

Misplaced urgency: On the Madras High Court interim order

The Madras High Court has **in effect undermined** a Supreme Court **ruling**

By **staying** the operation of Tamil Nadu's multiple amended Acts — **to the extent** that they **empower** the government to appoint Vice-Chancellors (V-Cs) of 18 State universities — the Madras High Court has effectively **halted** the **momentum** that followed last month's **landmark** Supreme Court **verdict**, which **granted deemed assent** to 10 Bills on which the Tamil Nadu Governor had **inordinately** delayed action. **The interim order**, delivered by Justices G.R. Swaminathan and V. Lakshminarayanan, effectively **restores** to the Governor-Chancellor, the powers of appointing V-Cs, which those very Bills had **sought to divest**. The result is a continuing **stalemate**: nearly a dozen universities remain **headless**, with appointments **frozen** until further judicial **intervention**. The Vacation **Bench**, acting on a **petition** by a lawyer, **held** that interim relief was justified because the **impugned** Acts "**fall foul of the law**" **laid down** by the Supreme Court in prior rulings on V-C appointments. These include Professor (Dr.) Sreejith P.S. vs Dr. Rajasree M.S. (APJ Abdul Kalam Technological University) and Gambhirdan K. Gadhvi vs The State Of Gujarat (Sardar Patel University). In both cases, the appointment of V-Cs was **quashed** for violating Regulation 7.3 of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Regulations, 2018, which govern the composition of search committees and procedures for V-C appointments. The High Court rejected the State's argument that it had adopted the UGC Regulations in 2021 with a **caveat** excluding Regulation 7.3. The judges held that **stripping** the Chancellor of appointment powers was plainly unconstitutional — "... is so **glaring** and obvious that we cannot **shut** our eyes," they wrote.

What is equally glaring, however, is the misplaced urgency with which the Bench moved to **deprive** the amended Acts **of** legal effect. The High Court **overlooked** the Higher Education Department counsel's **submission** that the State had mentioned before the Supreme Court seeking urgent listing of a petition to transfer the instant case to itself; and that the Supreme Court had indicated that the High Court may be **apprised of** this fact. Judicial **propriety** would suggest that a lower court must **exercise restraint** in such cases. **Moreover**, the interim order was passed without affording the State adequate time to file its **counter affidavit**. In any case, while the current **impasse** on V-C appointments in Tamil Nadu **persists**, **given** the conflicting case **precedents** — Kalyani Mathivanan and Jagdish Prasad Sharma among them — **the Supreme Court**, should it hear the case, **must** settle, once and for all, the critical question: can UGC Regulations issued by a **subordinate** authority **override** State legislation **enacted** under constitutional authority?

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Misplaced** (adjective) – inappropriate, unfounded, unsuitable, mistaken, unjustified अनुचित
2. **Interim** (adjective) – temporary, provisional, stopgap, short-term, transitional – अस्थायी
3. **In effect** (phrase) – essentially, practically, in reality, virtually, effectively – वास्तव में / प्रभावी रूप से
4. **Undermine** (verb) – weaken, sabotage, erode, damage, impair – कमजोर करना
5. **Ruling** (noun) – judgment, decision, verdict, order, pronouncement निर्णय
6. **Stay** (verb) – suspend, halt, pause, delay, stop रोक लगाना
7. **To the extent** (phrase) – so far as, insofar as, to the degree, as much as, within limits इस हद तक
8. **Empower** (verb) – authorize, enable, permit, allow, entitle अधिकार देना
9. **Halt** (verb) – stop, cease, suspend, discontinue, end – रोकना
10. **Momentum** (noun) – drive, thrust, impetus, energy, force – गति / प्रगति की दिशा
11. **Landmark** (adjective) – historic, significant, milestone, notable, precedent-setting ऐतिहासिक
12. **Verdict** (noun) – judgment, decision, ruling, conclusion, outcome निर्णय
13. **Grant** (verb) – allow, approve, bestow, accord, authorize प्रदान करना
14. **Deemed assent** (noun) – presumed approval, automatic consent, assumed agreement, tacit approval, implied sanction मानी गई स्वीकृति
15. **Inordinately** (adverb) – excessively, unduly, disproportionately, unreasonably, overly अत्यधिक
16. **Seek** (verb) – request, ask, pursue, solicit, strive for मांग करना
17. **Divest** (verb) – deprive, strip, remove, dispossess, take away अधिकार छीनना
18. **Stalemate** (noun) – deadlock, impasse, standstill, gridlock, standoff गतिरोध
19. **Headless** (adjective) – leaderless, vacant, unoccupied, directionless, unguided नेतृत्वहीन
20. **Frozen** (verb) – halted, paused, suspended, immobilized, inactive रुका हुआ

21. **Intervention** (noun) – involvement, mediation, interference, intercession, participation हस्तक्षेप
22. **Petition** (noun) – application, request, plea, appeal, submission याचिका
23. **Hold** (verb) – rule, decide, declare, determine, affirm निर्णय देना
24. **Impugned** (adjective) – challenged, disputed, contested, questioned, criticized विवादित / अपील की गई
25. **Fall foul of** (phrase) – violate, contradict, breach, disobey, infringe विरोध करना
26. **Lay down** (phrasal verb) – establish, prescribe, stipulate, state, formulate निर्धारित करना
27. **Quash** (verb) – annul, cancel, overturn, revoke, nullify रद्द करना
28. **Caveat** (noun) – warning, condition, exception, reservation, caution चेतावनी / शर्त
29. **Strip** (of) (verb) – remove, take away, divest, deprive, confiscate छीन लेना
30. **Glaring** (adjective) – obvious, blatant, conspicuous, evident, flagrant स्पष्ट / चौंकाने वाला
31. **Shut** (verb) – close, block, seal, stop, cover बंद करना
32. **Deprive** (of) (verb) – deny, strip, rob, dispossess, take away वंचित करना
33. **Overlook** (verb) – ignore, neglect, miss, bypass, disregard अनदेखा करना
34. **Submission** (noun) – statement, plea, argument, representation, assertion प्रस्तुति / निवेदन
35. **Apprise** (of) (verb) – inform, notify, brief, update, tell सूचित करना
36. **Propriety** (noun) – correctness, appropriateness, decorum, suitability, ethics औचित्य / शिष्टता
37. **Exercise** (verb) – apply, use, implement, enforce, practice प्रयोग करना
38. **Restraint** (noun) – control, moderation, discipline, self-restraint, limitation संयम
39. **Moreover** (adverb) – furthermore, also, besides, additionally, in addition इसके अलावा
40. **Counter affidavit** (noun) – written reply, rebuttal, response affidavit, denial, sworn statement – प्रत्युत्तर हलफनामा
41. **Impasse** (noun) – deadlock, stalemate, standstill, gridlock, bottleneck गतिरोध
42. **Persist** (verb) – continue, endure, remain, last, persevere बने रहना / जारी रहना

43. **Given** (preposition) – considering, in view of, taking into account, based on, owing to
को देखते हुए

44. **Precedent** (noun) – example, model, standard, prior case, guide पूर्व उदाहरण

45. **Subordinate** (adjective) – lower-ranking, inferior, secondary, dependent, lesser
अधीनस्थ

46. **Override** (verb) – overrule, nullify, negate, countermand, cancel अमान्य करना

47. **Enact** (verb) – pass, legislate, establish, decree, implement लागू करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. **High Court Stay Order:** The Madras High Court has stayed the operation of Tamil Nadu's amended laws that empowered the State government to appoint Vice-Chancellors (V-Cs).
2. **Effect on Supreme Court Verdict:** This action undermines a recent Supreme Court ruling that granted deemed assent to 10 pending Tamil Nadu Bills, including those related to V-C appointments.
3. **Power Shift Reversed:** The interim order effectively restores the Governor's powers as Chancellor in V-C appointments, reversing the State's legislative intent.
4. **Universities in Limbo:** The decision leaves nearly a dozen universities in Tamil Nadu without Vice-Chancellors, creating an administrative vacuum.
5. **Cited SC Precedents:** The High Court cited previous Supreme Court rulings (e.g., *Sreejith P.S.* and *Gambhirdan Gadhvi* cases) that quashed V-C appointments for violating UGC Regulation 7.3.
6. **UGC Regulation 7.3:** This regulation specifies the procedure and composition of V-C search committees, which the State's amendments allegedly violated.
7. **State's Caveat Rejected:** Tamil Nadu had adopted the UGC Regulations in 2021 but excluded Regulation 7.3 — a move the court found unconstitutional.
8. **Judges' Strong Language:** The High Court described the State's action of stripping the Chancellor's powers as "glaring and obvious" in its unconstitutionality.
9. **Questionable Urgency:** The editorial criticizes the High Court for acting with undue haste in suspending laws passed by the State legislature.
10. **Procedural Oversight:** The court proceeded despite being informed that the State had approached the Supreme Court to transfer the case.
11. **Ignored SC Direction:** The High Court was reportedly supposed to be apprised of the State's plea before the Supreme Court but proceeded regardless.
12. **Violation of Judicial Propriety:** The editorial suggests that the High Court should have exercised restraint in deference to the Supreme Court.
13. **Inadequate Response Time:** The order was passed without giving the State sufficient time to file a counter affidavit.
14. **Ongoing Legal Confusion:** Conflicting judicial precedents (like *Kalyani Mathivanan* and *Jagdish Prasad Sharma*) further complicate the V-C appointment issue.
15. **Need for SC Clarification:** The editorial concludes that the Supreme Court must definitively decide whether UGC regulations can override State legislation under constitutional authority.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Who now holds the power to appoint Vice-Chancellors as a direct result of the Madras High Court's interim order?** [Editorial page]
 - A. The Tamil Nadu Higher Education Minister
 - B. The Governor-Chancellor
 - C. The University Grants Commission (UGC)
 - D. The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly
2. **Which specific provision of the UGC Regulations, 2018 did the High Court say was violated in previous Supreme Court cases and is central to its own reasoning?**
 - A. Regulation 5.1 (Minimum Eligibility)
 - B. Regulation 6.2 (Tenure of V-Cs)
 - C. Regulation 7.3 (Search-cum-Selection Committee)
 - D. Regulation 8.4 (Remuneration Norms)
3. **From the author's discussion of "misplaced urgency," what can be reasonably inferred about the author's view of the High Court's handling of the case?**
 - A. The court acted precipitously without giving the State a fair chance to respond.
 - B. The court's swift action was entirely justified to uphold constitutional norms.
 - C. The author is neutral, merely reporting events without evaluative comment.
 - D. The author believes the High Court should have permanently validated the State amendments.
4. Which word is the closest in meaning to **impasse** as used in the passage?
 - A. Compromise
 - B. Confrontation
 - C. Deadlock
 - D. Progress
5. Choose the word that is most opposite in meaning to **glaring** as used in the line: "is so **glaring** and obvious that we cannot shut our eyes."
 - A. Evident
 - B. Vivid
 - C. Subtle
 - D. Lucid
6. **Select the correct spelling of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

The miracle of resurrection is not medically proven.

 - A. resurrection
 - B. ressurection
 - C. resurrecsion
 - D. ressurection
7. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

The mellow tune of the flute soothes me.

- A. lyrical
B. harsh
C. golden
D. quiet
8. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
The team with a high motivation level succeeded in its project despite of the challenges it faced.
A. despite of the challenges it faced.
B. a high motivation level
C. the team with
D. succeeded in its project
9. **The given sentence has an error. Select the option that correctly rectifies the error.**
India is not on war with Pakistan.
A. at Pakistan
B. not of
C. not at
D. for Pakistan
10. **The following sentence has been divided into four segments. Identify the segment that has a grammatical error.**
He will have to / knuckle up really seriously, / if he wants to / crack the upcoming deal.
A. crack the upcoming deal.
B. knuckle up really seriously
C. if he wants to
D. he will have to
11. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**
A. Anxious
B. Affliction
C. Apraisal
D. Affiliate
12. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Hold someone's feet to the fire
A. Take big risks without knowing the consequences
B. Insist that someone fulfil their promises or obligations
C. Think over a new proposal
D. Agree upon a shared venture with full conviction
13. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Disposed
A. Minded
B. Retained
C. Detained

