

India Inc lags in jobs

Economic Survey for more FDI from China

THE Economic Survey for 2023-24 **highlights** a **concerning disparity** within India's corporate sector. While companies have enjoyed **unprecedented** profits, hiring and salary growth have not **kept pace**. The government has rightly **emphasised** that job creation **predominantly** occurs in the private sector, **urging** companies to increase hiring and worker **compensation**. Between FY20 and FY23, the **profit** before taxes for over 33,000 companies nearly **quadrupled**. Yet, this financial **boon** has not translated into **corresponding** growth in employment or wages. This **imbalance poses** a risk to India's long-term economic **stability** and growth. For **sustainable development**, it is crucial that corporate profits benefit a broader **spectrum** of society.

The Economic Survey also **underscores** a collaborative approach between the Centre, state governments and the private sector, which is essential to **meet** the rising **aspirations** of Indians and achieve the vision of Viksit Bharat by 2047. It reveals that the road ahead is challenging, with **geopolitical** shifts, climate change concerns and the **advent** of **artificial intelligence** adding layers of **complexity** to the job market. **Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman**, presenting the survey, **noted** the Indian economy's **resilience** and strong post-Covid recovery. However, she **acknowledged** that maintaining this **trajectory** required **concerted** efforts from all **stakeholders**.



An **intriguing** recommendation in the survey is for India to **seek** more foreign direct investment (FDI) from China to boost local manufacturing and **tap** into export markets. Despite **strained ties** and ongoing border tensions, greater FDI from China could **integrate** India into global supply chains and **enhance** export capabilities. **This strategy**, as the survey suggests, **might** be more beneficial than relying **solely** on trade, **given** the growing **trade deficit** with China. [Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **India Inc.** (noun) – The top companies of India together are referred to as India Inc.
2. **Lag** (verb) – Fall behind, trail, delay, be slower, be late पिछड़ना
3. **Highlight** (verb) – Emphasize, underscore, stress, point out, draw attention to जोर देना
4. **Concerning** (adjective) – Worrying, troubling, alarming, unsettling, distressing चिंताजनक
5. **Disparity** (noun) – Inequality, difference, gap, imbalance, divergence असमानता
6. **Unprecedented** (adjective) – Never seen before, unparalleled, unmatched, extraordinary, unique अभूतपूर्व
7. **Keep pace** (phrase) – Maintain speed, keep up, match, stay level, remain consistent कदम मिलाना
8. **Emphasise** (verb) – Stress, highlight, underline, accentuate, give importance to जोर देना
9. **Predominantly** (adverb) – Mainly, chiefly, primarily, largely, mostly मुख्य रूप से
10. **Urge** (verb) – Encourage, press, prompt, exhort, advocate आग्रह करना
11. **Quadruple** (verb) – Increase fourfold, multiply by four, grow four times, expand fourfold चार गुना बढ़ना
12. **Boon** (noun) – Blessing, benefit, advantage, gift, favor वरदान
13. **Corresponding** (adjective) – Equivalent, matching, related, parallel, corresponding समान
14. **Imbalance** (noun) – Disproportion, inequality, disparity, unevenness, asymmetry असंतुलन
15. **Pose** (verb) – Present, create, constitute, cause, bring about पैदा करना
16. **Stability** (noun) – Steadiness, firmness, constancy, security, equilibrium स्थिरता
17. **Sustainable development** (noun) – Economic development that is conducted without depletion of natural resources, सतत विकास
18. **Spectrum** (noun) – Range, scope, gamut, variety, extent संपूर्ण शृंखला
19. **Underscore** (verb) – Emphasize, highlight, stress, underline, point out जोर देना
20. **Meet** (verb) – Fulfill, satisfy, achieve, comply with, accomplish पूरा करना
21. **Aspiration** (noun) – Ambition, goal, desire, aim, dream आकांक्षा

