

Caste in jail: On discrimination in prisons

Time for State governments to end **systemic** discrimination in prisons

The most **notable aspect** of the Supreme Court **ruling prohibiting** caste-based discrimination in the treatment of prisoners **is** that it required a judgment from the highest court to end **colonial** practices and systems in prisons. While the Court has **dealt elaborately with** specific rules in the jail manuals of various States and the way in which caste-based **hierarchy** plays a role in **allocation** of duties, classification of prisoners, and the treatment of certain social groups as “habitual **offenders**”, it is quite **remarkable** that prison authorities and State governments had done so little about these aspects since independence. It is as if the prison system has been out of the reach of the **core** philosophy of the Constitution: the **ushering in** of an equal society, the ending of all forms of discrimination, the prohibition of untouchability in any form, and the **abolition** of forced labour and **exploitation**. Responding to journalist Sukanya Shantha’s **writ petition**, the Court has analysed the controversial rules and practices in jails **in the backdrop of** these constitutional objectives. It has ruled such provisions unconstitutional, and **directed** the revision of prison manuals within three months. Tracing the history of such rules and practices, the Court has noted, with much justification: “**In line with** their overall approach, the colonial **administrators** linked caste with prison administration of labour, food, and treatment of prisoners.”

Not only were **menial** work and **supposedly polluting occupations** allocated to prisoners from communities placed lower in the caste hierarchy, some were expected to **carry out** their “**hereditary** trades” within prisons, the Court found. On the other hand, the caste **privileges** of a few placed higher were **preserved**. Few can disagree with the observation that “the **notion** that an occupation **is** considered as ‘degrading or menial’ **is** an aspect of the caste system and untouchability.” The provision that food must be cooked by prisoners from a “suitable caste” and rules that referred to those from the “**scavenger** class” being assigned tasks such as manual **scavenging, sweeping,** and cleaning **violated** the constitutional prohibition against untouchability. Distribution of labour cannot be **solely** based on birth. Such rules violate the right to **dignity** and the right against forced labour and exploitation. The Court has also favoured doing away with **vague** definitions of ‘habitual offenders’, as they seem to **ascribe** criminal **tendencies to** whole tribes, even though the **idea** of notifying ‘criminal tribes’ **has** long been **given up**. It is time for State governments to respond to the **verdict** and **revisit** their laws and regulations related to prison administration and **put an end to** systemic discrimination in an institution that may treat any form of **resistance** as indiscipline. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Discrimination** (noun) – Prejudice, bias, unfair treatment, inequality, injustice
भेदभाव
2. **Systemic** (adjective) – Structural, ingrained, inherent, institutional, pervasive
प्रणालीगत
3. **Notable** (adjective) – Remarkable, significant, noteworthy, distinguished, prominent
उल्लेखनीय
4. **Aspect** (noun) – Feature, element, component, facet, part
पहलू
5. **Ruling** (noun) – Judgment, decision, decree, verdict, order
फैसला
6. **Prohibit** (verb) – Forbid, ban, prevent, restrict, bar
प्रतिबंधित करना
7. **Colonial** (adjective) – Imperial, relating to colonies, involving colonization, pre-independence
उपनिवेशकालीन
8. **Deal with** (phrasal verb) – Address, handle, manage, tackle, cope with
निपटना
9. **Elaborately** (adverb) – In detail, thoroughly, comprehensively, meticulously, exhaustively
विस्तारपूर्वक
10. **Hierarchy** (noun) – Ranking, order, ladder, chain of command, grading
पदानुक्रम
11. **Allocation** (noun) – Distribution, assignment, allotment, apportionment, dispensation
आवंटन
12. **Offender** (noun) – Lawbreaker, criminal, delinquent, culprit, transgressor
अपराधी
13. **Abolition** (noun) – Elimination, eradication, termination, annulment, repeal
उन्मूलन
14. **Exploitation** (noun) – Abuse, mistreatment, oppression, misuse, manipulation
शोषण
15. **Writ** (noun) – Legal order, command, mandate, decree, injunction
रिट
16. **Petition** (noun) – Request, appeal, application, plea, supplication
याचिका
17. **In the backdrop of** (phrase) – Against the background of, in the context of, considering the situation, in light of
के संदर्भ में
18. **Direct** (verb) – Instruct, command, guide, order, dictate
निर्देश देना
19. **In line with** (phrase) – In accordance with, consistent with, conforming to, in keeping with
के अनुरूप
20. **Administrator** (noun) – Manager, director, executive, official, overseer
प्रशासक

21. **Menial** (adjective) – Lowly, degrading, servile, unskilled, trivial छोटा/तुच्छ
22. **Supposedly** (adverb) – Allegedly, reportedly, seemingly, purportedly, ostensibly कथित तौर पर
23. **Polluting** (adjective) – Contaminating, corrupting, tainting, spoiling, defiling भ्रष्ट
24. **Occupation** (noun) – Profession, job, work, career, employment पेशा
25. **Carry out** (phrasal verb) – Execute, perform, implement, conduct, accomplish करना
26. **Hereditary** (adjective) – Ancestral, familial, genetic, inherited, passed down वंशानुगत
27. **Privilege** (noun) – Advantage, special right, prerogative, entitlement, exemption विशेषाधिकार
28. **Preserve** (verb) – Maintain, conserve, protect, uphold, safeguard बनाए रखना
29. **Notion** (noun) – Idea, belief, concept, perception, view धारणा
30. **Scavenger** (noun) – One who collects discarded items, forager, hunter, gatherer, recycler कचरा बीनने वाला
31. **Scavenging** (noun) – Searching for discarded items, foraging, collecting, gathering, hunting कचरा बीनना
32. **Sweeping** (adjective) – Comprehensive, extensive, wide-ranging, broad, far-reaching व्यापक
33. **Violate** (verb) – Breach, infringe, transgress, disobey, defy उल्लंघन करना
34. **Solely** (adverb) – Only, exclusively, entirely, purely, singularly केवल
35. **Dignity** (noun) – Respect, self-esteem, nobility, honor, decorum गरिमा
36. **Vague** (adjective) – Unclear, ambiguous, indefinite, hazy, obscure अस्पष्ट
37. **Ascribe** (to) (verb) – Attribute, assign, credit, impute, refer to जोड़ना
38. **Tendency** (noun) – Inclination, propensity, predisposition, leaning, trend प्रवृत्ति
39. **Give up** (phrasal verb) – Abandon, quit, surrender, relinquish, forgo त्यागना
40. **Verdict** (noun) – Decision, judgment, conclusion, ruling, pronouncement निर्णय
41. **Revisit** (verb) – Reexamine, reconsider, review, reassess, look at again पुनर्विचार करना
42. **Put an end to** (phrasal verb) – Stop, terminate, abolish, conclude, finish समाप्त करना
43. **Resistance** (noun) – Opposition, defiance, reluctance, disobedience, dissent विरोध

Summary of the Editorial

1. The Supreme Court has issued a ruling prohibiting caste-based discrimination in the treatment of prisoners, highlighting the need to end colonial-era practices.
2. The ruling addresses the caste-based hierarchy prevalent in the allocation of duties, classification of prisoners, and the identification of certain social groups as “habitual offenders” in various State jail manuals.
3. Despite India's independence, State governments and prison authorities have done little to eliminate such discriminatory practices rooted in caste-based prejudices.
4. The editorial emphasizes that the prison system has remained largely untouched by the constitutional principles of equality, prohibition of untouchability, and abolition of forced labour.
5. The ruling was issued in response to a writ petition filed by journalist Sukanya Shantha, which prompted the Court to analyze discriminatory rules and practices against constitutional objectives.
6. The Court declared these provisions unconstitutional and directed State governments to revise their prison manuals within three months.
7. The editorial notes that colonial administrators linked caste with prison administration, assigning duties, food distribution, and treatment of prisoners based on their caste.
8. Prisoners from lower castes were forced to engage in menial work and carry out their “hereditary trades” within prisons, reinforcing the caste hierarchy.
9. Caste privileges of prisoners from higher castes were maintained, creating inequality even within prison walls.
10. The Court emphasized that treating certain occupations as “degrading or menial” is a manifestation of the caste system and untouchability.
11. The provision requiring food to be cooked by prisoners from a “suitable caste” and the allocation of manual scavenging to the “scavenger class” violated the constitutional ban on untouchability.
12. Distribution of labour in prisons based solely on caste violates the right to dignity and the right against forced labour and exploitation.
13. The Supreme Court called for the elimination of vague definitions of ‘habitual offenders’, as these terms perpetuate the stigmatization of certain communities.
14. The idea of ‘criminal tribes’ has been abandoned, but such prejudices continue to influence prison administration.
15. The editorial concludes by urging State governments to respond to the Supreme Court's verdict and put an end to systemic discrimination in prison institutions.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Critical and Reformative
 - B. Neutral and Factual
 - C. Humorous and Light-hearted
 - D. Optimistic and Hopeful
2. **Which of the following best describes the main inference that can be drawn from the passage?**
 - A. The Supreme Court ruling aims to eliminate all forms of discrimination in Indian society.
 - B. The caste-based practices in Indian prisons have been strictly followed and implemented only after independence.
 - C. The Indian Constitution promotes caste-based hierarchy within the legal system.
 - D. Prison manuals in various States have continued to reflect colonial-era discrimination even after independence.
3. **Fill in the blank with the most appropriate option:**

The Supreme Court's directive to revise the prison manuals within three months indicates that _____.

 - A. caste-based discrimination in prisons is a recent development.
 - B. the State governments have shown prompt action in addressing prison reforms.
 - C. there has been a prolonged neglect in addressing the issue of caste-based discrimination in prisons.
 - D. the Court expects gradual implementation of changes.
4. **Which of the following is the best antonym for the word "degrading" as used in the passage?**
 - A. Honorable
 - B. Disrespectful
 - C. Menial
 - D. Exploitative
5. **Why does the passage argue that distributing labor based on caste in prisons is unconstitutional?**
 - A. It preserves the hereditary trade system.
 - B. It violates the prohibition against untouchability and the right to dignity.
 - C. It helps preserve caste privileges within the prison system.
 - D. It ensures efficiency in prison labor by assigning familiar tasks.
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. On July 30, two villages, Mundakkai and Chooralmala, in the Wayanad district of Kerala, were hit by landslides.
 - Q. On October 4, while noting that the disaster ranked among the deadliest in India, Chief Minister Pinarayi Vijayan said that 231 people had died and 41 remained missing.

- R. At the same time, it has raised questions about our approach to disaster management not only in the area of Wayanad that was affected this time and that has suffered a few deadly landslides over the last four decades, but for the State as a whole.
- S. The catastrophic event has once again exposed our helplessness in the face of nature's fury.
- A. PQSR
B. QPRS
C. QRPS
D. PRQS

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.

Our country, India, is one of the 12 mega bio-diversity countries of the world. With about 47,000 plant species, India (1)_____ tenth place in the world and fourth in Asia in plant diversity. There are (2)_____ 15,000 flowering plants in India, which account for 6 per cent of the world's (3)_____ number of flowering plants. The country has many non-flowering plants, (4)_____ as ferns, algae and fungi. India also has approximately 90,000 (5)_____ of animals, as well as a rich variety of fish in its fresh and marine waters

7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
- A. occupy
B. have
C. occupies
D. had
8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
- A. many
B. a
C. of
D. about
9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
- A. exactly
B. exact
C. nearly
D. total
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
- A. in
B. for
C. such
D. as
11. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
- A. specie
B. type
C. kind

- D. species
12. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Hypocrisy
A. Harm
B. Truth
C. Sincerity
D. Deceit
13. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the bracketed word in the following sentence to fill in the blank.**
Lewis was aggressive, _____ (normal), moody, and brilliantly clever
A. feeble
B. dogmatic
C. selfish
D. eccentric
14. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
I am scared of snakes; likewise, you are _____ of lizards.
A. critical
B. passionate
C. fond
D. fearful
15. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Once bitten, thrice shy
A. twice shy
B. once shy
C. always shy
D. never shy
16. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Under the weather
A. To feel secure
B. To work against the weather
C. To enjoy the weather
D. To feel unwell
17. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the following sentence.**
I consider that every matter must be considered in every point of view.
A. on every point
B. of every point
C. from every point
D. at every point
18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

I have observed that there is proper natural _____ even at 6 o'clock on summer mornings.

- A. gleam
- B. light
- C. sparkle
- D. lucent

19. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**

The sun was shining bright and intense in the sky.

- A. Mild
- B. Subtle
- C. Strong
- D. Weak

20. **There is a spelling error in the given sentence. Select the option that contains the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

He was thrilled when he heard about there journey to wonderland

- A. thrilled
- B. journey
- C. there
- D. heard

21. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Attire

- A. Hotel
- B. Park
- C. Theatre
- D. Dress

22. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**

- A. Imprisonment
- B. Condimnation
- C. Conglomerate
- D. Intermingled

23. **Select the option that can substitute the bracketed word segment meaningfully.**

Writing can instil a number of emotions (as in a reader).

- A. within a reader
- B. until a reader
- C. instead a reader
- D. among a reader

24. **Select the sentence which gives the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

A piece of cake

- A. After months of practice, Emily performed her piano piece flawlessly during the concert.
- B. The restaurant was crowded, but they found a table without any difficulty.
- C. Despite the heavy rain, they managed to have a successful outdoor event.
- D. The puzzle was so challenging that it took hours for Sam to solve it.

25. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.

She finished her quickly breakfast and rushed to school

- A. quickly her breakfast finished
- B. her breakfast finished quickly
- C. finished breakfast hers quickly
- D. finished her breakfast quickly

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. A) Critical and Reformative

A: The passage is critical of the systemic discrimination in prisons and advocates for reforms, making the tone "Critical and Reformative."

B: The passage is not neutral as it takes a strong stance against caste-based discrimination in prisons and calls for change.

C: The tone is not humorous or light-hearted as it deals with a serious subject of discrimination.

D: While there is hope for reform, the overall tone remains critical of the current practices, making it not entirely optimistic.

2. D) Prison manuals in various States have continued to reflect colonial-era discrimination even after independence.

D is correct because the passage highlights that the caste-based discriminatory practices have been a part of the prison system since colonial times and have continued to persist even after independence.

A is incorrect because the ruling specifically addresses discrimination within prisons, not all forms of discrimination in society.

B is incorrect as the passage indicates that the practices are colonial in origin, and not strictly post-independence.

C is incorrect as it contradicts the passage, which states that the Constitution promotes equality and seeks to end all forms of discrimination.

3. C) there has been a prolonged neglect in addressing the issue of caste-based discrimination in prisons.

C is correct because the passage explicitly mentions that State governments and prison authorities have done little to address these discriminatory practices since independence, indicating prolonged neglect.

A is incorrect because the passage describes the issue as a continuation of colonial-era practices, not a recent development.

B is incorrect as the passage points out the lack of proactive action by State governments, which contradicts this statement.

D is incorrect because the Court has set a specific timeframe of three months for revising the prison manuals, suggesting it expects a prompt, not gradual, implementation of changes.

4. A) Honorable

Degrading in the context of the passage refers to something that is humiliating or reducing in dignity. An antonym would be something that elevates dignity, and "honorable" fits this meaning.

5. B) It violates the prohibition against untouchability and the right to dignity.

B) It violates the prohibition against untouchability and the right to dignity is correct because the passage explicitly mentions that distributing labor based on caste violates the constitutional right to dignity and the prohibition against untouchability.

A) It preserves the hereditary trade system is incorrect because the passage criticizes this practice rather than endorses it.

C) It helps preserve caste privileges within the prison system is incorrect because the preservation of caste privileges is presented as a negative outcome, not the reason the practice is unconstitutional.

D) It ensures efficiency in prison labor by assigning familiar tasks is incorrect because the passage does not argue that caste-based labor distribution ensures efficiency; rather, it condemns it for being discriminatory.

6. A) PQSR

P: Paragraph की शुरुआत P से होती है, जो घटना का introduction देता है कि 30 जुलाई को वायनाड जिले के दो गांवों, Mundakkai और Chooralmala में भूस्खलन (landslides) हुआ।

Q: इसके बाद Q आता है, जो घटना की गंभीरता (seriousness) को और स्पष्ट करता है। 4 अक्टूबर को मुख्यमंत्री पिनाराई विजयन ने बताया कि 231 लोगों की मृत्यु हो चुकी है और 41 लोग अभी भी लापता हैं।

S: फिर S आता है, जो इस घटना के emotional impact को व्यक्त करता है। यह बताता है कि यह घटना फिर से हमारी प्रकृति के प्रकोप (nature's fury) के सामने असहायता (helplessness) को उजागर करती है। यह sentence Q में दी गई जानकारी के बाद एक उपयुक्त निष्कर्ष (reflection) प्रस्तुत करता है।

R: End में R आता है, जो इस पूरी घटना को एक व्यापक दृष्टिकोण (broader perspective) से देखता है। यह बताता है कि यह घटना केवल वायनाड क्षेत्र ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे राज्य में disaster management approach पर सवाल खड़ा करती है। यह sentence पूरे paragraph को wrap-up करता है और सुधार की आवश्यकता की बात करता है।

Explanation in English

P: The paragraph begins with P, which introduces the disaster that occurred on July 30 in two villages of Wayanad, Kerala. It provides the essential background to the event and sets the stage for the discussion.

Q: Q logically follows P, as it provides specific details about the magnitude of the disaster. It mentions that on October 4, Chief Minister Pinarayi Vijayan noted that 231 people had died and 41 were still missing.

S: S comes next, summarizing the emotional impact of the disaster by stating that it exposed our helplessness against nature's fury. This reflection adds depth to the discussion by emphasizing the human vulnerability that such disasters bring to light.

R: R concludes the paragraph by broadening the scope of the discussion, raising questions about our approach to disaster management not just in Wayanad but for the state as a whole. It wraps up the paragraph by suggesting that this disaster should make us reconsider our preparedness for such events in the future.

7. C) **Occupies**' का use होगा क्योंकि "occupies" का अर्थ होता है किसी स्थान या स्थिति में रहना या स्थान प्राप्त करना। इस sentence में mention किया गया है कि भारत विश्व में दसवें स्थान पर है, इसलिए 'occupies' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'occupy' का अर्थ होता है अधिग्रहण करना या कब्जा करना, 'have' का अर्थ है होना, और 'had' का अर्थ होता है था या प्राप्त किया था, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

Note: India is a singular subject for which singular verb required.

- **Occupies**' is used because "occupies" means to hold or take up a specific position or rank. In this sentence, it is mentioned that India is ranked tenth in the world, so 'occupies' is correct here. While 'occupy' means to take over or seize, 'have' means to possess, and 'had' means to have had or obtained, which are not correct in this context.

8. D) **About**' का use होगा क्योंकि "about" का अर्थ होता है "लग-भग", जो यहाँ संख्या के संदर्भ में सही है। sentence में बताया गया है कि भारत में लगभग 15,000 फूलों वाले पौधे हैं, इसलिए 'about' यहाँ सही है। 'Many' का अर्थ होता है "बहुत", जो संख्या का स्पष्ट उल्लेख नहीं करता, इसलिए यह सही नहीं है। A' एक indefinite article है, जो यहां अनिश्चित संख्या के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। Of' का उपयोग preposition के रूप में होता है, जो यहां sentence structure के लिए सही नहीं है।

- **About**' will be used because "about" means "approximately" or "nearly," which is correct in the context of numbers. The sentence states that India has about 15,000 flowering plants, so 'about' is appropriate here. 'Many' means "a lot of," which does not specify a number, making it incorrect here. A' is an indefinite article, which is not suitable for specifying an approximate number. Of' is a preposition and does not fit the sentence structure correctly in this context.

9. D) **total** का use होगा क्योंकि "total" का अर्थ होता है संपूर्ण संख्या। sentence में mention किया गया है कि भारत में दुनिया के 6 प्रतिशत फूल वाले पौधे हैं, इसलिए 'total' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Exactly' का अर्थ है बिल्कुल, 'Exact' का अर्थ है सटीक, और 'Nearly' का अर्थ है लगभग, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **Total**' is used because "total" means the entire number. The sentence mentions that India accounts for 6 percent of the world's flowering plants, so 'total' is correct here. Whereas 'Exactly' means precisely, 'Exact' means accurate, and 'Nearly' means almost, which are not suitable in this context.

10. C) **such**' का use होगा क्योंकि "such" का अर्थ होता है 'जैसे' या 'उदाहरण के लिए'। वाक्य में कहा गया है कि देश में कई non-flowering plants हैं, जैसे कि ferns, algae, और fungi। इसलिए 'such' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'in' का अर्थ 'में', 'for' का अर्थ 'के लिए', और 'as' का अर्थ 'के रूप में' होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

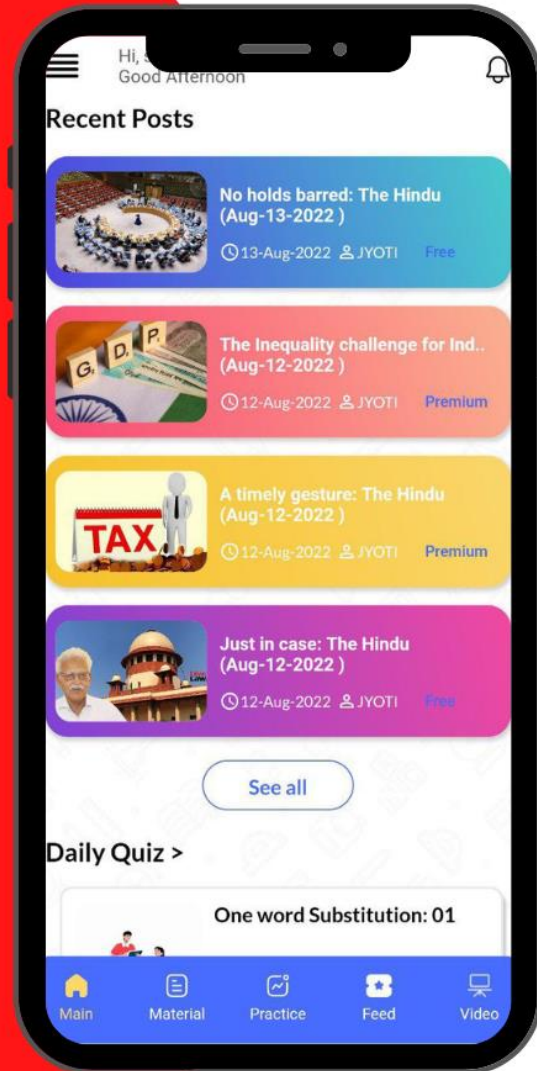
- **such**' is used because "such" means 'like' or 'for example'. The sentence mentions that the country has many non-flowering plants, like ferns, algae, and fungi. Hence, 'such' is

appropriate here. While 'in' means 'inside', 'for' means 'for', and 'as' means 'as', which do not fit in this context.

11. D) **Species** का use होगा क्योंकि "species" का अर्थ होता है विभिन्न प्रकार के जीव-जंतु। sentence में बताया गया है कि भारत में लगभग 90,000 प्रकार के जानवर हैं, इसलिए 'species' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'specie' का अर्थ होता है धातु के सिक्के, 'type' का अर्थ है प्रकार, और 'kind' का अर्थ भी प्रकार है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- "**Species**" is used because "species" means different kinds of living organisms. The sentence mentions that India has approximately 90,000 types of animals, so 'species' is correct here. Whereas 'specie' means coins of metal, 'type' means kind, and 'kind' also means type, which are not correct in this context.
12. D) **Hypocrisy** (noun) – The practice of claiming to have moral standards or beliefs to which one's own behavior does not conform; pretense. पाखंड
Synonym: **Deceit** (noun) – The action or practice of deceiving someone by concealing or misrepresenting the truth; fraud, trickery. धोखा
- **Harm** (noun) – Physical injury, especially that which is deliberately inflicted. हानि
 - **Truth** (noun) – The quality or state of being true. सत्य
 - **Sincerity** (noun) – The quality of being free from pretense, deceit, or hypocrisy. ईमानदारी
13. D) **Normal** (adjective) – Conforming to a standard, usual, typical, or expected. सामान्य
Antonym: **Eccentric** (adjective) – Unconventional and slightly strange, odd, peculiar. विचित्र
- **Feeble** (adjective) – Lacking physical strength, especially as a result of age or illness, weak. कमजोर
 - **Dogmatic** (adjective) – Inclined to lay down principles as undeniably true, opinionated. कट्टर
 - **Selfish** (adjective) – Lacking consideration for others, concerned chiefly with one's own personal profit or pleasure. स्वार्थी
14. D) **Fearful** (of) (adjective) – Feeling afraid or scared of something. किसी चीज़ से डरा हुआ होना।
- **Critical** (of) (adjective) – Expressing adverse or disapproving comments or judgments. आलोचनात्मक।
 - **Passionate** (of) (adjective) – Having strong emotions or enthusiasm for something. उत्साही या जोशीला।
 - **Fond** (of) (adjective) – Having an affection or liking for something. स्नेही या पसंद करना।

15. A) 'thrice shy' के बदले 'twice shy' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह प्रसिद्ध कहावत "Once bitten, twice shy" है; इसका अर्थ है कि एक बार धोखा खाने पर व्यक्ति सावधान हो जाता है। उदाहरण— Once bitten, twice shy.
- 'twice shy' will be used instead of 'thrice shy' because this is a famous saying "Once bitten, twice shy"; it means that after being deceived once, a person becomes cautious. Example— Once bitten, twice shy.
16. D) **Under the weather** (idiom) – To feel unwell बीमार महसूस करना
17. C) 'in every point' के बदले 'from every point' का प्रयोग होना चाहिए क्योंकि जब किसी विषय या वस्तु को विभिन्न दृष्टिकोणों से देखा जाता है, तो 'from every point of view' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। यह वाक्य का सही और प्राकृतिक रूप है; जैसे— I consider that every matter must be considered from every point of view.
- 'from every point' will be used instead of 'in every point' because when something is viewed from different perspectives, 'from every point of view' is the correct and natural expression; Like— I consider that every matter must be considered from every point of view.
18. B) **'Light'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'light' का अर्थ है प्राकृतिक रोशनी या प्रकाश। वाक्य में यह बताया गया है कि सुबह 6 बजे भी गर्मियों की सुबह में पर्याप्त प्राकृतिक रोशनी होती है, इसलिए 'light' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'gleam' का अर्थ है चमक, 'sparkle' का अर्थ है चमक या झिलमिलाहट, और 'Lucent' का अर्थ है चमकीला या स्पष्ट, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'Light'** will be used because it means natural illumination or brightness. The sentence states that there is adequate natural light even at 6 o'clock on summer mornings, making 'light' the correct choice here. Whereas, 'gleam' means a faint or brief light, 'sparkle' means to shine brightly with flashes of light, and 'Lucent' means glowing or clear, which do not fit this context.
19. C) **Intense** (adjective) – Having or showing strong feelings, high degree of force or strength. तीव्र
- Synonym: **Strong** (adjective) – Powerful, having a lot of force, intensity. मजबूत
- **Mild** (adjective) – Gentle, not severe or strong. हल्का
 - **Subtle** (adjective) – Delicate, not obvious, fine or thin. सूक्ष्म
 - **Weak** (adjective) – Lacking strength or force. कमजोर
20. C) The correct spelling of 'there' is **'their'** which means "belonging to or associated with the people or things previously mentioned" उनका, उनकी.
21. D) **Attire** (noun) – Clothing, garments, apparel, dress. पोशाक
- Synonym: **Dress** (noun) – Clothing, garments, attire, outfit. वस्त्र

- **Hotel** (noun) – A place providing accommodation, meals, and other services for travelers and tourists. होटल
 - **Park** (noun) – A large public green area in a town, used for recreation. उद्यान
 - **Theatre** (noun) – A building or outdoor area where plays, films, or other performances are presented. थिएटर
22. B) The correct spelling of 'Condimnation' is '**Condemnation**' which means "the expression of very strong disapproval" निंदा.
23. A) 'as in a reader' के बदले '**within a reader**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'within' preposition है जो किसी व्यक्ति के अंदर कुछ होने का भाव दर्शाता है, जबकि अन्य विकल्पों का अर्थ यहां सही नहीं बैठता; जैसे—
Writing can instil a number of emotions within a reader.
- 'within a reader' will be used instead of 'as in a reader' because 'within' is a preposition that conveys something happening inside a person, while the other options do not fit the context; Like—Writing can instil a number of emotions within a reader.
24. B) **A piece of cake** (idiom) – Something that is very easy to do. बहुत आसान काम
- The restaurant was crowded, but they found a table **without any difficulty**.
25. D) 'finished her quickly breakfast' के बदले 'finished her breakfast quickly' का प्रयोग होना चाहिए क्योंकि अंग्रेजी में Adverb (जैसे 'quickly') को Verb के बाद और Object के पहले रखा जाता है।
- Adverb Placement: Adverbs of manner (e.g., 'quickly') typically come after the main verb and before the object. This placement helps in maintaining the natural flow and clarity of the sentence.



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