- D. Pretended
14. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Some types of _____ suck blood.
A. leach
B. leak
C. leech
D. latch
15. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM for the underlined word in the given sentence.**
Such specifications have revived our designers and manufacturers, whereas this new arrangement will free them.
A. senior
B. swatted
C. restrain
D. productive
16. **Select the option that rectifies the spelling of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
A hospital's hygine is the standard against which cleanliness is measured.
A. higenie
B. hygeine
C. hygiene
D. hygene
17. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
Nagamani, a brave student, lodged a F.I.R. against the criminal
A. against the criminal
B. student, lodged
C. a F.I.R.
D. nagamani, a brave
18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Active community involvement _____ a sense of belonging and contributes to the overall well-being of society.
A. fosters
B. collects
C. forgets
D. fails
19. **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 easiest to stay calm than to protest
A. more easier
B. the easier
C. easy
D. easier

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

This boy performed / extremely good / in the / dance competition.

- A. extremely good
- B. this boy performed
- C. in the
- D. dance competition

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.

Throughout human history, there have been numerous, strange and unexplainable events that have occurred on our (1) _____. From mysterious disappearances to bizarre natural phenomena, these (2) _____ continue to captivate our imagination and spark curiosity.

On 30 June 1908, a massive explosion (3) _____ in the remote Tunguska region of Siberia. The (4) _____ of the explosion is still debated, but it is believed to have been caused by a meteor or comet. Another fascinating phenomenon, the Bermuda Triangle is a region in the western part of the North Atlantic Ocean where ships and planes have mysteriously (5) _____.

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

- A. home
- B. planet
- C. country
- D. neighbourhood

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

- A. changes
- B. adventures
- C. advent
- D. events

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

- A. appeared
- B. took place
- C. came about
- D. conspired

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

- A. cause
- B. beginning
- C. commencement
- D. stages

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

- A. invisible
- B. disappeared
- C. besotted
- D. concealed

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) The Governor-Chancellor

The order “effectively restores to the Governor-Chancellor the powers of appointing V-Cs.”

A: The Minister never had appointment authority in the scenario described.

C: UGC issues regulations but does not appoint State-university V-Cs.

D: Passing legislation is within the Assembly’s remit; individual V-C appointments are not.

2. C) Regulation 7.3 (Search-cum-Selection Committee)

Both cited Supreme Court judgments—Sreejith P.S. and Gambhirdan K. Gadhi—quashed V-C appointments “for violating Regulation 7.3 of the UGC Regulations, 2018.”

A, B, D: These clauses exist in the Regulations but are not mentioned in the passage as grounds for quashing appointments.

3. A) The court acted precipitously without giving the State a fair chance to respond.

The passage criticises the Bench for ignoring pending Supreme Court transfer proceedings, for failing to “exercise restraint,” and for issuing the stay “without affording the State adequate time” to file a counter. These cues imply the author sees the court’s haste as imprudent.

B: The passage calls the urgency “misplaced,” signalling disapproval, not endorsement.

C: Value-laden phrases (“misplaced urgency,” “overlooked,” “should... exercise restraint”) show clear evaluative judgment.

D: The author never suggests permanent validation; instead, the piece emphasises the need for Supreme Court clarification.

4. C) Deadlock

The passage states: “The result is a continuing stalemate: nearly a dozen universities remain headless, with appointments frozen until further judicial intervention.” The term impasse refers to a situation where no progress can be made — a deadlock.

5. C) Subtle

“Glaring” in this context means something obviously wrong or blatantly clear.

6. A) The correct spelling of the underlined word ‘resurection’ is ‘resurrection’ which means “the act of rising from the dead or bringing something back to life”. पुनरुत्थान

7. B) Mellow (adjective) – Pleasantly smooth or soft, free from harshness, melodious. (मधुर, कोमल, सुरीला)

Antonym: Harsh (adjective) – Rough, unpleasant, or jarring to the senses, grating, discordant. (कठोर, कर्कश)

Lyrical (adjective) – Expressing deep emotions in a poetic or musical way, melodious. (गीतात्मक)

Golden (adjective) – Having a bright, yellowish color like gold; excellent or valuable. (सुनहरा)

Quiet (adjective) – Making little or no noise; silent, calm. (शांत)

8. A) despite of" के बदले केवल **"despite"** का use होगा क्योंकि "despite" का अर्थ होता है "के बावजूद" और यह Preposition के रूप में काम करता है। "of" का use "despite" के साथ नहीं होता है। सही वाक्य होगा: The team with a high motivation level succeeded in its project despite the challenges it faced.

despite of" should be replaced with **"despite"** because "despite" itself is a preposition meaning "in spite of." Adding "of" after "despite" is grammatically incorrect.

9. C) sentence में "India is not on war with Pakistan" में 'on' का use गलत है क्योंकि 'on war' का सही use "on the brink of war" जैसे वाक्यों में किया जाता है। सही preposition 'at' होगा। 'at war' का अर्थ है "युद्ध की स्थिति में होना" और यह सही grammatical structure है।

Example: *India is not **at war** with Pakistan.*

The error in the sentence "India is not on war with Pakistan" lies in the incorrect use of the preposition 'on'. The correct preposition to be used is 'at'. The phrase "at war" means being in a state of war, which is the correct expression in English.

Example: Correct: India is not at war with Pakistan.

10. B) 'knuckle up' के बदले **'knuckle down'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'knuckle down' का अर्थ होता है 'कड़ी मेहनत करना या किसी काम के लिए गंभीरता से लग जाना'। 'Knuckle up' का use गलत है।

Correct Sentence: He will have to knuckle down really seriously, if he wants to crack the upcoming deal.

'knuckle up' should be replaced with **'knuckle down'** because 'knuckle down' means "to work hard or seriously commit to a task." The usage of 'knuckle up' here is incorrect as it does not convey the intended meaning.

Correct Sentence: He will have to knuckle down really seriously, if he wants to crack the upcoming deal

11. C) The correct spelling of **'Apraisal'** is **'Appraisal'**, which means "an act of assessing someone or something" or "a formal assessment of value, quality, or performance." मूल्यांकन, आकलन
12. B) **Hold someone's feet to the fire** – Insist that someone fulfil their promises or obligations किसी को उनके वादों या जिम्मेदारियों को पूरा करने के लिए मजबूर करना।
13. B) **Disposed** (adjective) - Inclined or willing towards a specific attitude or action; also can mean gotten rid of something. निपटाया हुआ

Antonym: Retained (adjective) - To keep or continue to have something; not disposed of or discarded बनाए रखना.

- **Minded** (verb/adjective) - To be bothered by or to care for something; ध्यान रखना
- **Detained** (verb) - To be held back or delayed, especially in terms of keeping someone in official custody; रोका हुआ.
- **Pretended** (verb/adjective) - To make believe with the intent to deceive, not genuine; नकली/ढोंग.

14. C) **Leech** का use होगा क्योंकि यह शब्द एक प्रकार के परजीवी कीड़ा को संदर्भित करता है जो खून चूसता है। वाक्य में स्पष्ट रूप से बताया गया है कि कुछ प्रकार के जीव खून चूसते हैं, इसलिए 'Leech' यहाँ सही उत्तर है। Leach का अर्थ होता है "घुल जाना या बह जाना" (to drain or filter a substance), जो इस संदर्भ में गलत है। Leak का अर्थ है "रिसाव" (to escape or flow out of a hole), जो इस संदर्भ में गलत है। Latch का अर्थ है "बंद करना या पकड़ना" (to fasten or secure), जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है

'Leech' will be used because it refers to a parasitic worm that sucks blood. The sentence clearly states that "some types of _____ suck blood," so the word must directly relate to bloodsucking organisms. Leach means "to drain or filter a substance," which is unrelated to the context. Leak means "to escape or flow out of a hole," which does not fit here. Latch means "to fasten or secure," which is also irrelevant in this context.

