

## Judges' dilemma: On the judiciary, its accountability

**Accountability** and independence **ought to** be equally important for judges

The Lokpal's **ruling** that High Court judges are **amenable to** its **jurisdiction** and the Supreme Court order staying it on its own **motion raise** more than a **mere** question of law. The issue concerns both the independence of the judiciary and its accountability. **That** the Court, government law officers and senior advocates found the Lokpal's decision disturbing **is** understandable, as many believe that judicial independence will be **undermined** if judges of constitutional courts are made answerable to the Lokpal, even though they fall under the definition of 'public servant' under the Prevention of Corruption Act. The Lokpal view appears to be **prima facie** incorrect. There is nothing to suggest that superior court judges were ever considered to be under its **remit**. Last month, **the Lokpal**, headed by former Supreme Court judge, A.M. Khanwilkar, **rejected** a corruption complaint against a former Chief Justice of India (CJI) **on the ground that** the Lokpal Act, 2013, did not concern **apex court** judges and that its reference to "persons" who are members of any body or authority created by an Act of Parliament cannot be applied to the Supreme Court, an institution **established** by the Constitution. However, **in respect of** High Court judges, it said **High Courts** established by **statutes** creating the respective States **were statutory** bodies, and their judges were "persons" within the meaning of Section 14 of the Lokpal Act.

The independence of the judiciary was the **foremost consideration** when the Court held in *K. Veeraswami vs Union of India* (1991) that no case can be registered against them without consulting the CJI, even though it also said judges were public servants under the Prevention of Corruption Act. Based on this principle, the Lokpal has referred the complaint to the CJI. While the Lokpal ruling is set to be reviewed, the time may have come to **address** the issue of accountability in the rare event of a **credible** corruption charge arising against a judge. The matter is now **dealt with** by the Court through an **in-house** procedure, initiated only if the Chief Justice of a High Court, or the CJI or the President receives a complaint. If the charges appear true, asking the judges **concerned** to resign, denying them judicial work or recommending their removal through Parliament are the options available. Some judges are transferred from one High Court to another, but whether a corruption charge is the reason is never disclosed. The Court should see if the present **mechanism** is enough or it needs to be expanded to include credible **follow-up action** such as an independent **prosecution** under its **supervision**. Both accountability and independence ought to be equally important for the judiciary.

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Dilemma** (noun) – Predicament, Quandary, Problem, Difficulty, Conundrum दुविधा
2. **Accountability** (noun) – Responsibility, Liability, Answerability, Obligation, Duty जवाबदेही
3. **Ought to** (modal verb) – Should, Must, Need to, Have to, Be obliged to करना चाहिए
4. **Ruling** (noun) – Judgment, Decision, Verdict, Decree, Order निर्णय
5. **Amenable** (to) (adjective) – Accountable, Liable, Responsive, Answerable, Subject जवाबदेह
6. **Jurisdiction** (noun) – Authority, Control, Power, Domain, Sphere अधिकार क्षेत्र
7. **Motion** (noun) – Application, Request, Proposal, Appeal, Petition प्रस्ताव
8. **Mere** (adjective) – Only, Just, Simple, Bare, Pure मात्र
9. **Undermine** (verb) – Weaken, Sabotage, Erode, Damage, Destabilize कमजोर करना
10. **Prima facie** (adjective) – At first sight, Apparent, Evident, Seeming, Ostensible प्रथम दृष्टया
11. **Remit** (noun) – Scope, Range, Domain, Sphere, Responsibility दायरा
12. **On the ground that** (phrase) – Because, Since, Due to, Owing to, As a result of इस आधार पर कि
13. **Apex court** (noun) – Supreme Court सर्वोच्च न्यायालय
14. **Establish** (verb) – Set up, Create, Found, Build, Institute स्थापित करना
15. **In respect of** (phrase) – Regarding, Concerning, About, With reference to, Pertaining to के संबंध में
16. **Statute** (noun) – Law, Regulation, Rule, Act, Legislation कानून
17. **Statutory** (adjective) – Legal, Lawful, Authorized, Legitimate, Mandatory वैधानिक
18. **Foremost** (adjective) – Leading, Primary, Principal, Chief, Main प्रमुख
19. **Consideration** (noun) – Factor, Aspect, Element, Issue, Point विचार
20. **Address** (verb) – Tackle, Handle, Deal with, Confront, Resolve सुलझाना
21. **Credible** (adjective) – Believable, Trustworthy, Reliable, Plausible, Convincing विश्वसनीय
22. **Deal with** (phrasal verb) – Handle, Manage, Address, Tackle, Process संभालना

