

## Public accounts: On the newly constituted Public Accounts Committee

The PAC must **assert** its role as an **instrument** of parliamentary **oversight**

Over the last **decade**, **the Central government**, with a comfortable majority in Parliament, **has evaded** meaningful parliamentary **accountability**. Now, however, the BJP heads a **coalition** that is dependent on **allies**, and the Opposition is stronger. The changed situation is an opportunity for the renewal of parliamentary oversight over the **executive's functioning**. The **proactive beginning** of the newly constituted Public Accounts Committee (PAC) **is** a **case in point**. On September 2, it notified 161 subjects it had picked for **deliberations** during its term, most of them based on CAG reports. The panel has picked five subjects **suo motu** — reforms in the banking and insurance sectors; review of the implementation of centrally sponsored welfare schemes; policy measures **underway** for **transition** in the energy sector; performance review of regulatory bodies established by Acts of Parliament, and the **levy** and regulation of fees, tariffs, user charges, on public infrastructure and other public utilities. **The PAC**, headed by Congress Member of Parliament K.C. Venugopal, **has** made use of the rule which clearly **states** that its functions can go “beyond the formality of expenditure to its **wisdom**, **faithfulness**, and economy”. This rule has been used only rarely and to make a political point. Though the subjects picked by the PAC have political **undertones**, the **overarching** public interest involved is unmistakable.

The constitutional scheme **envisages** that Parliament controls the finances of the country. Any tax may be **imposed** only by passing **legislation**. All expenditure of the government needs prior **sanction** from Parliament through Appropriation Bills. The CAG is a constitutional office that **examines** and **audits** the financial functioning of all government departments. All its reports are sent to the PAC, one of the oldest and most significant parliamentary panels. Government measures that pick the winners of the economy have **led to** serious **allegations** of **crony capitalism** in recent years. The government has refused to investigate the serious charges against SEBI Chairperson Madhabi P. Buch and the Adani Group, which controls seven Indian airports. Public sector banks and regulatory bodies have a lot to answer for. The BJP has already opposed any PAC investigation into these questions. The 22-member PAC has 13 members from the BJP-led NDA and nine Opposition MPs, including four from the Congress. The committee's **assertive posturing** could be **undermined** by the **ruling coalition's** majority. **The PAC**, and the Department Related Standing Committees, many of which are yet to be **constituted**, **should** assert their role as **instruments** of parliamentary authority and the **enforcer** of the executive's accountability to the people. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Assert** (verb) – Declare, state, affirm, maintain दावा करना
2. **Instrument** (noun) – Tool, mechanism, device, means उपकरण
3. **Oversight** (noun) – Supervision, monitoring, review, management निगरानी
4. **Decade** (noun) – Period of ten years दशक
5. **Evade** (verb) – Avoid, escape, dodge, elude टालना
6. **Accountability** (noun) – Responsibility, answerability, liability जवाबदेही
7. **Coalition** (noun) – Alliance, partnership, association, union गठबंधन
8. **Ally** (noun) – Partner, supporter, associate, collaborator सहयोगी
9. **The Executive** (noun) – The administration, government officials, ruling authority कार्यपालिका
10. **Functioning** (noun) – Operation, performance, working, running कार्यक्षमता
11. **Proactive** (adjective) – Initiative-taking, forward-thinking, anticipatory सक्रिय
12. **Case in point** (phrase) – Example, illustration, instance, demonstration उदाहरण
13. **Deliberation** (noun) – Discussion, debate, consideration, reflection विचार-विमर्श
14. **Suo motu** (noun) – On its own motion, voluntary, self-initiated स्वप्रेरणा से
15. **Underway** (adjective) – In progress, ongoing, happening, taking place चल रहा है
16. **Transition** (noun) – Change, shift, transformation, conversion परिवर्तन
17. **Levy** (noun) – Tax, charge, fee, duty कर
18. **State** (verb) – Declare, express, affirm, articulate कहना
19. **Wisdom** (noun) – Knowledge, insight, understanding, judgement ज्ञान
20. **Faithfulness** (noun) – Loyalty, devotion, fidelity, steadfastness निष्ठा
21. **Undertone** (noun) – Implication, nuance, suggestion, subtle message अंतर्निहित भावना
22. **Overarching** (adjective) – All-encompassing, comprehensive, overarching, dominant व्यापक
23. **Envisage** (verb) – Imagine, foresee, anticipate, contemplate परिकल्पना करना
24. **Impose** (verb) – Enforce, levy, dictate, mandate लागू करना

