

Unwarranted curbs: On the Centre's move on a 'fact-checking unit'

Fact-checking cannot be an excuse to **impose censorship**

The Centre's **move** to create a 'fact-checking unit' **empowered** to order the removal of 'fake or false or **misleading**' information from digital and social media platforms **was** never **likely** to succeed. Justice A.S. Chandurkar of the Bombay High Court **struck down** the **amended** rule, in a tie-breaking **ruling** after a two-judge **Bench**, in January, **was** split over its constitutional validity. In an opinion that makes it a 2:1 decision, he agreed with the view of Justice G.S. Patel, who had **held** that the provision violated the right to freedom of expression and **sought** to **coercively** classify speech as true or false based on **vague** and undefined terms. **The rule**, introduced as an **amendment** in 2023 to the rules **governing** information technology intermediaries and digital media ethics, **meant** that once the fact-checking unit **flagged** a piece of information on a social media platform as fake, false or misleading, the platform was **bound** to **take it down**. **Failure** to do so **would result in** its losing its 'safe harbour' **protection**, or **exemption** from legal action for third party content hosted on a platform. Editors and publishers rightly saw the creation of a fact-checking unit in the Press Information Bureau as a **mechanism** by which the Centre could **ensor** anything that it disputes. Political **satirists** will be forced into self-censorship, **argued** comedian Kunal Kamra. The government **contended** that **recklessly** published material that was **contrary to** truth cannot have constitutional protection and that **aggrieved** platforms were free to **approach** the courts for remedy.

However, two of the three judges have found the rule unconstitutional, noting that **the terms** 'fake', 'false' or 'misleading' **were** not defined and there was no scope for **redress** provided in the rules. **Another point** that went against the government **was** that the restriction was applied only to information about the Centre, and not other kinds of information. Justice Chandurkar also agreed with Justice Patel that a **restriction** on free speech based on whether something is true or false **was** not one of the circumstances listed in Article 19(2) of the Constitution for imposing **reasonable** restrictions. The other judge on the Bench, Justice Neela Gokhale, had **upheld** the rule, holding that it was not **vaguely** worded and that there was no **bar** on a platform publishing a disclaimer to retain its safe harbour protection. She also rejected the idea that such a rule would **have a chilling effect** on free speech. The **prevalence** of misinformation or false information **is** a problem that undoubtedly requires to be tackled, but it cannot be an excuse to create a mechanism by which the government becomes a judge in its own **cause** or the **sole arbiter** of what information about itself is misleading.

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

[Practice Exercise]

Vocabulary

1. **Unwarranted** (adjective) – Unjustified, unnecessary, inappropriate, baseless, groundless अनुचित
2. **Curb** (noun) – Restriction, limitation, restraint, control, check प्रतिबंध
3. **Impose** (verb) – Enforce, apply, implement, dictate थोपना
4. **Censorship** (noun) – Suppression, control, restriction of information, regulation प्रतिबंधित करना
5. **Empower** (verb) – Authorize, enable, grant authority, permit सशक्त करना
6. **Misleading** (adjective) – Deceptive, false, confusing, inaccurate, misrepresenting भ्रामक
7. **Likely** (adjective) – Probable, possible, expected, anticipated संभव
8. **Strike down** (phrasal verb) – Invalidate, nullify, overturn, cancel रद्द करना
9. **Amended** (adjective) – Revised, modified, altered, corrected संशोधित
10. **Ruling** (noun) – Decision, judgment, verdict, resolution निर्णय
11. **Bench** (noun) – Group of judges, judicial panel, court न्यायपीठ
12. **Hold** (verb) – Decide, rule, determine, declare निर्णय करना
13. **Seek** (verb) – Pursue, aim for, search for, try to obtain प्रयास करना
14. **Coercively** (adverb) – Forcefully, aggressively, authoritatively, oppressively जबरदस्ती
15. **Vague** (adjective) – Unclear, ambiguous, indefinite, imprecise अस्पष्ट
16. **Amendment** (noun) – Change, revision, modification, alteration संशोधन
17. **Govern** (verb) – Control, regulate, manage, oversee नियंत्रित करना
18. **Flag** (verb) – Mark, identify, signal, highlight चिह्नित करना
19. **Bound** (to) (adjective) – Obligated, required, compelled, forced बाध्य
20. **Take down** (phrasal verb) – Remove, delete, withdraw, dismantle हटाना
21. **Result in** (phrasal verb) – Lead to, cause, bring about, produce परिणाम होना
22. **Safe harbour protection** (noun) – a rule that protects a company from being legally responsible for the results of actions that it took or statements that it made believing them to be right
23. **Exemption** (noun) – Freedom from obligation, immunity, exclusion, release छूट