22. **Geopolitical** (adjective) – Relating to international politics, global political, political geographic भू-राजनीतिक
23. **Advent** (noun) – Arrival, emergence, coming, onset, beginning आगमन
24. **Artificial intelligence** (noun) – AI refers to the simulation of human intelligence in machines that are programmed to think and act like humans.
25. **Complexity** (noun) – Complication, intricacy, difficulty, convolution, sophistication जटिलता
26. **Resilience** (noun) – Toughness, strength, flexibility, endurance, adaptability मजबूती
27. **Acknowledge** (verb) – Recognize, admit, accept, concede, appreciate स्वीकार करना
28. **Trajectory** (noun) – Path, course, direction, route, track प्रक्षेपवक्र
29. **Concerted** (adjective) – Coordinated, collaborative, joint, unified, cooperative संगठित
30. **Stakeholder** (noun) – Interested party, participant, shareholder, investor, involved party हितधारक
31. **Intriguing** (adjective) – Fascinating, interesting, captivating, engaging, thought-provoking दिलचस्प
32. **Seek** (verb) – Look for, strive for, pursue, search for, aim for तलाश करना
33. **Tap** (into) (verb) – Utilize, harness, access, draw on, make use of उपयोग करना
34. **Strained** (adjective) – Tense, stressed, difficult, uneasy, troubled तनावपूर्ण
35. **Ties** (noun) – Relations, connections, bonds, links, associations संबंध
36. **Integrate** (verb) – Combine, merge, incorporate, unify, assimilate एकीकृत करना
37. **Enhance** (verb) – Improve, augment, boost, increase, strengthen बढ़ाना
38. **Solely** (adverb) – Only, exclusively, merely, entirely, purely केवल
39. **Given** (preposition) – Considering, taking into account, in view of, in light of, due to देखते हुए
40. **Trade deficit** (noun) – a situation in which the value of goods a country imports is greater than the value of goods it exports व्यापार घाटा

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Corporate Profit Disparity:** The 2023-24 Economic Survey reveals that while Indian companies have seen significant profit growth, job creation and salary increases have not kept pace.
2. **Government Emphasis on Private Sector:** The government stresses the need for the private sector to increase hiring and worker compensation.
3. **Profit Growth vs. Employment:** From FY20 to FY23, profit before taxes for over 33,000 companies nearly quadrupled, but this has not led to similar growth in employment or wages.
4. **Economic Stability Risk:** The imbalance between corporate profits and employment growth threatens India's long-term economic stability.
5. **Need for Inclusive Growth:** Sustainable development requires that corporate profits benefit a broader spectrum of society.
6. **Collaborative Approach Needed:** The survey highlights the need for cooperation between the Centre, state governments, and the private sector to meet the rising aspirations of Indians and achieve the vision of Viksit Bharat by 2047.
7. **Challenging Road Ahead:** Geopolitical shifts, climate change concerns, and the advent of artificial intelligence add complexity to the job market.
8. **Resilience of Indian Economy:** Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman notes the economy's strong post-Covid recovery but acknowledges the need for ongoing efforts from all stakeholders to maintain this trajectory.
9. **FDI from China:** The survey recommends seeking more foreign direct investment (FDI) from China to boost local manufacturing and enhance export capabilities.
10. **Strained India-China Relations:** Despite strained ties and border tensions, greater FDI from China could help integrate India into global supply chains.
11. **Export Market Enhancement:** Increasing FDI from China is seen as a strategy to enhance India's export capabilities.
12. **Trade vs. Investment:** The survey suggests that FDI from China might be more beneficial than relying solely on trade, given the growing trade deficit with China.
13. **Integration into Global Supply Chains:** Greater FDI could integrate India more deeply into global supply chains.
14. **Economic Growth Strategy:** The recommendation for increased FDI from China is part of a broader strategy to support economic growth.
15. **Vision for 2047:** Achieving the vision of Viksit Bharat by 2047 requires addressing these economic challenges and leveraging international investments.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

- According to the Economic Survey for 2023-24, what is the relationship between corporate profits and employment in India's corporate sector?** [Editorial page]
 - Corporate profits have increased while employment growth has not.
 - Corporate profits and employment have both increased significantly.
 - There is no clear relationship between corporate profits and employment.
 - Employment growth has outpaced corporate profits.
- What potential risk does the disparity between profit growth and employment in India's corporate sector pose?**
 - It poses a risk to the corporate tax base of India.
 - It could undermine India's long-term economic stability and growth.
 - It increases the potential for corporate fraud.
 - It ensures sustained economic prosperity.
- What is the tone of the passage?**
 - Optimistic
 - Indifferent
 - Celebratory
 - Concerned
- According to the Economic Survey, what is deemed essential to achieve the vision of Viksit Bharat by 2047?**
 - Increasing exports to neighboring countries
 - Reducing dependency on foreign technologies
 - A collaborative approach between the Centre, state governments, and the private sector
 - Imposing stricter environmental regulations
- To enhance its economic position post-Covid, India is recommended to seek more foreign direct investment (FDI) from _____ to boost local manufacturing and tap into export markets.**
 - Japan
 - China
 - Russia
 - Australia

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.

Anyone _____ 1 _____ to give evidence in a court of law is required to take an oath "to speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth". _____ 2 _____ oath is necessary because half-truths can be more _____ 3 _____ than the whole truth. Similarly, speaking anything more than the whole truth can also lead to dire _____ 4 _____. A classic example of how truth can be misrepresented, is seen in the circumstances that _____ 5 _____ the killing of Guru Dronacharya in the Mahabharata.

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

- A. Called for
B. Call to
C. Calling in
D. called upon
7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
A. The
B. A
C. An
D. No article required
8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
A. Lead
B. Mislead
C. Misleading
D. Leading
9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**
A. Mandate
B. Concession
C. Consequences
D. Intercession
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**
A. Lead to
B. led to
C. leading to
D. heads to
11. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Head in the clouds
A. Being extremely tall
B. Being absent minded
C. Being extremely happy
D. Being extremely sad
12. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the bracketed word in the following sentence to fill in the blank.**
I _____ (itemise) the work that will have to be done.
A. impart
B. enumerate
C. conceal
D. Assess
13. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
A. have seen a major blow
B. the last two years
C. people and lower-income countries

- D. to the world's economy and
E. were hit particularly hard
- A. BCADE
B. EBCAD
C. BADCE
D. ADBEC
14. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Extract
A. Insert
B. Fry
C. Cut
D. Pull
15. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the following sentence.**
Although he was exhausted from working all day, John continues to study for his upcoming exam.
A. will continue to study for his upcoming exam
B. has been studying for his upcoming exam
C. continued to study for his upcoming exam
D. continues studying for his upcoming exam
16. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Assuagement
A. Consignment
B. Stratification
C. Ruthlessness
D. Mollification
17. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word in the given sentence.
One needs to be free of prejudices while dealing with judicial cases.
A. Favours
B. Discriminations
C. Bigotries
D. Equalities
18. **Select the meaningful and correctly spelt word from the options to fill in the blank.**
The song composed by the choir for the special programme was an _____ one.
A. imiteitted
B. emittated
C. eradicated
D. Imitated
19. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**
A. Philosophy
B. Philanthropy
C. Philology

- D. Philately
20. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word.
Access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene is a human right—fundamental to everyone’s health, **dignity** and prosperity.
- A. enthusiasm
 - B. immorality
 - C. grace
 - D. Wealth
21. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
Were this boy / washing his clothes / yesterday when the matron / came for a regular round?
- A. washing his clothes
 - B. yesterday when the matron
 - C. Were this boy
 - D. came for a regular round
22. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the following sentence.**
My parents **had not call** me yesterday
- A. does not calling
 - B. did not call
 - C. do not call
 - D. have not call
23. **Select the grammatically correct version of the following sentence.**
This phone is inferior of that one.
- A. This phone is inferior than that one.
 - B. This phone is more inferior than that one.
 - C. This phone is more inferior of that one.
 - D. This phone is inferior to that one
24. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined word in the given sentence.**
One cannot exactly **predict** the way she behaves in public gatherings.
- A. deliberate
 - B. precipitate
 - C. prefigure
 - D. Proliferate
25. **Select the word which means the same as the group of words underlined in the given sentence.**
Vatsal is **a lover and collector of books.**
- A. anglophile
 - B. recluse
 - C. bibliophile
 - D. Polyglot

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

- A) Corporate profits have increased while employment growth has not.**
 B) Incorrect because the passage explicitly states that while corporate profits have seen a significant rise, employment and wages have not kept up.
 A) Correct as the passage clearly mentions that despite the profits before taxes for companies nearly quadrupling, this has not led to corresponding growth in employment or wages.
 C) Incorrect because the passage provides a clear relationship indicating that increased profits have not translated into increased employment.
 D) Incorrect as it contradicts the information in the passage which states that employment growth has lagged behind profit growth.
- B) It could undermine India's long-term economic stability and growth.**
 A) Incorrect because the passage does not discuss the corporate tax base; it focuses on employment and wage issues.
 B) Correct as the passage mentions that this imbalance (between profits and employment) poses a risk to India's long-term economic stability and growth.
 C) Incorrect because there is no mention or implication of increased risk of corporate fraud in the context of employment and wage disparities.
 D) Incorrect as the disparity described is likely harmful rather than beneficial to sustained economic prosperity, according to the passage.
- D) Concerned**
Optimistic is incorrect because the passage does not focus on positive outcomes or hopeful aspects, but rather on the challenges and disparities in the job market and economic growth.
Concerned is correct as the passage expresses worries about the lack of job creation and wage growth despite rising corporate profits, and the potential risks to economic stability.
Indifferent is incorrect because the passage actively discusses significant issues like economic disparities and the need for improved corporate practices, indicating a vested interest rather than apathy.
Celebratory is incorrect as the passage does not celebrate or express joy over current conditions; rather, it highlights the critical need for improvement in employment practices and economic policies.
- C) A collaborative approach between the Centre, state governments, and the private sector**
 A: Incorrect because the passage does not mention increasing exports to neighboring countries specifically as a strategy for achieving Viksit Bharat by 2047.
 B: Incorrect as the passage does not discuss reducing dependency on foreign technologies as part of the vision for 2047.

C: Correct as the passage explicitly states that a collaborative approach among the Centre, state governments, and the private sector is essential to meet the aspirations of Indians and achieve the vision of Viksit Bharat by 2047.

D: Incorrect because the passage does not link imposing stricter environmental regulations directly with the vision for 2047.

5. B) **China**

A: Incorrect because the passage specifies China as the source for increased FDI, not Japan.

B: Correct as the passage explicitly recommends seeking more FDI from China to integrate into global supply chains and boost local manufacturing.

C: Incorrect as there is no mention of Russia in the context of increasing FDI in the passage.

D: Incorrect because the passage does not mention Australia; it specifically cites China for potential increased FDI.

6. D) 'Called upon' का उपयोग किया जाएगा क्योंकि "called upon" का अर्थ होता है किसी व्यक्ति को किसी विशेष कार्य के लिए औपचारिक रूप से आमंत्रित करना या बुलाना। sentence में mention है कि कोई भी कानूनी अदालत में सच बोलने के लिए शपथ लेने की ज़रूरत है, इसलिए 'called upon' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Called for' का अर्थ होता है की आवश्यकता होना, 'Call to' एक अनौपचारिक अभिव्यक्ति है जो यहाँ suitable नहीं है, और 'Calling in' का अर्थ होता है किसी को काम पर बुलाना, जो कि इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'Called upon' will be used because it means to formally invite or summon a person for a specific task. The sentence mentions that anyone required to give evidence in a court must take an oath to tell the truth, making 'called upon' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Called for' implies a need, 'Call to' is an informal expression not suitable here, and 'Calling in' means to summon someone to work, which doesn't fit in this context.

7. A) 'The' का use होगा क्योंकि "the oath" specific oath का reference दे रहा है जिसे कोर्ट में सच बोलने के लिए लिया जाता है। paragraph के अनुसार, यह विशेष शपथ है जिसकी परिभाषा और महत्व पहले से निर्धारित है, इसलिए 'The' यहाँ appropriate है। 'A' और 'An' non-specific वस्तुओं के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है।

'The' will be used because "the oath" refers to the specific oath taken in court to speak the truth. According to the paragraph, this particular oath has a defined significance, making 'The' appropriate here. 'A' and 'An' are used for non-specific objects, a definite article 'The' is needed in a specific reference.

8. C) 'Misleading' का use होगा क्योंकि "misleading" का अर्थ होता है गलत जानकारी देना या धोखा देना। sentence में mention है कि आधे-अधूरे सत्य से ज्यादा खतरनाक क्या हो सकता है, इसलिए 'misleading' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Lead' का अर्थ है नेतृत्व करना, 'Mislead' एक verb है और यहाँ एक adjective की आवश्यकता है, और 'Leading' का अर्थ है मुख्य होना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'Misleading' will be selected because it means providing incorrect information or deceiving. The sentence indicates that half-truths can be more dangerous than the whole truth, making 'misleading' suitable here. Whereas, 'Lead' means to guide, 'Mislead' is a verb and an adjective is needed here, and 'Leading' means foremost or primary, which don't fit in this context.

9. C) consequences का use होगा क्योंकि "consequences" का अर्थ होता है परिणाम या नतीजे, जो इस context में use है। Sentence में mention है कि अधिक बोलने से 'गंभीर परिणाम' हो सकते हैं। 'Mandate', 'Concession', और 'Intercession' इस संदर्भ में use नहीं हैं क्योंकि 'Mandate' का अर्थ होता है आदेश, 'Concession' का अर्थ होता है रियायत, और 'Intercession' का अर्थ होता है मध्यस्थता, जो यहाँ सही नहीं हैं।

"consequences" refers to the outcomes or results, which is appropriate in this context. The sentence indicates that speaking more than the truth can lead to "dire consequences." 'Mandate', 'Concession', and 'Intercession' are not suitable here as 'Mandate' means an official order, 'Concession' means a concession or allowance, and 'Intercession' means intervention, which don't fit in this context.

10. B) 'led to' का use होगा क्योंकि "led to" का अर्थ होता है किसी घटना का कारण बनना या किसी परिणाम तक पहुँचना। Sentence में बताया गया है कि कुछ परिस्थितियों ने गुरु द्रोणाचार्य की हत्या का कारण बना, इसलिए 'led to' यहाँ सही है। 'Lead to' present tense में है और यहाँ past tense की आवश्यकता है, 'leading to' एक present or future verb का रूप है जो यहाँ suitable नहीं है, और 'heads to' का प्रयोग भौतिक दिशा दर्शाने के लिए किया जाता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'led to' will be used because it means to cause an event or lead to a result. The sentence describes circumstances that caused the killing of Guru Dronacharya, making 'led to' appropriate here. 'Lead to' is present tense and past tense is required here, 'leading to' is a form of present or future verb not suitable in this context, and 'heads to' is used to indicate physical direction, which doesn't fit here.

11. B) **Head in the clouds** (idiom) – Being absent minded **मन बहक जाना**

12. B) **Itemise** (verb) - To list items or things separately, usually in a clear and ordered way. **सूचीबद्ध करना**

Synonym: **Enumerate** (verb) - To list one by one; to specify, as in a list. **गिनती करना**

- **Impart** (verb) – To communicate information to someone; to share knowledge. **प्रदान करना**
- **Conceal** (verb) – To hide something; to keep it secret. **छिपाना**
- **Assess** (verb) - To judge the value, character, etc., of someone or something. **मूल्यांकन करना**

13. C) **BADCE**

The last two years have seen a major blow to the world's economy and people and lower-income countries were hit particularly hard

14. A) **Extract** (verb) – To remove or take out, especially by effort or force. **निकालना**

Antonym: Insert (verb) – To put in or introduce into something, especially a narrow or confined space. **डालना**

- **Fry** (verb) – To cook in hot fat or oil, typically in a shallow pan. **तलना**
- **Cut** (verb) – To make an opening, incision, or wound in something with a sharp-edged tool or object. **काटना**
- **Pull** (verb) – To exert force on something so as to move it toward oneself or the origin of the force. **खींचना**

15. C) '**continues to study**' के बदले '**continued to study**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि sentence के शुरुआती भाग में '**was exhausted**' Past Tense में है, अतः sentence के बाकी भाग में भी Verb Past Tense में होगा; जैसे— Although he was tired, John went to bed early.

- '**continued to study**' will be used instead of '**continues to study**' because in the beginning part of the sentence '**was exhausted**' is in Past Tense, so in the rest of the sentence also Verb will be in Past Tense; Like— Although he was tired, John went to bed early.

16. D) **Assuagement** (noun) – The act of making something unpleasant less severe, alleviation, easing. शांत करना

Synonym: Mollification (noun) – The act of softening in feeling or temper, appeasement, pacification. शांतिस्थापन

- **Consignment** (noun) – The delivery of goods for sale or disposal, shipment. भेजा गया माल
- **Stratification** (noun) – The arrangement or classification of something into different groups or layers. स्तरीकरण
- **Ruthlessness** (noun) – Having no compassion or pity, mercilessness, cruelty. क्रूरता

17. D) **Prejudices** (noun) – Preconceived opinion not based on reason or actual experience; bias, partiality, preconception. पक्षपात

Antonym: Equalities (noun) – The state of being equal, especially in status, rights, and opportunities; impartiality, even-handedness. समानता

- **Favours** (noun) – An act of kindness beyond what is due or usual; preference, partiality. अनुकूलता

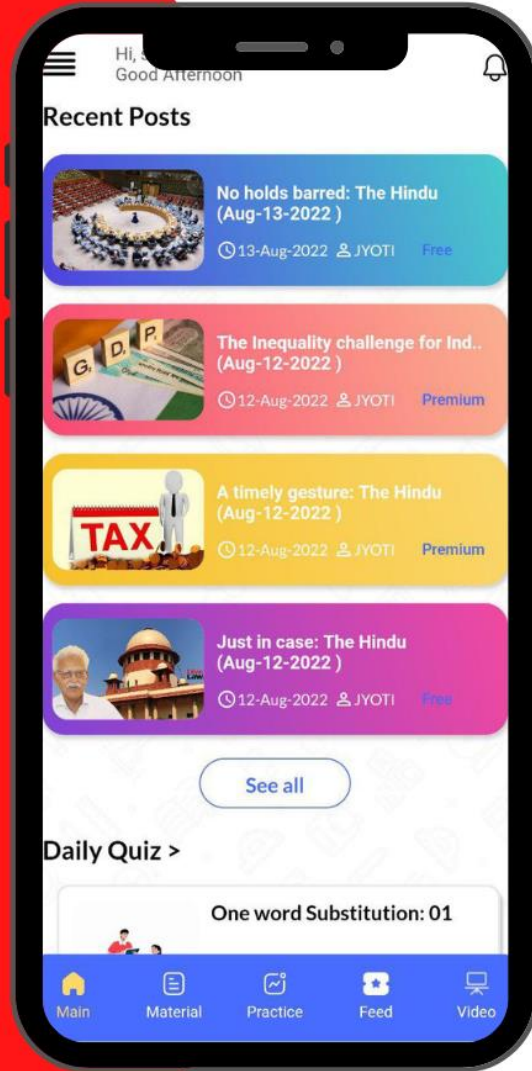
- **Discriminations** (noun) – The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex; bias, prejudice. भेदभाव
 - **Bigotries** (noun) – Intolerance toward those who are different or hold different views; narrow-mindedness, prejudice. कट्टरता
18. D) 'Imitated' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह विकल्प सही spelling वाला और संदर्भ में सही अर्थ प्रदान करने वाला शब्द है। "Imitated" शब्द का अर्थ होता है 'नकल किया हुआ' जो कि संगीत में किसी अन्य गीत या ध्वनि की अनुकरण की संदर्भ में उपयुक्त हो सकता है। बाकी विकल्प संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं। इसलिए, "Imitated" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- 'Imitated' should be used because it is the correctly spelled and contextually meaningful word. The term "Imitated" means 'copied', which can be appropriate in a musical context to refer to the mimicry of another song or sound. The other options are not relevant in this context. Thus, "Imitated" would be the most appropriate choice.
19. C) The incorrectly spelt word is 'Philology'. The correct spelling is 'Philology' which means "the study of language in written historical sources" लिखित ऐतिहासिक स्रोतों में भाषा का अध्ययन.
20. C) **Dignity** (noun) – Self-respect, self-esteem, pride, गरिमा
- Synonym: Grace** (noun) – Smoothness and elegance of movement; courteous goodwill. कृपा
- **Enthusiasm** (noun) – Intense and eager enjoyment, interest, or approval. उत्साह
 - **Immorality** (noun) – The state or quality of being immoral; wickedness. अनैतिकता
 - **Wealth** (noun) – An abundance of valuable possessions or money; the state of being rich. धन-संपत्ति
21. C) 'Were this boy' के बदले 'Was this boy' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'boy' Singular है और Singular subject के साथ 'was' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— Was this boy washing his clothes?
- 'Was this boy' will be used instead of 'Were this boy' because 'boy' is Singular and with a Singular subject, 'was' is used; Like— Was this boy washing his clothes?
22. B) 'had not call' के बदले 'did not call' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि verb 'call' के साथ correct auxiliary verb 'did' है जब sentence Past Tense में हो; जैसे— They did not call me yesterday.
- 'did not call' will be used instead of 'had not call' because with the verb 'call', the correct auxiliary verb for Past Tense is 'did'; Like— They did not call me yesterday.
23. D) 'of' के बदले 'to' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'inferior' के साथ हम 'to' का प्रयोग करते हैं; जैसे— He is inferior to his brother in intelligence.
- 'to' will be used instead of 'of' because with 'inferior' we use 'to'; Like— He is inferior to his brother in intelligence.

24. C) 'Prefigure' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "prefigure" का अर्थ होता है पूर्वाभास देना या अग्रिम अनुमान लगाना। जबकि 'Deliberate' का अर्थ है जानबूझकर, 'Precipitate' का अर्थ है अचानक घटित होना, और 'Proliferate' का अर्थ है तेजी से वृद्धि होना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Prefigure' should be used because it means to foreshadow or anticipate. Whereas, 'Deliberate' implies doing something intentionally, 'Precipitate' means to happen suddenly, and 'Proliferate' means to grow or increase rapidly, which don't fit in this context.

25. C) **Bibliophile** (noun) – a person who collects or has a great love of books. पुस्तक प्रेमी

- **Anglophile** (noun) – a person who is fond of or greatly admires England or Britain. इंग्लैंड या ब्रिटेन का प्रशंसक
- **Recluse** (noun) – a person who lives a solitary life and tends to avoid other people. एकान्त प्रिय व्यक्ति
- **Polyglot** (noun) – a person who knows and is able to use several languages. बहुभाषी व्यक्ति



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