

Express View on Republic Day

For the world's largest democracy, the celebrations and **commemorations** of 75 years of being a republic are a **reminder** of what **lies** alongside, and that which **endures**. While elections are a democracy's way of renewing itself every five years, Republic Day is a reminder of the constitutional **pact** that **mirrors** and forms the constant common ground. It is the space that is not defined by the winners, nor can it be **overturned** by them. It is the shared **commitment** to the values and rules of the game that **hold out** the possibility of today's losers becoming tomorrow's winners. Despite the **unabashed conceits** of those who win the election and **seek to conquer** all — look at how the newly elected leader of the world's most powerful democracy issues order after order in the manner of a Pakistan General's attempts to erase and remake everything in his image — **in spite of** the sometimes **overwhelming pessimism** of those who lose, and **notwithstanding** the **cynicism** of voters who think all is lost, January 26 comes every year as a **countervailing** idea and a **restorative** message.

Republic Day also brings a moment to celebrate the acts of ordinary individuals, not just the winners or losers of power, who constitute the republic and **reclaim** it in so many ways, not just by voting. In this paper, a series begun on January 26 **revisits** some of the **landmark** cases that have helped to reshape the republic, and expand its **spaces**. These cases are a **testimony** to the power of the individual, and also to the independent institution, the Court, that can make it **writ** large, ensure that it is seen and heard. The first report in the series recalls the 1950 Romesh Thapar vs State of Madras **ruling** that came after an editor of a magazine that had been banned by the government challenged the decision and sought a remedy from the highest court. If the SC ruling, then, **drew on** the newly adopted Constitution that guaranteed individual freedoms, it continues to **guardrail** free speech, including press freedom, even now. The **underlying reasoning** still **resonates** — that laws **curbing** freedoms must be narrowly **tailored** and that such laws will be **scrutinised** by a **vigilant** court to protect the individual against Executive **arbitrariness** and **excess**. It's this spirit that's also violated when 10 Opposition MPs are summarily suspended, as they were on Friday, for **allegedly** disrupting a Parliamentary panel meeting on changes in the Waqf law.

That's why January 26 is a reminder of the need for a different vocabulary and language. Not one that sees every election as a **do-or-die, all-or-nothing fight-to-the-finish**, but which frames it as one among many **contestations** and **transitions** in a large and diverse country. This is a republic of incomplete victories and defeats, no full stops or **clean slates**, and it offers many meeting points for parties and forces that are otherwise facing off across a dividing line. On January 26, and on the days after, the nation must collectively **acknowledge** a binding **republicanism**, and renew its **pledge** to **retrieve** its lost meanings.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Commemoration** (noun) – celebration, tribute, remembrance, observance, honouring स्मरणोत्सव
2. **Reminder** (noun) – cue, prompt, recollection, hint, memory jogger याद दिलाने वाला
3. **Lie** (verb) – rest, reside, exist, be situated, remain स्थित होना
4. **Endure** (verb) – persist, last, withstand, survive, sustain सहन करना / टिके रहना
5. **Pact** (noun) – agreement, treaty, accord, contract, deal समझौता
6. **Mirror** (verb) – reflect, resemble, replicate, echo, imitate प्रकट करना
7. **Overturn** (verb) – reverse, annul, nullify, invalidate, abolish पलटना / रद्द करना
8. **Commitment** (noun) – dedication, obligation, devotion, allegiance, promise प्रतिबद्धता
9. **Hold out** (phrasal verb) – offer, extend, present, propose, persist प्रस्तुत करना / टिके रहना
10. **Unabashed** (adjective) – unashamed, bold, brazen, confident, unapologetic निडर
11. **Conceit** (noun) – arrogance, vanity, pride, self-importance, egotism अहंकार
12. **Seek** (verb) – pursue, strive for, search for, attempt, aim तलाश करना
13. **Conquer** (verb) – overcome, defeat, vanquish, subdue, triumph over जीतना / विजय प्राप्त करना
14. **In spite of** (phrase) – despite, regardless of, even though, notwithstanding, although के बावजूद
15. **Overwhelming** (adjective) – overpowering, intense, immense, crushing, enormous प्रबल / भारी
16. **Pessimism** (noun) – negativity, despair, hopelessness, gloom, cynicism निराशावाद
17. **Notwithstanding** (Preposition) – despite, although, even though, regardless of, however इसके बावजूद
18. **Cynicism** (noun) – skepticism, distrust, disbelief, suspicion, negativity संशयवाद
19. **Countervailing** (adjective) – opposing, balancing, compensating, offsetting, counteracting प्रतिकारक
20. **Restorative** (adjective) – healing, revitalizing, renewing, rejuvenating, invigorating पुनःस्थापना करने वाला
21. **Reclaim** (verb) – recover, retrieve, regain, restore, repossess पुनः प्राप्त करना

22. **Revisit** (verb) – reconsider, review, reexamine, rethink, return to पुनः विचार करना
23. **Landmark** (adjective) – historic, significant, monumental, groundbreaking, crucial ऐतिहासिक
24. **Space** (noun) – area, field, domain, scope, room क्षेत्र
25. **Testimony** (noun) – evidence, proof, statement, declaration, affirmation प्रमाण
26. **Writ** (noun) – order, decree, summons, mandate, document आदेश
27. **Ruling** (noun) – decision, judgment, verdict, decree, pronouncement निर्णय
28. **Draw** (on) (verb) – rely on, utilize, refer to, depend on, base upon उपयोग करना
29. **Guardrail** (verb) – protect, safeguard, secure, uphold, fortify सुरक्षित करना
30. **Underlying** (adjective) – fundamental, basic, implicit, hidden, core अंतर्निहित
31. **Reasoning** (noun) – logic, argumentation, analysis, rationale, justification तर्क
32. **Resonate** (verb) – echo, reverberate, connect, strike a chord, harmonize गूँजना
33. **Curb** (verb) – restrain, control, limit, restrict, suppress रोक लगाना
34. **Tailor** (verb) – customize, adapt, modify, adjust, alter अनुकूल बनाना
35. **Scrutinise** (verb) – examine, inspect, analyze, investigate, review जांचना
36. **Vigilant** (adjective) – watchful, alert, attentive, cautious, observant सतर्क
37. **Arbitrariness** (noun) – randomness, capriciousness, inconsistency, unpredictability, subjectivity मनमानी
38. **Excesses** (noun) – extremes, overindulgence, surplus, extravagance, overuse ज्यादातियों
39. **Allegedly** (adverb) – reportedly, supposedly, apparently, as claimed, ostensibly कथित रूप से
40. **Do-or-die** (phrase) – critical, make-or-break, desperate, all-or-nothing, life-or-death आर-पार की स्थिति
41. **All-or-nothing** (adjective) – uncompromising, extreme, absolute, complete, total सब कुछ या कुछ नहीं
42. **Fight-to-the-finish** (phrase) – decisive struggle, last stand, final battle, ultimate contest, intense competition अंतिम संघर्ष
43. **Contestation** (noun) – debate, dispute, argument, contention, conflict विवाद

44. **Transition** (noun) – change, shift, evolution, progression, transformation
परिवर्तन

45. **Clean slate** (phrase) – fresh start, new beginning, reset, tabula rasa, new chapter
नई शुरुआत

46. **Acknowledge** (verb) – recognize, accept, admit, concede, affirm स्वीकार करना

47. **Republicanism** (noun) – democratic values, constitutionalism, civic ideology, representative government, republican ideals गणराज्यवाद

48. **Pledge** (noun) – promise, vow, commitment, assurance, guarantee वादा / प्रतिज्ञा

49. **Retrieve** (verb) – recover, regain, reclaim, get back, recapture पुनः प्राप्त करना

Summary of the Editorial Based

1. **Celebrating Democracy:** Republic Day is a reminder of India's journey as the world's largest democracy, commemorating 75 years as a republic.
2. **Renewal of Constitutional Values:** Unlike elections, which renew democracy every five years, Republic Day highlights the enduring constitutional pact that binds the nation.
3. **Constitution as a Common Ground:** The Constitution provides a shared space that cannot be overridden by election winners, ensuring fairness and equality.
4. **Hope for Transition:** It emphasizes the possibility of today's losers becoming tomorrow's winners, fostering optimism and inclusivity.
5. **Counterbalance to Extremes:** Republic Day serves as a counter to the arrogance of those in power and the pessimism or cynicism of voters.
6. **Celebration of Ordinary Citizens:** Beyond leaders, Republic Day acknowledges the contributions of ordinary individuals who sustain the republic in various ways.
7. **Significant Legal Cases:** A series of landmark cases is revisited to showcase how individuals and institutions have shaped and expanded the republic.
8. **Role of Judiciary:** The judiciary, as an independent institution, plays a crucial role in safeguarding constitutional freedoms and individual rights.
9. **Romesh Thapar Case:** The 1950 case established the importance of free speech and press freedom, serving as a milestone in protecting individual liberties against executive overreach.
10. **Guarding Freedoms:** The principle that laws restricting freedoms must be narrowly defined and subject to judicial scrutiny remains vital.
11. **Recent Violations:** The suspension of 10 Opposition MPs highlights ongoing challenges to democratic principles and the need to safeguard republican values.
12. **Language of Democracy:** The editorial calls for a shift from viewing elections as absolute battles to seeing them as part of a broader democratic process.
13. **Acceptance of Incompleteness:** The republic is characterized by incomplete victories and defeats, emphasizing dialogue over division.
14. **Unity in Diversity:** Republic Day underscores the importance of bridging divides and finding common ground in a diverse nation.
15. **Renewing Commitment:** On January 26 and beyond, the nation must collectively reaffirm its republican principles and strive to restore their true meaning.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based**[Editorial Page]**

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Reflective and Encouraging
 - B. Pessimistic and Hopeless
 - C. Aggressive and Vindictive
 - D. Purely Celebratory
2. **What is the primary message conveyed by the passage regarding Republic Day?**
 - A. Republic Day is primarily about celebrating electoral victories.
 - B. Republic Day reflects the shared commitment to democratic values and constitutional principles.
 - C. Republic Day signifies the triumph of winners over losers in the political game.
 - D. Republic Day is only about historical achievements of the republic.
3. **Which historical case is mentioned in the passage as an example of the judiciary upholding constitutional freedoms?**
 - A. Kesavananda Bharati vs State of Kerala
 - B. Maneka Gandhi vs Union of India
 - C. Romesh Thapar vs State of Madras
 - D. Golaknath vs State of Punjab
4. **What is the antonym of "arbitrariness" as used in the passage?**
 - A. Unpredictability
 - B. Fairness
 - C. Partiality
 - D. Tyranny
5. **Based on the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?**
 - A. January 26 emphasizes the need to uphold Executive authority over individual freedoms.
 - B. The suspension of Opposition MPs is an example of reinforcing republicanism
 - C. The passage advocates for elections as a do-or-die, all-or-nothing contest.
 - D. The SC ruling on Romesh Thapar vs State of Madras advocates for laws curbing freedoms to be scrutinized narrowly
6. **Select the most appropriate phrasal verb to fill in the blank.**
Mohan _____ the charge of Centre for Life Skills from Mustafa.
 - A. took out
 - B. took through
 - C. took off
 - D. took over
7. **Identify the sentence that provides the meaning of the given idiom.**
Under the cloud
 - A. The classmates were dancing together under the rain.
 - B. The driver was under suspicion after the police found blood on his car.

- C. The Red fort looks beautiful amidst the cloudy weather and cold atmosphere.
D. It was the best place to sit under the sky with hands full of food.
8. **Choose the option that can substitute the underlined segment correctly and complete the meaning of the sentence.**
Bajrang is in extreme Pain in his teeth.
A. Ache
B. Agony
C. Hurt
D. Sting
9. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
A. Nocturnal
B. Repulcive
C. Scoreboard
D. Irrespective
10. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the word 'Unsure' from the given sentence.
Himanshi is preparing customised gifts and handicrafts for surprising Mehul on his retirement, but the date is not certain yet.
A. date
B. certain
C. customised
D. Handicrafts
11. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.
He was acquitted of all the charges in the court today.
A. Conformed
B. Discharged
C. Praised
D. Convicted
12. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.
Her modest behaviour was appreciated by everyone in the assembly.
A. distant
B. unpresuming
C. conceited
D. Obvious
13. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the word given in brackets to fill in the blank.
She looked _____ (luminous) in the diamond necklace.
A. impudent
B. strident
C. transcendent
D. Resplendent
14. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Once in a blue moon

- A. Very ancient
 - B. Very colorful
 - C. Very rare
 - D. Very high
15. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
Who teaches her geography?
- A. By who geography is taught to her?
 - B. By whom she is taught geography?
 - C. By whom is she taught geography?
 - D. By whom was she taught geography?
16. **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. Because of the region's scorching heat and aridity, a considerable amount of water evaporates.
 - B. As a result, the salt and other minerals become increasingly concentrated.
 - C. It is then unable to exit the lake and is forced to evaporate.
 - D. The Dead Sea is one of the saltiest bodies of water on the planet, with about ten times the salt content of typical saltwater.
 - E. This is because water flows into the Dead Sea from a single primary tributary, the Jordan River.
- A. DECAB
 - B. DCBAE
 - C. DEABC
 - D. DACEB
17. **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) Bauxite is used as a main raw material for the production of aluminium.
 - B) Precipitation is a pre-final stage for actual production.
 - C) Sodium aluminate is acquired in the next step.
 - D) The smelting process actually extracts aluminium as a final product from its oxide
- A. ABCD
 - B. ACBD
 - C. DCAB
 - D. ADCB
18. **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. She dashed from one side to the other, taking care not to destroy the lovely flowers in the garden.
 - B. Karen took a stroll in a lovely garden full of tulips and butterflies.
 - C. She discovered a swing constructed of tree branches behind a large bush.

- D. Karen went onto the swing without hesitation and began swinging, causing the wind to dishevel her hair.
- E. The small girl adored the outdoors and relished the breeze blowing through her hair
- A. BEACD
B. DBCAE
C. BDECA
D. BDCAE

19. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

Who broke my glasses?

- A. Who had broken my glasses?
B. Who is breaking my glasses?
C. By whom were my glasses being broken?
D. By whom were my glasses broken?

20. **Select the correctly spelt option that can substitute the underlined word in the given sentence.**

Her duel attitude misguides everyone.

- A. daul
B. deul
C. dual
D. dwell

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.

Posters are (1) _____ to promote a brand or pass {2}. _____ important information. They can be used for {3} _____ purposes ranging from telling people to be cautious as the floor is wet, to informing them about an upcoming sale or event. They usually include a picture (4) _____ very few words. A suitable {5} _____ makes a poster effective and memorable.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1.**

- A. use
B. uses
C. being use
D. Used

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.**

- A. away
B. on
C. for
D. to

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.**

- A. little
B. varied

- C. much
- D. Similar

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.**

- A. nor
- B. and
- C. yet
- D. Also

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.**

- A. caption
- B. anticipation
- C. quotation
- D. caution

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. A) Reflective and Encouraging

The passage thoughtfully examines Republic Day's deeper meaning and encourages reaffirming constitutional values. It reflects on shortcomings but remains optimistic about the enduring principles of democracy.

A: The passage criticizes certain attitudes but ultimately remains hopeful and does not surrender to despair.

C: While it critiques misuse of power, the tone is neither hostile nor revengeful.

D: The passage does celebrate Republic Day but also highlights challenges and the need for reflection, so it is not purely celebratory.

2. B) Republic Day reflects the shared commitment to democratic values and constitutional principles.

The passage emphasizes Republic Day as a reminder of the constitutional pact and democratic values that provide a shared commitment, irrespective of winners or losers in elections. It highlights the enduring significance of these principles.

A: Incorrect, because the passage explicitly states that Republic Day is not about celebrating electoral victories but about constitutional principles.

C: Incorrect, as the passage counters the notion of triumph of winners over losers, instead focusing on shared values and the potential for change.

D: Incorrect, because while historical achievements are acknowledged, the focus is more on enduring values and individual contributions.

3. C) Romesh Thapar vs State of Madras

The passage specifically refers to the Romesh Thapar vs State of Madras case from 1950, which dealt with a magazine editor challenging a ban, and highlights how the Supreme Court ruling upheld individual freedoms and press freedom under the newly adopted Constitution.

A: Incorrect, as this case pertains to the basic structure doctrine but is not mentioned in the passage.

B: Incorrect, as this case focuses on personal liberty under Article 21 but is not referenced in the passage.

D: Incorrect, as this case is about amending fundamental rights, which is unrelated to the events mentioned in the passage.

4. B) Fairness

The word "arbitrariness" refers to decisions made without reason or logic, often unjustly. Its antonym, "fairness," signifies impartiality, justice, and reasoned decision-making, which directly contrasts with arbitrariness.

A. Unpredictability: While arbitrariness may sometimes involve unpredictability, it does not fully capture the concept of reasoned fairness.

C. Partiality: Partiality refers to bias or favoritism, which is closer in meaning to arbitrariness rather than being its opposite.

D. Tyranny: Tyranny involves oppressive rule or control, which, although unjust, is not the opposite of arbitrariness.

5. **D) The SC ruling on Romesh Thapar vs State of Madras advocates for laws curbing freedoms to be scrutinized narrowly.**

The passage highlights that the Supreme Court ruling stressed that laws curbing freedoms must be narrowly tailored and scrutinized to protect individual rights.

A: This is false; the passage stresses safeguarding individual freedoms against Executive overreach.

C: This is false; the passage discourages such a combative view of elections, advocating for inclusiveness instead.

B: This is false; the passage cites this as an example of violating republican principles.

6. D) **'took over'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence मोहन का Centre for Life Skills की जिम्मेदारी Mustafa से संभालने का संकेत कर रहा है। "took over" इस प्रकार के परिप्रेक्ष्य में किसी अधिकृत पद या जिम्मेदारी को संभालने का अर्थ होता है। इसलिए, "took over" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- **'took over'** should be used because in the entire context, the sentence indicates Mohan assuming the responsibility of the Centre for Life Skills from Mustafa. "took over" means to assume control or responsibility in such contexts. Thus, "took over" would be the most appropriate choice.

7. B) **Under the cloud** (idiom) – Being under suspicion or disrepute आशंका में होना

8. B) **'Pain'** के बदले **'Agony'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहा पर **'extreme'** का उपयोग हो रहा है जिसका अर्थ है बहुत अधिक पीड़ा। **'Agony'** इस संदर्भ में सही शब्द होता है।

- **'Agony'** will be used instead of **'Pain'** because the word **'extreme'** is used which means intense pain. **'Agony'** is the appropriate word in this context.

9. B) The incorrectly spelled word among the given options is **'Repulcive'**. The correct spelling is **'Repulsive'** which means "evoking intense aversion or disgust" घृणा उत्तेजक, प्रतिकूल.

10. B) **Unsure** (adjective) – Lacking confidence in or certainty about something, doubtful, uncertain.

अनिश्चित

Antonym: **Certain** (adjective) – Free from doubt or reservation; confident, sure. निश्चित

- **Date** (noun) – A particular day or year when a given event occurred or will occur. तारीख
- **Customised** (adjective) – Made or done to order; custom-made. अनुकूलित
- **Handicrafts** (noun) – A work produced by hand labor, manual skill work. हस्तशिल्प

11. D) **Acquitted** (verb) – Declared not guilty of a specific offense or crime, absolved, exonerated. दोषमुक्त

Antonym: **Convicted** (verb) – Declare (someone) to be guilty of a criminal offense by the verdict of a jury or the decision of a judge. दोषी ठहराया गया

- **Conformed** (verb) – Comply with rules, standards, or laws. अनुरूप
- **Discharged** (verb) – Release from a task, duty, or responsibility. मुक्ति
- **Praised** (verb) – Express approval or admiration of, commend, applaud. प्रशंसा

12. C) **Modest** (adjective) – Having or showing a moderate or humble estimate of one's merits, importance, etc.; not vain or boastful. विनम्र

Antonym: **Conceited** (adjective) – Having an excessively favorable opinion of one's abilities, appearance, etc.; vain. अभिमानी

- **Distant** (adjective) – Far off in space or time; not near; reserved or aloof. दूर
- **Unpresuming** (adjective) – Not presumptuous; modest. अभिमान रहित
- **Obvious** (adjective) – Easily seen, recognized, or understood; self-evident. स्पष्ट

13. D) **Luminous** (adjective) – Emitting or reflecting light, glowing, shining. प्रकाशमान

Synonym: **Resplendent** (adjective) – Shining brightly, radiant, dazzling, glowing. चमकदार

- **Impudent** (adjective) – Not showing due respect for another person, insolent, cheeky. धृष्ट
- **Strident** (adjective) – Loud and harsh, grating, piercing. कठोर
- **Transcendent** (adjective) – superior in quality or achievement उत्कृष्ट

14. C) Once in a blue moon (idiom) – Very rare बहुत ही दुर्लभ

15. C) By whom is she taught geography?

Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है। Verb को Active से Passive में बदलते समय सही Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है। Active वाक्य में “Who” एक अनिर्दिष्ट Subject है और “teaches” Verb है। Passive में बदलने पर “her” (Object) Passive

वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है, और “geography” Object रहता है। इसलिए, Verb को “is taught” (Simple Present Passive) में बदला जाता है और “by whom” का प्रयोग करते हैं।

To change a sentence from Active to Passive Voice, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence. The verb is transformed from the active form to the passive form, ensuring correct tense usage. In this case, “Who” (an unspecified subject) and “teaches” (Verb in Simple Present) are transformed to “she” (Subject in Passive), “is taught” (Passive Verb in Simple Present), and “geography” remains as the object, introduced by “by whom”.

16. A) **DECAB**

D: This sentence introduces the main subject, highlighting the exceptional salinity of the Dead Sea.

E: This sentence explains the primary reason for the Dead Sea's high salinity, noting its limited inflow source.

C: This sentence describes the process by which water leaves the Dead Sea, emphasizing evaporation as the sole exit mechanism.

A: This sentence provides context about the environmental conditions that lead to significant evaporation rates.

B: This sentence concludes the explanation by linking the evaporation process to the high concentration of salts and minerals in the Dead Sea.

17. B) **ACBD**

A introduces the subject, "Bauxite," and its role in aluminium production.

C follows, referring to "the next step," which logically connects to the process introduced in A. B mentions "Precipitation," described as a "pre-final stage," indicating it comes after the step mentioned in C and before the final extraction.

D describes "The smelting process," which "actually extracts aluminium as a final product," logically concluding the sequence.

18. A) **BEACD**

B: This sentence introduces Karen and sets the scene of her walking in a beautiful garden.

E: This sentence provides background information about Karen's love for the outdoors, complementing the initial scene.

A: This sentence describes Karen's actions in the garden, showing her playful behavior and consideration for the flowers.

C: This sentence introduces a new element in the garden—the swing—that Karen finds.

D: This sentence concludes the paragraph by describing Karen's enjoyment of the swing, tying back to her love for the breeze mentioned earlier.

19. D) **By whom were my glasses broken?**

Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है। Verb को Active से Passive में बदलते समय सही Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है। Active वाक्य में

“Who” एक अनिर्दिष्ट Subject है और “broke” Verb है। Passive में बदलने पर “my glasses” (Object) Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है। इसलिए, Verb को “were broken” (Simple Past Passive) में बदला जाता है और “by whom” का प्रयोग करते हैं।

To change a sentence from Active to Passive Voice, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence. The verb is transformed from the active form to the passive form, ensuring correct tense usage. In this case, “Who” (an unspecified subject) and “broke” (Verb in Simple Past) are transformed to “my glasses” (Subject in Passive) and “were broken” (Passive Verb in Simple Past), introduced by “by whom”.

20. C) The correct spelling for the underlined word "duel" in the context of the sentence is "dual."

21. D) sentence में, "Posters are _____ to promote..." में blank के लिए verb का past participle चाहिए क्योंकि यहाँ पर passive voice का प्रयोग हुआ है। passive voice यहाँ इस बात को सूचित करता है कि posters कार्य नहीं कर रहे हैं बल्कि क्रिया के प्राप्तकर्ता हैं। "use" verb का सही past participle form "used" है।

- In the sentence, "Posters are _____ to promote...", the blank requires a past participle form of the verb because of the passive voice construction. The passive voice here indicates that posters are not doing the action but are the recipients of the action. The correct past participle form of the verb "use" is "used."

22. B) 'On' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जानकारी "passed on" की जाती है, जिसका अर्थ होता है जानकारी आगे देना। जबकि 'Away' का अर्थ है दूर, 'For' का अर्थ है किसी उद्देश्य के लिए, और 'To' का अर्थ है किसी दिशा में जाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **On**' should be used as information is "passed on", which means to relay or forward the information. Whereas, 'Away' means distant, 'For' implies purpose, and 'To' denotes direction, which don't fit in this context.

23. B) **Varied**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "varied" का अर्थ होता है विविध या अनेक प्रकार के। जैसा कि संदर्भ में बताया गया है कि पोस्टर्स का उपयोग विभिन्न उद्देश्यों के लिए किया जा सकता है - जैसे लोगों को सतर्क करने के लिए या उन्हें किसी आगामी बिक्री या घटना के बारे में सूचित करने के लिए। जबकि 'Little' का अर्थ होता है थोड़ा, 'Much' का अर्थ है अधिक, और 'Similar' का अर्थ है समान, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

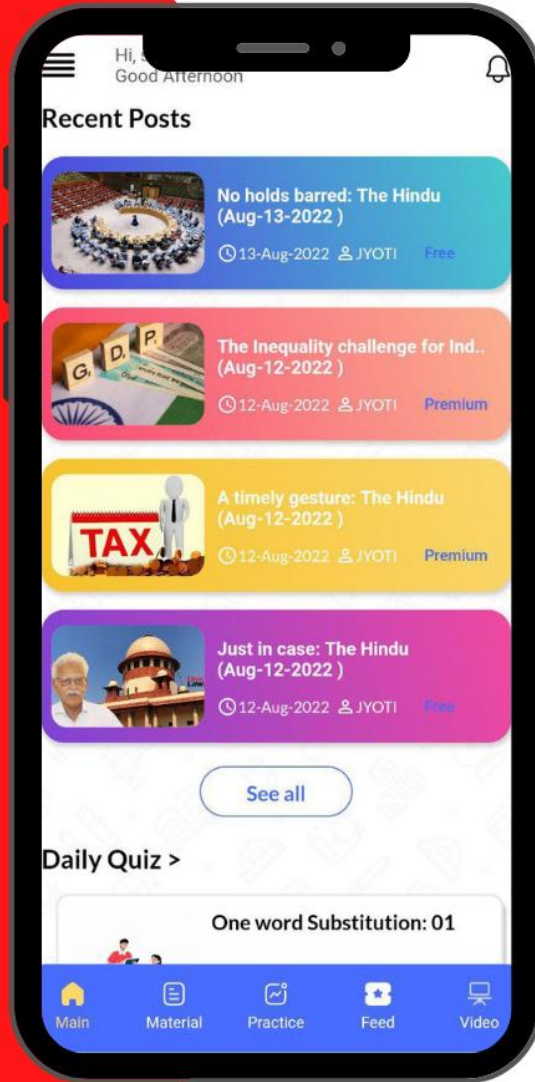
- **Varied**' should be used because it means diverse or of different kinds. As described in the context, posters can be used for various purposes - from alerting people to be cautious to informing them about an upcoming sale or event. Whereas, 'Little' means not much, 'Much' implies a lot, and 'Similar' means alike, which don't fit in this context

24. B) '**And**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पोस्टर में आमतौर पर एक चित्र होता है और बहुत ही कम शब्द होते हैं। इसलिए, 'and' यहां दो विचारों को जोड़ने के लिए सही शब्द है। जबकि 'Nor' का अर्थ होता है ना ही, 'Yet' का अर्थ है फिर भी, और 'Also' का अर्थ है भी, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **And** should be used because posters typically include a picture and very few words. Here, 'and' connects the two ideas correctly. Whereas, 'Nor' implies neither/nor, 'Yet' means nevertheless, and 'Also' means in addition to, which don't fit in this context.

25. A) '**Caption**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "caption" का अर्थ होता है एक छवि या चित्र के नीचे दिए गए शब्द जो उसे व्याख्या करते हैं। जबकि 'Anticipation' का अर्थ है प्रत्याशा, 'Quotation' का अर्थ है उद्धरण, और 'Caution' का अर्थ है सतर्कता, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

Caption should be used because it refers to the words provided under an image or picture that explain it. Whereas, 'Anticipation' means expectation, 'Quotation' refers to a cited passage, and 'Caution' implies warning, which don't fit in this context.



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