

## No fetters: On Thug Life, extra-judicial bans

In **Thug Life** case, Court **upholds** certified films against **extra-judicial** bans

In **ensuring** the **screening** of the film **Thug Life** — **thespian** Kamal Haasan plays the lead role — in Karnataka, the Supreme Court of India has **unequivocally asserted** a fundamental free speech principle that certified films cannot be **stifled** by protests or a **recourse** to “hurt **sentiments**”. **Following** Mr. Haasan’s comment in a pre-launch event, that Kannada was born from Tamil (it is factually inaccurate as both languages have been known to share a proto-Dravidian **ancestor**), the film has faced an extra-judicial ban in Karnataka; the Karnataka High Court had suggested that he **apologise**. The Supreme Court’s **directions** however **repudiate** this “moral” position taken by the High Court, bringing into focus the judiciary’s role as a **guardian** of **due** process. After the film was certified by the CBFC, there should be no fetters on its release, and, therefore, the extra-judicial ban **violated the rule of law**. The film certification **framework**, **governed** by the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and its rules, **is** designed to **safeguard** creativity, while maintaining a balance between constitutionally **mandated** free speech and **reasonable** restrictions. **The CBFC**, **equipped** to **vet** films with these legal standards, **is solely** tasked with doing so. **Amorphous groups** claiming “hurt sentiments” to **intimidate** a film’s release **have** no role in this. **Giving in** to such claims risks violating free speech rights and hurting the **livelihoods** of actors, artists, technicians and workers. The top court rightly **characterised** extra-judicial bans as a direct **infringement** on film-makers’ constitutionally guaranteed right to freedom of speech and expression.

By **emphatically** rejecting the extra-judicial ban, the Court has **reiterated** its positions that **maintaining** law and order **in the face of divergent** views **is** the state’s responsibility. It is **vital** to understand that certified and regulated **freedom of speech**, as **assessed** by the CBFC, **is distinct** from hate speech, which finds no constitutional protection and can be legally restricted. This crucial **distinction underscores** that **legitimate** artistic **expression**, once cleared by the **designated** authority, **deserves** state protection. **Moving forward**, the Court’s directions should **pave the way for** the state to provide institutional safeguards against unofficial bans **overriding** the CBFC’s certification and release. These could include holding theatre owners **accountable for unwarranted** cancellations of scheduled releases, policing guidelines that distinguish lawful **dissent** from illegal **intimidation** and also allowing for citizens to watch a certified film without fear. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Fetter** (noun) – restraint, shackle, constraint, hindrance, limitation प्रतिबंध
2. **Thug life** (noun) – a 2025 Indian Tamil-language gangster action drama film directed by Mani Ratnam, who co-wrote the script with Kamal Haasan.
3. **Uphold** (verb) – support, maintain, defend, endorse, sustain समर्थन करना
4. **Extra-judicial** (adjective) – unofficial, unauthorized, outside legal process, unlawful, informal न्यायिक प्रक्रिया से बाहर
5. **Ensure** (verb) – guarantee, secure, confirm, assure, safeguard सुनिश्चित करना
6. **Screening** (noun) – showing, presentation, exhibition, display, airing प्रदर्शन
7. **Thespian** (adjective) – theatrical, dramatic, acting, stage-related, performer-like नाटकीय / अभिनय से जुड़ा
8. **Unequivocally** (adverb) – clearly, undeniably, explicitly, categorically, unambiguously स्पष्ट रूप से
9. **Assert** (verb) – declare, state, affirm, claim, uphold ज़ोर देना
10. **Stifle** (verb) – suppress, restrain, suffocate, smother, hinder दबाना
11. **Recourse** (to) (noun) – option, resort, remedy, solution, appeal सहारा
12. **Sentiment** (noun) – feeling, emotion, opinion, view, attitude भावना
13. **Following** (preposition) – after, subsequent to, as a result of, in the wake of के बाद
14. **Ancestor** (noun) – forefather, predecessor, progenitor, predecessor, forebear पूर्वज
15. **Apologise** (verb) – express regret, say sorry, admit fault, atone, seek forgiveness माफ़ी मांगना
16. **Direction** (noun) – instruction, guidance, order, command, ruling निर्देश
17. **Repudiate** (verb) – reject, deny, disown, oppose, refute अस्वीकार करना
18. **Guardian** (noun) – protector, defender, custodian, overseer, preserver संरक्षक
19. **Due** (adjective) – proper, rightful, deserved, fitting, appropriate उचित
20. **Violate** (verb) – breach, infringe, transgress, break, disobey उल्लंघन करना
21. **The rule of law** (noun) – all people and institutions within a political body are subject to the same laws.
22. **Govern** (verb) – control, regulate, manage, administer, rule संचालित करना
23. **Safeguard** (verb) – protect, shield, defend, preserve, secure रक्षा करना

24. **Mandated** (adjective) – required, authorized, ordered, instructed, prescribed अनिवार्य
25. **Reasonable** (adjective) – fair, just, sensible, moderate, balanced उचित
26. **Equip** (verb) – prepare, provide, furnish, supply, से लैस करना
27. **Vet** (verb) – examine, inspect, review, screen, scrutinize जाँच करना
28. **Solely** (adverb) – only, exclusively, entirely, completely, purely केवल
29. **Amorphous** (adjective) – shapeless, vague, undefined, formless, unstructured अनाकार
30. **Intimidate** (verb) – threaten, frighten, bully, unnerve, scare धमकाना
31. **Give in** (phrasal verb) – surrender, yield, submit, concede, comply हार मान लेना
32. **Livelihood** (noun) – income, employment, subsistence, living, occupation आजीविका
33. **Characterise** (verb) – describe, define, depict, represent, typify वर्णित करना
34. **Infringement** (noun) – violation, breach, encroachment, transgression, contravention उल्लंघन
35. **Emphatically** (adverb) – forcefully, clearly, strongly, resolutely, firmly ज़ोर देकर
36. **Reiterate** (verb) – repeat, reaffirm, restate, emphasize, iterate दोहराना
37. **In the face of** (phrase) – despite, amid, in spite of, against के बावजूद
38. **Divergent** (adjective) – different, conflicting, varying, opposing, contrasting अलग-अलग
39. **Vital** (adjective) – essential, crucial, necessary, key, important आवश्यक
40. **Assess** (verb) – evaluate, examine, estimate, judge, measure मूल्यांकन करना
41. **Distinct** (adjective) – separate, different, clear, unique, individual अलग
42. **Distinction** (noun) – difference, separation, differentiation, contrast, uniqueness अंतर
43. **Underscore** (verb) – highlight, emphasize, stress, point out, accentuate ज़ोर देना
44. **Legitimate** (adjective) – lawful, legal, valid, justified, authorized वैध
45. **Designated** (adjective) – appointed, named, assigned, specified, chosen नामित
46. **Moving forward** (phrase) – from now on, in the future, going ahead, hereafter आगे बढ़ते हुए
47. **Pave the way for** (phrase) – prepare for, enable, facilitate, lead to, open the path मार्ग प्रशस्त करना

48. **Override** (verb) – overrule, cancel, nullify, ignore, supersede अमान्य कर देना
49. **Accountable** (for) (adjective) – responsible, liable, answerable, obligated, culpable उत्तरदायी
50. **Unwarranted** (adjective) – unjustified, unnecessary, uncalled-for, groundless, undue अनुचित
51. **Dissent** (noun) – disagreement, opposition, protest, dispute, conflict असहमति
52. **Intimidation** (noun) – bullying, threat, coercion, fear, harassment धमकी / भयभीत करना

### Summary of the Editorial

1. **Supreme Court's Stand:** The SC ensured the release of *Thug Life* in Karnataka, asserting the importance of free speech and creative expression.
2. **Backdrop of Controversy:** Kamal Haasan's remark linking Kannada's origin to Tamil sparked backlash, although linguistically inaccurate.
3. **Extra-Judicial Ban:** The film faced an unofficial ban in Karnataka despite having CBFC certification.
4. **High Court's Suggestion:** Karnataka High Court had suggested Haasan apologise, implying a moral stance.
5. **SC Rejection:** The SC repudiated this approach, emphasizing that courts must uphold legal procedure, not moral policing.
6. **Certification Process:** Once a film is cleared by the CBFC under the Cinematograph Act, it should not face additional hurdles.
7. **Rule of Law:** Extra-judicial bans go against the principle of rule of law and undermine certified legal processes.
8. **CBFC's Role:** The CBFC is the sole authority empowered to assess and certify films based on constitutional and legal norms.
9. **Threat from Vague Protests:** Protests based on "hurt sentiments" by undefined groups are not legitimate grounds for stopping a film.
10. **Free Speech vs Hate Speech:** The Court clarified the difference — certified artistic expression is protected, hate speech is not.
11. **Economic Impact:** Unofficial bans affect not just expression but also the livelihoods of those involved in filmmaking.
12. **State's Responsibility:** The state must ensure law and order rather than yielding to mob pressure or protests.
13. **Institutional Safeguards Needed:** The judgment urges the creation of mechanisms to counter unofficial censorship.
14. **Accountability Measures:** Theatre owners should be held responsible for unjustified cancellations of film screenings.
15. **Citizens' Right to View:** Ultimately, the public must be able to watch a legally certified film without fear or intimidation.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

**[Editorial Page]**

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Sarcastic and mocking
  - B. Analytical and emphatic
  - C. Pessimistic and critical
  - D. Humorous and light-hearted
2. **What key principle did the Supreme Court uphold by allowing the screening of the film *Thug Life* in Karnataka despite protests?**
  - A. That artistic content must always be aligned with public sentiment to maintain social harmony and peace.
  - B. That state governments have the authority to impose bans on films even after certification if there is significant public backlash.
  - C. That once a film is certified by the CBFC, it cannot be prevented from release by unofficial bans or subjective claims of hurt sentiments.
  - D. That filmmakers must publicly apologize if their statements offend regional or linguistic sentiments to avoid social unrest.
3. **Why does the editorial argue that extra-judicial bans pose a serious threat to the film industry and constitutional principles?**
  - A. Because they undermine democratic protests and give excessive power to institutions like the CBFC to impose moral values.
  - B. Because they blur the line between legal censorship and civil unrest, allowing unauthorized groups to dictate the terms of public discourse.
  - C. Because they allow court judgments to override public interest in protecting cultural sensitivity and traditional values.
  - D. Because they encourage theatre owners and film producers to withdraw controversial content voluntarily in order to avoid state-imposed penalties.
4. **What underlying principle does the Supreme Court reinforce by allowing the screening of *Thug Life* despite protests?**
  - A. Artistic expression is more important than regional linguistic sentiments
  - B. The judiciary must always agree with the High Court's moral guidance
  - C. Certified films are protected from censorship through unofficial bans
  - D. The CBFC must re-certify films after any public backlash
5. **If a theatre owner cancels a scheduled screening of a certified film due to fear of public backlash, what action aligns with the Supreme Court's directive?**
  - A. Report the cancellation for possible violation of citizens' right to watch certified content
  - B. Encourage the owner to take public opinion into account to avoid controversy
  - C. File a case to revoke the film's CBFC certificate
  - D. Ask the filmmaker to re-edit scenes that caused offence

6. Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.

Heba dropped of the club unexpectedly to say hello and catch up.

- A. dropped besides the club unexpectedly
- B. dropped for the club unexpectedly
- C. dropped between the club unexpectedly
- D. dropped by the club unexpectedly

7. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

\_\_\_\_\_ we gave them was some homemade ice cream

- A. Which
- B. While
- C. When
- D. What

8. Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.

Her austere lifestyle reflected her minimalist approach to living.

- A. Happy
- B. Sombre
- C. Luxurious
- D. Giddy

9. Select the option that correctly rectifies the underlined spelling error in the given sentence.

Women and children were often employed in the textile industry during the first centuary of industrialisation.

- A. centurie
- B. centuari
- C. century
- D. centuarie

10. Select the option that rectifies the spelling error in the following sentence.

In his persuit of excellence, he forgot to take care of his health

- A. pursuit
- B. persoot
- C. persuite
- D. Pursuite

11. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

The rising interest in and concern about animal welfare resulted in legislative laws and the formation of The Animal \_\_\_\_\_ Committee in many nations

- A. Customs
- B. Considers
- C. Ethics
- D. Resistant

12. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.

You seem to be mean to your seniors

- A. apathetic
- B. rude
- C. sympathetic
- D. modest

13. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

Although our new boss knew he was wrong, he was too obstinate to accept that

- A. Flexible
- B. Adamant
- C. Competent
- D. Fearless

14. **Identify the word that can replace the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence.**

The explorer discovered a hiddenn cave deep in the heart of the jungle

- A. hiddenn
- B. hiddeen
- C. hidden
- D. hiden

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.**

Sam and Teena / had wondering / what to do this weekend.

- A. what to do this weekend
- B. no error
- C. had wondering
- D. sam and Teena

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

The sky is covering / with dark clouds and / I hope soon it / will begin to rain

- A. i hope soon it
- B. the sky is covering
- C. with dark clouds and
- D. will begin to rain

17. **The given sentence is divided into three segments. Select the option that has the segment with a grammatical error. If there is no error, select 'No error'.**

The committee has careful / considered the report which you sent us / and has decided to take action.