15. C) **Free** (verb) – To liberate, release, or make free from confinement, obligation, or restriction. मुक्त करना

Antonym: Restrain (verb) – To hold back from action, limit, or control someone or something's freedom of movement or action. रोकना

- **Senior** (adjective) – Older or higher in rank or status; it doesn't relate to the concept of freedom or restraint. वरिष्ठ
- **Swatted** (verb) – To hit or crush something (especially an insect) with a sharp blow. It is unrelated to freeing or restraining. मारना
- **Productive** (adjective) – Yielding results, benefits, or profits, effectively producing or capable of producing. It does not imply the opposite of freeing. उत्पादक

16. C) The correct spelling of 'hygine' is 'hygiene', which means "the conditions or practices of maintaining cleanliness to preserve health." स्वच्छता, स्वास्थ्य-रक्षा संबंधी स्वच्छ आदतें।

17. C) यहाँ 'a F.I.R.' के बदले 'an F.I.R.' का use होगा क्योंकि 'F' का उच्चारण vowel sound (eff) से होता है। अंग्रेजी व्याकरण के अनुसार जब किसी शब्द की ध्वनि vowel (a, e, i, o, u) से शुरू होती है, तो उसके पहले 'an' का use किया जाता है।

The article 'a' should be replaced with 'an' because the abbreviation "F.I.R." starts with the vowel sound 'eff'. According to grammar rules, 'an' is used before words that begin with a vowel sound, even if the letter itself is a consonant.

18. A) **Fosters'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के विकास या वृद्धि को प्रोत्साहित करना।

Sentence में यह कहा गया है कि "सक्रिय सामुदायिक भागीदारी" एक sense of belonging (अपनत्व की भावना) को बढ़ावा देती है और समाज की भलाई में योगदान करती है। इसलिए 'fosters' यहाँ सही विकल्प है। **Collects** (इकट्ठा करना): यह गलत है क्योंकि यहाँ भावना को बढ़ावा देने की बात हो रही है, न कि किसी चीज़ को इकट्ठा करने की। **Forgets** (भूल जाना): यह गलत है क्योंकि यह अर्थ के विपरीत है। "sense of belonging" को भूलना इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। **Fails** (असफल होना): यह गलत है क्योंकि sentence का संदर्भ सकारात्मक है। यहाँ अपनत्व की भावना को बढ़ाने की बात हो रही है, असफल होने की नहीं।

Fosters' is correct because the sentence discusses how active community involvement promotes a "sense of belonging" and contributes to the well-being of society. The word foster perfectly fits this context as it refers to encouraging or nurturing positive outcomes. Collects (to gather or bring together): This does not fit because the sentence does not imply gathering or collecting a sense of belonging; it is about promoting it. Forgets (to fail to remember): This is opposite to the intended meaning of the sentence, which is about enhancing a sense of connection and well-being, not neglecting it. Fails (to not succeed): This is incorrect because the sentence has a positive connotation, focusing on the benefits of community involvement, not failure.

19. D) 'easiest' के बदले **'easier'** का use होगा क्योंकि यह sentence comparative degree में है। जब दो चीज़ों की तुलना की जाती है तो comparative degree का use किया जाता है, और comparative degree के साथ 'than' का use होता है। जैसे— She is taller than her brother.

'easiest' will be replaced by **'easier'** because the sentence involves a comparison. When comparing two actions or things, we use the comparative degree of the adjective and pair it with 'than'. For example: She is taller than her brother.

20. A) **"Extremely"** एक adverb है और इसका use adjective के साथ होता है। लेकिन sentence में "good" adjective के रूप में प्रयुक्त है, जबकि यहाँ "well" (adverb) का use होना चाहिए। इसलिए "extremely good" की जगह "extremely well" सही होगा। सही वाक्य: "This boy performed extremely well in the dance competition."

The word "extremely" is an adverb that is used to modify an adjective or another adverb. In this sentence, it incorrectly modifies "good", which is an adjective. However, to describe how the boy performed, an adverb should be used. The correct word here is "well", not "good".

21. B) **Planet** का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में मानव इतिहास की बात हो रही है और संदर्भ पूरी पृथ्वी (planet) का है, जहां अनगिनत घटनाएँ घटी हैं। 'Planet' का अर्थ है ग्रह, और यह context में बिल्कुल सटीक है क्योंकि यह पूरी मानवता और उनके अनुभवों का उल्लेख करता है। 'Home' का अर्थ है घर, जो इस बड़े संदर्भ के लिए बहुत ही सीमित है। 'Country' का अर्थ है देश, लेकिन sentence में किसी विशेष देश की बात नहीं हो रही है। 'Neighbourhood' का अर्थ है पड़ोस, जो बहुत ही छोटा और अप्रासंगिक है।

The word '**Planet**' is appropriate because the sentence refers to human history and strange events occurring across the entire Earth. 'Planet' perfectly fits the global context. 'Home' means a house, which is too narrow for this context. 'Country' means a nation, but the sentence is not discussing events limited to one nation. 'Neighbourhood' means a local area or vicinity, which is irrelevant in this large-scale context.

22. D) **Events** का use होगा क्योंकि context में रहस्यमय गायब होने और अजीब प्राकृतिक घटनाओं mention है। 'Events' का अर्थ घटनाएं या वाक्य होता है, जो इतिहास में घटित अनसुलझे रहस्यों के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त है। 'Changes' का अर्थ है बदलाव, जो इन रहस्यमय घटनाओं के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Adventures' का अर्थ है रोमांचक या जोखिमपूर्ण गतिविधियाँ, जो इस वाक्य के लिए सही नहीं है। 'Advent' का अर्थ है किसी महत्वपूर्ण चीज का आगमन, लेकिन यहाँ घटनाओं की बात हो रही है, न कि आगमन की।

Events is the correct word to use here because the context refers to occurrences such as mysterious disappearances and bizarre natural phenomena. 'Events' means occurrences or incidents, which fits perfectly with the subject of unexplained historical happenings. 'Changes' refers to alterations or modifications, which doesn't align with the context of mysterious happenings. 'Adventures' refers to exciting or risky activities, which doesn't describe the strange phenomena mentioned. 'Advent' means the arrival of something important, but it is inappropriate here as the sentence discusses occurrences, not arrivals.

23. B) **Took place** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है किसी घटना का घटित होना। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि 30 जून 1908 को साइबेरिया के टुंगुस्का क्षेत्र में एक बड़ा विस्फोट हुआ। इस संदर्भ में, 'took place' पूरी तरह से फिट बैठता है क्योंकि यह किसी घटना या घटना के होने का सही संदर्भ देता है। 'Appeared' (दिखाई देना) का मतलब है कुछ दिखना, जो इस वाक्य के संदर्भ में गलत है क्योंकि यह विस्फोट का वर्णन नहीं करता। 'Came about' (घटित होना) का अर्थ भी घटना के होने से जुड़ा है, लेकिन यह अनौपचारिक संदर्भ में अधिक उपयुक्त होता है। 'Conspired' (ढाँचा रचना) का अर्थ है किसी योजना या साजिश के तहत कुछ होना, जो यहाँ संदर्भित घटना के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है।

Took place is the correct option because it means "to happen or occur." The sentence describes a significant explosion that occurred on 30 June 1908 in the Tunguska region of Siberia. In this context, 'took place' is the most appropriate phrase to indicate that the event happened.

'Appeared' means "to become visible or come into sight," which does not describe the occurrence of an explosion. 'Came about' also means "to happen," but it is more informal and does not fit the formal tone of the passage. 'Conspired' means "to plan or act together secretly," often with a negative intent, which is irrelevant in this context.

