

## Right to know: On the Wikimedia case, key rights

High Courts must be more sensitive to fundamental rights

The Supreme Court of India **order** on May 9, 2025, **setting aside** the Delhi High Court order **directing** the Wikimedia Foundation to **take down** a page on its Wikipedia Internet encyclopaedia, **is notable** for several reasons. In October 2024, a single judge of the High Court had issued the **interim order** after Wikipedia users **floated** a new page detailing the **defamation** case and a discussion forum in which some users commented **adversely** on the single judge's order, **construing** these actions to be **in contempt**. After a Division Bench **upheld** the order, the Foundation moved the Court. Subsequently, the Bench of Justices Abhay S. Oka and Ujjal Bhuyan **observed** that "[e]very important issue needs to be **vigorously debated** by the people and the press, even if the issue of debate is **sub judice** before a court" and that the High Court had overreacted to **adverse** comments of its take-down order in the forum. The Bench's order was limited to the Foundation's appeal over the **legality** of the take-down order, **following** on from a similar one in April to set aside an order to remove **allegedly** defamatory edits on ANI's Wikipedia page. Yet the order is also clear that the right to know is a basic right under Articles 19(1)(a) and 21, **casting** the case against the Foundation **in a light** that may have **eluded** the High Court. While discussing the **presumption** of contempt, Justices Oka and Bhuyan noted that the right to know controls the people's ability to participate in public development and to access justice.

Since ANI's suit continues, the High Court may consider applying the value of the right to know to the question of the Foundation's intermediary status under the Information Technology Act. The Foundation only **avails** the technical **infrastructure** to Wikipedia users, who then operate according to a set of guidelines to maintain the encyclopaedia. The setup allows users to act independently even as the guidelines are clear that Wikipedia will only collect and organise information from other sources, and not develop new theses of its own. Thus, the Foundation **caters to** the people's right to know by protecting users against **reprisals** by the **aggrieved** powerful and by enhancing the quality of their contributions through the platform's democratic **apparatus**. **The right to know** and **the right to freedom of expression should** be upheld before the Supreme Court is involved in each case. As the Justices **invoked** former Chief Justice of India D.Y. Chandrachud **quoting** Jeremy Bentham to say: "publicity about courtroom **proceedings** ... keeps the judge himself, while trying, under trial."

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

**[Practice Exercise]**

## Vocabulary

1. **Set aside** (phrasal verb) – nullify, annul, revoke, rescind, overturn रद्द करना
2. **Direct** (verb) – instruct, order, command, mandate, guide निर्देश देना
3. **Take down** (phrasal verb) – remove, delete, dismantle, erase, retract हटाना
4. **Notable** (adjective) – remarkable, significant, important, noteworthy, distinguished उल्लेखनीय
5. **Interim order** (noun) – temporary ruling, provisional order, stop-gap measure, temporary injunction, ad interim directive अंतरिम आदेश
6. **Float** (verb) – propose, present, circulate, introduce, suggest प्रस्ताव रखना
7. **Defamation** (noun) – slander, libel, vilification, character assassination, disparagement मानहानि
8. **Adversely** (adverb) – negatively, harmfully, unfavourably, detrimentally, injuriously प्रतिकूल रूप से
9. **Construe** (verb) – interpret, regard, perceive, view, read अर्थ निकालना
10. **In contempt** (phrase) – disrespectful, disobedient, in defiance, scornful, irreverent (toward court) अवमानना में
11. **Uphold** (verb) – support, sustain, maintain, affirm, endorse समर्थन करना / बनाए रखना
12. **Observe** (verb) – note, state, remark, declare, comment टिप्पणी करना
13. **Vigorously** (adverb) – energetically, forcefully, actively, fervently, dynamically जोरदार ढंग से
14. **Debate** (verb) – discuss, argue, deliberate, dispute, reason बहस करना
15. **Sub judice** (noun) – under trial, under judicial consideration, pending in court, legally unresolved, awaiting judgment विचाराधीन
16. **Adverse** (adjective) – harmful, unfavorable, negative, hostile, detrimental प्रतिकूल
17. **Legality** (noun) – lawfulness, validity, legitimacy, justice, compliance वैधता
18. **Following** (preposition) – after, subsequent to, ensuing, in the wake of, in succession to के बाद
19. **Allegedly** (adverb) – supposedly, reportedly, purportedly, apparently, assumedly कथित रूप से
20. **Cast something in a light** (phrase) – portray, present, represent, frame, depict एक रूप में प्रस्तुत करना