- A. considered the report which you sent us
- B. The committee has careful
- C. and has decided to take action.
- D. no error

18. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**

Procrastination



- A. Eagerness
- B. Timidness
- C. Hawing
- D. Hesitance

19. 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.

This is the best novel / I have read, / in a very long time.

- A. In a very long time
- B. I have read
- C. This is the best novel
- D. No error

20. In the following sentence the underlined part contains as error. Alternatives to the underlined part are given as options. Select the correct alternative.

He was studying in the dimmer light

- A. most dim
- B. dim
- C. dimmest
- D. more dim

**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.

Language is a powerful device that (1)\_\_\_\_\_ communication and interaction between individuals. It serves as a crucial tool for expressing thoughts, emotions, and ideas. (2)\_\_\_\_\_ richness of language can be observed in various forms, including spoken and written interaction. People employ language to convey their intentions, share knowledge, and build relationships. It is a fundamental aspect of human interaction and plays a vital role in shaping societies and cultures. Without language, cooperation would be (3)\_\_\_\_\_, as it serves as the foundation for collaboration and understanding among diverse communities. Furthermore, language is dynamic and stationary, evolving over time to adapt to changing environments. New words are (4)\_\_\_\_\_ into the vocabulary, reflecting advancements in technology, science and culture. The ability to modify and adapt language is a key aspect of linguistic competence. (5)\_\_\_\_\_, the importance of language cannot be underestimated. It is a fundamental tool for human expression and interaction, facilitating the exchange of ideas and the formation of connections among people.

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

- A. delays
- B. experiences
- C. qualifies
- D. facilitates

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

- A. A
- B. An
- C. The
- D. No article

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

- A. challenges
- B. challenge
- C. challenger
- D. challenging

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

- A. integrity
- B. integration
- C. integral
- D. integrated

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

- A. In conclusive
- B. In any case
- C. In order to
- D. In spite of

## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

### 1. B) Analytical and emphatic

The passage critically examines the issue of extra-judicial bans and free speech, presenting a structured argument with legal reasoning. The tone is analytical as it dissects the Supreme Court's stance and emphatic in asserting the importance of constitutional rights.

A) Incorrect, as the passage does not ridicule but rather presents a serious legal argument.

C) Incorrect, because while it criticizes extra-judicial bans, it is not pessimistic; it reaffirms judicial protection of rights.

D) Incorrect, as the subject matter is serious and legally grounded.

### 2. C) That once a film is certified by the CBFC, it cannot be prevented from release by unofficial bans or subjective claims of hurt sentiments.

The Supreme Court emphasized that once the CBFC (Central Board of Film Certification) has approved a film, no external or unofficial group has the right to block its screening based on personal sentiments. This upholds the constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech and expression and emphasizes that the rule of law must prevail over mob sentiment or moral policing.

A. Incorrect – While public harmony is important, the Court did not assert that artistic content should be aligned with public sentiment. Instead, it emphasized protecting artistic freedom despite dissenting views.

B. Incorrect – The Court rejected the notion that a state can impose bans post-certification, calling such bans extra-judicial and a violation of lawful due process.

D. Incorrect – The Supreme Court repudiated the High Court's suggestion that Kamal Haasan should apologize, affirming that no apology is required for certified free expression.

### 3. B) Because they blur the line between legal censorship and civil unrest, allowing unauthorized groups to dictate the terms of public discourse.

The editorial highlights that extra-judicial bans — often carried out by groups claiming “hurt sentiments” — sideline legal processes and embolden mobs, thereby threatening not only freedom of speech but also the livelihoods of artists and workers. These bans erode the legitimacy of institutions like the CBFC and make room for intimidation over due process, which is a direct threat to democratic principles.

A. Incorrect – The problem is not about democratic protest or CBFC imposing values. The CBFC follows a legal framework, and the editorial supports its role, not criticizes it.

C. Incorrect – Courts are portrayed positively in this editorial, especially the Supreme Court for standing by constitutional protections. The issue is not with courts overriding public interest but with mobs overriding the law.

D. Incorrect – While economic pressure is mentioned, the focus of the editorial is not on voluntary censorship, but on unauthorized coercion and the lack of protection from the state for lawful film releases.

4. **C) Certified films are protected from censorship through unofficial bans**

The Supreme Court emphasized that once a film is certified by the CBFC, extra-judicial bans based on “hurt sentiments” are unconstitutional and violate free speech. This supports the rule of law and protects filmmakers’ rights.

A: This oversimplifies the issue and creates a false binary. The Court defended institutional certification and free speech, not the relative value of language sentiments.

B: Incorrect — the Supreme Court repudiated the High Court’s suggestion to apologize, highlighting judicial independence, not conformity.

D: Factually incorrect — the CBFC certification is final unless challenged through legal channels; there is no mandate for re-certification after protests.

5. **A) Report the cancellation for possible violation of citizens' right to watch certified content**

The Supreme Court underlines that state protection and accountability are necessary when certified films are blocked extra-judicially. The directive implies the state should investigate unlawful cancellations and uphold constitutional rights.

B: While sensitivity is ideal, the Court prioritizes rule of law and certified expression over public pressure or fear.

C: Filing a case is a separate legal route, but not the immediate or logical response to a theatre’s cancellation — and the CBFC certificate remains valid unless lawfully challenged.

D: This contradicts the spirit of the ruling — once certified, re-editing due to public pressure undermines free speech.

6. D) **'dropped by the club unexpectedly'** का use सही होगा क्योंकि 'drop by' एक Phrasal Verb है जिसका अर्थ है जिसका अर्थ होता है किसी से मिलने या कहीं जाने के लिए अचानक और अनौपचारिक रूप से आना। वाक्य का संदर्भ यह है कि Heba ने क्लब पर अनायास ही जाकर अभिवादन किया और बातचीत की। अतः 'dropped by the club unexpectedly' सही उत्तर है।

**'dropped by the club unexpectedly'** is the correct choice because 'drop by' is a phrasal verb meaning 'to visit a place briefly and informally.' The sentence implies that Heba visited the club unexpectedly to say hello and catch up. Hence, 'dropped by the club unexpectedly' fits the context accurately.

7. D) **'What'** का use होगा क्योंकि "what" का अर्थ होता है "वह चीज़ जो" और यह वाक्य के दोनों भागों को जोड़ता है। वाक्य में homemade ice cream को specify किया गया है कि वह वही चीज़ है जो दी गई थी। इसलिए, 'What' सही उत्तर है। 'Which' का अर्थ है "कौन-सा" और यह विकल्पों को specify करने के लिए उपयोग होता है, जो यहां context में नहीं है। 'While' का अर्थ है "जबकि" और यह comparison या समय के लिए उपयोग होता है, जो यहां सही नहीं है।

'When' का अर्थ है "कब" और यह समय को दर्शाने के लिए उपयोग होता है, लेकिन वाक्य समय से संबंधित नहीं है।

'What' will be used because it means "the thing which" and connects the two parts of the sentence. The sentence specifies homemade ice cream as the thing that was given, making 'What' appropriate. 'Which' means "which one" and is used to specify a choice, which isn't relevant here. 'While' means "whereas" or "during," which is used for comparison or time, and doesn't fit here. 'When' refers to "time," but the sentence isn't discussing time.

8. B) **Austere** (adjective) – Severe, strict, plain, or simple in manner, attitude, or lifestyle. कठोर, सादगीपूर्ण

**Synonym:** **Sombre** (adjective) – Serious, solemn, plain, or subdued. गंभीर, सादा

- **Happy** (*adjective*) – Feeling or showing pleasure or contentment; joyful. प्रसन्न
- **Luxurious** (*adjective*) – Characterized by grandeur, comfort, or extravagance. भव्य, विलासितापूर्ण
- **Giddy** (*adjective*) – Lighthearted, dizzy, or frivolous. अस्थिर, चंचल

9. C) The correct spelling of 'centuary' is 'century', which means "a period of one hundred years" सदी.

10. A) The correct spelling of the word 'persuit' is 'pursuit', which means "the act of chasing or striving to achieve something" (लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए पीछा करना या प्रयास करना)

11. C) 'Ethics' का use होगा क्योंकि "ethics" का अर्थ होता है नैतिक सिद्धांतों का एक समूह जो किसी विशेष क्षेत्र में व्यवहार को नियंत्रित करता है। यहां sentence में 'animal welfare' और 'legislative laws' का उल्लेख है, जो नैतिकता से संबंधित है। इसलिए 'ethics' सही उत्तर है। 'Customs' का अर्थ है रीति-रिवाज या परंपराएं, जो इस context में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं। 'Considers' का अर्थ है विचार करना, जो गलत है। 'Resistant' का अर्थ है विरोधी या प्रतिरोधक, जो यहां animal welfare या laws से मेल नहीं खाता

**Ethics** will be used because "ethics" refers to a set of moral principles governing behavior in a specific area. The sentence talks about 'animal welfare' and 'legislative laws,' which are directly related to ethics. 'Customs' means traditions or practices, which do not align with the context. 'Considers' means to think about, which is grammatically and contextually incorrect here. 'Resistant' means opposing or resistant to something, which does not fit the subject of animal welfare or laws.

12. C) **Mean** (adjective) – Unkind, cruel, ungenerous, unpleasant. क्रूर, अनुदार, मतलबी

**Antonym:** **Sympathetic** (adjective) – Showing understanding and care, compassionate, kind-hearted. सहानुभूतिशील, दयालु

- **Apathetic** (*adjective*) – Indifferent, showing no emotion or interest. उदासीन, निस्पृह
- **Rude** (*adjective*) – Impolite, disrespectful, offensive. असभ्य, अभद्र

- **Modest (adjective)** – Humble, unassuming, not boastful. विनम्र, साधारण

13. A) **Obstinate** (adjective) – Stubbornly refusing to change one's opinion or chosen course of action, despite attempts to persuade one to do so. जिद्दी, हठी

**Antonym: Flexible** (adjective) – Willing to change or adapt; open-minded and accommodating. लचीला, परिवर्तनशील

- **Adamant** (adjective): Refusing to be persuaded or to change one's mind; unyielding, inflexible. अडिग, दृढ़
- **Competent** (adjective): Having the necessary ability, knowledge, or skill to do something successfully. सक्षम
- **Fearless** (adjective): Lacking fear, brave, courageous. निडर

14. C) The correct spelling of the INCORRECTLY spelt word '**hidded**' is '**hidden**'. means "kept out of sight; concealed" छिपा हुआ, गुप्त।

15. C) '**had wondering**' का प्रयोग गलत है क्योंकि 'had' के बाद verb का past participle प्रयोग किया जाता है। 'wondering' present participle है, जबकि 'wondered' past participle है। अतः सही वाक्य होगा: Sam and Teena had wondered what to do this weekend.

The phrase 'had wondering' is incorrect because the verb "had" should be followed by the past participle form of the main verb. Instead of 'had wondering', it should be 'had wondered' to form the correct past perfect tense. Let's explain this in detail: Sam and Teena had wondered what to do this weekend.

16. B) '**is covering**' के बदले '**is covered**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ Passive Voice का प्रयोग होना चाहिए। "The sky" स्वयं कुछ नहीं कर रही है, बल्कि उसे dark clouds से ढका जा रहा है। अतः सही वाक्य होगा— "The sky is covered with dark clouds."

'is covering' should be replaced with 'is covered' because the sentence requires the passive voice. "The sky" is not performing the action but is being acted upon (covered by dark clouds). Therefore, the correct sentence is— "The sky is covered with dark clouds."

17. B) '**careful**' के बदले '**carefully**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ verb 'considered' को modify करने के लिए adverb 'carefully' की आवश्यकता है। 'Careful' एक adjective है, जो noun या pronoun को modify करता है, जबकि 'carefully' एक adverb है, जो verb को modify करता है। अतः सही वाक्य होगा— "The committee has carefully considered the report which you sent us."

'careful' should be replaced with 'carefully' because the word is modifying the verb 'considered,' and an adverb is required to modify a verb. 'Careful' is an adjective, which modifies a noun or pronoun, while 'carefully' is an adverb, which modifies a verb. Therefore, the correct sentence is— "The committee has carefully considered the report which you sent us."

18. A) **Procrastination** (noun) – The action of delaying or postponing something, putting off tasks intentionally or habitually. आलस्य, टालमटोल

**Antonym: Eagerness** (noun) – Enthusiastic willingness or readiness to do something promptly. उत्साह, तत्परता

- **Timidness** – Incorrect. **Timidness** (noun) means lack of courage or confidence, shyness. डरपोकपन, झिझक
- **Hawing** – Incorrect. **Hawing** (noun) refers to hesitating or being indecisive in speech or actions. हिचकिचाहट, झिझक
- **Hesitance** – Incorrect. **Hesitance** (noun) means reluctance or unwillingness to act. हिचकिचाहट, संकोच

19. D) No error

वाक्य में "This is the best novel" Present Tense में है, और "I have read" का प्रयोग (Present Perfect Tense में सही है क्योंकि यह किसी क्रिया का वर्तमान effect दर्शाता है। "in a very long time" समय सीमा को इंगित करता है, लेकिन इसका तात्पर्य यह नहीं है कि verb past में ही होनी चाहिए।

There is no error in the sentence. The sentence uses the Present Perfect Tense ("I have read") correctly, as it describes an action completed in the past with relevance to the present moment. The phrase "in a very long time" indicates the duration since a comparable event occurred but does not necessitate the use of the Past Tense.

20. B) 'dimmer' के बदले 'dim' का use होगा क्योंकि 'dim' एक Adjective है और यहाँ तुलना नहीं हो रही है, इसलिए Comparative Degree (dimmer) की आवश्यकता नहीं है, Comparative degree का उपयोग तब होता है जब दो चीजों के बीच तुलना की जाती है। लेकिन इस वाक्य में केवल प्रकाश (light) की स्थिति का वर्णन किया गया है, अतः positive degree ('dim') का प्रयोग सही होगा।

The sentence uses the word "dimmer," which is in the comparative degree. Comparative degree is used when there is a comparison between two things. However, the sentence merely describes the quality of the light without any comparison. Hence, the positive degree ("dim") is correct.

21. D) **Facilitates** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है "सुगम बनाना" या "सुविधा प्रदान करना।" sentence में mention है कि भाषा एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण है जो व्यक्तियों के बीच संचार और संवाद को सक्षम बनाती है। इस संदर्भ में, "facilitates" उपयुक्त है क्योंकि यह इंगित करता है कि भाषा संचार और अंतःक्रिया को सरल और प्रभावी बनाती है। जबकि: Delays का अर्थ है "देरी करना," जो यहां सही नहीं है क्योंकि भाषा का उद्देश्य बाधा डालना नहीं है। Experiences का अर्थ है "अनुभव करना," जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता है क्योंकि यह संचार



को सक्षम करने के संदर्भ में नहीं आता। Qualifies का अर्थ है "योग्य बनाना," लेकिन यह वाक्य के अर्थ के अनुरूप नहीं है।

**Facilitates** is the correct choice because it means "to make something easier or enable it." The sentence describes how language is a powerful tool that enables communication and interaction between individuals. Hence, "facilitates" fits perfectly as it highlights the role of language in simplifying and enabling communication. Whereas: Delays means "to postpone or slow down," which contradicts the context as language does not obstruct communication. Experiences means "to encounter or undergo," which is irrelevant in the context of enabling communication.

Qualifies means "to make eligible," which does not align with the idea of enabling or simplifying communication.

22. C) **The'** का use होगा क्योंकि "The" का अर्थ होता है किसी विशेष या विशिष्ट चीज़ को दर्शाना। यहां "richness of language" के बारे में बात की जा रही है, जो कि एक विशिष्ट अवधारणा है। इसलिए 'The' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'A' का अर्थ होता है किसी अनिश्चित चीज़ को दर्शाना, 'An' का उपयोग स्वर ध्वनि से शुरू होने वाले शब्दों के लिए होता है।

**The'** will be used because it emphasizes something specific or unique. The phrase "richness of language" refers to a specific richness being discussed, making "the" suitable here. Whereas, 'A' refers to something general, 'An' is used before vowel sounds but doesn't fit the context.

23. D) **Challenging'** का use होगा क्योंकि "challenging" एक adjective है, जिसका अर्थ है कठिन या demanding। Sentence में यह बताया गया है कि बिना भाषा के, सहयोग करना कठिन या चुनौतीपूर्ण होगा। Adjective 'challenging' यहां "would be" के बाद appropriately उपयोग होता है क्योंकि यह सहयोग के स्वभाव को describe कर रहा है। 'Challenge' (noun) का उपयोग गलत है क्योंकि यह sentence के structure के साथ fit नहीं होता है। यहां adjective चाहिए जो cooperation को describe कर सके।

'Challenges' (plural noun) का उपयोग गलत है क्योंकि यह grammatically sentence के singular structure से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Challenger' (noun) का उपयोग गलत है क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है एक व्यक्ति जो चुनौती देता है, जो contextually सही नहीं है।

**'Challenging'** will be used because it is an adjective meaning difficult or demanding. The sentence implies that without language, cooperation would become difficult, making 'challenging' an apt choice. 'Challenge' (noun) doesn't fit the structure. 'Challenges' (plural noun) is grammatically incorrect here. 'Challenger' (person posing a challenge) is irrelevant in this context. 'Challenge' (noun) is incorrect because the sentence structure requires an adjective to describe the nature of cooperation. 'Challenges' (plural noun) is also incorrect as it doesn't fit grammatically with the singular structure of "would be." 'Challenger' (noun) is incorrect as it refers to a person who poses a challenge, which is irrelevant in this context.



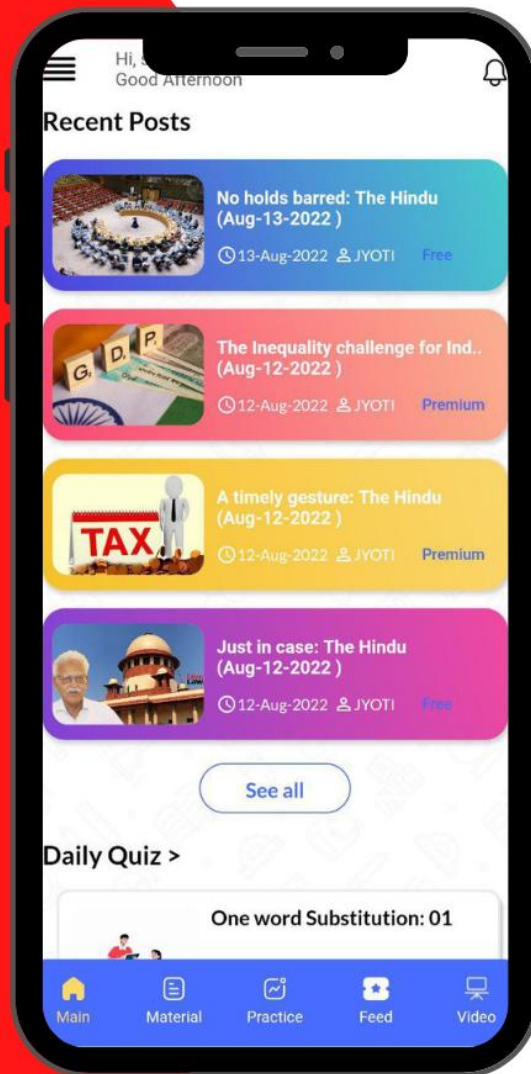
24. D) **Integrated**' का use सही होगा क्योंकि यहाँ sentence में mention है कि vocabulary में नए शब्द शामिल (integrated) किए जाते हैं। "Integrated" का अर्थ होता है "समाहित करना या जोड़ना।" वाक्य का संदर्भ यह है कि भाषा समय के साथ विकसित होती है, और नई तकनीकों, विज्ञान और संस्कृति के विकास को दर्शाने के लिए नए शब्द जोड़े जाते हैं। "Integrity" का अर्थ है "ईमानदारी या" अखंडता," जो इस संदर्भ में गलत है। यह एक noun है और यहाँ verb की आवश्यकता है। "Integration" का अर्थ है "एकीकरण," जो यहाँ noun है। यह वाक्य में व्याकरण के अनुसार फिट नहीं बैठता। "Integral" का अर्थ है "अविभाज्य हिस्सा," और यह adjective है। यहाँ वाक्य में passive structure के लिए verb चाहिए, न कि adjective।

'Integrated' will be used because it means "to combine or include something as part of a whole." The sentence refers to new words being included in the vocabulary to reflect advancements in technology, science, and culture. The context clearly requires a past participle verb in passive voice, which is why 'Integrated' is the most appropriate choice. Integrity means honesty or unity, which doesn't fit the sentence grammatically or contextually. Integration is a noun referring to the process of combining, which is unsuitable here as the sentence demands a verb in passive form. Integral is an adjective, which does not align with the grammatical requirement of the sentence.

25. B) 'In any case' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह निष्कर्ष निकालने के लिए सही Connector है, जो यह दर्शाता है कि भाषा का महत्व कम नहीं आँका जा सकता। Passage में mention है कि भाषा का महत्व अपरिहार्य है और इसे कम करके नहीं आँका जा सकता, इसलिए 'In any case' यहाँ सही फिट बैठता है। 'In conclusive' सही नहीं है 'conclusive' का सही प्रयोग 'in conclusion' के रूप में किया जाता है। 'In order to' का अर्थ है किसी उद्देश्य को व्यक्त करना, जो यहाँ वाक्य के अर्थ से मेल नहीं खाता। 'In spite of' का उपयोग विरोधाभास के लिए किया जाता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'In any case' will be used because it is the correct connector to conclude, emphasizing that the importance of language cannot be underestimated. The passage highlights that the importance of language cannot be underestimated, making 'In any case' the most suitable option. 'In conclusive' is incorrect as it is not a valid phrase and does not fit the context.

'In order to' means to express purpose, which does not align with the context of concluding a statement. 'In spite of' implies contradiction, which is inappropriate here.



# Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

**English Madhyam**