25. **Legislation** (noun) – Law, statute, regulation, enactment विधेयक
26. **Sanction** (noun) – Approval, authorization, permission, consent मंजूरी
27. **Examine** (verb) – Inspect, scrutinize, investigate, analyze जांच करना
28. **Audit** (verb) – Review, check, assess, evaluate लेखापरीक्षा करना
29. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Result in, cause, bring about, produce के लिए कारण बनना
30. **Allegation** (noun) – Accusation, claim, charge, assertion आरोप
31. **Crony** (adjective) – Close, associated, connected (usually in reference to favoritism) सहयोगी (प्रायः पक्षपातपूर्ण संदर्भ में)
32. **Capitalism** (noun) – Free market system, private enterprise, market economy पूंजीवाद
33. **Assertive** (adjective) – Confident, forceful, firm, determined दृढ़
34. **Posturing** (noun) – Attitude, stance, position, behavior रूख
35. **Undermine** (verb) – Weaken, subvert, erode, damage कमजोर करना
36. **Ruling** (adjective) – Governing, controlling, leading, dominant शासक
37. **Coalition** (noun) – Alliance, partnership, association, union गठबंधन
38. **Constitute** (verb) – Form, establish, create, make up गठन करना
39. **Instrument** (noun) – Tool, means, device, mechanism उपकरण
40. **Enforcer** (noun) – Implementer, executor, regulator लागू करने वाला

## Summary of the Editorial

1. Over the past decade, the Central government, with a strong majority, has avoided significant parliamentary accountability.
2. The current coalition government, led by the BJP, is more dependent on allies, and the Opposition is stronger, providing an opportunity for increased oversight.
3. The newly constituted Public Accounts Committee (PAC) has taken a proactive stance, selecting 161 subjects for review based on CAG reports.
4. The PAC has chosen five key topics for suo motu deliberation, including reforms in banking and insurance, welfare scheme implementation, and energy sector transition.
5. The PAC is also focusing on the performance of regulatory bodies and the regulation of fees for public infrastructure and utilities.
6. The committee is chaired by Congress MP K.C. Venugopal, utilizing a rarely used rule allowing reviews beyond financial formality.
7. Though some PAC-selected topics have political implications, they clearly serve the public interest.
8. The constitutional framework grants Parliament control over the country's finances, ensuring all government expenditures receive parliamentary approval.
9. The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) audits government departments, and its reports are reviewed by the PAC.
10. Allegations of crony capitalism have arisen, particularly involving public sector banks and regulatory bodies, sparking concerns about favoritism in the economy.
11. The government has refused to investigate serious allegations against SEBI Chairperson Madhabi P. Buch and the Adani Group.
12. The BJP-led government has opposed a PAC probe into these sensitive matters.
13. The 22-member PAC includes 13 members from the BJP-led NDA and nine Opposition members, creating a potential challenge for the committee's assertiveness.
14. Despite the ruling coalition's majority, the PAC has an important role in ensuring executive accountability.
15. Other parliamentary committees, especially the Department Related Standing Committees, should also assert their authority and uphold parliamentary oversight.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which of the following can be inferred about the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) based on the passage?** [Editorial Page]
  - A. The PAC's new agenda primarily focuses on the economy and financial reforms.
  - B. The PAC has limited power to examine the functioning of the executive.
  - C. The PAC is restricted to reviewing only government expenditures and cannot examine broader policy matters.
  - D. The PAC is aiming to assert greater oversight over the government's activities in areas of public interest.
2. **The Public Accounts Committee has picked up five subjects suo motu, meaning it did so \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - A. after consultation with government officials
  - B. without prompting from any external source
  - C. in response to public demand
  - D. after the Prime Minister's approval
3. **What is one of the primary functions of the newly constituted Public Accounts Committee as mentioned in the passage?**
  - A. Approving government budgets
  - B. Ensuring accountability in centrally sponsored welfare schemes
  - C. Advising on parliamentary election procedures
  - D. Regulating political party coalitions
4. **Which of the following statements is incorrect based on the passage?**
  - A. The PAC is one of the oldest parliamentary panels in India.
  - B. All government expenditure requires prior parliamentary sanction through Appropriation Bills.
  - C. The PAC consists of only Opposition MPs.
  - D. The CAG examines and audits the financial functioning of all government departments.
5. **Why does the passage emphasize the importance of the PAC asserting its role?**
  - A. Because it ensures the government's majority in Parliament.
  - B. To investigate and audit financial irregularities in government departments.
  - C. To enforce the executive's accountability to the people.
  - D. To replace SEBI Chairperson Madhabi P. Buch due to allegations.

#### 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.

We have two types of thoughts – voluntary and involuntary. Voluntary thoughts are the ones we \_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_ choose to have. For example, when planning, analysing or engaging in an activity. Involuntary thoughts are the ones that arise in our mind on their own. If you have ever tried meditating, you surely know what involuntary thoughts look like. Research suggests that over 90% of our thoughts arise involuntarily from the subconscious mind. Even when we are consciously engaged \_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_ something, many of our thoughts are involuntary. Many

of \_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_ are repetitive, and a significant proportion of them are negative and disempowering. What is the source of this negative slant? Our subconscious mind is the storehouse of all our past desires, emotions, beliefs and experiences. And conditioned by our past, it carries a highly judgemental \_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_ . It \_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_ everything to be good or bad, desirable or avoidable, pleasurable or painful.

6. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
  - A. Forebodingly
  - B. Inauspiciously
  - C. Carelessly
  - D. Consciously
7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
  - A. in
  - B. of
  - C. at
  - D. by
8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
  - A. Its
  - B. Them
  - C. It's
  - D. That
9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**
  - A. Bias
  - B. Care
  - C. Guess
  - D. Prognosis
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**
  - A. Injustice
  - B. Justice
  - C. Judges
  - D. Judged
11. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

His opponents viewed him as stubborn, dogmatic, and inflexible

  - A. Amenable
  - B. Biased
  - C. Dishonest
  - D. Careless
12. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined word in the given sentence.**

The family was saved from the burning building by the brave firefighter

  - A. cowardly
  - B. fearless
  - C. timid

- D. unafraid
13. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word 'bold' in the given sentence.**  
A person can be friendly, timid, clever, or fearless based on the context of the situation
- A. fearless  
B. timid  
C. friendly  
D. clever
14. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**  
Dhruv's anger blazed of uncontrollably
- A. anger blazed onwards  
B. anger blazed into  
C. anger blazed after  
D. anger blazed up
15. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**  
Blowing smoke
- A. To tease someone relentlessly  
B. To hide something  
C. To burn something important  
D. To lie to perplex others
16. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**  
It is no exaggeration to say the Hussain Sagar Lake is an integral element of Hyderabad and Hyderabad's history.
- A. essential  
B. extra  
C. inherent  
D. total
17. **Select the option that will most suitably substitute the underlined part of the given sentence.**  
He was not happy until he gave up his job and live as a fakir in the forests
- A. until he gave up his job and lives  
B. until he gave up his job and lived  
C. unless he gave up his job and lives  
D. until he gives up his job and lived
18. **Select the most appropriate homonyms from the given alternatives to fill in the blanks.**  
He \_\_\_\_\_ imitate the playful movement of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Alternatives:  
A. does (female deer)  
B. does  
C. dose
- A. A, B  
B. C, B

- C. A, C  
D. B, A
19. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**  
Riding a horse was a piece of cake for him.  
A. a very difficult task  
B. confusing work  
C. an everyday affair  
D. a very easy task
20. **Select the most appropriate option that can best replace the bracketed word to fill in the blank**  
His \_\_\_\_\_ stature was not a measure of his overall personality. (scrawny)  
A. keen  
B. sickly  
C. muscular  
D. thin
21. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence.**  
'Vande Mataram', a poignant poem, is obviously and indisputably the premier national song of India.  
A. Obviously  
B. Poignant  
C. Indisputably  
D. Premier
22. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**  
Respect  
A. Invalidate  
B. Disrespect  
C. Attend  
D. Honour
23. **Select the most appropriate homonym to fill in the blank.**  
Sonu eats \_\_\_\_\_ like a rabbit  
A. caret  
B. carat  
C. carrot  
D. karat
24. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**  
A. Rebuke  
B. Dissappoint  
C. Foresee  
D. Seize
25. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the following sentence.**



The company **do not broke** the law at any time.

- A. do not brakes
- B. did not broken
- C. did not breaking
- D. does not break

## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

- D) The passage highlights that the PAC has taken proactive steps to focus on key areas of public interest, including banking reforms, energy transitions, and welfare schemes. These subjects go beyond mere financial review, indicating its intention to have broader oversight, making D the correct answer.

A is incorrect because while the PAC does focus on financial reforms, it also examines other policy areas.

B is incorrect as the PAC is described as having a role beyond merely reviewing expenditure, indicating broader powers.

C is incorrect because the PAC is shown to be involved in areas like welfare schemes and energy, which are broader than just expenditure review.
- B) The phrase *suo motu* refers to an action taken by an authority on its own initiative, without any external influence. In this context, the PAC picked subjects without waiting for a formal request or external prompting, making B the correct answer.

A is incorrect because there is no indication in the passage that the PAC consulted government officials before selecting the subjects.

C is incorrect as the passage does not mention public demand as a reason.

D is incorrect since the passage doesn't mention the Prime Minister's approval for these subjects.
- B) The passage states that the PAC is responsible for reviewing the implementation of centrally sponsored welfare schemes, which ensures accountability, making B the correct answer.**

A is incorrect because the PAC does not approve budgets; it reviews expenditure.

C is incorrect because there is no mention of election procedures in the passage.

D is incorrect as regulating coalitions is not part of the PAC's responsibilities.
- C) This is incorrect because, as stated in the passage, the PAC consists of 22 members, 13 from the ruling BJP-led NDA and 9 from the Opposition. It is not made up solely of Opposition MPs.**

A: The PAC is indeed one of the oldest and most significant parliamentary panels, which is explicitly mentioned in the passage.

B: The passage confirms that all government expenditure requires prior parliamentary sanction through Appropriation Bills.

D: The passage clearly states that the CAG (Comptroller and Auditor General) examines and audits the financial functioning of all government departments.

5. C) The passage emphasizes the need for the PAC to assert its role to ensure that it serves as an instrument of parliamentary authority and holds the executive accountable to the people.

A: The role of the PAC is not about ensuring the government's majority; it is about financial oversight and accountability.

B: While the PAC audits financial irregularities, the focus of the passage is more on enforcing accountability rather than just auditing.

D: The passage mentions allegations against SEBI Chairperson Madhabi P. Buch, but it does not suggest that the PAC's role is to replace her.

6. D) 'Consciously' का use होगा क्योंकि "consciously" का अर्थ होता है किसी काम को सोच-समझकर करना। sentence में voluntary thoughts की बात हो रही है, जो व्यक्ति की सोचने की इच्छा पर निर्भर करते हैं, इसलिए 'consciously' सही है। जबकि 'Forebodingly' का अर्थ होता है बुरे की आशंका के साथ, 'Inauspiciously' का मतलब होता है अशुभ रूप से, और 'Carelessly' का अर्थ है लापरवाही से, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Consciously' will be used because it means to do something with awareness or intention. The sentence talks about voluntary thoughts, which are thoughts a person deliberately chooses to have, making 'consciously' the correct choice here. Whereas 'Forebodingly' implies with a sense of something bad coming, 'Inauspiciously' means in an unlucky manner, and 'Carelessly' means without caution, which don't fit in this context.

7. A) 'in' का use होगा क्योंकि "in" का अर्थ होता है किसी गतिविधि या काम में शामिल होना। sentence में कहा गया है कि हम जब भी किसी चीज़ में संलग्न होते हैं, तो कई विचार अनैच्छिक रूप से आते हैं। 'In' का उपयोग activities जैसे planning, analysing आदि के साथ होता है, इसलिए 'in' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'of', 'at' और 'by' इस context में सही नहीं हैं क्योंकि ये involvement या participation को सही तरीके से व्यक्त नहीं करते।

'In' will be used because "in" refers to being involved in an activity or task. The sentence states that even when we are consciously engaged in something, many thoughts are involuntary. 'In' is typically used with activities like planning, analysing, etc., making it the correct choice here. 'Of', 'at', and 'by' do not correctly convey involvement or participation in this context.

8. B) 'them' का use होगा क्योंकि "them" का उपयोग plural noun के लिए होता है और sentence में "thoughts" के बारे में बात की जा रही है, जो plural है। इसलिए 'them' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'its' और 'it's' singular के लिए use होते हैं और 'that' भी singular को दर्शाता है, जो इस context में गलत है।

'Them' will be used because "them" is used for plural nouns, and the sentence is referring to "thoughts," which is plural. Hence, 'them' is correct here. 'Its' and 'it's' are used for singular nouns, and 'that' also refers to singular, which do not fit the context.

9. A) 'Bias' का use होगा क्योंकि "bias" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ की ओर झुकाव या पूर्वाग्रह। यहां sentence में बताया जा रहा है कि हमारा subconscious mind, जो हमारे पिछले अनुभवों और भावनाओं से प्रभावित होता है, एक judgemental दृष्टिकोण रखता है। 'Bias' इस context में सही है। जबकि 'Care' का मतलब होता है ध्यान रखना, 'Guess' का मतलब अनुमान लगाना होता है, और 'Prognosis' का अर्थ है भविष्यवाणी करना, जो इस context में wrong हैं।  
'Bias' will be used because "bias" means a tendency or inclination towards something, often in a judgmental way. The sentence explains that our subconscious mind, influenced by past experiences and emotions, holds a judgmental attitude. 'Bias' fits this context perfectly. 'Care' means attention, 'Guess' means to estimate, and 'Prognosis' means a prediction, none of which fit this context.
10. C) 'Judges' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "judges" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ के बारे में निर्णय करना। यहां sentence में कहा जा रहा है कि subconscious mind हर चीज़ को अच्छा या बुरा, सुखद या कष्टदायक के रूप में निर्णय करता है। 'Judges' यहाँ सही है क्योंकि यह present tense में है और एक ongoing प्रक्रिया को दर्शाता है। जबकि 'Injustice' और 'Justice' nouns हैं, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं, और 'Judged' past tense है, जो इस ongoing action के लिए सही नहीं है।  
'Judges' will be used because "judges" means to make decisions or form opinions about something. The sentence states that the subconscious mind evaluates everything as good or bad, pleasurable or painful. 'Judges' is the correct choice here as it is in the present tense and refers to an ongoing process. 'Injustice' and 'Justice' are nouns, which do not fit the context, and 'Judged' is in the past tense, which is not appropriate for the ongoing action described.
11. A) **Dogmatic** (adjective) – Inclined to lay down principles as incontrovertibly true, rigid, inflexible, uncompromising. कट्टर/ हठधर्मी  
Antonym: **Amenable** (adjective) – Open and responsive to suggestion, easily persuaded or controlled, flexible. जवाबदेह
- **Biased** (adjective) – Unfairly prejudiced for or against someone or something, partial. पक्षपाती
  - **Dishonest** (adjective) – Not honest, untrustworthy, deceitful. बेईमान
  - **Careless** (adjective) – Not giving sufficient attention or thought to avoiding harm or errors, negligent. लापरवाह
12. B) **Brave** (adjective) – Ready to face and endure danger or pain; showing courage. साहसी  
Substitute: **Fearless** (adjective) – Lacking fear, brave, unafraid, bold. निडर
- **Cowardly** (adjective) – Lacking courage, afraid, fearful. कायर

- **Timid** (adjective) – Showing a lack of courage or confidence, shy. डरपोक
- **Unafraid** (adjective) – Not frightened, not scared. निडर

13. B) **Bold** (adjective) – Confident, courageous, daring, fearless. साहसी

Antonym: **Timid** (adjective) – Showing a lack of courage or confidence, easily frightened.  
डरपोक

- **Fearless** (adjective) – Lacking fear, brave, courageous. निडर
- **Friendly** (adjective) – Kind and pleasant, affable, amiable. मित्रवत
- **Clever** (adjective) – Quick to understand, learn, and devise or apply ideas; intelligent.  
चतुर

14. D) '**blazed**' के बदले 'blazed up' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'blazed' के साथ 'up' का प्रयोग होता है जो अचानक और तीव्र रूप से उभरने का संकेत देता है; जैसे—His anger blazed up uncontrollably.

**Blaze up** (phrasal verb) – to suddenly become very angry भड़कना

- 'blazed up' will be used instead of 'blazed' because 'blazed' is commonly paired with 'up' to indicate a sudden and intense emergence; Like—His anger blazed up uncontrollably.

15. D) **Blowing smoke** (idiom) – To lie to perplex others झूठ बोलकर भ्रमित करना

16. B) **Integral** (adjective) – Necessary to make a whole complete; essential or fundamental. अखंड  
/ अभिन्न

Antonym: **Extra** (adjective) – Added to an existing or usual amount or number; additional, surplus, not essential. अतिरिक्त

- **Essential** (adjective) – Absolutely necessary; extremely important. महत्वपूर्ण
- **Inherent** (adjective) – Existing in something as a permanent, essential, or characteristic attribute. अंतर्निहित
- **Total** (adjective) – Comprising the whole number or amount; complete. कुल

17. B) lives के बदले 'lived' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'was' Past Tense में है और उसी Clause में दूसरी भाग में Verb 'lives' भी Past Tense में होगी; जैसे— He was not happy until he gave up his job and lived as a fakir in the forests.

- 'Lived' will be used instead of 'lives' because the verb 'was' is in Past Tense, so the other verb 'lives' in the same clause will also be in Past Tense; Like— He was not happy until he gave up his job and lived as a fakir in the forests.

18. D) B, A

'does' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पहले रिक्त स्थान में हमें एक helping verb की आवश्यकता है इसलिए 'does' सही है, जबकि दूसरे रिक्त स्थान में हमें एक noun की आवश्यकता है इसलिए 'does' (female deer) सही है।

- 'does' should be used because in the first blank we require a helping verb, so 'does' is correct, whereas in the second blank we require a noun, so 'does' (female deer) is correct.

19. D) **A piece of cake** (phrase) – A very easy task एक बहुत ही आसान काम

20. D) **Scrawny (adjective)** – (of a person or animal) unattractively thin and bony. मरियल

- **Thin** (adjective) – Skinny, slim, slender, bony, lean पतला

21. C) The incorrect spelling in the sentence is '**Indisputeably**'. The correct spelling is 'Indisputably' which means "in a manner that cannot be challenged or denied" निर्विवाद रूप से.

22. D) **Respect** (noun) – A feeling of deep admiration for someone or something elicited by their abilities, qualities, or achievements. सम्मान

**Synonym: Honour** (noun) – High respect; great esteem. सम्मान

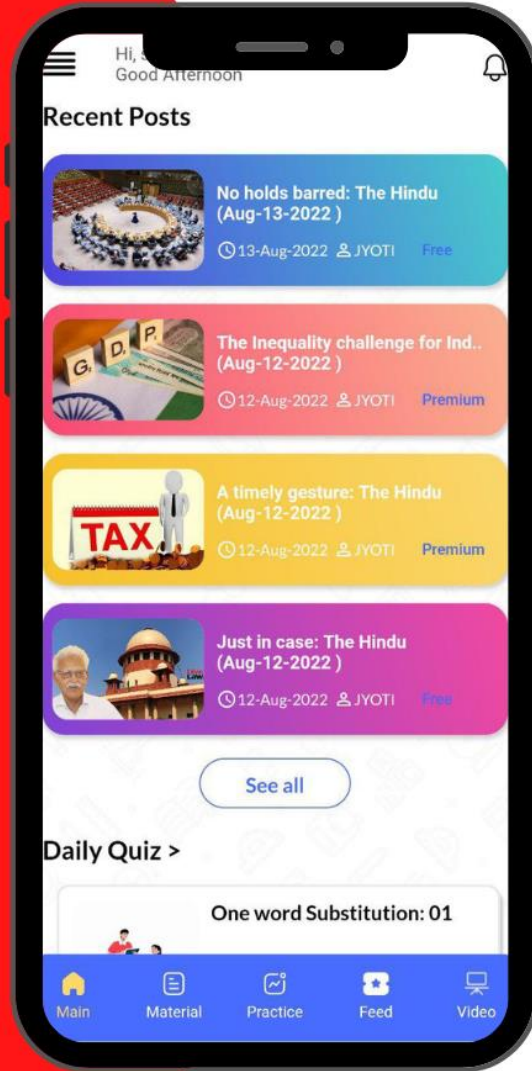
- **Invalidate** (verb) – To make an argument, statement, or theory unsound or erroneous. अमान्य करना
- **Disrespect** (noun) – Lack of respect or courtesy. अपमान
- **Attend** (verb) – To be present at (an event, meeting, or function). उपस्थित होना

23. C) Carrot is correct here where we compare it with other options available.

24. B) The correct spelling of 'Dissappoint' is '**Disappoint**,' which means "to fail to fulfill the hopes or expectations of someone" निराश करना.

25. D) 'do not broke' के बदले 'does not break' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Do/Does/Did + Base form of verb' का प्रयोग होता है, अतः other options को सरलता से हटा सकते हैं और अंतिम option D का चयन कर सकते हैं; जैसे— The company does not break the law at any time

- 'does not break' will be used instead of 'do not broke' because 'Do/Does/Did + Base form of verb' is used, so we can easily eliminate the other options and select the last option D; Like— The company does not break the law at any time.



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