23. **In-house** (adjective) – Internal, Domestic, Within, Organizational, Internalized  
आंतरिक

24. **Concerned** (adjective) – Involved, Affected, Interested, Worried, Anxious संबंधित

25. **Mechanism** (noun) – System, Process, Procedure, Framework, Structure तंत्र

26. **Follow-up action** (noun) – an action that continues or enhances a previous action  
अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई

27. **Prosecution** (noun) – Legal action, Trial, Litigation, Legal proceedings, Court case  
अभियोजन

28. **Supervision** (noun) – Oversight, Monitoring, Control, Guidance, Management निगरानी

## Summary of the Editorial

### 1. Lokpal Jurisdiction over Judges

- The Lokpal ruled that **High Court judges** fall within its jurisdiction as “public servants” under the Prevention of Corruption Act.
- However, the **Supreme Court** stayed this decision **suo motu**, reflecting deep concern about judicial independence.

### 2. Context of the Controversy

- The Lokpal, headed by a former Supreme Court judge, recently **rejected a corruption complaint** against a former CJI by stating that the **Supreme Court (a constitutional body)** did not come under the Lokpal Act.
- Yet, in the same decision, it observed that **High Courts (established by State statutes)** were statutory bodies, implying that High Court judges **could** be subject to Lokpal scrutiny.

### 3. Principle of Judicial Independence

- The judiciary’s independence is seen as paramount, ensuring judges can perform duties **free from external influence**.
- Many believe making judges answerable to the Lokpal **undermines** this independence.

### 4. Existing Legal Framework

- In the landmark **K. Veeraswami vs Union of India (1991)** case, the Supreme Court ruled that no corruption case can be registered against a judge without consulting the Chief Justice of India.
- While judges were deemed **public servants** under the Prevention of Corruption Act, extra safeguards were introduced to preserve judicial independence.

### 5. In-House Procedure for Accountability

- Presently, complaints against judges are handled internally through an **in-house mechanism** overseen by the judiciary itself.
- Possible actions include:
  - Asking a judge to **resign**
  - **Transferring** the judge
  - **Withdrawing judicial work**
  - Recommending **removal** via impeachment in Parliament
- However, details (e.g., in transfers) are often **not disclosed**, leaving scope for ambiguity.

### 6. Balancing Independence and Accountability

- The Court’s intervention suggests that the **existing process** for addressing judicial misconduct might need **review** or **strengthening**.
- Calls are growing for an **independent prosecution** mechanism under the Court’s supervision if a credible corruption charge arises.
- Ensuring **accountability** should not compromise **independence**; both are essential to maintaining public trust in the judiciary.

## Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Celebratory
  - B. Analytical
  - C. Nostalgic
  - D. Apathetic
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
  - A. Balancing judicial independence and accountability
  - B. Describing the historical formation of the Supreme Court
  - C. Highlighting only the powers of the Lokpal
  - D. Detailing the personal opinions of various judges
3. **What can be inferred about the judiciary's accountability mechanism from the passage?**
  - A. The judiciary currently follows an independent in-house mechanism for handling corruption complaints against judges.
  - B. The Lokpal has the ultimate authority to take action against Supreme Court and High Court judges.
  - C. Judges are never considered public servants under any law in India.
  - D. Any complaint against a judge must be directly taken up by Parliament for removal.
4. **Based on the passage, which of the following statements best represents the author's perspective on the judiciary's accountability?**
  - A. The judiciary should remain completely independent without any external oversight.
  - B. The judiciary's accountability mechanism should be reviewed to ensure a balance between independence and responsibility.
  - C. The Lokpal should have full authority to investigate and prosecute judges without restrictions.
  - D. The current system of dealing with corruption complaints against judges is flawless and does not require changes.
5. **The passage suggests that the judiciary's independence and accountability should be treated as \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - A. Mutually exclusive concepts
  - B. Equally important principles
  - C. Solely the responsibility of Parliament
  - D. Entirely under the control of the Lokpal
6. **Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
  - A. Deliverence
  - B. Banquet
  - C. Alliteration
  - D. Condescend

7. In the following sentence the underlined part contains an error. Alternatives to the underlined part are given as options. Select the correct alternative.  
It is very hottest over here.
- A. hotter
  - B. more hot
  - C. most hot
  - D. hot
8. The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.  
Maria was unhappy / because she terribly performed / in the examination / conducted last month.
- A. conducted last month
  - B. maria was unhappy
  - C. in the examination
  - D. because she terribly performed
9. Select the grammatically correct sentence.
- A. It is obvious that a child needs love and attention of parents.
  - B. It is the obvious that child needs love and attention of parents.
  - C. It is an obvious that child needs love and attention of parents.
  - D. It is a obvious that child needs love and attention of parents.
10. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word in brackets to fill in the blank.  
He spoke softly and \_\_\_\_\_ (tensely), trying to diffuse the tense situation.
- A. excitingly
  - B. calmly
  - C. furiously
  - D. madly
11. Select the correctly spelt word to fill in the blank and make the sentence meaningful.  
Anuradha travelled to Italy last summer and \_\_\_\_\_ the historic ruins of Rome.
- A. explaured
  - B. explord
  - C. acsplored
  - D. explored
12. Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.  
He is reluctant to do the work
- A. happy
  - B. hesitant
  - C. disposed
  - D. eager
13. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.  
Exemplary

- A. Average
- B. Bad
- C. Excellent
- D. Ordinary

14. **Correct the underlined part of the sentence.**

The rabbit runs fastly

- A. as fast as
- B. fastest
- C. faster
- D. fast

15. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**

She was amazed by / the unique architecture of / the Sydney Opera House.

- A. the unique architecture of
- B. she was amazed by
- C. the Sydney Opera House
- D. no error

16. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

He told / his senior, "I / will sung a song / at the party tonight."

- A. will sung a song
- B. at the party tonight."
- C. he told
- D. his senior, "I

17. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given word.**

Improbable

- A. Tenable
- B. Plausible
- C. Implausible
- D. Practical

18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

There was no one left in the world whom they could call \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. their's
- B. there's
- C. theirs
- D. their

19. **In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.**

The touch-sensitive surface is one of the reasons why tablets and smart phones are so smart. All touchscreens generate an electric field \_\_\_\_\_ the screen. Your finger

interferes with the field, and the device's operating system \_\_\_\_\_ your touch or swipe

- A. beyond; escorts
- B. past; attends
- C. onto; chases
- D. across; follows

20. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

The students were captivated by the \_\_\_\_\_ story told by their teacher.

- A. superfluous
- B. obsolete
- C. compelling
- D. mundane

**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.**

As community-minded creatures who want (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to belong, we often mirror others, including on social media, where we adopt phrasing, tone and expressions of emotion. In the past few years, social media has had a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ on hyper positivity: think cheery emojis and (3) \_\_\_\_\_ quotes plastered over sunsets. Some put this 'good vibes only' trend down to the pandemic and a (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to avoid painful feelings when (5) \_\_\_\_\_ on difficult realities. However, attempting to convey constant happiness is not only difficult but impossible.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1**

- A. abiotically
- B. deeply
- C. laudatory
- D. crisply

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**

- A. dispersion
- B. focus
- C. disregard
- D. blemish

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3**

- A. reticent
- B. deterring
- C. motivational
- D. inobtrusive

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**

- A. indolence
- B. desire



- C. listlessness
- D. apathy

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**

- A. laminating
- B. stagnating
- C. collaborating
- D. ruminating

## Answers

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

**[Practice Exercise]**

## Explanations

### 1. B) Analytical

The passage systematically examines the implications of the Lokpal's ruling concerning High Court judges and how this affects judicial independence and accountability. It weighs legal principles and precedents, showing a measured, critical, and investigative (i.e., analytical) approach rather than emotional or biased.

A: The passage does not express joy or triumph; instead, it discusses concerns and dilemmas.

C: There is no look back at the past with sentiment or longing; the focus is on current legal and constitutional issues.

D: The passage is clearly neither indifferent nor disengaged; it actively addresses key legal concerns about judiciary accountability

### 2. A) Balancing judicial independence and accountability

The passage centers on how the judiciary's independence might be compromised if judges fall under the Lokpal's jurisdiction, while also emphasizing the need for accountability. It explores legal precedents and mechanisms to address corruption charges against judges, illustrating the tension between ensuring both independence and accountability.

B: The passage mentions the Supreme Court's establishment but does not delve into its historical formation as its central focus.

C: While the Lokpal's powers are discussed, the main point is the judiciary's response to and implications of those powers, not merely the powers themselves.

D: The passage does not explore individual judges' personal viewpoints; it concentrates on procedural and institutional aspects of judicial accountability.

### 3. A) The judiciary currently follows an independent in-house mechanism for handling corruption complaints against judges.

A is correct because the passage states that complaints against judges are currently handled through an "in-house procedure" involving the Chief Justice of India (CJI) or the President, which may lead to resignation, denial of work, or removal through Parliament.

B is incorrect because the passage suggests that while the Lokpal can examine complaints against High Court judges, it does not have authority over Supreme Court judges.

C is incorrect as the passage explicitly states that judges are considered public servants under the Prevention of Corruption Act.

D is incorrect because not all complaints go directly to Parliament; they are first assessed by the judiciary's internal procedure.

### 4. B) The judiciary's accountability mechanism should be reviewed to ensure a balance between independence and responsibility.

B is correct as the passage discusses the need to reconsider the current accountability mechanism, suggesting improvements such as independent prosecution under judicial supervision.

A is incorrect because the passage acknowledges that independence is important but also highlights the necessity of accountability.

C is incorrect because the passage suggests that the Lokpal does not have complete jurisdiction over Supreme Court judges and questions its role in High Court matters.

D is incorrect as the passage clearly suggests that there might be a need to expand or improve the current accountability mechanism.

#### 5. B) Equally important principles

B is correct as the passage concludes by stating that "Both accountability and independence ought to be equally important for the judiciary."

A is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that independence and accountability are opposing or mutually exclusive concepts; rather, it emphasizes balancing both.

C is incorrect because accountability is not solely the responsibility of Parliament; the judiciary also has an in-house procedure.

D is incorrect as the passage indicates that the Lokpal's role is limited and does not fully cover Supreme Court judges

6. A) The incorrectly spelt word is **Deliverence**. The correct spelling is **Deliverance**, which means "the action of being rescued or set free" (मुक्ति या छुटकारा).

7. D) 'very hottest' के बदले **'very hot'** का use होगा क्योंकि superlative degree (जैसे 'hottest') के साथ 'very' का use grammatically गलत है। Positive degree (जैसे 'hot') के साथ ही 'very' का use किया जाता है। अतः सही वाक्य होगा: "It is very hot over here."

**'very hot'** will be used instead of 'very hottest' because 'very' is used with adjectives in the positive degree, not with superlative degree (like 'hottest'). Hence, the correct sentence is: "**It is very hot over**".

8. D) 'because she terribly performed' में **'terribly performed'** के बदले **'performed terribly'** का use होगा क्योंकि Adverb 'terribly' का स्थान Verb 'performed' के पहले होना चाहिए था। Adverbs of manner (terribly, beautifully, well, etc.) सामान्यतः मुख्य Verb के बाद या Object के पहले आते हैं। अतः सही वाक्य होगा: "Maria was unhappy because she performed terribly in the examination conducted last month."

'performed terribly' will replace 'terribly performed' because the adverb 'terribly' should be placed either after the verb 'performed' or before the object. Adverbs of manner (terribly, beautifully, well, etc.) generally come after the main verb or before the object. Hence, the correct sentence will be: "Maria was unhappy because she performed terribly in the examination conducted last month."

9. A) **It is obvious that a child needs love and attention of parents.**

यह वाक्य grammatically सही है। इसमें "obvious" एक सामान्य सत्य को व्यक्त करता है, और इसके पहले किसी article की आवश्यकता नहीं है। "a child" का use सही तरीके से हुआ है, जिससे यह स्पष्ट होता है कि किसी भी सामान्य बच्चे के लिए यह सत्य है।

It is obvious that a child needs love and attention of parents.

