

X factor: On the X appeal in the Karnataka High Court

Courts must act against governments issuing blocking orders on social media content

That the use of Internet shutdowns and **arbitrary curbs** on free speech on social media have become a **rampant** tool for those in power **is evident** in the manner in which the Bharatiya Janata Party-led State governments of Haryana and Rajasthan and the Union government have **dealt with** the farmer protests. These State governments have used Internet shutdowns **arbitrarily**, and without adequate cause, using **vague** reasons related to the **prospective breakdown** of law and order and without any actual evidence to implement such shutdowns, thus failing the **proportionality tests laid out** in Anuradha Bhasin vs Union of India. **The Union government**, on the other hand, **has** used its **oft-deployed** device of issuing notices to social media companies such as X to block the accounts of those leading or even supporting the protests without even issuing the reasons to those who hold these accounts. In the past, **X**, when it was known as Twitter, **did** not **accede to** all blocking requests unless they **ran afoul of** its own rules or were not sufficiently issued with recorded reasons among other **considerations**. Twitter/X had also **approached** the Karnataka High Court to challenge several of the **blanket** blocking orders that were issued by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology during the earlier round of farmer protests in 2020-21. The High Court had, in a **problematic** judgment by a single judge, dismissed X's petition, but later **admitted** an appeal by the firm and **hearings are under way**.

Unfortunately, **X**, ever since Elon Musk's **takeover**, **has** not been publishing its **transparency** reports that indicate the number of legal requests made by Indian state agencies to block, **take down** content or accounts. By admitting that it has decided to **withhold** accounts and posts **flagged** by the government, even if it disagreed with these actions, X was **giving up** any **recourse for** its users affected by these actions. This is not unexpected; X under Mr. Musk is no longer a **thriving** platform for free speech that **strives to** promote discussion, information-sharing and even **critique** of governments. It now **takes its cue** from the views and business interests of its owner. But it is even more **worrisome** that the **extant judgment** in the Karnataka High Court **has given credence to** the idea that government authorities **enjoy a wide berth** in issuing content blocking orders without the need to provide notices to the originators of the content or even **seeking** account-level blocking without valid **reasoning**. It is hoped that X's **appeal** in the High Court **will** definitively clarify the rights and **obligations** of social media companies over content on its platforms. As for the government, it does not seem to be **concerned** at all about what such actions mean to India's reputation as a free, open and democratic society, a key reason for social media companies to operate in the country, beyond just the presence of a large consumer base. [Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **X factor** (noun) – a special quality, especially one that is essential for success and is difficult to describe.
2. **Arbitrary** (adjective) – Random, capricious, whimsical, erratic, unpredictable अनियमित
3. **Curb** (noun) – Restraint, check, control, limitation, constraint नियंत्रण
4. **Rampant** (adjective) – Uncontrolled, widespread, unchecked, rampant, excessive अनियंत्रित
5. **Evident** (adjective) – Obvious, apparent, clear, manifest, noticeable स्पष्ट
6. **Deal with** (phrasal verb) – Handle, manage, tackle, address, confront निपटना
7. **Arbitrarily** (adverb) – Randomly, capriciously, whimsically, erratically, unpredictably अनियमित रूप से
8. **Vague** (adjective) – Indistinct, unclear, nebulous, hazy, ambiguous अस्पष्ट
9. **Prospective** (adjective) – Potential, future, possible, prospective, expected संभावित
10. **Breakdown** (noun) – Collapse, failure, malfunction, disruption, असफलता
11. **Proportionality test** (noun) – a legal method used by courts, typically constitutional courts, to decide hard cases, which are cases where two or more legitimate rights collide.
12. **Lay out** (phrasal verb) – Arrange, organize, set up, design, plan व्यवस्थित करना
13. **Of-often-deployed** (adjective) – Frequently used, commonly employed, often utilized, regularly applied अक्सर इस्तेमाल किया जाने वाला
14. **Accede** (to) (verb) – Agree, consent, assent, accept, comply सहमत होना
15. **Run afoul of** (phrase) – Conflict with, violate, infringe, breach, contravene उल्लंघन करना
16. **Consideration** (noun) – Thought, deliberation, reflection, contemplation, pondering विचार
17. **Approach** (verb) – Contact, accost, speak to, talk to, get in touch with, make contact with संपर्क करना
18. **Blanket** (adjective) – Total, comprehensive, all-inclusive, general, overall व्यापक
19. **Problematic** (adjective) – Difficult, troublesome, challenging, complicated, problematic समस्याग्रस्त
20. **Admit** (verb) – Allow entry, accept, permit, grant access स्वीकार करना
21. **Hearing** (noun) – Trial, court session, legal proceeding, tribunal सुनवाई

22. **Under way** (adjective) – In progress, happening, ongoing, in operation चल रहा है
23. **Takeover** (noun) – an act of assume control of something. कार्यभार सँभालना
24. **Transparency** (noun) – Openness, clarity, straightforwardness, honesty पारदर्शिता
25. **Take down** (phrasal verb) – Remove, dismantle, demolish, destroy, erase हटाना
26. **Withhold** (verb) – Retain, hold back, keep, reserve, withhold रोकना
27. **Flag** (verb) – Mark, indicate, signal, highlight, point out चिह्नित करना
28. **Give up** (phrasal verb) – Quit, surrender, abandon, relinquish, forsake छोड़ देना
29. **Recourse** (for) (noun) – Option, alternative, possibility, solution उपाय
30. **Thriving** (adjective) – Flourishing, prospering, booming, growing, successful समृद्ध/ बढ़ता
31. **Strive** (to) (verb) – Try hard, make efforts, endeavor, attempt प्रयास करना
32. **Critique** (noun) – Criticism, analysis, evaluation, review, assessment आलोचना
33. **Take one's cue** (phrase) – Follow the lead of, be guided by, take inspiration from, emulate, mimic से प्रेरित होना
34. **Worrisome** (adjective) – Troubling, concerning, disturbing, worrying चिंताजनक
35. **Extant** (adjective) – Existing, current, present, surviving, remaining मौजूदा
36. **Give credence to** (phrase) – Believe, trust, have faith in, rely on, give weight to विश्वास करना
37. **Enjoy a wide berth** (phrase) – Have ample space, have a lot of room, have plenty of leeway, have a large margin बहुत छूट है
38. **Seek** (verb) – call for, demand, solicit on, ask for मांगना
39. **Reasoning** (noun) – Logic, rationale, argument, explanation, justification तर्क
40. **Obligation** (noun) – Duty, responsibility, commitment, requirement, obligation दायित्व
41. **Concerned** (adjective) – Worried, anxious, troubled, distressed, concerned चिंतित

Summary of the Editorial

1. Internet shutdowns and arbitrary curbs on free speech on social media have become common tools for those in power.
2. State governments of Haryana and Rajasthan, as well as the Union government, have used these measures during farmer protests.
3. Internet shutdowns have been used arbitrarily, without adequate cause or evidence, failing the proportionality tests laid out in *Anuradha Bhasin vs Union of India*.
4. The Union government has issued notices to social media companies to block accounts of those leading or supporting protests without providing reasons.
5. Twitter/X has challenged several blanket blocking orders issued by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology during the farmer protests in 2020-21.
6. The Karnataka High Court's single judge dismissed X's petition, but an appeal by the firm is currently underway.
7. Since Elon Musk's takeover, X has not published transparency reports on legal requests made by Indian state agencies.
8. X has admitted to withholding accounts and posts flagged by the government, even if it disagreed with these actions.
9. Under Musk, X is no longer a platform that promotes free speech, discussion, and critique of governments.
10. The Karnataka High Court's judgment has given credence to the idea that government authorities have wide authority to issue content blocking orders without providing notices to content originators.
11. It is hoped that X's appeal in the High Court will clarify the rights and obligations of social media companies over content on their platforms.
12. The government seems unconcerned about the impact of its actions on India's reputation as a free, open, and democratic society.
13. Social media companies operate in India not just for the large consumer base but also for its reputation as a democratic society.
14. The editorial calls for courts to act against governments issuing arbitrary blocking orders on social media content.
15. The situation highlights the need for a balance between national security and the protection of free speech and democratic values.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **In the context of the passage, which of the following statements accurately reflects the actions taken by State governments during the farmer protests?** [Editorial page]
 - A. State governments have used Internet shutdowns arbitrarily and without adequate cause, failing the proportionality tests laid out in Anuradha Bhasin vs Union of India.
 - B. State governments have consistently provided detailed reasons for Internet shutdowns, ensuring transparency and adherence to legal standards.
 - C. State governments have only used Internet shutdowns as a last resort, after exhausting all other options to maintain law and order.
 - D. State governments have exclusively targeted social media companies for blocking content, without resorting to Internet shutdowns.
2. **According to the passage, how has the Union government addressed the issue of social media content related to the farmer protests?**
 - A. The Union government has encouraged open dialogue on social media platforms to resolve the farmer protests amicably.
 - B. The Union government has issued notices to social media companies to block accounts supporting the protests, without providing reasons to the account holders.
 - C. The Union government has collaborated with social media companies to promote awareness campaigns about the farmer protests.
 - D. The Union government has imposed a blanket ban on all social media platforms to prevent the spread of misinformation about the farmer protests.
3. **What has been a significant change in X's approach since Elon Musk's takeover, according to the passage?**
 - A. X has started publishing more transparency reports.
 - B. X has decided to comply with government requests to withhold accounts and posts, even if it disagrees with these actions.
 - C. X has become a more vibrant platform for free speech.
 - D. X has started to challenge government authorities more aggressively.
4. **What is the concern raised by the Karnataka High Court's judgment regarding government authorities and content blocking orders?**
 - A. The judgment supports the idea that government authorities have limited power in issuing content blocking orders.
 - B. The judgment has clarified the rights and obligations of social media companies over content on their platforms.
 - C. The judgment suggests that government authorities can issue content blocking orders without providing notice to the content originators or valid reasoning.
 - D. The judgment indicates that social media companies should have complete autonomy over content on their platforms.
5. **What is the tone of the passage regarding the use of internet shutdowns and curbs on free speech by the government?**
 - A. Neutral

- B. Pessimistic
C. Optimistic
D. Critical
6. **The following sentence has been split into segments. One of them may contain an error. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**
Sunil refused to / attend the meeting / of association on Saturday
A. No error
B. Sunil refused to
C. of association on Saturday
D. attend the meeting
7. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Saucy
A. Tasty
B. Polite
C. Smooth
D. Cheeky
8. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Pliable
A. Even
B. Smooth
C. Bending
D. Rigid
9. **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 hall is / badly to need / of repair
A. badly to need
B. No error
C. This hall is
D. of repair
10. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
Easily hurt emotionally
A. Senseless
B. Sensible
C. Incensed
D. Sensitive
11. **Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error.**
Alex picked up the boxes quite easily even they were heavy.
A. the boxes
B. quite easily
C. even they were heavy

- D. Alex picked up
12. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.**
This is one of the most remarkable cases of all others.
- A. No substitution required
B. of all
C. of other all
D. all of others
13. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The latest _____ I have bought is a dishwasher
- A. apparatus
B. implement
C. gadget
D. Tool
14. **Given below are four sentences which are jumbled. Pick the option that gives their correct order.**
- A. The sectors included agriculture, public health and public utilities among others.
B. The GGI framework covered 10 sectors and 58 Industries.
C. The Good Governance Index (GGI) 2021 scores have been declared.
D. The objective was to provide quantifiable data to compare the performance of different States and Union Territories in these sectors
- A. CADB
B. CBAD
C. ABDC
D. BACD
15. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
A group of people
- A. Crowd
B. Herd
C. Flock
D. Brood
16. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Robust
- A. sturdy
B. small
C. round
D. Weak
17. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
She is holding free classes for the poor.
- A. Free classes are being held by the poor for her.
B. The poor are holding free classes for her.
C. Free classes are being held for the poor by her.

- D. Free classes have been held for the poor by her.
18. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word.
- A. Necessary
 - B. Beggining
 - C. Irrelevant
 - D. Location
19. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given **idiom**.
On purpose
- A. Intentionally
 - B. Accidentally
 - C. Luckily
 - D. Mischievously
20. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in indirect speech.**
She said to him, "May God shower His choicest blessings on you
- A. She wished that God may shower His choicest blessings on you.
 - B. She wished that may God shower your choicest blessings on Him.
 - C. She wished that God might shower His choicest blessings on you.
 - D. She wished that God might shower His choicest blessings on him.

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

I decided to stay away from television (1) _____ a whole year. After a week, I started feeling (2) _____. But, my friend Bess cheered me up. She (3) _____ me every day and would take me places. It was (4) _____ how much fun we had without TV. My life had become more (5) _____ without the good old idiot box.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no. 1.**
- A. for
 - B. to
 - C. since
 - D. From
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no. 2**
- A. depressed
 - B. devoted
 - C. delighted
 - D. Deceived
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no. 3**
- A. thanked
 - B. requested
 - C. encouraged
 - D. Attended
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no. 4**
- A. unbelievable

- B. unhealthy
- C. unlucky
- D. Unlimited

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no. 5**

- A. certain
- B. exciting
- C. boring
- D. popular

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. **A) State governments have used Internet shutdowns arbitrarily and without adequate cause, failing the proportionality tests laid out in Anuradha Bhasin vs Union of India.**

The passage explicitly states that the Bharatiya Janata Party-led State governments of Haryana and Rajasthan have used Internet shutdowns arbitrarily, without adequate cause, and without any actual evidence to implement such shutdowns, thus failing the proportionality tests laid out in Anuradha Bhasin vs Union of India. This makes option A the correct answer, as it accurately reflects the actions taken by State governments during the farmer protests.

2. **B) The Union government has issued notices to social media companies to block accounts supporting the protests, without providing reasons to the account holders.**

The passage indicates that the Union government has used its oft-deployed device of issuing notices to social media companies such as X (formerly known as Twitter) to block the accounts of those leading or even supporting the protests without even issuing the reasons to those who hold these accounts. This makes option B the correct answer, as it accurately describes the Union government's approach to addressing the issue of social media content related to the farmer protests.

3. **B) X has decided to comply with government requests to withhold accounts and posts, even if it disagrees with these actions.**

The passage states that X, under Elon Musk's leadership, has admitted to withholding accounts and posts flagged by the government, even if it disagreed with these actions. This indicates a shift in X's approach towards compliance with government requests, as opposed to its previous stance of promoting free speech and discussion.

4. **C) The judgment suggests that government authorities can issue content blocking orders without providing notice to the content originators or valid reasoning.**

The passage expresses concern that the Karnataka High Court's judgment has given credence to the idea that government authorities enjoy a wide berth in issuing content blocking orders without the need to provide notices to the originators of the content or even seeking account-level blocking without valid reasoning. This raises worries about the lack of transparency and accountability in the process of content regulation.

5. **D) Critical**

The passage adopts a critical tone towards the government's use of internet shutdowns and arbitrary curbs on free speech, particularly in the context of the farmer protests. It highlights the arbitrary nature of these shutdowns, the lack of adequate reasoning, and the failure to meet proportionality tests. The passage also criticizes the social media platform X (formerly

Twitter) for its compliance with government requests to block accounts and its departure from being a platform for free speech under Elon Musk's ownership.

6. C) **of association on Saturday** के बदले 'of the association on Saturday' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब किसी विशेष संगठन की बात की जा रही होती है, तो उससे पहले definite article 'the' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— He is the President of the association.

- of the association on Saturday' will be used instead of 'of association on Saturday' because when referring to a specific organization, the definite article 'the' is used; Like— He is the President of the association.

7. D) **Saucy** (adjective) – Characterized by a cheeky or impudent attitude or quality, impertinent, insolent, sassy. **नमकीन/बेशर्म**

Synonym: **Cheeky** (adjective) – Showing a lack of respect or politeness in a playful or amusing way, impudent. **बेशर्म**

- **Tasty** (adjective) – Having a pleasant, distinct flavor, delicious, appetizing. **स्वाद्विष्ट**
- **Smooth** (adjective) – Having an even and regular surface or consistency; free from perceptible projections, lumps, or indentations. **चिकना**
- **Polite** (adjective) – Showing or characterized by correct social behavior, courteous, respectful. **विनम**

8. D) **Pliable** (adjective) – Easily bent, flexible, supple, malleable, adaptable. **लचीला**

Antonym: **Rigid** (adjective) – Unable to bend or be forced out of shape; not flexible, stiff, hard. **कठोर**

- **Even** (adjective) – Flat, level, uniform, equal. **समतल**
- **Smooth** (adjective) – Having an even and regular surface; free from perceptible projections, lumps, or indentations. **चिकना**
- **Bending** (adjective) – Able to be bent or forced out of shape; not stiff or rigid. **मोड़ने योग्य**

9. A) **'badly to need'** के बदले 'badly in need' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर सही मुहावरा 'in need of' है, जिसका मतलब है 'किसी चीज की बहुत ज़रूरत होना'; जैसे— The building is badly in need of repair.

- 'badly in need' will be used instead of 'badly to need' because the correct idiom is 'in need of', which means 'requiring something very much'; Like— The building is badly in need of repair.

10. D) **Sensitive** (adjective) – Easily hurt emotionally **संवेदनशील**

- **Senseless** (adjective) – Lacking common sense; foolish or stupid. **निरर्थक**
- **Sensible** (adjective) – Chosen in accordance with wisdom or prudence; likely to be of benefit. **समझदार**
- **Incensed** (adjective) – Very angry; enraged. **क्रोधित**

11. 'C) **even they were heavy**' का प्रयोग गलत है, इसे 'even though they were heavy' के साथ बदला जाएगा क्योंकि यहाँ एक concessive clause की आवश्यकता है जो कि 'even though' के साथ शुरू होता है। जैसे— He decided to go for a walk even though it was raining.
- 'even they were heavy' is incorrect and should be replaced with 'even though they were heavy' because a concessive clause is required here, which starts with 'even though'. Like— He decided to go for a walk even though it was raining.
12. B) '**of all others**' के बदले 'of all' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'one of the' के बाद सामान्यतः 'all' का प्रयोग होता है, 'others' शब्द की आवश्यकता नहीं होती; जैसे— This is one of the most remarkable cases of all.
- 'of all' will be used instead of 'of all others' because typically after 'one of the', the word 'all' is used, the word 'others' is not necessary; Like— This is one of the most remarkable cases of all.
13. C) '**gadget**' का use होगा क्योंकि "gadget" आमतौर पर एक छोटे, उपयोगी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है। Dishwasher एक तरह का household electronic device है, इसलिए 'gadget' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। 'Apparatus' अक्सर बड़े और जटिल उपकरणों के लिए प्रयोग होता है, 'Implement' का इस्तेमाल कृषि या निर्माण से जुड़े उपकरणों के लिए होता है, और 'Tool' आमतौर पर हाथ से चलाए जाने वाले उपकरण के लिए प्रयोग होता है, जो कि यहाँ मुफीद नहीं हैं।
- **Gadget**' should be used because it typically refers to a small, useful electronic device. A dishwasher is a type of household electronic device, which makes 'gadget' the appropriate word here. 'Apparatus' often refers to large or complex equipment, 'Implement' is used for tools related to agriculture or construction, and 'Tool' is generally used for hand-operated equipment, none of which are suitable in this context.
14. B) **CBAD**
- The Good Governance Index (GGI) 2021 scores have been declared. The GGI framework covered 10 sectors and 58 Industries. The sectors included agriculture, public health and public utilities among others. The objective was to provide quantifiable data to compare the performance of different States and Union Territories in these sectors

15. A) **Crowd** (noun) – A large number of people gathered together, typically in a disorganized or unruly way. **भीड़**
- **Herd** (noun) – a large group of animals, especially hoofed mammals, that live, feed, or migrate together or are kept together as livestock. **झुंड**
 - **Flock** (noun) – a group of birds or some types of animals, or a group of people within a particular religion or group. **झुंड**
 - **Brood** (noun) – a family of young animals, especially of a bird, produced at one hatching or birth. **पालन-पोषण**
16. A) **Robust** (adjective) - Strong, healthy, hardy, vigorous, sturdy, **मजबूत**
- Synonym: **Sturdy** (adjective) – Strongly and solidly built, robust, durable, resilient, **दृढ़**
- **Small** (adjective) – Little, tiny, petite, compact, **छोटा**
 - **Round** (adjective) – Shaped like a circle or cylinder, spherical, globular, **गोल**
 - **Weak** (adjective) – Lacking the power to perform physically demanding tasks, lacking physical strength and energy, frail, feeble, **कमजोर**
17. C) Free classes are being held for the poor by her.
18. B) The correct spelling for the word 'Beggining' is '**Beginning**' **शुरुआत**.
19. A) **On purpose** (idiom) – Intentionally **जानबूझकर**
20. D) She wished that God might shower His choicest blessings on him.
21. A) **For'** का use होगा क्योंकि "for a whole year" का अर्थ होता है पूरे एक साल तक। Sentence कहता है कि मैंने एक पूरे साल तक टेलीविजन देखने से दूर रहने का फैसला किया। इसलिए 'for' यहाँ सही है। 'To' यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि यह दिशा या परिणाम को दिखाता है, 'since' का उपयोग एक विशेष समय के बाद से किए गए कार्यों के लिए होता है, और 'From' शुरुआत के बिंदु को इंगित करता है, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता।
- **For'** should be used because "for a whole year" indicates a duration of time. The sentence states that the person has decided to stay away from television for an entire year. Thus, 'for' is correct here. 'To' is not suitable here as it indicates direction or result, 'since' is used for actions since a specific time, and 'From' indicates the start point, which don't fit in this context.
22. A) **Depressed'** का use होगा क्योंकि "depressed" का अर्थ होता है उदास या निराश महसूस करना। sentence में बताया गया है कि टेलीविजन से दूर रहने के एक हफ्ते बाद, लेखक को ऐसा महसूस होने लगा, इसलिए 'depressed' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Devoted' का अर्थ है समर्पित

होना, 'Delighted' का अर्थ है खुश होना, और 'Deceived' का अर्थ है धोखा होना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **Depressed** should be used because it means feeling sad or disheartened. The sentence indicates that after a week of staying away from television, the writer started feeling this way, which makes 'depressed' appropriate. Whereas, 'Devoted' means dedicated, 'Delighted' means pleased or happy, and 'Deceived' means tricked or misled, which don't align with the context.

23. C) **Encouraged** का use होगा क्योंकि "encouraged" का अर्थ होता है किसी को मानसिक या भावनात्मक सहायता प्रदान करना। Sentence में बताया गया है कि Bess ने मुझे उत्साहित किया और साथ लेकर जगहों पर गई। इसलिए 'encouraged' यहाँ सही शब्द है। 'Thanked' का अर्थ होता है आभार प्रकट करना, 'Requested' का मतलब होता है निवेदन करना, और 'Attended' का मतलब होता है किसी घटना या जगह पर उपस्थित होना, जो इस context में सही नहीं बैठते।

- **Encouraged** should be used because it means to give someone support, courage, or hope. The sentence describes how Bess provided emotional support and accompanied the person to different places. Hence, 'encouraged' is the correct word here. 'Thanked' means to express gratitude, 'Requested' is to ask for something, and 'Attended' means to be present at an event or location, which don't match the context provided.

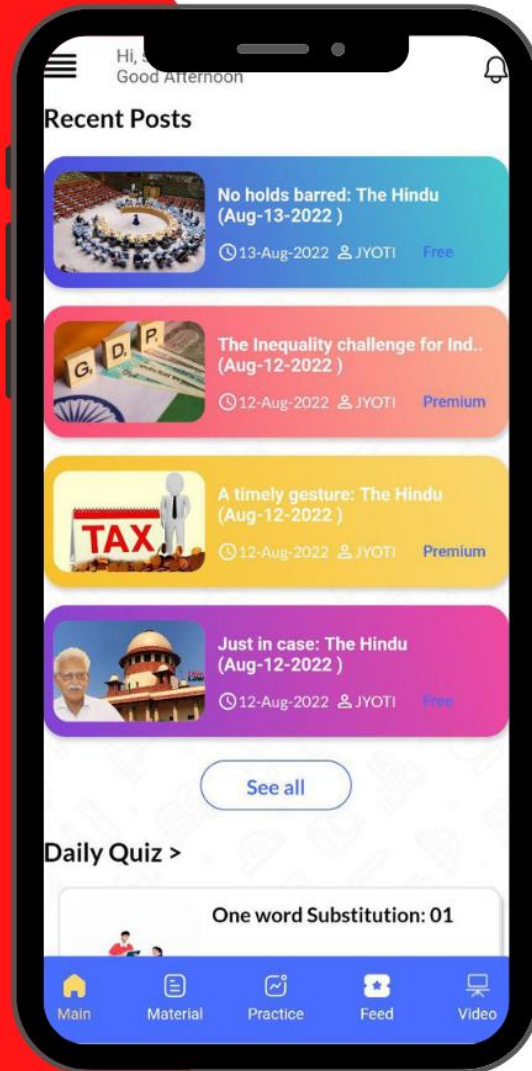
24. A) **Unbelievable** का use होगा क्योंकि "unbelievable" का अर्थ होता है कुछ ऐसा जो अप्रत्याशित रूप से अच्छा हो या जिसपर विश्वास करना मुश्किल हो। Sentence कहता है कि टीवी के बिना उन्हें बहुत मज़ा आया, जो कि एक surprising fact है, इसलिए 'unbelievable' यहाँ सही फिट बैठता है। 'Unhealthy' का अर्थ होता है स्वास्थ्य के लिए खराब, 'Unlucky' का अर्थ होता है बदकिस्मती, और 'Unlimited' का अर्थ होता है असीमित, जो कि context में सही नहीं बैठते।

- **Unbelievable** should be used because it implies something unexpectedly good or hard to believe. The sentence reflects on how much fun they had without TV, which is surprising, thus making 'unbelievable' appropriate here. 'Unhealthy' means detrimental to health, 'Unlucky' implies misfortune, and 'Unlimited' means without bounds, which do not fit the context.

25. B) **exciting** का use होगा क्योंकि "exciting" का अर्थ होता है रोमांचक या उत्तेजक। Passage के अनुसार, बिना टीवी के भी वह व्यक्ति और Bess ने खूब मज़ा किया, इससे यह संकेत मिलता है

कि जीवन अधिक रोमांचक हो गया था। 'Certain' का अर्थ होता है निश्चित, 'Boring' का अर्थ होता है उबाऊ, और 'Popular' का अर्थ होता है लोकप्रिय, जो कि context में फिट नहीं बैठते हैं।

- **exciting** should be used because "exciting" implies that something is thrilling or stimulating. The passage indicates that the person and Bess had a lot of fun without TV, suggesting that life became more exciting. 'Certain' means sure, 'Boring' means dull, and 'Popular' means well-liked, which are not appropriate in this context.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam