has determined that the threat of global warming can still be greatly diminished if nations cut emissions of heat-trapping greenhouse gases by 70% this century.
- B. With research showing that additional warming of about 1 degree C may be the threshold for dangerous climate change, the European Union has called for dramatic cuts in emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.
- C. The most dangerous potential aspects of climate change include massive losses of Arctic sea ice and permafrost.
- D. "This research indicates that we can no longer avoid significant warming during this century," said NCAR scientist Warren Washington, the study paper's lead author.

- A. Sentence A
- B. Sentence B
- C. Sentence C
- D. Sentence D

12. Select the word that is opposite in meaning (**ANTONYM**) to the word given below.

Corpulent

- A. Aerial
- B. Slim
- C. Anecdotalist
- D. Narrator

13. The sentence below has been divided into three parts. Select the part of the sentence that has an error. If the sentence has no error, select the option 'No Error'.

He has been read through/ the archives to research/ his article on the town's history.

- A. No error
- B. his article on the town's history.
- C. the archives to research
- D. He has been read through

14. Match the following groups of words with the correct one-word substitutions

Phrase	one-word substitution
A. The act of looking into one's mind	1. Hallucination
B. Pleasure mixed with sadness at recalling happy moments in the past	2. Reverie
C. A false perception of thing that do not really exist	3. Introspection
D. A state of absent-minded daydreaming	4. Nostalgia

- A. A-4,B-2,C-3,D-1

- B. A-2,B-1,C-4,D-3
- C. A-3,B-4,C-1,D-2
- D. A-3,B-2,C-4,D-1

15. **Select the correct conclusion based on the meaning of the underlined word:**

Statement: The trade embargo has impacted export revenue.

Conclusion:

- (i) The new trade laws have exempted goods from duty.
- (ii) Trading in certain goods has been temporarily stopped.
- (iii) The government order has put restrictions on trade with some countries.
- (iv) Exports have increased after signing of new trade treaties.

- A. options i and ii are correct
- B. options i, ii and iv are correct
- C. options ii and iii are correct
- D. option i and iv are correct

16. **The sentence below has been divided into three parts. Select the part of the sentence that has an error. If the sentence has no error, select the option 'No Error'.**

As noon approached, sunlight filtered/ through an branches, casting dappled/ patterns on the cobblestone path.

- A. Patterns on the cobblestone path.
- B. As noon approached, sunlight filtered
- C. No error
- D. Through an branches, casting dappled

17. **Select the correct conclusion based on the meaning of the underlined word:**

Statement: After his father's death, he became a prodigal of his fortune.

Conclusion:

- (i) He gained wisdom and spent money cautiously.
- (ii) Being the only heir, he inherited all his father's wealth.
- (iii) He squandered his wealth recklessly and lost all he had.
- (iv) He assumed the responsibility of increasing his father's fortune.

- A. Both options ii and iii are correct
- B. only option iv is correct
- C. only option iii is correct
- D. Both options ii and iv are correct

18. **Select the word that is closest in meaning (SYNONYM) to the word given below**

Equivocal

- A. Unanimous
- B. Occlude
- C. Obstruct
- D. Ambiguous

19. **Some parts of a sentence have been jumbled up, and labelled P, Q, R and S. Select the option that gives the correct sequence in which these parts can be rearranged to form a meaningful and grammatically correct paragraph. Opening and Closing sentence indicate the start of the paragraph and end of the sentence paragraph.**

Opening Sentence: Born on October 5, 1983, in Los Angeles, California, Emma Stone's journey in the entertainment industry began at a young age.

- P. While attending local theatre classes, Stone discovered her passion for acting and soon started auditioning for various roles.
- Q. Despite facing initial rejections, Stone's determination and talent eventually landed her a breakthrough role in the comedy "Superbad."
- R. Stone's career skyrocketed as she garnered critical acclaim for her performances in movies like "The Help" and "La La Land," earning her an Academy Award for Best Actress.
- S. Inspired by the likes of Meryl Streep, Stone continued honing her craft and exploring diverse roles, solidifying her status as one of Hollywood's leading actresses.

Closing Sentence: Today, Emma Stone stands as a respected figure in the film industry, celebrated for her versatility and contributions to the world of cinema.

- A. SRQP
B. SPQR
C. PQSR
D. RQPS

20. **The sentence below has been divided into three parts. Select the part of the sentence that has an error. If the sentence has no error, select the option 'No Error'.**

We will have to spend a few/ hours journeying down in a bus,/which is bound to take its toll.

- A. hours journeying down in a bus,
B. which is bound to take its toll.
C. We will have to spend a few
D. No error

21. **In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. Select the correct option to fill in the blanks.**

What draws India closer to an obscure and indifferent picture are the 1. _____ tribes.

They own their personal identity, far from the 2. _____ trend and economic development, as Adivasis having their own language, religion, festivals, cuisine, dance and music. With such an

3. _____ culture and hospitality they also significantly hold a contrasting patriarchal and matriarchal society. The lively 4. _____ of the tribal community in India stretches from the remote villages tucked in the Indian Himalayan region to southern-most tip of India and from the farthest corner of North East India to the dunes of Rajasthan.

- A. 1- indigenous, 2- contemporary, 3- enigmatic, 4- tableau
B. 1- original, 2- unique, 3- oppressive, 4- representation
C. 1- obsolete, 2- modern, 3- enchanting, 4- presence
D. 1- immigrant, 2- current, 3- alarming, 4- culture

22. **Select the word that is closest in meaning (SYNONYM) to the word given below**

Aegis

- A. Aggravate
B. Spread
C. Intensify
D. Protection

23. **Select the correct conclusion based on the meaning of the underlined idiom:**

Statement: Splitting hairs is futile and will not resolve our problem.

Conclusion:

- (i) A superficial investigation will suffice for the problem at hand.
(ii) Making peevish criticisms on trivial matters will not lead us anywhere.

(iii) A difference of opinion is not tolerated in a dictatorship.

- A. Only conclusion (i) is correct
- B. Both conclusion (ii) and (iii) are correct
- C. Only conclusion (ii) is correct
- D. Both conclusion (i) and (iii) are correct

24. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom**

Go down like a lead balloon

- A. To be received badly by an audience
- B. To surrender
- C. To gamble everything you have
- D. Put yourself in a tough position in order to support someone/ something

25. **There is a sentence that is missing in the paragraph below. Look at the paragraph and decide in which blank (1, 2, 3, or 4) the following sentence would best fit.**

Sentence: On the other hand, we find persons engaged in worst types of corrupt practices living in peace and prosperity.

We often come across situations and incidents, which appear quite contradictory to the known laws of Nature, creating doubts about the impartiality of divine justice.

____1____ For instance, honest, duty-conscious, morally elevated person is often seen caught in adversities in one form or the other, or is suddenly struck with a great misfortune in life as though he/she were being punished by God for a great

sin. ____2____. An idler wins a jackpot or inherits a fortune from unexpected quarters, whereas a hard working intelligent person is found suffering endlessly for want of basic necessities. ____3____.

One person achieves great success with little effort, whereas another does not succeed in spite of his best efforts. ____4____.

Such phenomena are popularly ascribed to the role of fate.

- A. blank 4
- B. blank 1
- C. blank 2
- D. blank 3

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. C) Critical

The passage adopts a critical tone towards the CAA and its rules. It questions the selective inclusion and exclusion of certain groups based on their religion, pointing out the Act's potential to discriminate against Muslims and its failure to extend protection to other vulnerable groups like the Rohingya, Ahmadiyas, and Tamils. The passage also highlights legal challenges, public protests, and concerns about the Act undermining the secular and pluralistic values enshrined in the Indian Constitution. The critique is further emphasized by concerns over the impact of the Act and its rules on societal peace, particularly in regions like Assam, indicating a tone of disapproval and caution against the Act's implications.

2. C) Discrimination and inclusivity in citizenship laws

The main theme of the passage is discrimination and inclusivity in citizenship laws, focusing on the Citizenship (Amendment) Act 2019 (CAA) in India. It discusses the Act's selective approach to offering citizenship based on religious affiliation, excluding Muslims while including certain other religious groups from neighboring countries. The passage explores the implications of this selectivity, including legal challenges based on the violation of the constitutional right to equality, public protests, and concerns about the potential for discrimination.

3. C) It potentially creates further uncertainty for refugees who might receive citizenship under the Act, as their status could be affected by future legal rulings.

The implementation of the CAA's rules while the Act faces legal challenges is seen as problematic because it could lead to additional uncertainty for the refugees who might receive citizenship under the Act. Their newly granted citizenship status might be rendered unstable or uncertain by future legal rulings against the CAA. This approach undermines the stated goal of providing refuge and stability to vulnerable individuals, as it subjects them to potential legal limbo and the socio-political consequences of the ongoing disputes surrounding the Act.

4. B) ii only

The passage highlights that the government has excluded Muslims from the CAA because the countries they come from are Islamic, suggesting a selective approach to providing refuge based on religious and national backgrounds. This selective inclusion and the lack of extension to other vulnerable groups like the Rohingyas and Ahmadiyas indicate a prioritization without clear, transparent justifications. The legal challenges and the questions raised in the Supreme Court about this selectivity and the violation of Article 14, which demands equality before the law, further support the inference that the government's response has been more about selective prioritization rather than addressing the concerns comprehensively or ensuring equal protection under the law.

5. C) iii only

The passage explicitly states that the CAA is being challenged in the Supreme Court on the ground that it violates Article 14 of the Indian Constitution, which states that "the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India." This legal challenge focuses on the argument that the CAA's exclusion of Muslims from the list of beneficiaries

based on the religious demography of their countries of origin (Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh) contradicts the principle of equality before the law, making option iii the correct fact-based answer.

6. **A) 'has said all this yet it' में Error है। 'has said' के स्थान पर 'said' का प्रयोग होना चाहिए, क्योंकि sentence का initial part. 'I don't know the reason why he' past की घटना की ओर संकेत कर रहा है। इसलिए, main verb 'said' का उपयोग करके sentence के दोनों भागों के tense को समान रखा जाना चाहिए; जैसे— He didn't mention the reason why he left the party early.**
- 'said' will be used instead of 'has said' because the initial part of the sentence 'I don't know the reason why he' indicates an event in the past. Therefore, to maintain the tense consistency in both parts of the sentence, the main verb should be 'said'; Like— He didn't mention the reason why he left the party early.
7. **B) This sequence (316254) forms a coherent narrative flow: the boys transition from floating in the clouds, to being surrounded by light, experiencing bliss and tranquillity, discovering the fountain, seeing a mystical entity, and then interacting with that entity using the elixir they found. This progression follows a logical sequence of setting the scene, introducing new elements (fountain, Formless One), and concluding with an action (giving the elixir).**
8. **B) The idiom "pour oil on troubled waters" means to pacify a situation or to calm down a tense or difficult scenario. बहस कर रहे लोगों के बीच शांति बनाने का प्रयास करना।**
Among the options, only statement C ("The government ordered a judicial enquiry into the communal riots in a bid to pacify the situation") correctly uses this idiom. This statement reflects the act of trying to calm down a tense and problematic situation (communal riots) by initiating a judicial enquiry, which aligns with the meaning of the idiom.
9. **A) A-2,B-1,C-4,D-3**
Almanac (noun) – An annual calendar containing important dates and times, as well as other useful information like weather forecasts and tide tables. वार्षिक पंचांग
Connoisseur (noun) – A person who is a critical judge of an art, typically one who understands its finer points. An expert judge in matters of taste. विशेषज्ञ, पारखी
Philistine (noun) – A person who is indifferent or hostile to art, culture, and the intellectual aspects of life. कला या साहित्य के प्रति उदासीन व्यक्ति
Utopia (noun) – An imagined place or state of things in which everything is perfect. The word was first used in the book Utopia (1516) by Sir Thomas More. आदर्श राज्य
10. **B) Better late than never – It's better to finish something late than to never do it at all**
Better late than never (Proverb) – It is better to do something after it was supposed to have been done than not to do it at all. किसी काम को देर से करना, उसे बिल्कुल न करने से बेहतर है।
11. **C) The odd sentence out among the given options seems to be sentence C.**
Sentences A, B, and D all discuss the potential for mitigating global warming and the implications of failing to do so. They focus on the need for reducing emissions and the consequences of significant warming.

However, sentence C focuses specifically on the potential effects of climate change, like the loss of Arctic sea ice and permafrost, without directly discussing the mitigation of global warming or emission reductions. Therefore, it stands out as being different in focus compared to the other sentences.

12. **B) Corpulent** (adjective) - Relating to or having a large, bulky body; overweight, fat, heavy. मोटा

Antonym: Slim (adjective) - Gracefully thin; slender, trim, slight. पतला

- **Aerial** (adjective) - Relating to the air or atmosphere; airy, lofty, sky-high. हवाई
- **Anecdotalist** (noun) - A person who tells anecdotes or short, amusing stories. वह व्यक्ति जो उपाख्यान सुनाता हो
- **Narrator** (noun) - A person who narrates something, especially a character who recounts the events of a novel or narrative poem. कथावाचक

13. **D) 'He has been read through'** के बदले 'He has been reading through' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहां Present Perfect Continuous Tense की आवश्यकता है। 'He has been read through' में, 'read' का प्रयोग passive form में हुआ है, जो इस संदर्भ में अनुचित है। सही प्रयोग होगा 'He has been reading through', जो दर्शाता है कि वह निरंतर अभिलेखों का अध्ययन कर रहे हैं।

'He has been reading through' will be used instead of 'He has been read through' because Present Perfect Continuous Tense is needed here. In 'He has been read through', the use of 'read' is in passive form, which is inappropriate in this context. The correct form is 'He has been reading through', indicating that he has been continuously studying the archives.

14. **C) A-3,B-4,C-1,D-2**

- **Introspection** (noun) – The act of looking into one's own thoughts and feelings. आत्मनिरीक्षण
- **Nostalgia** (noun) – A sentimental longing or wistful affection for the past, typically for a period or place with happy personal associations. उदासीनता
- **Hallucination** (noun) – A false perception of objects or events involving the senses, typically visual or auditory, that seem very real but are not. भ्रम
- **Reverie** (noun) – A state of being pleasantly lost in one's thoughts; a daydream. दिवास्वप्न

15. **C) Embargo** (Noun) – a government order restricting or prohibiting commerce, especially trade in a given commodity or with a particular nation प्रतिबंध

i. This conclusion does not align with the concept of an embargo, which is about restriction, not exemption.

ii. This aligns with the concept of an embargo, which often involves stopping trade in certain goods.

iii. This is a typical characteristic of a trade embargo, so this conclusion is accurate.

iv. This conclusion is unrelated to the concept of a trade embargo, which is more about restrictions, not the facilitation of trade or increase in exports.

16. **D) 'through an branches'** के बदले 'through the branches' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'branches' एक Plural Noun है और इसके साथ Indefinite Article 'an' का प्रयोग गलत है। 'An' का प्रयोग केवल Singular Nouns

के आगे होता है जबकि Plural Nouns के आगे 'the' का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे— The birds were sitting on the branches.

- 'through the branches' will be used instead of 'through an branches' because 'branches' is a Plural Noun and the use of the Indefinite Article 'an' with it is incorrect. 'An' is used only before Singular Nouns, whereas 'the' is used before Plural Nouns. Like— The birds were sitting on the branches.

17. C) Only option iii is correct

Prodigal (Adjective) – somebody who spends money, especially money from his or her parents, wastefully **फिजूलखर्च**

i. This is incorrect as "prodigal" implies the opposite of spending cautiously.

ii. This might be inferred from the context, but it's not directly related to being prodigal.

iii. This aligns with the definition of "prodigal" and is likely correct.

iv. This is incorrect as "prodigal" indicates wasteful spending, not responsible management.

18. D) **Equivocal** (adjective) – Having more than one possible interpretation, unclear, ambiguous, uncertain.

अस्पष्ट

Synonym: Ambiguous (adjective) – Open to more than one interpretation, not having one obvious meaning, unclear, equivocal. **अस्पष्ट**

- **Unanimous** (adjective) – Fully in agreement, united in opinion, concordant, consistent.

सर्वसम्मत

- **Occlude** (verb) – To stop, close up, or obstruct an opening, passage, or path. **अवरुद्ध करना**

- **Obstruct** (verb) – To block or put obstacles in the way, hinder, impede. **बाधा डालना**

19. C) PQSR

P: It discusses Emma Stone's early interest in acting and starting auditions, a natural step after the introduction.

Q: It follows her initial acting experiences with her facing rejections and then achieving her breakthrough role.

S: After her breakthrough, it describes her continuous development and inspiration in acting, leading to her status as a leading actress.

R: Finally, it highlights the peak of her career with critical acclaim and an Academy Award, a culmination of her journey.

20. D) No error

21. A) 1- indigenous, 2- contemporary, 3- enigmatic, 4- tableau.

'Indigenous' का use होगा क्योंकि 'indigenous' का मतलब होता है स्थानीय या मूल निवासी। passage में भारतीय जनजातियों की बात की गई है, जो स्थानीय और मूल निवासी होते हैं।

- 'Indigenous' should be used because it means native or original inhabitants. The passage refers to the tribes of India, who are indigenous.

'Contemporary' का use होगा क्योंकि 'contemporary' का अर्थ होता है वर्तमान समय का या आधुनिक। यहां पर जनजातियों की अपनी पहचान की बात की गई है जो वर्तमान ट्रेंड से अलग है।

- 'Contemporary' should be used as it means belonging to the present time or modern. It refers to the tribes' distinct identity, which is separate from the contemporary trend.

'Enigmatic' का use होगा क्योंकि 'enigmatic' का अर्थ होता है रहस्यमय या अज्ञात। यहां पर जनजातियों की संस्कृति को रहस्यमय और आकर्षक बताया गया है।

- 'Enigmatic' should be used as it means mysterious or puzzling. It describes the culture of the tribes as mysterious and intriguing.

'Tableau' का use होगा क्योंकि 'tableau' का अर्थ होता है एक जीवंत चित्र या दृश्य। पैसेज में जनजातीय समुदाय की जीवंतता की बात की गई है।

- 'Tableau' should be used because it means a vivid or graphic scene. It aptly describes the vibrancy of the tribal community.

22. **D) Aegis** (noun) - A protection, backing, or support of a particular person or organization, often associated with a powerful or influential figure. In mythology, it refers to a protective shield or cloak, especially that of Zeus or Athena. संरक्षण

SYNONYM: Protection (noun) - The action of protecting, or the state of being protected. सुरक्षा

- **Aggravate** (verb) - To make a situation worse or more serious. बिगाड़ना
- **Spread** (verb/noun) - To extend over a larger area; distribute. फैलाना
- **Intensify** (verb) - To become or make more intense. तीव्र करना

23. **C) Only conclusion (ii) is correct**

Splitting hairs (Phrase) – refers to making unnecessary distinctions between things when the differences between them are so small they are not important.

i. "Splitting hairs" does not imply that a superficial investigation is sufficient; rather, it indicates an overly meticulous focus on trivialities.

ii. It highlights the futility of focusing on minor or trivial issues, which is exactly what "splitting hairs" implies.

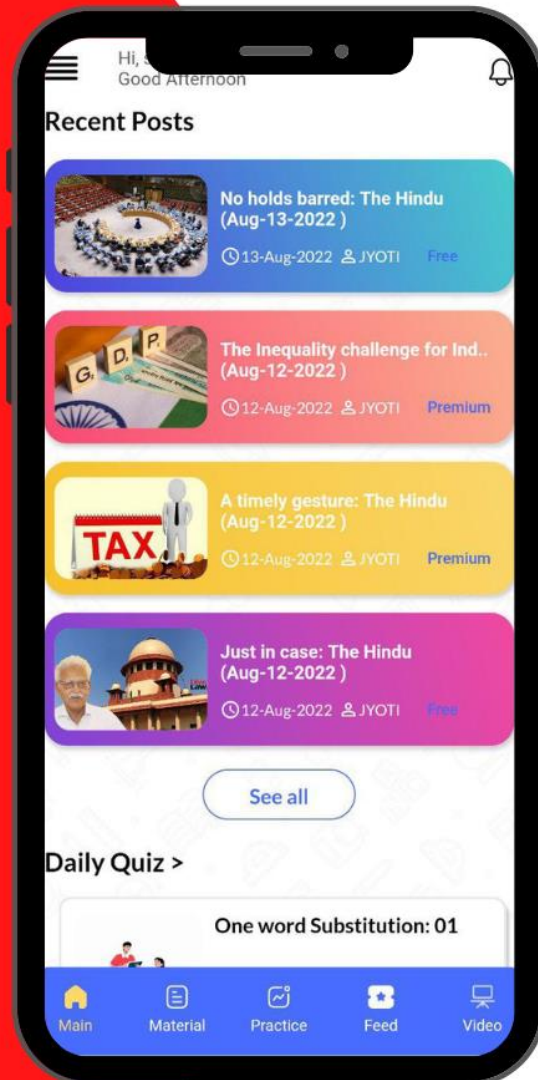
iii. "Splitting hairs" does not address tolerance for differing opinions in a dictatorship or any other form of governance.

24. **A) Go down like a lead balloon** (idiom) – To be received badly by an audience दर्शकों द्वारा बुरी तरह से प्राप्त किया जाना

25. **C) 'Blank 2'** का use होगा क्योंकि दिया गया sentence "On the other hand, we find persons engaged in worst types of corrupt practices living in peace and prosperity" एक contrasting situation को describe करता है। पहले भाग में ईमानदार और कर्तव्यनिष्ठ व्यक्ति के दुःखों का उल्लेख है, और इस वाक्य से भ्रष्टाचारी लोगों के सुखमय जीवन की ओर संकेत किया जाता है, जो कि एक दूसरे के विपरीत हैं।

- 'Blank 2' should be used because the sentence "On the other hand, we find persons engaged in worst types of corrupt practices living in peace and prosperity" describes a contrasting situation. The first part mentions the sufferings of an honest and duty-conscious person, and this sentence

contrasts it by referring to the prosperous life of corrupt individuals, presenting a direct opposition.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam