

## Why One Nation Needs One Law

India is home to **unparalleled diversity** — in language, religion, region, and caste. Our Constitution guarantees each one of us a sense of **dignity regardless of** our region, religion, language, or **ethnicity** across the country. But what if there are more than one set of laws in the country. It is an **anomaly** which can be **disruptive**. In a powerful **reaffirmation** of India's constitutional **unity**, **Chief Justice** of India B R Gavai recently **underscored** this deep philosophical and legal **reasoning** behind the Supreme Court's decision to **uphold** the **abrogation** of Article 370. Speaking at the **inauguration** of the Constitution Preamble Park and **unveiling** of Dr B R Ambedkar's statue in Nagpur, CJI Gavai **emphasised** that **having** "only one Constitution" **is** central to India's unity — an idea that **traces its roots** to the vision of Dr Ambedkar himself. This is more than a **symbolic gesture**. It is a legal, moral, and historical **reckoning** with the idea of justice.

The **idea** that one nation should be **governed** by one Constitution **is** not simply a matter of administrative **convenience**; it is foundational to the **integrity** of the Republic. Dr BR Ambedkar **maintained** that a single constitutional framework was **essential** to maintaining the unity and integrity of a **diverse** nation. Ambedkar believed in a Constitution that was both **federal** and **unitary in spirit** — capable of **embracing** diversity while ensuring a central unity. The **existence** of Article 370, which **granted** Jammu and Kashmir its own Constitution and special status, **was** thus **contrary** to this foundational vision. The **Constitution**, though federal in structure, **vests** significant powers in the Union during times of crisis, war, or **disintegration**. Ambedkar defended this **framework**, saying the Indian Constitution was designed to remain united through both peace and conflict.

**Article 370**, inserted as a temporary **provision**, effectively **created** an exception to the rule of uniform citizenship. It allowed Jammu & Kashmir to operate under a separate Constitution and enjoy special **privileges**, creating a sense of legal and political separation from the rest of India. Over time, this **provision**, which was **supposed to fade**, **calcified** into a structural anomaly. When the Parliament **abrogated** Article 370 in 2019, it was challenged in court.

The five-judge **Constitution Bench** of the Supreme Court, including CJI Gavai, **upheld** the decision in December 2023. This ruling was a declaration that **India**, in its **truest** constitutional spirit, **must** be governed by one set of laws and rights for all its citizens, regardless of region. Whether one lives in Kerala or Kashmir, every citizen must be equal before the law — not just in theory, but in real life situations. This is what our Constitution guarantees. Fragmented legal frameworks **breed fragmented** identities. **In contrast**, a unified constitutional order promotes a shared sense of belonging and purpose. While Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, and Bangladesh have had constitutional **breakdowns**, India has stood strong, **thanks to** our Constitution. **Long live** the Constitution!

[Practice Exercise]

- **Maintain** (verb) – claim, insist, assert, hold, declare, Argue कहना
- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.

## Vocabulary

1. **Unparalleled** (adjective) – Matchless, unequalled, unique, incomparable, unrivalled अद्वितीय
2. **Diversity** (noun) – Variety, multiplicity, heterogeneity, assortment, difference विविधता
3. **Dignity** (noun) – Respect, honor, nobility, self-respect, esteem गरिमा
4. **Regardless of** (phrase) – Despite, in spite of, notwithstanding, without considering, ignoring की परवाह किए बिना
5. **Ethnicity** (noun) – Race, ancestry, heritage, nationality, ethnic group जातीयता
6. **Anomaly** (noun) – Irregularity, aberration, deviation, inconsistency, oddity विसंगति
7. **Disruptive** (adjective) – Troubling, unsettling, disturbing, disorderly, obstructive विघटनकारी
8. **Reaffirmation** (noun) – Confirmation, reassertion, endorsement, restatement, revalidation पुनः पुष्टि
9. **Unity** (noun) – Oneness, cohesion, solidarity, harmony, union एकता
10. **Underscore** (verb) – Emphasize, highlight, stress, underline, reinforce जोर देना
11. **Reasoning** (noun) – Logic, thinking, argument, analysis, rationale तर्क
12. **Uphold** (verb) – Support, maintain, defend, sustain, endorse बनाए रखना
13. **Abrogation** (noun) – Repeal, annulment, cancellation, abolition, revocation निरस्तीकरण
14. **Inauguration** (noun) – Opening, launch, commencement, initiation, beginning उद्घाटन
15. **Unveil** (verb) – Reveal, disclose, present, show, launch अनावरण करना
16. **Emphasise** (verb) – Stress, highlight, underline, accentuate, point out बल देना
17. **Trace** (verb) – Track, follow, find, discover, outline पता लगाना
18. **Root** (noun) – Origin, source, basis, foundation, beginning जड़
19. **Symbolic** (adjective) – Figurative, emblematic, representative, suggestive, metaphorical प्रतीकात्मक
20. **Gesture** (noun) – Action, sign, signal, indication, motion इशारा
21. **Reckoning** (noun) – Judgment, evaluation, assessment, calculation, consideration मूल्यांकन
22. **Govern** (verb) – Rule, control, administer, manage, direct शासन करना

23. **Convenience** (noun) – Ease, comfort, suitability, accessibility, handiness सुविधा
24. **Integrity** (noun) – Unity, wholeness, soundness, honesty, cohesion अखंडता
25. **Essential** (adjective) – Necessary, crucial, vital, indispensable, fundamental आवश्यक
26. **Diverse** (adjective) – Different, varied, assorted, distinct, heterogeneous विविध
27. **Federal** (adjective) – Union-based, central, confederate, related to federation, national संघीय
28. **Unitary** (adjective) – Centralized, unified, single, consolidated, indivisible एकात्मक
29. **In spirit** (phrase) – In essence, fundamentally, essentially, at heart, basically भावना में
30. **Embrace** (verb) – Accept, adopt, welcome, include, encompass अपनाना
31. **Existence** (noun) – Presence, reality, being, occurrence, subsistence अस्तित्व
32. **Grant** (verb) – Give, bestow, confer, allot, award देना
33. **Contrary** (to) (adjective) – Opposite, conflicting, inconsistent, contradictory, in opposition विपरीत
34. **Vest** (verb) – Confer, bestow, endow, entrust, assign प्रदान करना
35. **Disintegration** (noun) – Breakdown, collapse, fragmentation, dissolution, crumbling विघटन
36. **Framework** (noun) – Structure, system, outline, setup, skeleton ढांचा
37. **Provision** (noun) – Clause, article, stipulation, requirement, condition प्रावधान
38. **Privilege** (noun) – Advantage, special right, benefit, entitlement, prerogative विशेषाधिकार
39. **Supposed** (to) (adjective) – Intended, expected, meant, presumed, planned होना चाहिए
40. **Fade** (verb) – Diminish, disappear, decline, vanish, recede फीका पड़ना
41. **Calcify** (verb) – Harden, become rigid, solidify, stiffen, ossify कठोर होना
42. **Abrogate** (verb) – Revoke, annul, cancel, abolish, repeal रद्द करना
43. **Constitution Bench** (noun) – refers to a special bench of the Supreme Court, typically consisting of five or more judges, that is formed to hear and decide cases involving significant questions about the interpretation of the Indian Constitution संवैधानिक पीठ
44. **Truest** (adjective) – Most accurate, most genuine, most faithful, most authentic, most real सबसे सच्चा

45. **Breed** (verb) – Generate, cause, produce, create, foster उत्पन्न करना
46. **Fragmented** (adjective) – Divided, split, broken, disjointed, scattered विखंडित
47. **In contrast** (phrase) – On the other hand, whereas, by comparison, oppositely, conversely इसके विपरीत
48. **Breakdown** (noun) – Collapse, failure, disintegration, malfunction, disruption विफलता/विघटन
49. **Thanks to** (phrase) – Because of, due to, owing to, as a result of, by virtue of के कारण
50. **Long live** (phrase) – May it endure, may it prosper, hail, wishing lasting success, salute दीर्घायु हो/ अमर रहे

### Summary of the Editorial

1. **India's Diversity:** India's unique diversity spans language, religion, caste, and region, but the Constitution ensures dignity for all.
2. **Issue of Multiple Laws:** Having more than one set of laws in a nation disrupts unity and can lead to fragmentation.
3. **CJI Gavai's Assertion:** Chief Justice B.R. Gavai highlighted the importance of a single Constitution for India's unity while upholding Article 370's abrogation.
4. **Ambedkar's Vision:** Dr B.R. Ambedkar envisioned one Constitution to maintain unity across India's diversity.
5. **Federal but Unitary:** Ambedkar designed the Constitution to balance federalism with a strong central authority to keep India united.
6. **Article 370's Contradiction:** Article 370 conflicted with Ambedkar's vision by granting Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) a separate Constitution.
7. **Temporary Provision:** Article 370 was inserted as a temporary measure, meant to fade over time, not become permanent.
8. **Special Status:** Article 370 gave J&K special privileges and created legal and political separation from the rest of India.
9. **Abrogation of Article 370:** Parliament revoked Article 370 in 2019, aiming to bring J&K fully under the Indian Constitution.
10. **Legal Challenge:** The abrogation was challenged, questioning the legality of removing J&K's special status.
11. **Supreme Court Verdict:** A five-judge Constitution Bench upheld the abrogation in December 2023, affirming one law for all.
12. **Equality Before Law:** The ruling emphasized every Indian — from Kerala to Kashmir — must enjoy the same rights and legal protections.
13. **Unified Identity:** A single legal framework fosters a common national identity and shared sense of belonging.
14. **Risks of Fragmentation:** Multiple legal systems within one country can lead to divided identities and weaken national integrity.
15. **India's Constitutional Strength:** Unlike neighbors who faced constitutional collapses, India's single Constitution has ensured stability and unity.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Celebratory
  - B. Critical
  - C. Sarcastic
  - D. Pessimistic
2. **Why did Dr B R Ambedkar advocate for a single constitutional framework for India?**
  - A. To make administration easier for the British government during the transition period
  - B. To ensure that India's diversity is celebrated through multiple constitutions
  - C. To maintain the unity and integrity of a diverse nation under one Constitution
  - D. To promote regional laws that override national laws during times of peace
3. **Why was Article 370 ultimately seen as a structural anomaly in India's constitutional framework?**
  - A. It temporarily provided Jammu & Kashmir with a separate Constitution and privileges, creating legal separation that persisted longer than intended
  - B. It was introduced by Dr B R Ambedkar to promote regional governance in perpetuity
  - C. It helped strengthen India's federal structure by giving permanent autonomy to all states
  - D. It was intended to create uniform laws across India from the start
4. **In the context of the passage, which of the following words is most opposite in meaning to "calcified" as used in "this provision... calcified into a structural anomaly"?**
  - A. Hardened
  - B. Solidified
  - C. Dissolved
  - D. Congealed
5. **Which of the following statements are true according to the passage?**
  - i) Dr. Ambedkar envisioned a Constitution that balances diversity with unity.
  - ii) Article 370 promoted uniform citizenship rights across India.
  - iii) Fragmented legal systems can lead to fragmented identities.
  - iv) The Constitution of India was designed to ensure unity only during peacetime.
  - A. i and iii only
  - B. ii and iv only
  - C. i, ii, and iii only
  - D. i, iii, and iv only
6. **Read the following sentence and select its future tense form from the options given below:**

Rachel and Rahul joined forces on a project and successfully completed it within a month

  - A. Rachel and Rahul should join forces on a project and successfully complete it within a month.
  - B. Rachel and Rahul have joined forces on a project and successfully completed it within a month.
  - C. Rachel and Rahul will join forces on a project and successfully complete it within a month.
  - D. Rachel and Rahul are joining forces on a project and successfully completing it within a month.
7. **In the following sentence the underlined part contains an error. Alternatives to the underlined part are given as options. Select the correct alternative.**

Their chance of winning is slimmest.

  - A. slimmer

- B. slimly  
C. slim  
D. most slim
8. Select the grammatically correct sentence from the given options  
A. She was not allowed to enter the hotel as her clothes was dirtier.  
B. She was not allowed to enter the hotel as her clothes were dirtier.  
C. She was not allowed to enter the hotel as her clothes were dirty.  
D. She was not allow to enter the hotel as her clothes were dirty.
9. Select the most appropriate idiom that can substitute the highlighted text in the given sentence.  
**The minister was in partnership with the queen in poisoning the King.**  
A. in cahoots  
B. at one's beck and call  
C. run amok  
D. in the blues
10. Choose the correctly spelt word to fill in the blank meaningfully.  
The citizens of Iraq wanted \_\_\_\_\_ after years of war.  
A. peice  
B. pease  
C. peace  
D. piece
11. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.  
You need to rest the \_\_\_\_\_ before baking the bread.  
A. lard  
B. dough  
C. paste  
D. doe
12. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.  
Inferior  
A. Substandard  
B. Superior  
C. Beautiful  
D. Mediocre
13. Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined word.  
The Prime Minister will address the nation tomorrow  
A. To deliver a speech  
B. To greet people  
C. A postal code for sending letters  
D. A landmark
14. Select the grammatically correct sentence.  
A. The secondary section of a school is located at an end of the street.  
B. The secondary section of a school is located at the end of a street.  
C. The secondary section of the school is located at the end of the street.  
D. A secondary section of the school is located at an end of the street.
15. Select the correct spelling of the underlined word in the given sentence.  
Is he ready to risk his acredation for the greater good?

- A. acreditation
- B. accreditation
- C. accraditation
- D. accredation

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

Shirin came off with a brilliant idea to solve the problem.

- A. came up in a brilliant idea
- B. came off on a brilliant idea
- C. came up with a brilliant idea
- D. came off to a brilliant idea

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

The professor's \_\_\_\_\_ lecture was filled with complex concepts.

- A. lucyd
- B. lucide
- C. lucied
- D. lucid

18. Select the most appropriate meaning of the idiom from the options given below.

To accept the gauntlet

- A. To suffer a great insult
- B. To suffer financial loss
- C. To accept a challenge
- D. To accept failure

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

I still / do not understand / why he did not / reply my email.

- A. reply my email
- B. why he did not
- C. do not understand
- D. I still

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

Martin Luther King Jr. started a crusade for discrimination \_\_\_\_\_ African Americans. He relied on peaceful demonstrations and demonstrators. His most famous march was a powerful rally of about 250,000 people in Washington in 1963, where he \_\_\_\_\_ one of the most famous speeches in history.

- A. opposed; dropped
- B. versus; brought
- C. counter; dispatched
- D. against; delivered

#### 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.

Employers, nowadays, are (1) \_\_\_\_\_ on team-building as it proves to be useful in being more productive. So, they create occasions for the employees to spend time together. Some employees are sick (2) \_\_\_\_\_ office festival parties with mandatory dress codes and fun competitions. Some others



(3) \_\_\_\_ of having to forcibly bond with colleagues during after-work happy hours when they would rather be at home. A French court (4) \_\_\_\_ recently that one very much has the right to be boring at the workplace. Seven years after Mr. T was fired from his company for not participating in fun activities, which included going out for drinks after work once a week, the court said that Mr. T was merely exercising his 'freedom of expression'. It added that the company's culture of fun (5) \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. T's fundamental right to 'dignity and respect of private life'. However, employers and HR personnel insist that team-bonding initiatives are crucial to the workplace and the employees too feel the same if they want promotions.

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

- A. focus
- B. has focused
- C. focusing
- D. focuses

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

- A. for
- B. from
- C. of
- D. with

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

- A. has tired
- B. are tired
- C. have tired
- D. tired

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

- A. is ruled
- B. has ruled
- C. have ruled
- D. was ruled

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

- A. violate
- B. is violated
- C. will violate
- D. violated

## Answers

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

## Explanations

### 1. A) Celebratory

The passage highlights the Supreme Court's upholding of the abrogation of Article 370 and celebrates the idea of constitutional unity, quoting Dr Ambedkar and CJI Gavai in a positive and affirming manner. The writer clearly endorses the move toward one law, one Constitution, and takes pride in India's unity and constitutional strength. Words like powerful reaffirmation, central to India's unity, shared sense of belonging, and Long live the Constitution! reinforce the celebratory tone.

B. Critical: The passage does not critique the abrogation or constitutional decisions; rather, it supports them.

C. Sarcastic: There is no irony, mockery, or double meaning. The tone is sincere and serious.

D. Pessimistic: The writer expresses optimism about India's unity and future, not despair.

### 2. C) To maintain the unity and integrity of a diverse nation under one Constitution

According to the passage, Ambedkar believed that a single constitutional framework was essential for maintaining India's unity and integrity while embracing its diversity. He envisioned a Constitution that was both federal and unitary in spirit.

A) The passage never refers to Ambedkar's vision being tied to British administrative convenience; it focuses on post-independence unity.

B) Ambedkar wanted one Constitution to ensure unity, not multiple constitutions for celebrating diversity.

D) The Constitution vests powers in the Union during crises, but Ambedkar did not promote regional laws overriding national laws during peace; the emphasis was on central unity.

### 3. A) It temporarily provided Jammu & Kashmir with a separate Constitution and privileges, creating legal separation that persisted longer than intended

The passage explains that Article 370 was a temporary provision meant to fade away but instead became a structural anomaly by granting prolonged special status and separate legal identity to J&K.