24. **Mechanism** (noun) – System, process, procedure, method तंत्र
25. **Censor** (verb) – Suppress, block, remove, limit content रोकना
26. **Satirist** (noun) – Humorist, critic, writer who uses satire, social commentator व्यंग्यकार
27. **Argue** (verb) – Contend, claim, debate, dispute तर्क करना
28. **Contend** (verb) – Assert, claim, argue, maintain दावा करना
29. **Recklessly** (adverb) – Carelessly, irresponsibly, thoughtlessly, dangerously लापरवाही से
30. **Contrary to** (phrase) – Opposite to, in conflict with, different from के विपरीत
31. **Aggrieved** (adjective) – Upset, wronged, feeling injustice, distressed पीड़ित
32. **Approach** (verb) – Seek assistance, contact, engage with, request संपर्क करना
33. **Redress** (noun) – Remedy, correction, compensation, relief निवारण
34. **Reasonable** (adjective) – Fair, just, sensible, logical उचित
35. **Uphold** (verb) – Support, confirm, sustain, endorse समर्थन करना
36. **Vaguely** (adverb) – Unclearly, ambiguously, imprecisely, indefinitely अस्पष्ट रूप से
37. **Bar** (noun) – Prohibition, restriction, block, limitation रोक
38. **Have a chilling effect** (phrase) – an effect that reduces, suppresses, discourages, delays, or otherwise retards reporting concerns of any kind. द्रुतशीतन / हिम्मत तोड़नेवाला प्रभाव पड़ना
39. **Prevalence** (noun) – Commonness, widespread existence, frequency, dominance प्रचलन
40. **Cause** (noun) – Reason, justification, purpose, motive उद्देश्य
41. **Sole** (adjective) – Only, exclusive, singular, lone एकमात्र
42. **Arbiter** (noun) – Judge, authority, mediator, decision-maker निर्णायक/ पंच

Summary of the Editorial

1. The Centre proposed a 'fact-checking unit' to remove 'fake or false or misleading' information from digital and social media platforms.
2. The Bombay High Court ruled against the fact-checking unit, citing it violated freedom of expression.
3. Justice A.S. Chandurkar supported the view that classifying speech as true or false based on vague terms was unconstitutional.
4. The rule was introduced in 2023, targeting information technology intermediaries and digital media ethics.
5. Social media platforms were required to remove flagged information or risk losing legal protection against third-party content.
6. Editors and publishers viewed the unit as a tool for the government to censor information it disagreed with.
7. Comedian Kunal Kamra argued that political satirists would be forced into self-censorship due to this rule.
8. The government defended its move, claiming reckless publication of false material should not be constitutionally protected.
9. Two of the three judges found the rule unconstitutional, as the terms 'fake', 'false', or 'misleading' were undefined.
10. The judges noted the lack of redress mechanisms in the rule for content flagged as misleading.
11. The restriction only applied to information about the Centre, which was seen as biased.
12. Justice Chandurkar agreed that restricting speech based on truthfulness is not allowed under Article 19(2) of the Constitution.
13. Justice Neela Gokhale, the dissenting judge, found the rule neither vague nor restrictive to free speech.
14. She argued that platforms could publish disclaimers to retain legal protection.
15. The editorial concluded that while misinformation is a serious issue, it should not justify giving the government control over what information about itself is allowed.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which constitutional right was considered violated by the fact-checking unit according to the Bombay High Court's ruling?** [Editorial page]
 - A. Right to privacy
 - B. Right to freedom ;of expression
 - C. Right to property
 - D. Right to equality
2. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Critical
 - B. Objective
 - C. Optimistic
 - D. Neutral
3. **Why were editors and publishers concerned about the fact-checking unit?**
 - A. It would help promote truth and transparency.
 - B. It would censor content arbitrarily based on government disagreement.
 - C. It would improve the quality of journalism.
 - D. It would remove offensive content from social media platforms.
4. **Which of the following can be inferred from the passage regarding the issue of fact-checking units?**
 - A. The fact-checking unit gives the government more power over public opinion.
 - B. Fact-checking can be used to suppress criticism of the government.
 - C. The judiciary supports fact-checking units as long as they are used responsibly.
 - D. The problem of misinformation can be solved by letting the government control it.
5. **According to Justice Patel and Justice Chandurkar, restricting free speech based on whether something is true or false is unconstitutional because:**
 - A. There is no definition provided for 'fake', 'false', or 'misleading' in the rules.
 - B. It creates an unfair bias in favor of the government.
 - C. It infringes on individual rights that are protected under Article 19(1)(a).
 - D. Article 19(2) does not permit restrictions based on the truthfulness of statements.
6. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
 - P. The demand for a national security strategy is again under public discussion as the neighbourhood gets into a flux, old enemies muscle up, and new friends are yet to commit themselves.
 - Q. The economy is really the key to everything else. After all, everyone wants a slice of the economic pie, from the Ministry of Health to the Ministry of Defence.
 - R. India's economic ambitions to be a \$4 trillion economy, is also likely to also face strong headwinds as the wars in Ukraine and Gaza continue, dragging down global growth.
 - S. That means prioritisation within rather scarce resources, and that is the key to national security strategy making.
 - A. RSPQ

- B. PRQS
- C. QPSR
- D. RQPS

7. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
- a. Unfortunately, most Indians do not consume healthy diets.
 - b. The National Family Health Surveys (NFHS) in 2015-16 and 2019-21 show stubbornly high rates of undernutrition among children and high (and rising) rates of anaemia among adults, even as obesity and overweight prevalence has increased in both rural and urban areas.
 - c. Despite falling poverty rates and rising incomes over the last decade or more, India has struggled to substantially improve its nutritional outcomes
 - d. Healthy nutritious diets are widely recognised as key to tackling the so-called 'triple burden of malnutrition', that is, the coexistence of undernutrition, overnutrition, and micronutrient deficiencies, as is the case in India.
- A. d, b, a, c
 - B. c, a, b, d
 - C. b, a, c, d
 - D. c, b, d, a

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.

Famines were (1) _____ during the period of British rule due to many reasons (2) _____ unemployment following import of machine-made goods from Britain, overexploitation of farmers and (3) _____ access to food. India suffered two very severe droughts in 1965 and 1966. India achieved (4) _____ in food grains by the year 1976 through the implementation of the seed-water-fertiliser-led (5) _____. The country is no longer exposed to real famines. However, lack of purchasing power continues to haunt people in some parts of the country

8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
- A. excruciated
 - B. caused
 - C. paused
 - D. discouraged
9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
- A. excluding large-scale
 - B. excluding small-scale
 - C. including small-scale
 - D. including large-scale
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
- A. unlimited

- B. restricted
C. inflated
D. basic
11. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
A. self-sufficiency
B. incompetency
C. goal
D. success
12. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
A. Blue Revolution
B. Green Revolution
C. Pink Revolution
D. White Revolution
13. **Identify the incorrectly spelt word and select its correct spelling.**
The calandar was reformed during the time of Julius Caesar
A. calendar
B. riformed
C. reeformed
D. celender
14. **Choose the option that best describes the meaning of the idioms and phrases underlined in the given sentence.**
You can best identify the fair weather friends at the time of adversity.
A. Friends who bring good rain
B. Best friends
C. Friend only at the time of prosperity
D. Friends who come in good weather conditions
15. **There is a spelling error in the given sentence. Select the option that contains the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
The mighty gaint brought a marigold for the princess.
A. princess
B. marigold
C. mighty
D. gaint
16. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Fertile
A. Productive
B. Hectic
C. Amusing
D. Destructive
17. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Many a women work for the betterment of their family

- A. Many a woman works for
B. Many a women works for
C. Many a women working for
D. Many a woman worked for
18. **Select the most appropriate option to correct the sentence by using meaning of the undelined word.**
In the winter season, the poor woman needed a refuge where she could live freely and independently.
A. Inn
B. Tent
C. School
D. Shelter
19. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
He is almost quiet well
A. quiet
B. almost quietly
C. very quite
D. quite
20. **Select the most appropriate homophone to fill in the blank.**
The mechanics tried a lot to get that car _____ from the accident spot
A. toad
B. toed
C. towed
D. told
21. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Affirm
A. Confirm
B. Deliver
C. Correlate
D. Convey
22. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom in the following sentence.**
I can't begin to talk on this situation right now; I am still wrapping my head around it.
A. Revealing a secret nobody knows
B. Ignoring something completely
C. Comparing two things that can't be compared
D. Understanding something complicated
23. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined word segment in the following sentence.**
It is a high-pay job.
A. high-paying
B. low-paid

- C. high-paid
D. low-pay
24. **The balloon started to deflate after being pricked with a needle. What is the ANTONYM of 'deflate'?**
- A. Shrink
B. Flatten
C. Inflate
D. Compress
25. **Complete the given sentence with an appropriate homophone from the given options.**
It is better to focus on your _____ than to wander aimlessly.
- A. carreer
B. career
C. carrier
D. courier

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) Right to freedom of expression

The fact-checking unit was ruled unconstitutional because it violated the right to freedom of expression. Justice Patel noted that the provision sought to coerce speech into categories of "true" or "false" based on vague terms, which can stifle free speech.

A: This right concerns the protection of personal data and privacy, not freedom of expression in the media context.

C: This relates to ownership rights, which are unrelated to media censorship or speech.

D: This refers to equal treatment under the law, not the specific issue of speech classification.

2. A) Critical

The tone of the passage is critical because the author critiques the Centre's move to create a fact-checking unit as a mechanism that may lead to censorship. The passage raises concerns about the violation of free speech and constitutional issues with the rule.

B: The passage does not simply present facts without judgment; it critiques the Centre's actions, indicating a critical tone.

C: The passage does not express hope or positivity about the fact-checking unit or its consequences. Instead, it highlights concerns.

D: The passage takes a stance against the fact-checking unit, which rules out neutrality.

3. B) It would censor content arbitrarily based on government disagreement

Editors and publishers viewed the fact-checking unit as a tool for censorship, where the government could order the removal of content it disagreed with, rather than genuinely fact-checking for truth.

A: While fact-checking can aim to promote truth, the passage clearly states concerns about censorship, not transparency.

C: The focus here is not on journalism quality but on freedom of speech and potential suppression.

D: The passage does not discuss offensive content; it emphasizes the risk of removing content arbitrarily labeled as false.

4. B) Fact-checking can be used to suppress criticism of the government.

The passage states that the government should not use fact-checking as an excuse to impose censorship. This implies that fact-checking, if controlled by the government, could be used to suppress speech or criticism that the government deems as misleading, thereby restricting free speech.

A) While the passage discusses concerns about government control, it does not explicitly state that the fact-checking unit gives the government more power over public opinion, but rather over "information about itself."

C) The judiciary is divided in opinion, with two judges finding the rule unconstitutional, which shows mixed judicial support.

D) The passage does not suggest that government control is a viable solution for misinformation; instead, it warns against the government becoming the sole arbiter of truth.

5. D) Article 19(2) does not permit restrictions based on the truthfulness of statements.

The judges ruled that restricting free speech based on whether something is true or false is unconstitutional because such a restriction is not listed in Article 19(2) of the Constitution, which outlines specific conditions under which free speech can be reasonably restricted.

- A) Although this is mentioned in the passage, it is not the core reason why restricting speech based on truthfulness is unconstitutional.
- B) This statement is partially true but focuses on bias, which is not the main point of unconstitutionality.
- C) While it infringes on rights, the passage clearly emphasizes the constitutional issue with Article 19(2), not just a general infringement on rights.
6. B) **PRQS**
 P: P comes first because it sets the context for the entire paragraph. It introduces the theme of the paragraph, which is the demand for a national security strategy in light of changing global dynamics and regional flux.
 R: R follows P because it introduces a key factor influencing national security: the economy
 Q: Q follows R because it stresses the importance of the economy in all sectors, thereby reinforcing the connection between economic strength and strategic decision-making.
 S: S comes last as it provides a conclusion, explaining that resource prioritization is essential for developing a coherent national security strategy.
7. **D. c, b, d, a**
 c: This sentence acts as an independent clause that introduces the broader issue of India's struggle to improve its nutritional outcomes despite positive economic trends. (Noun "India" + Verb "has struggled") sets up the context by addressing the key problem of nutritional outcomes in India, making it a natural opener for the paragraph
 b: This sentence follows naturally after C by giving factual data that supports the issue introduced in C. (Noun phrase "The National Family Health Surveys" + Verbs "show stubbornly high rates") emphasizes the ongoing problems of undernutrition, anemia, and rising obesity.
 d: D provides an explanation for the issues presented in B by discussing the importance of nutritious diets in addressing the triple burden of malnutrition.
 a: This sentence concludes the paragraph by a contrasting statement. (Adverb "Unfortunately" + Verb phrase "do not consume") highlights the main problem in relation to the solution in D.
8. B) **'Caused'** का use होगा क्योंकि "caused" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ का कारण बनना। जबकि 'Excruciated' का अर्थ है बहुत अधिक पीड़ा देना, 'Paused' का अर्थ है रोकना या ठहरना, और 'Discouraged' का अर्थ है निरुत्साहित करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'Caused'** should be used because it means to be the reason for something. Whereas, 'Excruciated' means to cause severe pain, 'Paused' means to stop or hesitate, and 'Discouraged' means to lose enthusiasm, which don't fit in this context.
9. D) **Including large-scale'** का use होगा क्योंकि यह संदर्भित करता है कि ब्रिटिश शासन के दौरान अकाल का एक प्रमुख कारण बड़े पैमाने पर बेरोजगारी थी, जो ब्रिटेन से मशीन-निर्मित वस्तुओं के आयात के बाद उत्पन्न हुई थी। जबकि 'excluding large-scale' का अर्थ है बड़े पैमाने को छोड़कर, 'excluding small-scale' का अर्थ है छोटे पैमाने को छोड़कर, और 'including small-scale' का अर्थ है छोटे पैमाने को शामिल करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'Including large-scale'** should be used because it refers to the fact that a major cause of famine during British rule was large-scale unemployment following the import of machine-made goods from Britain. Whereas, 'excluding large-scale' means excluding large-scale, 'excluding small-scale'

means excluding small-scale, and 'including small-scale' means including small-scale, which don't fit in this context

10. B) **restricted**' का use होगा क्योंकि "restricted" का अर्थ होता है सीमित या नियंत्रित। जबकि 'unlimited' का अर्थ है असीमित, 'inflated' का अर्थ है फुला हुआ या महंगा, और 'basic' का अर्थ है बुनियादी, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'Restricted'** should be used because it means limited or controlled. Whereas, 'Unlimited' means without limits, 'Inflated' means swollen or expensive, and 'Basic' means fundamental, which don't fit in this context.
11. A) **'Self-sufficiency'** का use होगा क्योंकि "self-sufficiency" का अर्थ होता है आत्मनिर्भरता। जबकि 'Incompetency' का अर्थ है अक्षमता, 'Goal' का अर्थ है लक्ष्य, और 'Success' का अर्थ है सफलता, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'Self-sufficiency'** should be used because it means being able to provide for oneself without the help of others. Whereas, 'Incompetency' means lack of ability, 'Goal' means an aim or desired result, and 'Success' means the accomplishment of an aim or purpose, which don't fit in this context.
12. B) **'Green Revolution'** का use होगा क्योंकि "Green Revolution" का अर्थ है बीज-पानी-उर्वरक आधारित क्रांति जिसने भारत को खाद्यान्न उत्पादन में आत्मनिर्भर बनाया। जबकि 'Blue Revolution' का अर्थ है मत्स्य पालन में वृद्धि, 'Pink Revolution' का अर्थ है मांस और पोल्ट्री उत्पादन में वृद्धि, और 'White Revolution' का अर्थ है दुग्ध उत्पादन में वृद्धि, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'Green Revolution'** should be used because it means the seed-water-fertilizer-led revolution that made India self-sufficient in food grains. Whereas, 'Blue Revolution' refers to the increase in fish production, 'Pink Revolution' refers to the increase in meat and poultry production, and 'White Revolution' refers to the increase in milk production, which don't fit in this context.
13. A) The correct spelling of 'calandar' is '**calendar**' which means "a system for fixing the beginning, length, and divisions of the civil year and arranging days and longer divisions of time in a definite order" (पंचांग, दिनदर्शिका).
14. **C) Fair weather friends** (idiom) – Friend only at the time of prosperity केवल समृद्धि के समय का मित्र
15. D) The correct spelling of 'Gaint' is '**Giant**' which means "an imaginary or mythical being of human form but superhuman size." विशालकाय, दानवाकार.
16. A) **Fertile** (adjective) – Capable of producing abundant vegetation or crops; productive. उपजाऊ
Synonym: **Productive** (adjective) – Achieving a significant amount of result; efficient in yielding positive output. उत्पादक
- **Hectic** (adjective) – Full of incessant or frantic activity. व्यस्त
 - **Amusing** (adjective) – Causing laughter and providing entertainment. मजेदार
 - **Destructive** (adjective) – Causing great and irreparable harm or damage. विनाशकारी
17. A) **'Many a women work for'** के बदले 'Many a woman works for' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Many a' Singular Noun और Singular Verb के साथ प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— Many a man tries his best to succeed.

- '**Many a woman works for**' will be used instead of 'Many a women work for' because 'Many a' is used with a Singular Noun and a Singular Verb; Like— Many a man tries his best to succeed.
18. D) **Refuge** (noun) – A condition of being safe or sheltered from pursuit, danger, or trouble. आश्रय
Synonym: **Shelter** (noun) – A place giving temporary protection from bad weather or danger. आश्रय, शरण
- **Inn** (noun) – A place providing food and drink to travelers; a hotel. सराय/ मुसाफिरखाना
 - **Tent** (noun) – A portable shelter made of cloth, supported by poles and ropes, commonly used when camping. तम्बू
 - **School** (noun) – An institution for educating children. विद्यालय
19. D) 'quiet' के बदले 'quite' का use होगा क्योंकि 'quiet' का अर्थ 'शांत' होता है और यह यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है; जबकि 'quite' का अर्थ 'काफी' होता है जो यहाँ सही है; जैसे— He is quite well.
- 'quite' will be used instead of 'quiet' because 'quiet' means 'silent' and it is not appropriate here; whereas 'quite' means 'very' or 'fairly' which is correct here; Like— He is quite well.
20. C) **Towed** का use होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, वाक्य उस कार को दुर्घटना स्थल से हटाने के प्रयास की चर्चा कर रहा है। यहाँ "The mechanics tried a lot to get that car _____ from the accident spot" के माध्यम से उस क्रिया को दर्शाया जा रहा है, जिसमें कार को किसी अन्य वाहन के माध्यम से खींचकर ले जाया गया है। इसलिए, "towed" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- '**Towed**' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing the effort to remove the car from the accident spot. Here, through "The mechanics tried a lot to get that car _____ from the accident spot", it portrays the action of pulling the car using another vehicle. Thus, "towed" would be the most appropriate choice.
21. A) **Affirm** (verb) – To state something firmly and publicly, to declare the truth of something, assert, confirm पुष्टि करना
Synonym: **Confirm** (verb) – Establish the truth or correctness of something, to make sure of something, to verify, affirm. पुष्टि करना
- **Deliver** (verb) – To bring and hand over something to the proper recipient or address, to give, hand over. सौंपना
 - **Correlate** (verb) – To have a mutual relationship or connection, to correspond, associate. संबंधित होना
 - **Convey** (verb) – To transport or carry to a place, to communicate, make known. संचारित करना
22. D) **Wrapping my head around it** (idiom) – Understanding something complicated जटिल चीज को समझना
23. A) **high-pay** के बदले '**high-paying**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'job' Noun है और 'high-paying' Adjective है, जो Noun 'job' को Modify करेगा; जैसे— It is a high-paying job.
- '**high-paying**' will be used instead of 'high-pay' because 'job' is a Noun and 'high-paying' is an Adjective, which will modify the Noun 'job'; Like— It is a high-paying job.

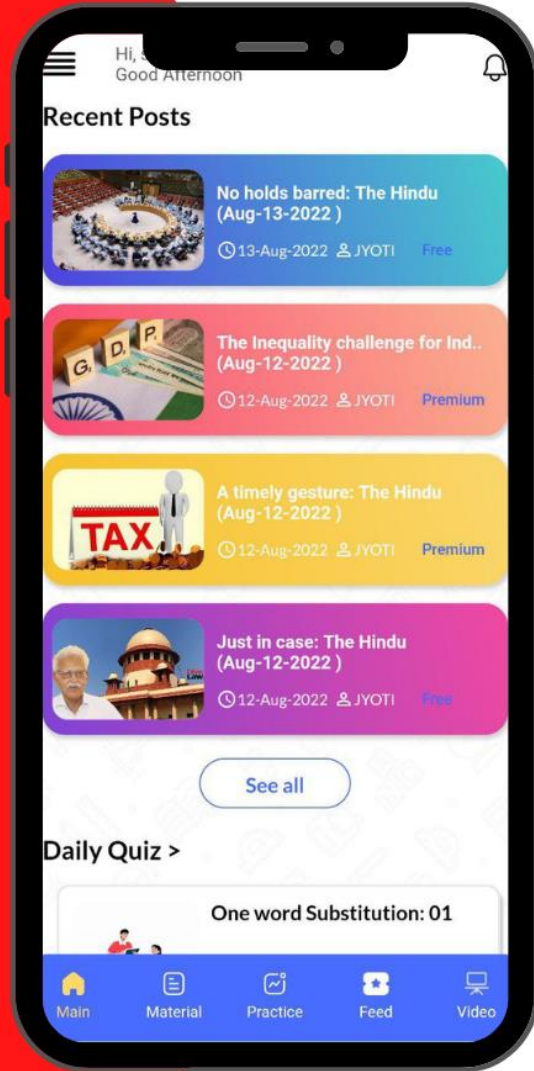
24. **C) Deflate (verb)** – To let air or gas out of something, causing it to shrink, flatten, or collapse. हवा निकालना

Antonym: Inflate (verb) – To fill with air or gas, causing it to expand or swell. फुलाना

- **Shrink (verb)** – To become smaller in size, amount, or value. सिकुड़ना
- **Flatten (verb)** – To make or become flat or flatter. समतल करना
- **Compress (verb)** – To press together; to reduce in size, volume, or quantity. संकुचित करना

25. B) **Career'** का use होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence व्यक्ति की पेशेवर यात्रा और लक्ष्य पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने की बात कर रहा है। यहाँ "It is better to focus on your _____ than to wander aimlessly." के माध्यम से उस महत्वपूर्ण दिशा को दर्शाया जा रहा है, जिसमें व्यक्ति की पेशेवर प्रगति और आकांक्षाएं शामिल हैं। इसलिए, "career" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- '**Career'** should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing the professional journey and focus of an individual. Here, through "It is better to focus on your _____ than to wander aimlessly," it portrays that significant direction involving one's professional growth and aspirations. Thus, "career" would be the most appropriate choice.



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