21. **Elude** (verb) – escape, evade, bypass, avoid, slip past बच निकलना / समझ से बाहर होना
22. **Presumption** (noun) – assumption, supposition, belief, inference, hypothesis अनुमान / पूर्वधारणा
23. **Avail** (verb) – make use of, utilize, benefit from, employ, take advantage of लाभ उठाना
24. **Infrastructure** (noun) – framework, foundation, system, base, facilities ढांचा
25. **Cater** (to) (verb) – serve, provide for, supply, accommodate, fulfill आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना
26. **Reprisal** (noun) – retaliation, revenge, counterattack, payback, retribution प्रतिशोध
27. **Aggrieved** (adjective) – offended, wronged, hurt, distressed, resentful पीड़ित
28. **Apparatus** (noun) – system, mechanism, framework, structure, organization तंत्र
29. **Invoke** (verb) – appeal to, call upon, cite, refer to, plead आह्वान करना
30. **Quote** (verb) – cite, mention, recite, refer, repeat हवाला देना
31. **Proceeding** (noun) – hearing, trial, litigation, case, legal action कार्यवाही

## Summary of the Editorial

1. **Supreme Court overrules Delhi HC** – On May 9, 2025, the Supreme Court set aside a Delhi High Court order that had directed Wikimedia to remove a Wikipedia page.
2. **Context of HC's interim order** – In October 2024, the HC acted after users created a Wikipedia page and discussion forum criticizing its order in a defamation case.
3. **Allegation of contempt** – The HC viewed these user comments as contemptuous, prompting it to order the take-down.
4. **Supreme Court's critique** – Justices Abhay S. Oka and Ujjal Bhuyan noted that the HC overreacted to criticism and failed to uphold fundamental rights.
5. **Sub judice doesn't mean silence** – The SC emphasized that public and press debate is essential, even on issues pending before courts.
6. **Upholding freedom of expression** – The SC reaffirmed that the right to know is protected under Articles 19(1)(a) and 21 of the Constitution.
7. **Importance of debate** – Public debate, including on court orders, supports democratic discourse and legal accountability.
8. **Wikipedia's role clarified** – The platform merely provides infrastructure; users generate content within community guidelines.
9. **Foundation's intermediary status** – The Court hinted that Wikimedia, as an intermediary, is not directly responsible for user-generated content.
10. **Right to know empowers citizens** – This right enables public participation in governance and access to justice.
11. **Courtroom transparency matters** – Quoting Bentham, the SC emphasized that public scrutiny keeps judges accountable.
12. **ANI's case still pending** – The ANI defamation case continues, but the HC should now factor in the right to know and intermediary protections.
13. **Democratic nature of Wikipedia** – The platform supports free expression and shields contributors from undue influence by powerful actors.
14. **HCs must protect fundamental rights** – The editorial argues that High Courts should show greater sensitivity toward basic freedoms.
15. **Prevention over correction** – The piece urges that rights such as expression and information should be protected proactively, not only after Supreme Court intervention.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Critical and accusatory
  - B. Analytical and supportive
  - C. Sarcastic and dismissive
  - D. Emotional and subjective
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
  - A. The dangers of defamation on Wikipedia
  - B. The conflict between judiciary and media
  - C. The importance of the right to know and free expression
  - D. The technical role of Wikimedia Foundation
3. **Why did the Supreme Court characterise the High Court's take-down order as an "overreaction"?**
  - A. Because the order curtailed public debate on a matter that should remain open to scrutiny even when sub judice
  - B. Because the page contained classified national-security information
  - C. Because the order threatened Wikipedia's profit-making business model
  - D. Because the High Court mis-applied the Information Technology Act's safe-harbour clause
4. **Under which two Articles of the Indian Constitution did the Court affirm the *right to know* as a basic right?**
  - A. Articles 14 and 19(1)(g)
  - B. Articles 19(1)(a) and 21
  - C. Articles 32 and 226
  - D. Articles 15 and 16
5. **Which High Court originally issued the October 2024 interim take-down order against the Wikimedia page?**
  - A. Bombay High Court
  - B. Delhi High Court
  - C. Karnataka High Court
  - D. Calcutta High Court
6. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

I have a \_\_\_\_\_ for reading and want to become a writer when I grow up.

  - A. tallow
  - B. unity
  - C. passion
  - D. dream
7. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**

Excessive

  - A. Moderate

- B. Desirable  
C. Inordinate  
D. Flow
8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
The coaches decided to \_\_\_\_\_ the regulations more strictly because the candidates were not paying attention during their training sessions  
A. provide  
B. enjoy  
C. enforce  
D. supply
9. **Select the option that correctly rectifies the underlined spelling error.**  
The scientist made an appauling discovery about the environmental impact of the drug.  
A. appawling  
B. apalling  
C. appalling  
D. appaulling
10. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**  
There has been / an increase of the number / of road / accidents recently.  
A. accidents recently  
B. an increase of the number  
C. of road  
D. there has been
11. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**  
Solving the riddle given by our teacher is farther beyond our capacity.  
A. farthest  
B. far  
C. fare  
D. fair
12. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
I checked the \_\_\_\_\_ to see if it will be rain or sunshine  
A. wither  
B. whether  
C. wether  
D. weather
13. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**  
He was constantly / gazing on the / crime scene to / find some clues.  
A. crime scene to  
B. he was constantly

- C. find some clues  
D. gazing on the
14. **Select the option that has used the correct tense.**  
A. Yesterday, we are painting the door when a neighbour stop by to say hello.  
B. Yesterday, we were painting the door when a neighbour stopped by to say hello.  
C. Yesterday, we will be painting the door when a neighbour stops by to say hello.  
D. Yesterday, we was painting the door when a neighbour stopping by to say hello.
15. **Select the most appropriate option that can replace the underlined segment in the given sentence.**  
No sooner had they left their home that it started raining heavily  
A. their home that it start  
B. their home than it starts  
C. their home than it started  
D. there home than it started
16. **Select the word that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word in the given sentence.**  
The name should also be beneficial to a strong, long-lasting marketing campaign.  
A. Detrimental  
B. Advantageous  
C. Causal  
D. Desirable
17. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**  
Although she is virtuous in her deeds, people misinterpret her because of her open and bold nature  
A. wicked  
B. commendable  
C. sane  
D. moral
18. **Select the option that rectifies the error in the usage of the future tense in the given sentence.**  
Shivani go to school tomorrow for prize distribution  
A. Shivani had gone to school tomorrow for prize distribution.  
B. Shivani goes to school tomorrow for prize distribution.  
C. Shivani will go to school tomorrow for prize distribution.  
D. Shivani has gone to school tomorrow for prize distribution
19. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**  
Osmium is heavy metal in the periodic table.  
A. the most heavy  
B. heavier  
C. more heavy  
D. the heaviest

**20. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given phrase.**

Something that has the quality of being easily broken

- A. Damage
- B. Brittle
- C. Broken
- D. Hard

**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.**

It was just before noon on June 26, 1975, and my friend and I were out exploring the bustling by-lanes of Delhi's Karol Bagh, unaware that the Emergency had been declared, and that it would change our lives in ways we could have never \_\_\_1\_\_\_. Though Indira Gandhi had herself announced the Emergency in a national broadcast at 8 am, IST, the news took its own time to reach the common people who went about their business as always. However, two hours into our outing, we \_\_\_2\_\_\_ something was wrong. The pavement shops began to thin out as we watched and the bigger outlets too looked ready to \_\_\_3\_\_\_; many of them worked behind half-downed shutters. We were young but fancied ourselves as political animals, which at the time was shorthand for being passionately anti-Congress and anti-Indira. There was no way we were going to head home without knowing what had happened.