B) The passage clearly states Ambedkar stood for one Constitution; Article 370's creation was contrary to his vision.

C) Article 370 did not aim at strengthening federalism through permanent autonomy for all states; it applied specifically to J&K.

D) Article 370 did the opposite: it created an exception to the uniformity of law, not uniformity itself.

### 4. C) Dissolved

"Calcified" means hardened or made rigid over time.

Dissolved is the direct antonym — it suggests something breaking down, losing form, or becoming fluid rather than becoming rigid.

### 5. A) i and iii only

i is true: The passage explicitly says Ambedkar's vision was of a Constitution "embracing diversity while ensuring a central unity."

ii is false: Article 370 did the opposite — it created exceptions to uniform citizenship.

iii is true: The passage states "fragmented legal frameworks breed fragmented identities."

iv is false: The Constitution was designed to ensure unity both during peace and conflict, as Ambedkar explained.

6. C) **Rachel and Rahul will join forces on a project and successfully complete it within a month.**

इस वाक्य में Future Tense का प्रयोग किया जाना है। Future Tense में मुख्य रूप से 'will' या 'shall' का उपयोग होता है। दिए गए वाक्य में 'Rachel and Rahul joined forces' और 'successfully completed it' दोनों ही Past Tense में हैं। अतः इसे Future Tense में बदलने के लिए 'will' का उपयोग किया जाएगा। सही वाक्य होगा: "Rachel and Rahul will join forces on a project and successfully complete it within a month."

The sentence needs to be transformed into Future Tense. In Future Tense, 'will' or 'shall' is generally used. The given sentence "Rachel and Rahul joined forces" and "successfully completed it" are both in Past Tense. To change this into Future Tense, 'will' is used. The correct sentence is: "Rachel and Rahul will join forces on a project and successfully complete it within a month."

7. C) "**slim**" का use होगा, sentence में "slimmest" का use superlative degree के रूप में किया गया है, लेकिन यहाँ केवल किसी संभावना का वर्णन हो रहा है, न कि तुलना। अतः, यहाँ "**slim**" का उपयोग सही होगा, क्योंकि यह वाक्य के भाव के अनुसार "chance" की स्थिति को व्यक्त करता है। Correct: Their chance of winning is slim. The sentence uses "slimmest," which is the superlative degree. However, there is no comparison implied in the context; it is merely describing the "chance." Therefore, "slim" is the correct choice as it aligns with the sentence's intent to describe the state of "chance" without comparison. Correct: Their chance of winning is slim.
8. C) 'clothes' एक plural noun है, इसलिए इसके साथ 'was' का उपयोग करना गलत है। इसके स्थान पर 'were' का उपयोग होना चाहिए।  
Clothes' is a plural noun, so using 'was' is incorrect. Instead, 'were' should be used.
9. A) **in cahoots** (idiom) – in a secret partnership (गुप्त साठ-गाँठ)  
B) at one's beck and call – always ready to obey someone's orders (किसी के इशारे पर तैयार रहना)  
C) run amok – to behave uncontrollably and violently (उन्मत्त होकर हिंसक व्यवहार करना)  
D) in the blues – feeling sad or depressed (उदास होना)
10. C) **Peace** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "शांति या संघर्ष और युद्ध की अनुपस्थिति।" sentence में mention है कि इराक के नागरिक युद्ध के वर्षों के बाद शांति चाहते थे, इसलिए 'peace' यहाँ सही है।  
'Peice' wrong spelling है। 'Pease' का मतलब मटर होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Piece' का मतलब टुकड़ा या भाग होता है, जो भी इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है।  
**Peace** will be used because it means "freedom from conflict or war." The sentence mentions that the citizens of Iraq wanted peace after years of war, making 'peace' the correct choice here.  
'Peice' is a misspelling. 'Pease' refers to peas, which doesn't fit this context. 'Piece' means a portion or part, which is also not appropriate in this context.
11. B) **Dough** का use सही होगा क्योंकि "dough" का अर्थ होता है आटे और पानी का मिश्रण जो बेक करने से पहले तैयार किया जाता है। sentence में उल्लेख किया गया है कि बेक करने से पहले 'rest' करने की आवश्यकता है, इसलिए 'dough' यहाँ सही है। 'Lard' का अर्थ है सूअर की चर्बी जो खाना पकाने में इस्तेमाल होती है, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Paste' का अर्थ है गाढ़ा मिश्रण, लेकिन यह आमतौर पर बेकिंग के लिए उपयोग नहीं होता। 'Doe' का अर्थ है मादा हिरण, जो इस संदर्भ में बिल्कुल गलत है।

**Dough'** will be the correct choice because it refers to a mixture of flour and water prepared before baking. The sentence specifies that it needs to be rested before baking, making 'dough' the appropriate answer. 'Lard' refers to pig fat used in cooking, which doesn't fit here. 'Paste' means a thick mixture, but it is not typically associated with baking bread. 'Doe' refers to a female deer, which is entirely irrelevant in this context

12. B) **Inferior** (adjective) – Lower in rank, status, or quality; substandard, secondary, lesser.

अधम, निम्न

Antonym: **Superior** (adjective) – Higher in rank, status, or quality; excellent, better, exceptional.

श्रेष्ठ, उच्च

- **Substandard** (adjective) – Below standard or less than adequate; inferior, poor. अधम, घटिया
- **Beautiful** (adjective) – Pleasing to the senses or mind; attractive, lovely. सुंदर, खूबसूरत
- **Mediocre** (adjective) – Of only average quality; ordinary, unremarkable. सामान्य, साधारण

13. A) **Address** -To deliver a speech – To formally speak to an audience, especially to communicate important information or opinions. भाषण देना

14. C) **The secondary section of the school is located at the end of the street.**

"the" is used because we are referring to a specific secondary section of a particular school.

"A secondary section" (Option D) → Incorrect because it suggests any random section, not a specific one.

"The secondary section of a school" (Option A & B) → Incorrect because it implies any school, not a particular one.

15. A) The correct spelling of the underlined word '**acredation**' is '**accreditation**' मान्यता,

16. C) 'Came up with' का प्रयोग हुआ है, न कि 'come up with', क्योंकि वाक्य Past Tense ("Shirin came...") में है। Phrasal Verb का Past Form ('came up with') Main Verb (came) के Tense के अनुसार होगा। 'came off with' के बदले 'came up with' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'come up with' एक Phrasal Verb है जिसका अर्थ है 'किसी विचार या योजना के साथ प्रस्तुत होना' (to suggest or think of an idea or plan)। 'come off with' का प्रयोग इस संदर्भ में असंगत है।

'Came up with' is used instead of 'come up with' because the sentence is in Past Tense ("Shirin came..."). The past form of the phrasal verb must agree with the main verb's tense. 'came up with' will be used instead of 'came off with' because 'come up with' is a phrasal verb that means "to suggest or think of an idea or plan." The phrase 'come off with' is inappropriate in this context.

17. D) 'Lucid' का use होगा क्योंकि "lucid" का अर्थ होता है स्पष्ट और समझने में आसान। sentence में mention किया गया है कि professor का lecture complex concepts से भरा था, पर 'lucid' यहाँ बताता है कि lecture complex होने के बावजूद clear था, इसलिए 'lucid' सही है। जबकि 'Lucide', 'Lucied', और 'Lucd' ये सभी incorrect spellings हैं।

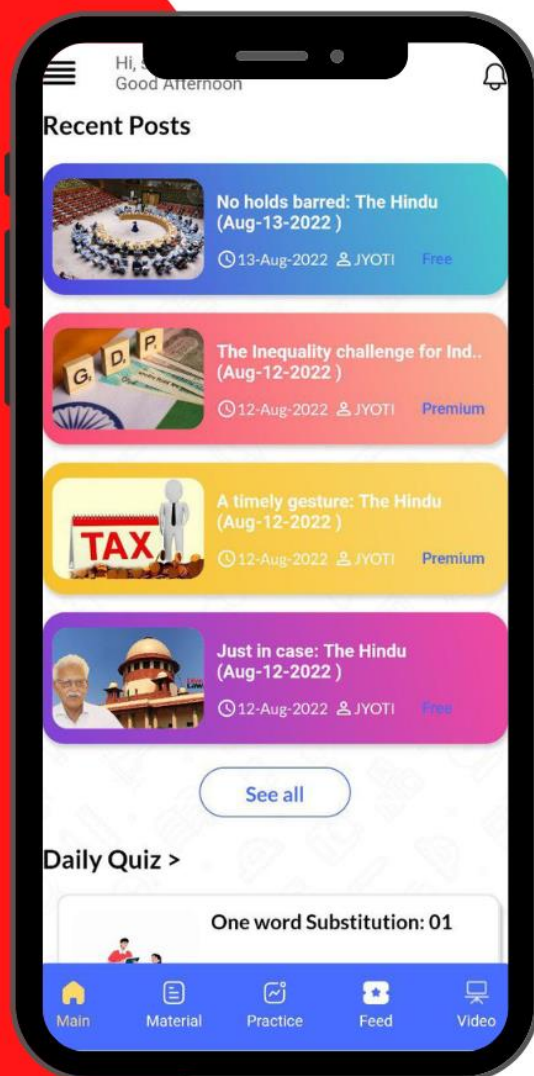
'Lucid' will be used because it means clear and easy to understand. The sentence mentions that the professor's lecture was filled with complex concepts, but 'lucid' suggests that despite being complex, the lecture was still clear, making 'lucid' correct here. Whereas, 'Lucide', 'Lucied', and 'Lucd' are all incorrect spellings.

18. C) **To accept the gauntlet** (idiom) – This means to accept a challenge चुनौती स्वीकार करना
19. A) इस वाक्य में "reply my email" के स्थान पर "**reply to my email**" का प्रयोग होगा। ऐसा इसलिए क्योंकि "reply" एक intransitive verb है और इसके object से पहले preposition "to" का उपयोग किया जाता है। Correct: He replied to my question.  
In this sentence, "reply my email" should be replaced with "reply to my email." This is because "reply" is an intransitive verb, and it requires the preposition "to" before the object. The verb "reply" is intransitive, meaning it cannot take a direct object. Correct: He replied to my question.
20. D) **Against** का use होगा क्योंकि "against" का अर्थ होता है किसी के विरोध में। वाक्य में कहा गया है कि Martin Luther King Jr. ने African Americans के खिलाफ भेदभाव के लिए एक अभियान शुरू किया, इसलिए 'against' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'opposed' का अर्थ है विरोध करना, 'versus' का अर्थ है बनाम या मुकाबला, और 'counter' का अर्थ है प्रतिक्रिया या मुकाबला करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।  
Second blank में 'Delivered' का use होगा क्योंकि "delivered" का अर्थ होता है एक भाषण देना या प्रस्तुत करना। वाक्य में mention है कि उन्होंने एक प्रसिद्ध भाषण दिया, इसलिए 'delivered' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'dropped' का अर्थ है गिराना, 'brought' का अर्थ है लाना, और 'dispatched' का अर्थ है भेजना, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।  
**Against** will be used because it means in opposition to something. The sentence mentions that Martin Luther King Jr. started a crusade against discrimination toward African Americans, making 'against' the correct choice here. Whereas, 'opposed' means to resist, 'versus' means against in a competitive sense, and 'counter' means to respond or oppose, which don't fit in this context.  
'Delivered' will be used because it means to give or present a speech. The sentence states that he gave one of the most famous speeches in history, making 'delivered' appropriate here. Whereas, 'dropped' means to fall, 'brought' means to bring, and 'dispatched' means to send, which don't fit in this context.
21. C) **Focusing** का use होगा क्योंकि यह continuous tense में ongoing action को दर्शाता है, और passage का संदर्भ employers द्वारा team-building पर वर्तमान में ध्यान केंद्रित करने का है। 'Focusing' यहाँ सही फिट बैठता है क्योंकि यह स्पष्ट करता है कि employers वर्तमान समय में team-building पर ध्यान दे रहे हैं। 'Focus' का उपयोग गलत होगा, क्योंकि यह present tense में base form है, जो grammatical structure के अनुसार फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Has focused' का अर्थ होगा कि यह action past में complete हो चुका है, जो passage में contextually सही नहीं है। 'Focuses' का अर्थ होगा habitual या repeated action, लेकिन यहाँ emphasis current action पर है।  
**Focusing** will be used because it represents an ongoing action in the present tense, which matches the context of the passage where employers are currently emphasizing team-building activities. "Focus" is incorrect because it is in the base form and does not fit the grammatical structure of the sentence.  
"Has focused" implies a completed action in the past, which does not align with the passage's present-time context. "Focuses" suggests habitual or repeated action, but the emphasis here is on a current, ongoing activity.
22. C) **Of** का use होगा क्योंकि english में "sick of" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ से परेशान या थक जाना। यह एक सामान्य अभिव्यक्ति है, जो किसी के झुंझलाहट या ऊब को व्यक्त करने के लिए इस्तेमाल होती है। वाक्य में, कर्मचारी ऑफिस फेस्टिवल पार्टियों से परेशान हैं, और इस भावना को व्यक्त करने के लिए "sick of" सही विकल्प है। 'For' का उपयोग उद्देश्य या इरादे को व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है।  
'From' का उपयोग अनुभव या स्थिति के स्रोत को दिखाने के लिए किया जाता है, यह सही नहीं है। 'With' का use संगति को दर्शाने के लिए किया जाता है, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है।

'Of' will be used because it is idiomatically correct to say "sick of" in English when expressing annoyance, frustration, or tiredness caused by something. The phrase "sick of" is a standard expression to convey that someone is fed up or irritated by a specific situation or activity. In the context of the sentence, it fits perfectly as the employees are frustrated with the office festival parties. 'For' is used to indicate purpose or intention, which doesn't align with the meaning here. 'From' is used to indicate the source of an experience or condition but doesn't fit the idiomatic expression "sick of." 'With' is used to indicate association or accompaniment, which is also not appropriate in this context.

23. B) '**are tired**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह वर्तमान समय में किसी व्यक्ति या समूह की स्थिति को व्यक्त करता है। यहाँ "Some others" mention किया गया है, जो एक plural subject है। 'Are tired' subject-verb agreement को align करता है और यह दर्शाता है कि अन्य कर्मचारी अभी इस परिस्थिति से थक चुके हैं। जबकि: 'Has tired' गलत है क्योंकि यह singular subject के लिए इस्तेमाल होता है। 'Have tired' भी गलत है क्योंकि यह action को पूरा होने की ओर संकेत करता है, लेकिन यहाँ स्थिति व्यक्त हो रही है। 'Tired' गलत है **Are tired** will be used because it conveys the present state of being tired for a plural subject ("some others"). It aligns with subject-verb agreement, indicating that other employees currently feel this way. Whereas: 'Has tired' is incorrect because it applies to singular subjects. 'Have tired' is also incorrect as it implies a completed action, which does not fit the context here. 'Tired' alone would leave the grammatical structure incomplete.
24. B) **Has ruled** का use होगा क्योंकि यह present perfect tense है, जिसका अर्थ है हाल ही में हुई घटना, जिसका वर्तमान में प्रभाव हो सकता है। sentence में mention है कि फ्रेंच कोर्ट का निर्णय हाल ही में हुआ है, इसलिए 'has ruled' उपयुक्त है। 'Is ruled' का अर्थ है कि यह वर्तमान में होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Have ruled' grammatically गलत है क्योंकि "French court" singular है और इसके साथ singular verb होनी चाहिए। 'Was ruled' past simple है और इसका उपयोग तब होता है जब घटना पूरी तरह से समाप्त हो चुकी हो, लेकिन यहां यह हालिया घटना है। **Has ruled** will be used because it is in the present perfect tense, which signifies a recent action with relevance to the present. The sentence mentions that the French court's decision is recent, making "has ruled" appropriate. 'Is ruled' means it is happening currently, which does not fit the context. 'Have ruled' is grammatically incorrect because the subject "French court" is singular and requires a singular verb. 'Was ruled' is past simple, which implies the action is completed in the past with no direct relevance to the present, which is unsuitable here.
25. D) '**Violated**' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ घटना भूतकाल में घटित हुई थी, जहाँ कोर्ट ने निर्णय दिया कि कंपनी की "मज़े वाली संस्कृति" ने Mr. T के मौलिक अधिकारों का उल्लंघन किया था। Past tense का उपयोग यहाँ grammatically सही है। 'Violate' present tense है और वर्तमान या सामान्य कथन के लिए उपयोग होता है, जो यहाँ सही नहीं है। 'Is violated' वर्तमान समय में हो रही घटना के लिए use होता है, जबकि यहाँ घटना पहले हो चुकी थी। 'Will violate' future tense है, जो भविष्य में होने वाली घटना को दर्शाता है, जो इस संदर्भ में अनुपयुक्त है। **Violated** will be used because the incident occurred in the past, and the court ruled that the company's "fun culture" had infringed on Mr. T's fundamental rights. The use of the past tense is grammatically correct here. 'Violate' is in the present tense, suitable for general or ongoing statements, which doesn't fit this context. 'Is violated' implies a present action, which is incorrect as the event is in the past. 'Will violate' is in the future tense, which is inappropriate for describing a past occurrence.





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