

Restoring rights: on the Hamsaanandini Nanduri vs Union Of India case

Adoptive mothers have the same rights as **biological** mothers

Courts with a **tinge** of judicial **activism** **have** **expansively interpreted** the Constitution to secure fresh rights for citizens, over the years. In the latest **instance**, **a view** that **encompasses** evolving social systems, and a **keen feminist perspective**, taken by the highest court in the land, **has** recognised maternity leave for working women as a basic human right. The Court ruled that adoptive mothers are **entitled to** 12 weeks of paid **maternity leave**, **regardless of** the child's age at the time of adoption, thus **striking down** a previous restriction allowing maternity leave only for women who had applied for adopting children less than three months of age. The **judgment**, delivered by Justices J.B. Pardiwala and R. Mahadevan, **came** in response to petitioner Hamsaanandini Nanduri challenging this provision in the Maternity Benefit Act, recently replaced by the Code on Social Security. She also **pointed out** that the legal **process** of adoption itself **took over** three months to be completed. The judges observed that an adoptive mother had the same rights and **obligations** towards the child as a biological mother. Reading adoption as an 'expression of reproductive **autonomy**', the Court said that the emotional bond with the child has to be **consciously nurtured** through time, presence and **sustained caregiving**. "Adoption is an equally valid pathway for the creation of a family. It is not biology that **constitutes** a family of a mother, father, and children, rather, it is the shared meaning, responsibility, and emotional bonds that **sustain** such a relationship," it explained. Maternity benefit is extended to working women during the early phase of **motherhood** to support them financially and provide economic security without them having to depend on family members. This equally applies to biological and adoptive mothers. Further, the judges **urged** the government to legally recognise paternity leave as a **social security benefit**, **noting** that **parenthood** is not a **solitary** function performed by one parent alone.

The judges have, with one judgment, conferred equal rights to adoptive parents, and restored **child rearing** to a **gender-neutral** parenting **paradigm**. The **patriarchal** enabling system has **feminised** raising children, **leading to** it being undervalued or inadequately **compensated**, if it ever is. Nobel winner Claudia Goldin's work has identified that the gender pay gap often emerges with the birth of a first child. The top court has given India an opportunity to **set right** the inadequate laws governing maternity leave in adoption, and **to a large extent**, the gender imbalance in society. It is the duty now of the state to make sure that this progressive judgment finds effective implementation in every corner of the country.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Restore** (verb) - reinstate, re-establish, return, renew, recover बहाल करना
2. **Adoptive** (adjective) - non-biological, foster, related by adoption, surrogate, adoptive गोद लेने वाला
3. **Biological** (adjective) - natural, innate, genetic, inherent, birth-related जैविक
4. **Tinge** (noun) - trace, hint, touch, dash, suggestion पुट/अंश
5. **Activism** (noun) - advocacy, action, involvement, militancy, engagement सक्रियता
6. **Expansively** (adverb) - extensively, broadly, thoroughly, comprehensively, widely व्यापक रूप से
7. **Interpret** (verb) - explain, clarify, expound, translate, decipher व्याख्या करना
8. **Instance** (noun) - example, case, illustration, occasion, occurrence उदाहरण
9. **Encompass** (verb) - include, incorporate, involve, embrace, cover शामिल करना
10. **Keen** (adjective) - sharp, acute, intense, perceptive, shrewd तीक्ष्ण/गहरा
11. **Feminist** (adjective) - person who supports equal rights and opportunities for all genders, especially advocating for women's rights नारीवादी
12. **Perspective** (noun) - viewpoint, outlook, standpoint, angle, position दृष्टिकोण
13. **Entitled** (adjective) - eligible, authorized, qualified, permitted, sanctioned हकदार
14. **Maternity leave** (noun) - a period of time a mother takes off from work after childbirth to care for her baby मातृत्व अवकाश
15. **Regardless of** (phrase) - without being influenced by any other events or conditions की परवाह किए बिना
16. **Strike down** (phrasal verb) - to officially end the validity of a law or regulation रद्द कर देना
17. **Point out** (phrasal verb) - to call attention to a specific fact or error इशारा करना
18. **Obligation** (noun) - duty, responsibility, commitment, burden, requirement दायित्व
19. **Autonomy** (noun) - the ability to make one's own decisions and act independently स्वायत्तता
20. **Consciously** (adverb) - deliberately, intentionally, knowingly, purposefully, wilfully सचेत रूप से
21. **Nurture** (verb) - nourish, foster, cultivate, develop, tend पालन-पोषण करना
22. **Sustained** (adjective) - continuous, prolonged, steady, constant, habitual निरंतर
23. **Caregiving** (noun) - nursing, tending, looking after, fostering, ministering देखभाल
24. **Constitute** (verb) - compose, form, create, establish, organize गठित करना
25. **Sustain** (verb) - maintain, support, prolong, preserve, keep up बनाए रखना
26. **Motherhood** (noun) - the state or experience of being a mother and caring for a child मातृत्व

27. **Urge** (verb) - encourage, prompt, exhort, egg on, press आग्रह करना
28. **Social security benefit** (noun) - financial support given by the government to people in need, such as the elderly, unemployed, or disabled सामाजिक सुरक्षा लाभ
29. **Note** (verb) - observe, remark, mention, perceive, notice उल्लेख करना
30. **Parenthood** (noun) - the state or experience of being a parent and raising a child पितृत्व/मातृत्व
31. **Solitary** (adjective) - lonely, single, individual, companionless, isolated अकेला
32. **Child rearing** (noun) - upbringing, raising, parenting, breeding, educationing बच्चों का पालन-पोषण
33. **Gender-neutral** (adjective) - unisex, non-binary, inclusive, androgynous, genderless लिंग-निरपेक्ष
34. **Paradigm** (noun) - model, pattern, example, prototype, standard आदर्श/नमूना
35. **Patriarchal** (adjective) - relating to a system where men hold primary power and authority in society or family पितृसत्तात्मक
36. **Feminise** (verb) - to make something associated with women or feminine traits महिला प्रधान बनाना
37. **Lead to** (phrasal verb) - to cause or result in a specific outcome का कारण बनना
38. **Compensate** (verb) - recompense, remunerate, repay, reimburse, atone मुआवजा देना
39. **Set something right** (idiom) - to correct a situation or rectify a mistake सुधारना
40. **To a large extent** (phrase) - largely, mostly, mainly, principally, substantially काफी हद तक

Summary of the Editorial

1. The judiciary has historically used **judicial activism** to expand and protect citizens' rights.
2. The Supreme Court has recognised **maternity leave as a basic human right** for working women.
3. In the *Hamsaanandini Nanduri vs Union of India* case, the Court upheld **equal rights for adoptive mothers**.
4. The Court granted **12 weeks of paid maternity leave** to adoptive mothers.
5. It struck down the earlier rule that limited maternity leave only to adoption of children **below three months of age**.
6. The petitioner challenged this restriction, highlighting that **adoption procedures themselves take more than three months**.
7. The judgment was delivered by **Justices J.B. Pardiwala and R. Mahadevan**.
8. The Court stated that **adoptive mothers have the same rights and responsibilities as biological mothers**.
9. Adoption was recognised as an **expression of reproductive autonomy**.
10. The Court emphasised that **family is built on emotional bonds, not biological ties**.
11. It highlighted that **maternity benefits provide financial security and support during early motherhood**.
12. These benefits should apply **equally to both biological and adoptive mothers**.
13. The judges also recommended **legal recognition of paternity leave**, promoting shared parenting.
14. The judgment challenges the **patriarchal system that places childcare responsibility mainly on women**.
15. The editorial concludes that the **government must ensure effective implementation** of this progressive ruling to reduce gender inequality.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What specific restriction in the existing adoption leave policy did the Supreme Court strike down?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. The total duration of paid maternity leave being restricted to exactly twelve weeks for all.
 - B. The requirement that leave is only for women adopting children less than three months old.
 - C. The rule that only biological mothers are entitled to receive any form of financial aid.
 - D. The clause that requires adoptive mothers to be older than the age of thirty-five years.
2. **How does the Supreme Court's judgment define the concept of "family" in the context of adoption?**
 - A. As a unit strictly defined by biological ties and the reproductive history of the parents.
 - B. As a relationship sustained by shared meaning, responsibility, and strong emotional bonds.
 - C. As a legal contract that only becomes valid once the three-month adoption process ends.
 - D. As a solitary function performed by a mother without the need for any paternal support
3. **What was the primary argument made by petitioner Hamsaanandini Nanduri against the previous provision?**
 - A. That biological mothers were receiving significantly higher pay than all adoptive mothers.
 - B. That women in the private sector were being denied the right to apply for any adoption.
 - C. That the Code on Social Security had already removed the three-month age limit for kids.
 - D. That the legal process of adoption itself took over three months for anyone to complete.
4. **According to the passage, how does the work of Nobel winner Claudia Goldin relate to the gender pay gap?**
 - A. She identified that the pay gap often emerges specifically with the birth of a first child.
 - B. She argued that adoptive mothers contribute more to the economy than any biological mother.
 - C. She proved that paternity leave has no significant impact on the financial status of men.
 - D. She suggested that maternity leave should be reduced to six weeks to ensure pay equality.
5. **What further social security benefit did the judges urge the government to recognize in their ruling?**
 - A. The provision of free healthcare for all children regardless of their biological origin.
 - B. The legal recognition of paternity leave to promote a gender-neutral parenting model.
 - C. The immediate doubling of the paid maternity leave duration from twelve to twenty-four.
 - D. The creation of a separate fund to compensate stay-at-home fathers for their services.
6. **Directions: Given below are six sentences taken from an article. The first and the last sentences are numbered S1 and S6 and are placed in the first and last positions respectively. The other four sentences between them are jumbled up and are numbered A, B, C, and D. Rearrange the jumbled sentences in a logical sequence.**

S1. In her push for a "yes" vote in this weekend's constitutional referendum, Italy's prime minister has been reaching out to new, unconventional audiences.

 - A. That is why she recently made an unusual media appearance, sitting at the mic between a popular rapper and a podcaster to encourage younger voters.
 - B. Because a low turnout would heavily favour this opposing "no" campaign, she realized she urgently needed to mobilize the youth.

- C. During the broadcast, she argued that her rivals were only personalizing the issue because they couldn't fault the judicial reform itself.
- D. Meanwhile, opposition parties have been busy styling the proposed reform as a threat to democracy, turning the ballot into a protest vote against her rule.
- S6. She bluntly warned the listening audience that voting against the measure just to send her home would leave them stuck with both her and a broken justice system.
- A. BDCA
B. DBAC
C. ADCB
D. CBDA
7. **Identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error.**
- A. The movie B. which you recommended, C. was both interesting D. and entertain.
- A. The movie,
B. which you recommended,
C. was both interesting
D. and entertain
8. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word: Abrogate**
- A. Institute
B. Enact
C. Repeal
D. Approve
9. **Fill in the blank with the most appropriate phrasal verb:**
She was so overwhelmed with tasks that she had to _____ some responsibilities to her assistant.
- A. hand out
B. hand down
C. hand over
D. hand in
10. **Fill in the blank with the most appropriate phrase:**
Due to the budget cuts, the organization had to operate strictly _____.
- A. in a nutshell
B. on a shoestring
C. with flying colors
D. under the radar
11. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word: Epistemic**
- A. Physical
B. Knowledge-related
C. Symbolic
D. Spatial
12. **Which of the following sentences uses the word "close" with the same meaning as in the following sentence?**
"Please be sure to close the door when you leave"
- A. She lives very close to the library.
B. The museum is close to the park.

- C. It's a good idea to close all the windows before it starts to rain.
D. He keeps his family photos close to his bed.
13. **Choose the correctly spelt word:**
A. Jaundice
B. Jaundise
C. Joundice
D. Jaundiece
14. **Choose the correctly spelt word:**
A. Psychology
B. Psycology
C. Psycholoy
D. Psycholgy
15. **Choose the correct meaning of the idiom: Sit on the fence**
A. To be very decisive about a matter
B. To refuse to give an opinion or take a side
C. To carefully choose a position
D. To be in a neutral, relaxed position
16. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the word: Futile**
A. Useless
B. Pointless
C. Effective
D. vain
17. **Choose the correct one-word substitute for:**
A person who studies the stars and space
A. Astrologer
B. Astronomer
C. Meteorologist
D. Geographer
18. **Choose the correct one-word substitute for:**
A person who supports the status quo and is opposed to change
A. Conservative
B. Liberal
C. Reactionary
D. Progressive
19. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the word: Garrulous**
A. Talkative
B. Loquacious
C. Quiet
D. Chatty
20. **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:**
The manager was asked to write a report in a quick, detailed and in a thorough manner.
A. in a quick, detailed, and thorough manner
B. in a quick, detailed and in thorough manner
C. in a quick, detailing and thorough manner

D. quickly, detailed and thoroughly

Comprehension

On Saturday, the heart of Seoul (1) ___ a sea of purple. It was (2) ___ across landmarks , towering billboards, giant screens on high-rises, posters, masks and t-shirts. It was in the display of drone lights on the Han River. The reason for it was impossible to miss. "Welcome back BTS," a banner on a 7-Eleven declared, surrounded by the K-pop act's signature colour. The world's biggest band was returning to the stage - after a break of more than three years because of mandatory military service. The megastars of pop were back. And their "Army", as their legions of fans call themselves, was ready - happy, singing, screaming, light-sticks in hand. These props can be seen at every K-pop concert but the big bands have their own. Amanda and Veronica had them too. They wore wide grins and matching purple hanbok , the traditional Korean dress. The band's break is what made them seek out other members of the Army. "That's how we met," Amanda says. But it had been a difficult three years, they added, spent yearning for the band to come back. Finally, the wait was over. As the sun (3) ___ , the square thumped with screams of the crowd. Fans erupted (4) ___ chants of the seven members' names. Then the noise fell away as a deep, (5) ___ toll of the Divine Bell of King Seongdeok rose - a part of "Number 29", a track in BTS's new album Arirang.

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

- A. turn over
- B. turned into
- C. turned away
- D. turned out

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

- A. inscribed
- B. bestow
- C. upholsterer
- D. splashed

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

- A. tapered
- B. relinquished
- C. faded
- D. evaporate

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

- A. amongst
- B. with
- C. into
- D. onto

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

- A. vociferous
- B. translucent
- C. eloquent
- D. resonant

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. **B) The requirement that leave is only for women adopting children less than three months old.**

The passage states the Court struck down a "restriction allowing maternity leave only for women who had applied for adopting children less than three months of age."

others are incorrect: (A) is the benefit granted, not the restriction removed. (C) and (D) are not mentioned as specific legal restrictions in the passage.

2. **B) As a relationship sustained by shared meaning, responsibility, and strong emotional bonds.**

The passage quotes the judges: "It is not biology that constitutes a family... rather, it is the shared meaning, responsibility, and emotional bonds..."

others are incorrect: (A) is the traditional view the Court rejected. (C) is a procedural hurdle mentioned by the petitioner. (D) contradicts the Court's call for paternity leave.

3. **D) That the legal process of adoption itself took over three months for anyone to complete.**

The passage mentions the petitioner "pointed out that the legal process of adoption itself took over three months to be completed."

others are incorrect: (A) is not mentioned as her argument. (C) is incorrect because she was challenging the Act that the Code replaced. (B) is not in the passage.

4. **A) She identified that the pay gap often emerges specifically with the birth of a first child.**

The passage explicitly states, "Claudia Goldin's work has identified that the gender pay gap often emerges with the birth of a first child."

others are incorrect: (B), (C), and (D) are incorrect interpretations or details not present in the passage's description of her work.

5. **C) The legal recognition of paternity leave to promote a gender-neutral parenting model.**

The passage notes, "the judges urged the government to legally recognise paternity leave as a social security benefit."

others are incorrect: (A) and (D) are not mentioned. (C) incorrectly identifies the duration (it is 12 weeks according to the passage).

6. **B) Correct Sequence: S1-D-B-A-C-S6**

Sentence D, S1 के तुरंत बाद आएगा। S1 बताता है कि Prime Minister "yes" vote के लिए कोशिश कर रही हैं। Sentence D "Meanwhile" (इस बीच) का इस्तेमाल करके बताता है कि उसी समय opposition parties (विपक्षी दल) क्या कर रहे हैं—वे इसे Prime Minister के खिलाफ एक "protest vote" (विरोध वोट) बना रहे हैं।

Sentence B, Sentence D के बाद आएगा क्योंकि "this opposing 'no' campaign" सीधे तौर पर Sentence D में बताई गई opposition parties को refer करता है। यह बताता है कि अगर लोग वोट देने नहीं आए (low turnout), तो इन विरोधी दलों को फायदा होगा, इसलिए Prime Minister को युवाओं को mobilize (एकत्रित) करने की ज़रूरत महसूस हुई।

Sentence A, Sentence B के बाद आएगा क्योंकि "That is why" (यही कारण है) सीधे तौर पर Sentence B की उस ज़रूरत (युवाओं को mobilize करना) का result बताता है। युवाओं को जोड़ने के लिए ही उन्होंने एक rapper और podcaster के साथ "unusual media appearance" (पॉडकास्ट) किया।

Sentence C, Sentence A के बाद आएगा और S6 से पहले एक मजबूत link बनाएगा। "During the broadcast" (उस ब्रॉडकास्ट के दौरान) सीधे तौर पर Sentence A में बताए गए पॉडकास्ट को refer करता है। यह बताता है कि उन्होंने शो पर क्या कहा—कि विरोधी लोग इस मुद्दे को personal बना रहे हैं। यह S6 की चेतावनी (warning) के लिए एक perfect base तैयार करता है।

- Sentence D follows S1 immediately. While S1 establishes the Prime Minister's campaign for a "yes" vote, D introduces the parallel action of her rivals using the transition word "Meanwhile." It explains how the opposition is trying to turn the referendum into a protest against her.
 - Sentence B comes next because the phrase "this opposing 'no' campaign" directly references the opposition parties introduced in Sentence D. It introduces the main problem: a low voter turnout would favor these opponents, creating an urgent need to mobilize the youth.
 - Sentence A follows because "That is why" acts as a direct cause-and-effect link to the urgency established in Sentence B. To solve the problem of mobilizing the youth, she made an "unusual media appearance" with a rapper.
 - Sentence C comes last because the phrase "During the broadcast" is a direct reference to the media appearance/podcast mentioned in Sentence A. It details the argument she made while on the air, seamlessly setting up S6, which concludes the passage with the final, blunt warning she delivered to that podcast audience.
7. D) 'entertain' के बदले '**entertaining**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ दोनों भागों में समान रूप से adjectives चाहिए — interesting और entertaining; जैसे— The book was exciting and informative.
- 'entertaining' will be used instead of 'entertain' because we need parallel adjectives in structure — interesting and entertaining; Like— The book was exciting and informative.
8. C) **Abrogate** (verb) – to cancel, revoke, annul, abolish, repeal. निरस्त करना / समाप्त करना
Synonyms: **Repeal** (verb) – cancel or withdraw a law, act, or decision. रद्द करना
- **Institute** (verb) – to establish or set up. स्थापित करना (≠ abrogate)
 - **Enact** (verb) – to make into law. कानून बनाना (≠ abrogate)
 - **Approve** (verb) – to accept officially. मंजूरी देना (≠ abrogate)
9. C) **hand over** – to give control or responsibility to someone किसी कार्य की जिम्मेदारी सौंपना
- **hand out** – to distribute बाँटना
 - **hand down** – to pass something to the next generation आगे पहुँचाना
 - **hand in** – to submit जमा करना
10. B) **on a shoestring** – operating with a very small budget बहुत कम खर्च में काम चलाना
- **in a nutshell** – explained briefly संक्षेप में कहना
 - **with flying colors** – with great success बड़ी सफलता के साथ
 - **under the radar** – without attracting attention बिना ध्यान आकर्षित किए
11. B) **Epistemic** (adjective) – related to knowledge, understanding, or the study of knowledge. ज्ञान से सम्बंधित / ज्ञानमीमांसीय

Synonym: • **Knowledge**-related (adjective) – connected with knowledge or ways of knowing. ज्ञान आधारित

- **Physical** (adjective) – related to the body or material world. भौतिक
 - **Symbolic** (adjective) – serving as a symbol or representation. सांकेतिक
 - **Spatial** (adjective) – related to space or location. स्थानिक
12. C) Highlighted वाक्य में 'close' का अर्थ है – बंद करना (to shut)। विकल्प C में भी 'close' का अर्थ बंद करना है – खिड़कियाँ बंद करना। इसलिए यह same meaning का सही उदाहरण है।
In the highlighted sentence, 'close' means to shut.
Option C also uses 'close' with the same meaning – to shut the windows.
Thus, option C matches the same meaning.
13. A) **Jaundice** is the correctly spelt word. It means “a medical condition causing yellowing of the skin due to bilirubin” पीलिया।
14. A) The correctly spelt word is **Psychology** which means “the scientific study of mind and behavior” मनोविज्ञान।
15. B) **Sit on the fence** (idiom) - To refuse to give an opinion or take a side निर्णय न लेना / पक्ष न लेना / तटस्थ रहना
16. C) **Futile** (adjective) – Useless, pointless, ineffective, vain, fruitless. व्यर्थ / निष्फल
Antonym: **Effective** (adjective) – Successful in producing a desired or intended result, productive, efficient. प्रभावी / प्रभावशाली
- **Useless** (adjective) – Futile, ineffective, pointless, worthless. बेकार
 - **Pointless** (adjective) – Without purpose, ineffective, trivial. निरर्थक
 - **Vain** (adjective) – Ineffective, futile, unproductive, empty. व्यर्थ
17. B) **Astronomer** (noun) – a person who studies stars, planets, and space खगोल-विज्ञानी
- **Astrologer** (noun) – a person who predicts events based on planets ज्योतिषी
 - **Meteorologist** (noun) – a person who studies weather मौसम-विज्ञानी
 - **Geographer** (noun) – a person who studies Earth's surface भूगोल-विज्ञानी
18. A) **Conservative** (noun/adjective) – a person who supports the existing order and resists change यथास्थिति का समर्थक / परिवर्तन का विरोधी
- **Liberal** – supports individual freedom and reform उदार / सुधारवादी
 - **Reactionary** – strongly opposes modern reforms and wants to return to the past अतीत की व्यवस्थाओं की ओर लौटने का इच्छुक
 - **Progressive** – supports social reform and change प्रगतिशील / परिवर्तन समर्थक
19. C) **Garrulous** (adjective) – Excessively talkative, chatty, verbose, loquacious. बहुत बातूनी / शब्दबहुल
Antonym: **Quiet** (adjective) – Silent, calm, reserved, not talkative. शांत / मौन
- **Talkative** (adjective) – Chatty, conversational, communicative, voluble. बातूनी
 - **Loquacious** (adjective) – Talkative, wordy, chatty, garrulous. बहुत बात करने वाला
 - **Chatty** (adjective) – Informal, talkative, friendly, conversational. बातचीत पसंद करने वाला
20. A) 'in a quick, detailed and in a thorough manner' के बदले 'in a quick, detailed, and thorough manner' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Parallel Structure के नियम के अनुसार 'in' जैसे preposition को बार-

बार नहीं दोहराया जाता तथा सभी items एक समान grammatical form में होने चाहिए। इसलिए सही विकल्प में तीनों modifiers (quick, detailed, thorough) एक ही pattern में हैं।

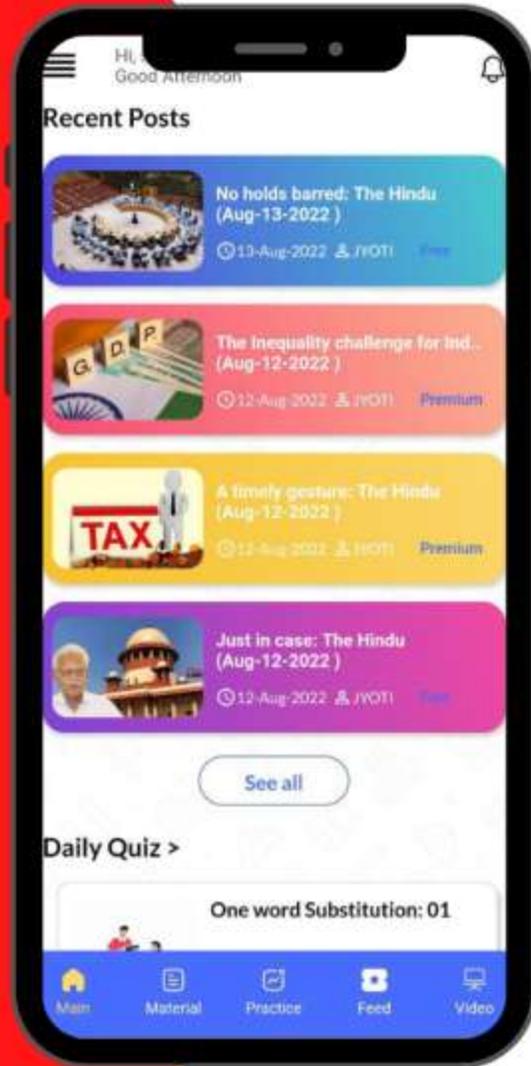
- 'in a quick, detailed, and thorough manner' will be used instead of 'in a quick, detailed and in a thorough manner' because according to the rule of Parallel Structure, the preposition 'in' should not be unnecessarily repeated and all items should follow the same grammatical form. The correct option maintains equal structure: quick + detailed + thorough.
21. B) **[turned into]** सही है क्योंकि यह एक phrasal verb है जिसका मतलब पूरी तरह से बदल जाना या किसी नई चीज़ का रूप ले लेना (transform) होता है। सियोल शहर पूरी तरह से बैंगनी रंग के समुद्र में बदल (turn into) गया था। turned out का मतलब किसी नतीजे पर पहुँचना या शामिल होना होता है। turn over का मतलब पलटना या सौंपना होता है। turned away का मतलब किसी को वापस लौटा देना या अंदर न आने देना होता है।
- [turned into] is correct because it is a phrasal verb meaning to transform or change completely from one state to another. The city of Seoul completely transformed (turned into) a sea of purple for the band. turned out means to happen in a particular way or to attend an event. turn over means to flip something or transfer control. turned away means to refuse someone entry.
22. D) **[splashed]** सही है क्योंकि यहाँ इसका मतलब किसी रंग या चीज़ को बहुत प्रमुखता से और बड़े पैमाने पर दिखाना (display prominently) होता है। बैंगनी रंग सभी होर्डिंग्स और स्क्रीन्स पर बड़े पैमाने पर फैला या दिखाया (splashed) गया था। inscribed का मतलब किसी सतह (जैसे पत्थर) पर शब्द उकेरना या लिखना होता है। bestow present tense में है और इसका मतलब कोई सम्मान या उपहार देना होता है। upholsterer एक noun है जिसका मतलब वह इंसान होता है जो फर्नीचर पर गद्दे और कपड़े लगाता है।
- [splashed] is correct because in this context, it is used as a verb meaning to display something very prominently and widely across a surface. The purple color was prominently displayed (splashed) across all the billboards and screens. inscribed means to write or carve words onto a surface (like a monument). bestow is a present-tense verb meaning to confer or present an honor, right, or gift. upholsterer is a noun referring to a person whose job is to provide furniture with seats, padding, and fabric covers.
23. C) **[faded]** सही है क्योंकि यह एक verb है जिसका मतलब धीरे-धीरे धुंधला होना या गायब होना (disappear) होता है। सूरज की रोशनी कम होने या ढलने के लिए इसी शब्द का इस्तेमाल होता है। tapered का मतलब एक सिरे की तरफ से पतला होते जाना (जैसे मोमबत्ती) होता है। relinquished का मतलब अपनी मर्ज़ी से किसी चीज़ या अधिकार को छोड़ देना (give up) होता है। evaporate present tense में है और इसका मतलब पानी का भाप बनना होता है।
- [faded] is correct because it is a verb meaning to gradually grow faint and disappear. This is the exact word used to describe daylight or the sun disappearing as evening approaches. tapered means to diminish or reduce in thickness toward one end (like a candle). relinquished means to voluntarily cease to keep or claim something (to give it up). evaporate is a present-tense verb meaning to turn from liquid into vapor.
24. C) **[into]** सही है क्योंकि जब "erupt" (फूटना या अचानक शुरू होना) के साथ किसी आवाज़, भावना या काम के अचानक शुरू होने की बात होती है, तो हमेशा "into" preposition आता है (जैसे erupted into chants / cheers)। भीड़ ने अचानक से नारे लगाने शुरू कर दिए। with का इस्तेमाल यहाँ आवाज़ शुरू

करने के लिए गलत है। amongst का मतलब 'के बीच में' होता है। onto का मतलब किसी सतह के ऊपर जाना होता है।

- [into] is correct because the verb "erupt" directly pairs with the preposition "into" when describing a sudden outburst of noise, action, or emotion (like erupting into cheers, tears, or chants). The crowd suddenly started (erupted into) chanting. with is sometimes used for bursting objects (erupted with lava), but not for starting an activity. amongst means surrounded by or in the middle of. onto implies physical movement to a surface.

25. D) [**resonant**] सही है क्योंकि यह एक adjective है जिसका मतलब बहुत गहरी, साफ और देर तक गूँजने वाली आवाज़ (echoing sound) होता है। एक विशाल और पवित्र घंटी की गूँजती हुई आवाज़ के लिए यह सबसे सही शब्द है। vociferous का मतलब बहुत शोर मचाने वाला या ज़ोर-ज़ोर से बोलने वाला इंसान होता है। translucent का मतलब पारभासी (जिससे थोड़ी-थोड़ी रोशनी आर-पार जा सके) होता है। eloquent का मतलब बहुत प्रभावशाली ढंग से बोलने या लिखने वाला (अच्छा वक्ता) होता है।

- [resonant] is correct because it is an adjective meaning deep, clear, and continuing to sound or ring. This perfectly describes the heavy, echoing sound (toll) of a massive, divine bell. vociferous means crying out noisily or vehemently, which is used for loud, arguing people, not bells. translucent means allowing light, but not detailed shapes, to pass through (semi-transparent). eloquent means fluent or persuasive in speaking or writing.



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