This sentence is grammatically correct. The word "obvious" expresses a general truth, and it does not require an article. The phrase "a child" is correctly used, indicating that this is true for any child universally.

10. B) **Tensely** (adverb) – In a way that is stretched tight or nervous, anxious, uneasy. तनावपूर्ण ढंग से  
**Antonym: Calmly** (adverb) – In a peaceful, serene, or composed manner, not nervous or excited. शांतिपूर्वक
- **Excitingly** (adverb): In a way that creates enthusiasm or interest, thrillingly. रोमांचक ढंग से
  - **Furiously** (adverb): In an angry or violent manner, intensely. गुस्से में या उग्र ढंग से
  - **Madly** (adverb): In a crazy or reckless way, irrationally. पागलपन में
11. D) The correct spelling is '**Explored**', which means "to travel to or through a place to learn about it or to look at something in detail" (जांच-पड़ताल करना, खोजना, तलाशना).
12. B) **Reluctant** (adjective) – Unwilling, hesitant, not inclined or eager to do something. अनिच्छुक  
**Synonym: Hesitant** (adjective) – Unsure, doubtful, unwilling to take action. झिझकने वाला
- **Happy** (adjective): Feeling or showing pleasure or contentment. खुश
  - **Disposed** (adjective): Inclined or willing to do something. इच्छुक
  - **Eager** (adjective): Enthusiastic, keen, or excited about something. उत्सुक
13. C) **Exemplary** (adjective) – Worthy of imitation, commendable, serving as a desirable model, ideal. अनुकरणीय  
**Synonym: Excellent** (adjective) – Extremely good, outstanding, of high quality. उत्कृष्ट
- **Average** (adjective) – Ordinary, typical, not extraordinary. औसत
  - **Bad** (adjective) – Poor quality, not good, unpleasant. खराब
  - **Ordinary** (adjective) – Common, usual, not special. साधारण
14. D) 'fastly' का use गलत है क्योंकि 'fast' शब्द अपने आप में एक adjective और adverb दोनों रूप में कार्य करता है। इसे adverb बनाने के लिए '-ly' suffix नहीं जोड़ा जाता। 'fast' स्वयं एक Adverb है और इसका 'fastly' रूप नहीं होता इसलिए, इस वाक्य में 'fast' का use सही है।  
The word '**fastly**' is incorrect because '**fast**' functions as both an adjective and an adverb. It does not require the suffix '**-ly**' to serve as an adverb. Therefore, the correct form in this sentence is '**fast**'.
15. D) No error

16. A) 'will sung a song' के बदले **'will sing a song'** का use होगा क्योंकि Modal Verb 'will' के बाद हमेशा Base Form (V1) का use होता है। 'sung' (V3) का use गलत है। example: He told his senior, "I will sing a song at the party tonight."

'will sing a song' will be used instead of 'will sung a song' because after the Modal Verb 'will,' the Base Form (V1) of the verb is always used. The usage of 'sung' (V3) is incorrect. Example— He told his senior, "I will sing a song at the party tonight."

17. C) **Improbable** (adjective) – Not likely to be true or to happen; unlikely; doubtful. **असंभव/अविश्वसनीय**

**APPROPRIATE MEANING: Implausible** (adjective) – Not seeming reasonable or probable; unlikely. **असंभावित/अविश्वसनीय**

- **Plausible** (adjective) – Seeming reasonable or probable; believable; credible. **संभावित विश्वसनीय**
- **Practical** (adjective) – Concerned with actual doing or use rather than theory; sensible and realistic. **व्यावहारिक**
- **Tenable** (adjective) – Able to be maintained or defended against attack or objection; justifiable. **संपोषणीय/रक्षा करने योग्य**

18. C) **Theirs** का use होगा क्योंकि "theirs" एक possessive pronoun है, जिसका अर्थ है "उनका।" यह वाक्य व्यक्त करता है कि दुनिया में ऐसा कोई नहीं बचा जिसे वे अपना कह सकें। वाक्य के इस संदर्भ में, possessive pronoun की ज़रूरत है। **Their's** का use नहीं होगा क्योंकि "their's" कोई मान्य शब्द नहीं है। Possessive pronouns में apostrophe का use गलत है। **There's** का use नहीं होगा क्योंकि "there's" का अर्थ "there is" या "there has" है, जो इस वाक्य के **possessive** अर्थ में फिट नहीं बैठता। **Their** का use नहीं होगा क्योंकि "their" एक **possessive adjective** है और इसे noun के साथ use किया जाता है। वाक्य में एक pronoun की आवश्यकता है, न कि adjective की।

**Theirs** will be used because "theirs" is a possessive pronoun, which means "belonging to them." The sentence conveys that there was no one left in the world whom they could call their own, requiring a possessive pronoun. 'Their's' is incorrect because it is not a valid word, and adding an apostrophe is a grammatical error. 'There's' is incorrect because it means "there is" or "there has," which doesn't fit the possessive context of the sentence. 'Their' is incorrect because it is a possessive adjective and not a pronoun, hence cannot stand alone in the blank.

19. D) **Across** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "एक तरफ से दूसरी तरफ तक।" यह स्क्रीन की सतह पर फैले इलेक्ट्रिक फील्ड का सही वर्णन करता है, और यहाँ यही संदर्भ है।

**Second blank** में **Follows** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "ट्रैक करना या प्रतिक्रिया देना।" ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम द्वारा आपके टच या स्वाइप को डिटेक्ट करने और प्रतिक्रिया देने का वर्णन किया गया है, जिससे 'follows' यहाँ सबसे उपयुक्त है। **Beyond** का अर्थ है "दूसरी ओर," जो स्क्रीन पर फैले इलेक्ट्रिक फील्ड के संदर्भ में गलत है। **Escorts** का अर्थ है "साथ देना," जो ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम

की क्रिया के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Onto' का अर्थ है "किसी सतह पर जाना," जबकि यहाँ संदर्भ इलेक्ट्रिक फील्ड के फैलाव का है, न कि किसी सतह पर मूवमेंट का। 'Chases' का अर्थ है "पीछा करना," जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Past' का अर्थ है "किसी बिंदु को पार करना," जो इलेक्ट्रिक फील्ड के फैलाव के लिए अनुपयुक्त है। 'Attends' का अर्थ है "ध्यान देना," जो ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम की टच का अनुसरण करने की क्रिया के लिए सही नहीं है।

**'Across'** will be used because it means "from one side to the other" and fits the context of describing the electric field spread over the surface of the screen. The sentence implies that the electric field is spread across the touchscreen, making 'across' the most suitable word.

**'Follows'** will be used because it means "to track or respond to" and aligns with the context of the operating system detecting and responding to your touch or swipe. 'Beyond' means "on the far side of," which does not fit the description of the electric field on the touchscreen. 'Escorts' means "to accompany," which is irrelevant in this context because the operating system does not accompany your touch or swipe; it detects or follows it. 'Onto' indicates "movement to a surface," but here the sentence is about the electric field spread, not movement to the surface. 'Chases' means "to pursue," which is not appropriate as the system follows (tracks) the touch, not pursues it actively. 'Past' refers to "moving beyond a point," which is incorrect as it does not describe the electric field spread over the screen. 'Attends' means "to give attention to," which is not suitable because the sentence emphasizes the system following the touch, not just giving attention to it.

20. C) **Compelling'** का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "इतना रोचक या प्रभावशाली कि वह आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करे।" sentence में mention है कि छात्र अपने शिक्षक द्वारा बताई गई कहानी से मंत्रमुग्ध थे, जो दर्शाता है कि कहानी रोचक और ध्यान खींचने वाली थी। 'Superfluous' का अर्थ है "अनावश्यक" और यह यहाँ सही नहीं है क्योंकि यह कहानी के रोचक या ध्यान खींचने वाले होने का संकेत नहीं देता। 'Obsolete' का अर्थ है "पुराना या अप्रचलित," जो यहाँ फिट नहीं होता क्योंकि कहानी छात्रों को आकर्षित करने वाली थी। 'Mundane' का अर्थ है "सामान्य या नीरस," जो वाक्य के संदर्भ में गलत है क्योंकि छात्रों ने कहानी को नीरस नहीं पाया।

**'Compelling'** will be used because it means "so interesting or powerful that it grabs attention." The sentence mentions that the students were captivated by the story told by their teacher, indicating the story was engaging and attention-grabbing. 'Superfluous' means "unnecessary," which doesn't fit here as it doesn't indicate an engaging or captivating story. 'Obsolete' means "outdated," which is irrelevant since the context emphasizes the story being captivating. 'Mundane' means "ordinary or dull," which contradicts the context as the students were captivated, not bored.

21. B) **Deeply'** का use होगा क्योंकि "deeply" का अर्थ है "गहराई से" या "प्रभावशाली रूप से," जो यहाँ भावनाओं और जुड़ाव के गहरे स्तर का वर्णन करता है। वाक्य यह व्यक्त कर रहा है कि हम,

सामाजिक प्राणी होने के नाते, संबंध स्थापित करने की गहरी इच्छा रखते हैं। इसलिए 'deeply' इस संदर्भ में सही है। Abiotic का अर्थ है निर्जीव या जीव-रहित, जो इस संदर्भ में भावनाओं और संबंधों की बात करते हुए अप्रासंगिक है। Laudatory का अर्थ है प्रशंसा से भरा हुआ, लेकिन यहाँ भावनाओं की गहराई के संदर्भ में यह गलत है। Crisply का अर्थ है संक्षिप्त रूप से या स्पष्ट रूप से, लेकिन यह भावनाओं की तीव्रता को व्यक्त नहीं करता है

'Deeply' will be used because it means "intensely" or "profoundly," which describes the deep level of emotions and the need to belong in the context. The sentence suggests that as social beings, we have a profound desire to connect, making 'deeply' the correct choice. Abiotic means non-living, which is irrelevant when discussing emotions and relationships. Laudatory means full of praise, but it doesn't convey the depth of emotional connection. Crisply means briefly or clearly, which doesn't fit the intensity described in the context.

22. B) **Focus'** का use होगा क्योंकि यह इस संदर्भ में फिट बैठता है जहां सोशल मीडिया को हाइपर पॉजिटिविटी पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए वर्णित किया गया है। sentence यह दर्शाता है कि सोशल मीडिया ने पॉजिटिविटी पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया है, और यही 'focus' का अर्थ है। 'Dispersion' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को चारों ओर फैलाना, जो यहां ध्यान केंद्रित करने या जोर देने के संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Disregard' का अर्थ है अनदेखा करना या ध्यान न देना, जो sentence के विपरीत है। 'Blemish' का अर्थ है कोई खामी या दोष, जो इस संदर्भ से मेल नहीं खाता।

**Focus'** is the correct word because it aligns with the context where social media is described as concentrating or emphasizing hyper positivity. The sentence conveys how social media has shifted attention or emphasis to hyper positivity, which is aptly represented by 'focus.' 'Dispersion' means spreading things over a wide area, which does not fit the idea of concentrating or emphasizing. 'Disregard' means ignoring or paying no attention, which is the opposite of what the sentence suggests. 'Blemish' means a flaw or imperfection, which does not match the intended meaning of emphasizing positivity.

23. C) **Motivational'** का use होगा क्योंकि "motivational" का अर्थ होता है प्रेरणादायक। वाक्य में "quotes plastered over sunsets" का उल्लेख है, जो सकारात्मकता और प्रेरणा को व्यक्त करने के लिए use किए जाते हैं। इसलिए, 'motivational' सही विकल्प है। जबकि: 'Reticent' का अर्थ होता है चुप या संकोची, जो उद्धरणों के संदर्भ में अप्रासंगिक है। 'Deterring' का अर्थ है रोकना या हतोत्साहित करना, जो वाक्य के सकारात्मक भाव से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Inobtrusive' का अर्थ है ध्यान न खींचने वाला, जो "plastered over sunsets" के विपरीत है।

'Motivational' will be used because it means inspirational. The sentence mentions "quotes plastered over sunsets," which signifies positivity and inspiration, making 'motivational' the right choice. Whereas: 'Reticent' means reserved or shy, which is irrelevant in the context of quotes. 'Deterring' means discouraging, which doesn't match the positive tone of the sentence. 'Inobtrusive' means not attracting attention, which contradicts the prominently displayed "plastered" quotes.



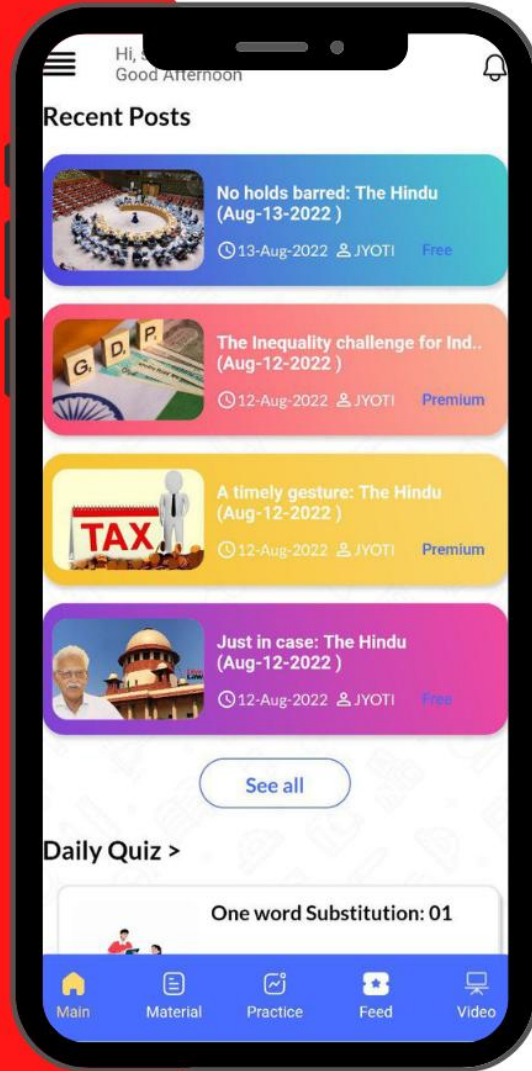
24. B) **Desire'** का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को पाने की प्रबल इच्छा। यहाँ sentence में यह व्यक्त किया गया है कि महामारी के दौरान, लोगों ने दर्दनाक भावनाओं और कठिन वास्तविकताओं से बचने की कोशिश की। "To avoid painful feelings" के संदर्भ में, 'Desire' उपयुक्त है क्योंकि यह उस सक्रिय भावना को दिखाता है जिसके तहत लोग इन भावनाओं से बचना चाहते हैं। 'Indolence' का अर्थ है 'आलस्य'। 'Listlessness' का अर्थ है 'थकान' या 'ऊर्जा की कमी'। 'Apathy' का अर्थ है 'उदासीनता' जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है

**Desire' will be used because it means a strong wish or longing.** The sentence talks about how people during the pandemic tried to avoid painful feelings. The phrase "to avoid painful feelings" aligns with the active intent shown by the word 'desire.' 'Indolence' means laziness, 'Listlessness' means lack of energy or interest. 'Apathy' means lack of interest or concern which doesn't fit the context

25. D) **Ruminating'** का use होगा क्योंकि "ruminating" का अर्थ होता है किसी विचार या स्थिति पर गहराई से विचार करना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि लोग कठिन वास्तविकताओं पर चिंतन या विचार करने से बचने की कोशिश करते हैं। यह "ruminating" को इस संदर्भ में सही बनाता है। "Laminating" का अर्थ है किसी वस्तु को लेमिनेट करना या परत चढ़ाना। "Stagnating" का अर्थ है रुक जाना या निष्क्रिय होना। यह विचार करने या चिंतन करने के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। "Collaborating" का अर्थ है सहयोग करना। यहाँ भावनात्मक या मानसिक स्थिति का उल्लेख है, न कि सहयोग का।

**'Ruminating'** will be used because it means to deeply think or reflect on something. The sentence mentions that people try to avoid painful feelings when reflecting on difficult realities. This makes "ruminating" the correct choice for this context. "Laminating" means to cover something with a protective layer, which is irrelevant here as the sentence talks about mental engagement. "Stagnating" means to stop or become inactive, which does not fit the context of thinking deeply. "Collaborating" means to work together with others, which is unrelated to the emotional or mental process described here.





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