There was already considerable excitement in our small friends' circle over two \_\_\_4\_\_\_ developments: the June 12, 1975 Allahabad high court ruling unseating Indira for electoral malpractices and the Congress's unexpected defeat in the State election in Gujarat. The Supreme Court had allowed Indira to continue as prime minister but that did not \_\_\_5\_\_\_ our joy; it was a technical reprieve that did not lessen the political blow she had received.

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

- A. undermined
- B. targeted
- C. betrothed
- D. imagined

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

- A. received
- B. sensed
- C. created
- D. feigned

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

- A. open up
- B. pop up
- C. wrap up
- D. chicken out

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



- A. mistakes
- B. landmark
- C. production
- D. flaws

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

- A. adopted
- B. dampen
- C. magnified
- D. diminished

## Answers

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

**[Practice Exercise]**

## Explanations

### 1. B) Analytical and supportive

The passage objectively analyzes the Supreme Court's judgment while supporting the principles of free speech and the right to know. It does not criticize or accuse (eliminating A), nor does it use sarcasm (eliminating C). While it discusses legal rights, it is not emotionally charged (eliminating D).

### 2. C) The importance of the right to know and free expression

The passage emphasizes the Supreme Court's stance on the right to know (under Articles 19(1)(a) and 21) and free debate, even on sub-judice matters.

A is incorrect because while defamation is mentioned, it is not the central focus.

B is incorrect because there is no major conflict highlighted, only a judicial correction of an overreach.

D is incorrect because while the Foundation's role is discussed, it is in the context of enabling free expression, not its technical operations.

### 3. A) Because the order curtailed public debate on a matter that should remain open to scrutiny even when sub judice

The Bench specifically said every important issue "needs to be vigorously debated ... even if sub judice," so curtailing debate was the real problem.

B: Classified information is never mentioned; the dispute was about defamation/contempt.

C: Wikipedia is non-profit; commercial impact isn't cited.

D: The judgment focused on free-speech principles, not technical mis-application of the IT Act.

### 4. B) Articles 19(1)(a) and 21

The passage states explicitly that the right to know arises from Articles 19(1)(a) and 21.

A: concerns equality and freedom to practise any profession—irrelevant here.

C: deal with constitutional remedies and High Court writ jurisdiction—mentioned nowhere.

D: cover non-discrimination—also not cited.

### 5. B) Delhi High Court

The passage states the Delhi High Court single judge issued the interim order.

6. C) **'Passion'** का use होगा। क्योंकि "passion" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के प्रति गहरी रुचि या उत्साह। sentence में यह बताया गया है कि व्यक्ति को पढ़ने में रुचि है और वह लेखक बनना चाहता है। यह

दर्शाता है कि व्यक्ति में गहरी रुचि या जुनून है, इसलिए 'passion' सही है। 'Tallow' का अर्थ होता है पशु वसा, जो इस संदर्भ में अप्रासंगिक है। 'Unity' का अर्थ है एकता, जो यहां फिट नहीं बैठता क्योंकि यह किसी व्यक्तिगत रुचि को व्यक्त नहीं करता। 'Dream' का अर्थ है सपना, लेकिन यह यहां फिट नहीं बैठता क्योंकि 'dream' में गहरी रुचि या जुनून नहीं दिखता, जबकि 'passion' करता है।

'Passion' is grammatically and contextually correct because it refers to a strong interest or enthusiasm for something. The sentence mentions a deep interest in reading and a desire to become a writer, which aligns with the meaning of 'passion.' 'Tallow' means animal fat, irrelevant in this context. 'Unity' means togetherness, which doesn't align with the idea of personal interest. 'Dream' refers to an aspiration but lacks the depth of strong interest or enthusiasm that 'passion' conveys, making it less suitable here.

7. A) **Excessive** (adjective) – More than is necessary, normal, or desirable; immoderate, extreme. अत्यधिक

**Antonym: Moderate** (adjective) – Average in amount, intensity, quality, or degree; not excessive, balanced. मध्यम, संतुलित

- **Desirable** (adjective) – Worth having or seeking; pleasing, attractive. वांछनीय, आकर्षक
- **Inordinate** (adjective) – Excessively large, unrestrained, disproportionate. अतिकाल्पनिक, अत्यधिक
- **Flow** (noun/verb) – A steady, continuous stream of something; to move continuously. प्रवाह, बहना

8. C) '**Enforce**' सही answer है क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है नियमों या कानूनों का पालन सुनिश्चित करना। वाक्य में संदर्भ यह है कि कोच ने नियमों को सख्ती से लागू करने का निर्णय लिया क्योंकि उम्मीदवार प्रशिक्षण सत्रों के दौरान ध्यान नहीं दे रहे थे। 'Provide' का अर्थ है देना या उपलब्ध कराना, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Enjoy' का अर्थ है आनंद लेना, जो इस संदर्भ में अप्रासंगिक है। 'Supply' का अर्थ है कुछ उपलब्ध कराना, जो नियम लागू करने की भावना के अनुरूप नहीं है।

**Enforce** is correct because it means to ensure compliance with laws, rules, or regulations. The context indicates that the coaches decided to implement the rules more strictly as the candidates were not paying attention during training sessions. 'Provide' means to give or supply, which does not fit as the sentence refers to implementing rules. 'Enjoy' means to take pleasure in something, which is irrelevant here. 'Supply' means to make something available, which does not align with the idea of implementing or imposing regulations.

9. C) The correct spelling of '**appauling**' is '**appalling**' which means "very bad or shocking" भयानक, भयावह.

10. B) 'an increase of the number' के बदले 'an increase in the number' का use होगा क्योंकि 'increase' के साथ 'in' Preposition का use किया जाता है, न कि 'of'; जैसे— There has been an increase in the number of COVID-19 cases.

'an increase in the number' will be used instead of 'an increase of the number' because the preposition 'in' is used with 'increase,' not 'of'; Like— There has been an increase in the number of COVID-19 cases.

11. B) यहाँ '**farther**' का use गलत है क्योंकि 'farther' का उपयोग मुख्यतः भौतिक दूरी (physical distance) को व्यक्त करने के लिए होता है। वाक्य के संदर्भ के अनुसार, विचारों की या समझ की अमूर्त दूरी (abstract distance) की बात हो रही है। ऐसे में 'far' का उपयोग करना सही होगा। जैसे— This task is far beyond my abilities.

The word '**farther**' is incorrect here because it is generally used to indicate physical distance. In the given sentence, the context is about an abstract distance of understanding or capacity. Therefore, the appropriate word is 'far.' For example: This task is far beyond my abilities

12. D) '**Weather**' सही answer है क्योंकि यह "मौसम की स्थिति" को दर्शाता है, जैसे बारिश या धूप। 'Wither' का अर्थ है "मुरझाना," 'Whether' conjunction है, और 'Wether' एक बधिया भेड़ के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है, जो यहाँ अप्रासंगिक है। 'Wither': यह verb है और यहाँ noun की आवश्यकता है। 'Whether': यह conjunction है और यहाँ noun की जगह पर fit नहीं होगा। 'Wether': यह noun है लेकिन इसका अर्थ वाक्य से मेल नहीं खाता।

'**Weather**' is correct because it refers to the condition of the atmosphere, such as rain or sunshine, which the speaker wants to check. 'Wither' means to dry up, 'Whether' is a conjunction indicating choices, and 'Wether' is a term for a castrated ram, all of which are irrelevant to the context. 'Wither': This is a verb, while the sentence requires a noun, making it grammatically incorrect. 'Whether': This is a conjunction and does not function as a noun.

'Wether': Although it is a noun, it refers to an animal and is contextually incorrect

13. D) 'gazing on the' के बदले '**gazing at the**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'gaze' के बाद सही preposition 'at' होता है जब किसी चीज़ की ओर ध्यानपूर्वक देखने की बात होती है। जैसे— The boy was gazing at the stars in the night sky.

'gazing on the' should be replaced with '**gazing at the**' because the correct preposition after 'gaze' is 'at' when referring to looking intently at something. For example— The boy was gazing at the stars in the night sky.

14. B) Yesterday, we were painting the door when a neighbour stopped by to say hello.

'**were painting**' का use सही है क्योंकि यह Past Continuous Tense को दर्शाता है, जो एक क्रिया (painting) को अतीत में चल रही स्थिति में दिखाता है। 'stopped' का प्रयोग Past Simple Tense में सही

है क्योंकि यह क्रिया उस समय पूरी हो चुकी थी और ongoing action को बाधित कर रही थी। 'yesterday'

Past Tense का संकेत देता है, अतः पूरा वाक्य Past Tense में होना चाहिए।

'were painting' is correct as it indicates Past Continuous Tense, describing an ongoing action in the past. 'stopped' is correct in Past Simple Tense as it refers to a completed action that interrupted the ongoing action. 'yesterday' signals the use of the Past Tense, so the entire sentence must follow this tense structure.

15. C) that' के बदले 'than' का use होगा क्योंकि 'No sooner' के बाद हमेशा 'than' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

sentence structure इस प्रकार होती है: No sooner had + subject + past participle + than + subject + verb (past tense) अतः 'that it started' को 'than it started' से बदलना होगा।

The word 'than' will be used instead of 'that' because 'No sooner' is always followed by 'than.' The correct sentence structure is:

No sooner had + subject + past participle + than + subject + verb (past tense)

Therefore, 'that it started' should be replaced with 'than it started.'

16. A) **Beneficial** (adjective) - Advantageous, helpful, favorable, or profitable. लाभकारी, उपयोगी, अनुकूल

**Antonym: Detrimental** – Harmful, damaging, or disadvantageous. हानिकारक, नुकसानदेह

- **Advantageous** (adjective): Beneficial, favorable, providing an advantage. लाभकारी, अनुकूल
- **Causal** (adjective): Relating to a cause or reason. कारण से संबंधित
- **Desirable** (adjective): Wanted, wished for, or pleasing. वांछनीय, इच्छित

17. A) **Virtuous** (adjective) – Having or showing high moral standards, righteous, good, ethical. नैतिक, धर्मिक

**Antonym: Wicked** (adjective) – Evil or morally wrong, mischievous, naughty, roguish.

दुष्ट, पापी

- **Commendable** (adjective): Praiseworthy, deserving approval or admiration. प्रशंसनीय
- **Sane** (adjective): Mentally sound, rational, sensible. विवेकी, समझदार
- **Moral** (adjective): Concerned with right and wrong behavior; ethical. नैतिक

18. C) "Shivani will go to school tomorrow for prize distribution" सही है क्योंकि 'will go' Future Indefinite Tense में है, वाक्य में "tomorrow" दिया गया है, जो भविष्य काल (Future Tense) का संकेत करता है। अतः वाक्य में Future Indefinite Tense का प्रयोग होना चाहिए।

"Shivani will go to school tomorrow for prize distribution" is correct because 'will go' is in Future Indefinite Tense, The sentence contains "tomorrow," which indicates a future action. Thus, the verb should be in Future Indefinite Tense.

19. D) '**The heaviest**' का use होगा क्योंकि Superlative Degree का use किया जाता है जब किसी समूह में से किसी एक की तुलना की जाती है। यहाँ Osmium को पूरे periodic table के सभी metals से तुलना की जा रही है। Superlative Degree के साथ 'the' का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे— Gold is the most precious metal.

'**the heaviest**' is the correct answer because the Superlative Degree is used when comparing one entity to the rest of a group. Here, Osmium is being compared to all other metals in the periodic table. The Superlative Degree always takes 'the'; for example— Gold is the most precious metal.

20. B) **Brittle** (adjective) – Something that has the quality of being easily broken. भंगुर

- **Damage** (noun) – Harm or injury caused to something, making it less valuable, useful, or functional. क्षति
- **Broken** (adjective) – Reduced to fragments or not functioning; having been fractured or damaged. टूटा हुआ
- **Hard** (adjective) – Firm, solid, and not easily broken or bent. कठोर

21. D) '**Imagined**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है "कल्पना करना"। वाक्य का संदर्भ यह बताता है कि लेखक और उसके मित्र ने कभी नहीं सोचा था कि आपातकाल उनके जीवन को इस तरह बदल देगा। इसलिए 'imagined' यहाँ सही है। 'Undermined' का अर्थ है "कमजोर करना या नीचा दिखाना," जो यहां संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता क्योंकि यह जीवन को बदलने की कल्पना के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Targeted' का अर्थ है "लक्ष्य बनाना," जो यहां बिल्कुल असंगत है क्योंकि यहां कल्पना की बात हो रही है, न कि किसी को निशाना बनाने की। 'Betrothed' का अर्थ है "सगाई करना," जो यहां पूरी तरह से असंबंधित है।

**Imagined** is correct because it means "to think of or conceive something in one's mind." The sentence context indicates that the author and their friend could have never imagined how the Emergency would change their lives. Therefore, 'imagined' fits perfectly. 'Undermined' means "weakened or diminished," which doesn't align with the idea of imagining life changes. 'Targeted' means "aimed at or focused on," which is irrelevant in the context of imagining life impacts. 'Betrothed' means "engaged to be married," which is entirely out of context.

22. B) '**Sensed**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "महसूस करना या यह समझ पाना कि कुछ गलत है।" यहाँ sentence में mention है कि उन्हें यह अहसास हुआ कि कुछ गलत हो रहा है, जैसे कि दुकानें बंद हो रही थीं और माहौल बदल रहा था। इसलिए 'sensed' यहाँ सही विकल्प है। 'Received' का अर्थ है "प्राप्त

करना," जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि यहाँ यह समझने या महसूस करने की बात हो रही है, न कि किसी चीज़ को प्राप्त करने की। 'Created' का अर्थ है "निर्माण करना," जो पूरी तरह से संदर्भ से बाहर है। 'Feigned' का अर्थ है "झूठमूठ का दिखावा करना," जो वाक्य के भाव से मेल नहीं खाता।

**Sensed** will be used because it means "to feel or perceive that something is wrong." The sentence describes how they realized something unusual was happening, like shops shutting down and the atmosphere changing. Hence, 'sensed' is the correct choice. 'Received' means "to get or obtain," which doesn't fit here as the context is about realizing something, not receiving it. 'Created' means "to make or construct," which is irrelevant in this context. 'Feigned' means "to pretend or fake," which doesn't align with the intended meaning of the sentence.

23. C) **Wrap up** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को समाप्त करना या बंद करना।

यह sentence में उपयुक्त है क्योंकि संदर्भ में बताया गया है कि दुकानों ने आधे शटर गिरा लिए थे और वे बंद होने के लिए तैयार दिख रहे थे। 'Wrap up' का मतलब यहां सही बैठता है। 'Open up' का अर्थ है खुलना, जो यहां उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि संदर्भ में दुकानों के बंद होने की बात हो रही है। 'Pop up' का अर्थ है अचानक प्रकट होना। यह संदर्भ में गलत है क्योंकि दुकानों के बंद होने की बात हो रही है। 'Chicken out' का अर्थ है डर के कारण पीछे हट जाना।

'Wrap up' means to finish or end something, and it perfectly aligns with the sentence's context where the shops were ready to close down due to the ongoing Emergency situation. It conveys the idea of bringing activities to a halt. 'Open up' means to start or open something, which is inappropriate in this context since the narrative talks about shops preparing to close, not open. 'Pop up' means to appear suddenly, which does not fit the context because the shops are shutting down rather than appearing suddenly. 'Chicken out' means to back out due to fear, which is unrelated to the described scenario. The shops are not backing out from fear but are shutting due to the situation's practical demands.

24. B) **Landmark** का use होगा क्योंकि "landmark" का अर्थ है कोई ऐसा महत्वपूर्ण घटना या निर्णय जो इतिहास में एक मील का पत्थर साबित हो। यहाँ संदर्भ 1975 में इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय के ऐतिहासिक फैसले और गुजरात में कांग्रेस की अप्रत्याशित हार की ओर है, जो उस समय के प्रमुख घटनाक्रम थे। जबकि 'Mistakes' का अर्थ है गलतियाँ, 'Production' का अर्थ है उत्पादन, और 'Flaws' का अर्थ है दोष, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होते हैं।

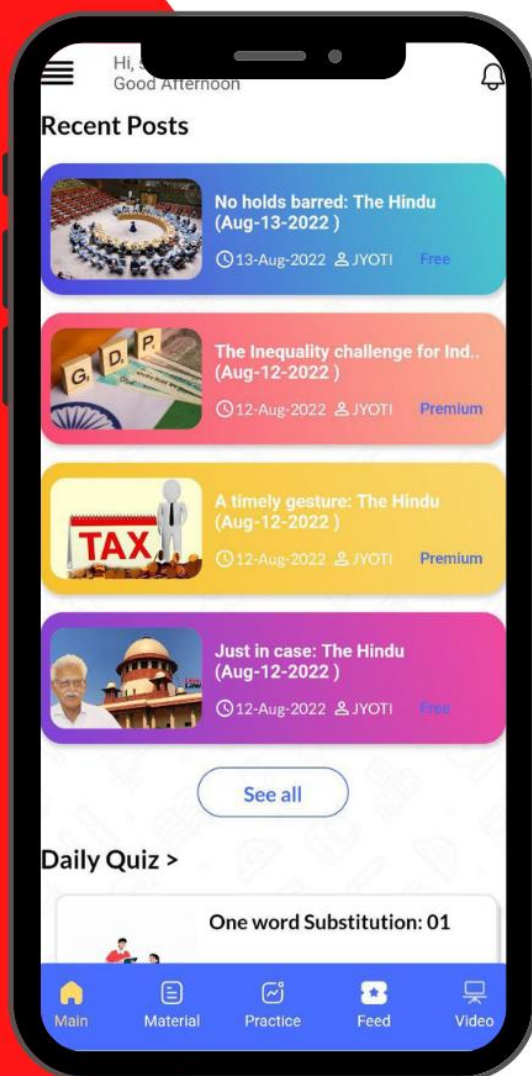
**'Landmark'** will be used because it refers to a significant event or decision that stands out as a milestone in history. The context highlights the 1975 Allahabad High Court ruling and the Congress's unexpected defeat in Gujarat, both of which were significant developments of that

time. Whereas, 'Mistakes' means errors, 'Production' means creation or manufacturing, and 'Flaws' means defects, none of which align with the context.

25. B) '**dampen**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है किसी भावना, उत्साह, या प्रभाव को कम करना। sentence में mention है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इंदिरा गांधी को प्रधानमंत्री बने रहने की अनुमति दी थी, लेकिन इसने उनकी राजनीतिक हार की गंभीरता को कम नहीं किया। 'dampen' यहाँ सही है क्योंकि यह "हमारी खुशी को कम करना" को दर्शाता है। 'Adopted' (गोद लेना या अपनाना) का उपयोग इस संदर्भ में गलत है क्योंकि यहाँ किसी नीति या विचार को अपनाने की बात नहीं है। 'Magnified' (बढ़ाना) वाक्य के अर्थ के विपरीत है, क्योंकि यहाँ खुशी कम होने की बात हो रही है। 'Diminished' (कम होना) भी गलत है क्योंकि यह 'joy' के लिए सही क्रिया नहीं बनता, बल्कि यह अक्सर किसी भौतिक चीज़ के संदर्भ में उपयोग होता है।

**Dampen** is correct because it means to reduce the intensity or effect of something, particularly emotions or enthusiasm. The sentence indicates that although the Supreme Court allowed Indira to continue as prime minister, it did not reduce the joy felt by the speaker and their friends. 'Adopted' is incorrect as it means to take up or accept something, which doesn't fit the context of reduced emotions. 'Magnified' is the opposite of what the sentence conveys, as it means to increase something. 'Diminished' is incorrect as it is more suited to physical or measurable reductions and doesn't properly collocate with 'joy' in this context.





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