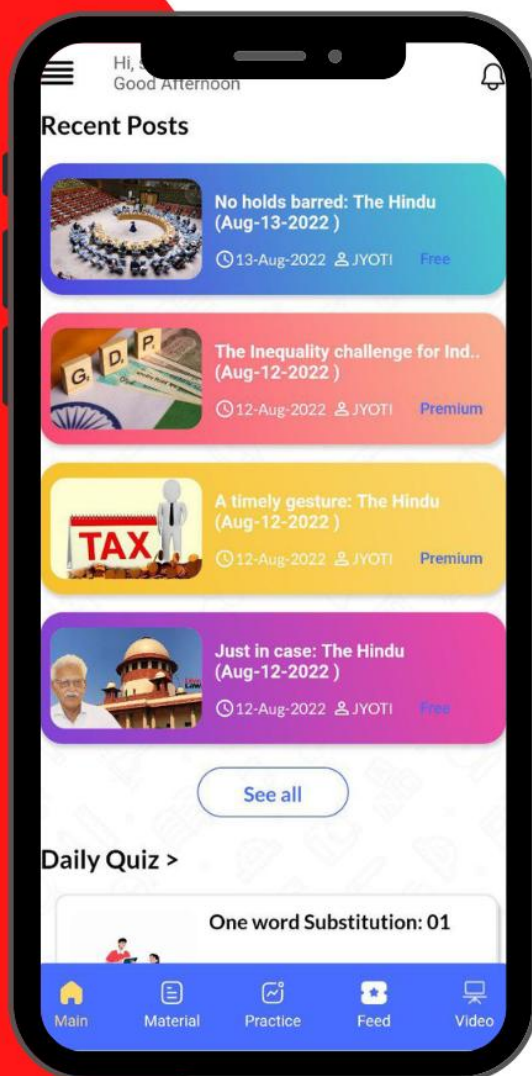
24. A) '**Cause**' का use होगा क्योंकि "cause" का अर्थ है किसी घटना या क्रिया के पीछे का कारण। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि विस्फोट का कारण अभी भी चर्चा का विषय है, इसलिए 'cause' यहाँ सही है। 'Beginning' का अर्थ है शुरुआत, जो संदर्भ के अनुसार उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि यहाँ घटना के कारण की बात हो रही है, न कि उसकी शुरुआत की। 'Commencement' का अर्थ भी आरंभ करना है, जो यहाँ irrelevant है। 'Stages' का अर्थ चरण है, लेकिन यह विस्फोट के पीछे के कारण को व्यक्त नहीं करता है।

Cause is correct because it refers to the reason or origin of an event or action. The sentence discusses the debated reason behind the explosion, making 'cause' the most fitting choice. 'Beginning' refers to the start, which doesn't fit the context since the focus is on the reason, not the start of the explosion. 'Commencement' also means the start, making it irrelevant here.

'Stages' implies phases, which doesn't describe the debated reason for the explosion.

25. B) '**Disappeared**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "गायब होना" या "अचानक अदृश्य हो जाना"। sentence में mention है कि Bermuda Triangle एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है जहाँ जहाज और हवाई जहाज रहस्यमय तरीके से गायब हो गए हैं। यह शब्द संदर्भ के अनुसार पूरी तरह उपयुक्त है। Invisible: 'Invisible' का अर्थ है "अदृश्य", लेकिन यह चीज़ों के स्वाभाविक रूप से दिखाई न देने को दर्शाता है। यहाँ संदर्भ गायब होने (sudden disappearance) का है, न कि प्राकृतिक अदृश्यता का। Besotted: 'Besotted' का अर्थ होता है "दीवाना" या "पूरी तरह मोहित", जो इस संदर्भ में अप्रासंगिक है। Concealed: 'Concealed' का अर्थ है "छिपाया गया", जो जानबूझकर छिपाने की स्थिति को दर्शाता है। यहाँ जहाजों का स्वाभाविक रूप से गायब होना बताया गया है, इसलिए यह गलत है।

Disappeared is used because it means "to vanish" or "to suddenly become unseen." The sentence mentions that ships and planes have mysteriously disappeared in the Bermuda Triangle, making this word the most appropriate choice in context. Invisible: 'Invisible' means "not visible" or "unable to be seen," which implies something that is naturally unseen. However, the context here is about sudden disappearance, not natural invisibility. Besotted: 'Besotted' means "infatuated" or "completely in love," which is irrelevant in this context. Concealed: 'Concealed' means "hidden intentionally," which does not match the context of mysterious and sudden disappearances.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam