

## Impatience with jobs: On the Budget speech

Union Budget's **stress** on employment **is** good; a lot more needs to be done

**One** of the biggest **pivots** in this Budget speech **has** been a shift in the **stance** on employment and the sharply higher **frequency** of mentions it received. 'Employment' was the central **theme** of the Budget, that placed the Prime Minister's package to **facilitate** jobs and skills on top of its list of **soothing** promises. The **proposed** ₹2 lakh crore package **seeks** to help 4.1 crore youth over five years with three employment linked-incentive schemes — two of which **encourage** hiring of fresh **entrants** in the job market for at least one year with subsidies, while a third attempts to **incentivise** companies to **scale up** hiring beyond their previous year's worker count. To **bridge the gap** between **skill sets** and available job roles, a **spruce-up** of 1,000 industrial training institutes with courses designed **in tandem with** industry has been promised, along with an **ambitious** internship programme for a crore youth in 500 top companies. The **details** of this intern placement programme **will** be **fleshed out**, but the Centre has promised to **bear** a bulk of the **stipend** involved. Firms can join the scheme on a **voluntary** basis and **tap** their mandatory **corporate social responsibility** funds for the remaining costs. The **primacy** assigned to tackling the jobs crisis, that the Opposition sought to **highlight** in the electoral battle, **marks** an **acknowledgement** of an issue that the government has otherwise sought to **paper over**.

To be clear, **critiques** of jobless growth are not unique to this government — even the UPA had faced similar **barbs**. Part of the problem has been investors' preference for **capital-intensive** investments, not in the least because India's labour laws are yet to **catch up with** the rest of the **liberalised economy**, acting as a **disincentive** against creating larger units with more **hands on deck**. The **distress** in recent years has **perhaps** been more **acute**, as **the informal sector** that **accounts for** a bulk of India's jobs also **took a hit** from **successive** shocks such as demonetisation, the GST **rollout** and COVID-19 pandemic lockdowns. **Plans** to **spur** private investments through incentives **have** focused on production levels rather than new jobs. With even rating majors **terming** India's high youth unemployment as a **structural** threat to its long-term growth **potential**, the **results** of this package of good intent that officials believe can **nudge** hiring plans at the **margins**, **will** be watched. But for the broader employment **outlook** to pick up, the government must do more, including filling lakhs of vacancies in its own ranks **expeditiously**. **Fostering** conditions to boost consumption **is** most critical, as the private sector shall neither feel the need to expand capacity, nor hire more people without that **trigger** just to **avail** a subsidy.

[Practice Exercise]

- **Primacy** (noun) – Preeminence, superiority, importance, prevalence प्रधानता
- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'

## Vocabulary

1. **Impatience** (noun) – Restlessness, eagerness, anxiety, unease, agitation  
अधीरता
2. **Stress** (noun) – Emphasis, importance, focus, attention, significance जोर
3. **Pivot** (noun) – Central point, focal point, hub, core, axis केंद्र बिंदु
4. **Stance** (noun) – Position, viewpoint, attitude, perspective, standpoint रुख
5. **Frequency** (noun) – Regularity, occurrence, incidence, rate, repetition आवृत्ति
6. **Theme** (noun) – Subject, topic, motif, idea, focus विषय
7. **Facilitate** (verb) – Assist, help, aid, ease, promote सुगम बनाना
8. **Soothing** (adjective) – Calming, comforting, relaxing, alleviating, pacifying सुखदायक
9. **Proposed** (adjective) – Suggested, planned, recommended, intended, put forward प्रस्तावित
10. **Seek** (verb) – try, attempt, endeavour, effort, कोशिश करना
11. **Encourage** (verb) – Motivate, inspire, support, promote, foster प्रोत्साहित करना
12. **Entrant** (noun) – Newcomer, participant, candidate, applicant, competitor प्रवेशी
13. **Incentivise** (verb) – Motivate, encourage, stimulate, spur, promote प्रोत्साहित करना
14. **Scale up** (phrasal verb) – Increase, expand, enlarge, boost, amplify बढ़ाना
15. **Bridge the gap** (phrase) – Close the gap, reduce the difference, connect, link, reconcile अंतर को कम करना
16. **Skill set** (noun) – Abilities, competencies, expertise, talents, qualifications कौशल सेट
17. **Spruce-up** (noun) – Improvement, refurbishment, renovation, enhancement, upgrade सुधार
18. **In tandem with** (phrase) – Alongside, together with, in conjunction with, concurrently with, simultaneously with साथ साथ
19. **Ambitious** (adjective) – Aspiring, determined, driven, eager, enterprising महत्वाकांक्षी
20. **Flesh out** (phrasal verb) – Elaborate, develop, expand, detail, clarify विस्तृत करना
21. **Bear** (verb) – Carry, shoulder, sustain, endure, support वहन करना
22. **Stipend** (noun) – Allowance, payment, wage, salary, remuneration वेतन

23. **Voluntary** (adjective) – Optional, discretionary, non-compulsory, willing, chosen स्वैच्छिक
24. **Tap** (verb) – Utilize, exploit, harness, draw on, make use of उपयोग करना
25. **Corporate social responsibility** (noun) – the belief that businesses have a greater duty to society than just providing jobs and making profits
26. **Highlight** (verb) – Emphasize, underline, stress, focus on, spotlight जोर देना
27. **Mark** (verb) – Indicate, signify, denote, represent, show संकेत करना
28. **Acknowledgement** (noun) – Recognition, acceptance, admission, affirmation, confirmation स्वीकृति
29. **Paper over** (phrasal verb) – Cover up, conceal, hide, gloss over, disguise छुपाना
30. **Critique** (noun) – Analysis, assessment, evaluation, review, criticism समालोचना
31. **Barb** (noun) – Insult, criticism, dig, jibe, taunt ताना
32. **Capital-intensive** (adjective) – Investment-heavy, requiring significant investment, high-capital, finance-intensive पूंजी-गहन
33. **Catch up with** (phrase) – Equalize, reach the same level, keep pace with, match, get up to speed उसी स्तर तक पहुँचना
34. **Liberalised economy** (noun) – the reduction of government laws and restrictions in place to encourage greater participation by private entities.
35. **Disincentive** (noun) – Deterrent, discouragement, hindrance, obstacle, discouragement निरुत्साह
36. **Hands on deck** (phrase) – Workforce, labor force, personnel, employees, staff कार्यबल
37. **Distress** (noun) – Hardship, suffering, difficulty, trouble, adversity संकट
38. **Perhaps** (adverb) – Maybe, possibly, conceivably, probably, it could be संभवतः
39. **Acute** (adjective) – Severe, intense, critical, extreme, sharp तीव्र
40. **Informal sector** (noun) – Unregulated sector, unorganized sector, non-formal economy, casual sector, unstructured sector असंगठित क्षेत्र
41. **Account for** (phrasal verb) – Make up, constitute, represent, comprise, बनाना
42. **Take a hit** (phrase) – Suffer, be affected, endure a setback, face a loss, experience a decline नुकसान उठाना
43. **Successive** (adjective) – Consecutive, sequential, continuous, in a row, uninterrupted लगातार
44. **Rollout** (noun) – Launch, implementation, introduction, deployment, unveiling प्रारंभ

45. **Spur** (verb) – Encourage, stimulate, prompt, drive, boost प्रोत्साहित करना adjustments to a variable or decision, often used in economic contexts to evaluate the impact of marginal changes.
46. **Term** (verb) – Call, name, label, describe, designate कहना
47. **Structural** (adjective) – Foundational, fundamental, systemic, underlying, intrinsic संरचनात्मक
48. **Potential** (noun) – Capability, possibility, capacity, prospect, promise क्षमता
49. **Nudge** (verb) – Encourage, prod, prompt, stimulate, push धक्का देना
50. **Margin** (noun) – Relating to or resulting from small or incremental changes or
51. **Outlook** (noun) – Perspective, view, forecast, prediction, expectation दृष्टिकोण
52. **Expeditiously** (adverb) – Quickly, promptly, efficiently, speedily, swiftly शीघ्रता से
53. **Foster** (verb) – Encourage, promote, nurture, support, cultivate बढ़ावा देना
54. **Trigger** (verb) – Initiate, cause, prompt, set off, activate शुरू करना
55. **Avail** (verb) – Use, utilize, take advantage of, employ, benefit from उपयोग करना

## Summary of the Editorial

1. **Central Theme:** The Union Budget prominently focused on employment, marking a significant shift in emphasis.
2. **Employment Package:** A ₹2 lakh crore package aims to assist 4.1 crore youth over five years through three employment-linked incentive schemes.
3. **Subsidies for Hiring:** Two schemes encourage companies to hire fresh job market entrants for at least one year by providing subsidies.
4. **Incentivizing Scaling Up:** The third scheme incentivizes companies to increase their workforce beyond the previous year's count.
5. **Skill Development:** The Budget promises to revamp 1,000 industrial training institutes with industry-aligned courses.
6. **Internship Programme:** An ambitious internship programme for one crore youth in 500 top companies has been proposed.
7. **Government Support:** The Centre will bear a significant portion of the stipend for the internship programme, with firms covering the rest through corporate social responsibility funds.
8. **Jobs Crisis Acknowledgment:** The government's focus on the employment issue marks an acknowledgment of a problem often highlighted by the Opposition.
9. **Historical Context:** Critiques of jobless growth are not unique to the current government; previous governments faced similar criticisms.
10. **Investment Preferences:** Investors have historically preferred capital-intensive investments due to outdated labor laws, discouraging larger workforce units.
11. **Informal Sector Hit:** The informal sector, a major employer in India, has been severely impacted by demonetization, GST rollout, and COVID-19 lockdowns.
12. **Private Investment Focus:** Incentive plans have focused more on production levels rather than job creation.
13. **Youth Unemployment:** High youth unemployment is seen as a structural threat to India's long-term growth potential.
14. **Government Vacancies:** To improve the broader employment outlook, the government needs to fill its own vacancies quickly.
15. **Boosting Consumption:** Creating conditions to boost consumption is crucial, as it will drive the private sector to expand capacity and hire more people beyond just availing subsidies.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. Which of the following initiatives is NOT mentioned in the passage as part of the Union Budget's employment package? [Editorial Page]
  - A. An increase in the minimum wage for all workers
  - B. A ₹2 lakh crore package to help 4.1 crore youth with employment-linked incentive schemes
  - C. A spruce-up of 1,000 industrial training institutes with industry-designed courses
  - D. An ambitious internship programme for a crore youth in 500 top companies
2. Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the government's previous stance on the employment issue?
  - A. The government had always prioritized employment as its main focus.
  - B. The government had previously downplayed the severity of the jobs crisis.
  - C. The government had consistently acknowledged and addressed the jobs crisis.
  - D. The government had implemented numerous successful employment schemes in the past.
3. The Union Budget's focus on employment primarily aims to address the jobs crisis by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. providing financial support and incentives for both job seekers and employers
  - B. reducing the number of job seekers through strict population control measures
  - C. increasing the retirement age to create more job openings for the youth
  - D. implementing mandatory government employment for all citizens
4. What is the synonym of "Expediently" as used in the passage?
  - A. Slowly
  - B. Carefully
  - C. Promptly
  - D. Neglectfully
5. What is the antonym of "Foster" as used in the passage?
  - A. Encourage
  - B. Promote
  - C. Neglect
  - D. Support
6. Which of the following reasons is cited as a disincentive for creating larger units with more employees?
  - A. The preference of investors for capital-intensive investments due to advanced labour laws in India.
  - B. The preference of investors for labour-intensive investments because of liberalised labour laws in India.
  - C. The focus of government incentives on job creation rather than production levels.
  - D. India's labour laws not keeping pace with the liberalised economy, making it less attractive to create larger units.

#### 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.

The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ taken a \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ step to smoothen the health insurance landscape by \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ a three-hour limit for settling cashless health claims. This significant \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ is aimed at enhancing the efficiency and customer-centricity of health insurance services in India. By stipulating that insurers should decide on cashless authorisation within an hour and settle claims within three hours of discharge, the regulatory authority is setting a new benchmark \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ responsiveness and reliability in the sector.

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

- A. Is
- B. Has
- C. Was
- D. Have

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

- A. wide-ranging
- B. inclusive
- C. much-liked
- D. much-needed

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

- A. Mandating
- B. Retreating
- C. Competing
- D. Penetrating

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

- A. Inattentive
- B. Cooperative
- C. Narrative
- D. Directive

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

- A. Of
- B. In
- C. For
- D. To

12. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

- A. Guru Nanak advocated obtaining education and using it for the well-being of people.
- B. Guru Nanak and the nine Gurus who succeeded him, set a wonderful example of living spiritually, while yet taking an active part in the world
- C. The Baramaha of Nanak Dev in Taknari raag is a unique description of nature, ecology and environment.
- D. BDAC
- E. CABD
- F. BCAD
- G. ABCD

13. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

Sheela tried for argue with him though she knew that it was of no use.

- A. to argue with him
  - B. of argue with him
  - C. in argue with him
  - D. on argue with him
14. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the given situation.**  
Don't annoy or irritate Raghav, otherwise he will oppose our proposal in the meeting
- A. Pass the buck
  - B. Pour oil on troubled water
  - C. Rub in the wrong way
  - D. Loose the ground
15. Select the **ANTONYM** of the word **repel** to fill in the blank.  
Her bright blue eyes \_\_\_\_\_ everyone in the party.
- A. disgust
  - B. vacillate
  - C. attract
  - D. Amenable
16. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.  
Ludicrous
- A. Ridiculous
  - B. Insane
  - C. Wise
  - D. Pathetic
17. **Select the most appropriate option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**  
The car was manufactured by the company in a factory overseas.
- A. The factory overseas was used by the company to manufacture the car.
  - B. The company manufactured the car in a factory overseas.
  - C. The car was being manufactured by the company in a factory overseas.
  - D. The car was manufactured in a factory overseas by the company
18. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the given statement.**  
Doing things in a hurry does not give fruitful results.
- A. Nothing succeeds like success.
  - B. Still waters run deep.
  - C. Haste is waste.
  - D. Wisdom is too high for a fool.
19. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**  
The garment business has made Archie rich.
- A. Archie has been made rich by the garment business.
  - B. Archie have been made rich by the garment business.
  - C. Archie had been made rich by the garment business.



- D. Archie is made rich by the garment business.
20. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the word given in brackets to fill in the blank.  
The \_\_\_\_\_ (chill) of the sun on his face was a welcome respite from the chilly morning air.
- A. glow
  - B. blush
  - C. warmth
  - D. Brightness
21. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word.
- A. Infer
  - B. Neutral
  - C. Apprehensive
  - D. Maintenance
22. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. One of them may contain an error. Select the option that contains the error. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**
- By virtue off the power given to the leader, the followers accepted his decision
- A. No error
  - B. By virtue off
  - C. the power given to the leader
  - D. the followers accepted his decision
23. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word.  
Education gives people the knowledge and skills they need to stay healthy, get jobs and foster **tolerance**.
- A. entrench
  - B. distrust
  - C. lethargy
  - D. Endurance
24. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.  
The doctor reassured Raman that the lump was **benign**, which brought immense relief to both him and his family
- A. Harsh
  - B. Rugged
  - C. Malignant
  - D. Healthy
25. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- A. disrupted, posing major threats to progress
  - B. global health systems have been
  - C. health services have been
  - D. overwhelmed and many essential
  - E. in fighting other deadly diseases
- A. BECDA

- B. EADCB
- C. BDCAE
- D. DEABC

## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

- A) A is incorrect because the passage does not mention any initiative related to an increase in the minimum wage for all workers.**

B is correct because the passage explicitly mentions a ₹2 lakh crore package aimed at helping 4.1 crore youth through employment-linked incentive schemes.

C is correct because the passage states that 1,000 industrial training institutes will be spruced up with industry-designed courses.

D is correct because the passage discusses an ambitious internship programme for a crore youth in 500 top companies.
- B) B is correct because the passage states that the government has sought to paper over the issue of employment, indicating that it previously downplayed the severity of the jobs crisis.**

A is incorrect because the passage indicates a shift in stance, suggesting that employment was not always the main focus.

C is incorrect because the passage implies that the government had not consistently acknowledged the jobs crisis until recently.

D is incorrect because the passage does not mention the government having implemented numerous successful employment schemes in the past.
- A) A is correct because the passage discusses financial support and incentives, such as the ₹2 lakh crore package, subsidies for hiring fresh entrants, and the internship programme.**

B is incorrect because the passage does not mention any measures related to population control.

C is incorrect because the passage does not mention increasing the retirement age as a measure.

D is incorrect because the passage does not discuss mandatory government employment for all citizens.
- C) Promptly**

A: Slowly means taking a long time, the opposite of "expeditiously."

B: Carefully focuses on caution rather than speed.

C: This is correct as it means quickly and efficiently, which is the meaning of "expeditiously."

D: Neglectfully means carelessly, not quickly.
- C) Neglect**

Neglect means to fail to care for or give attention to, the opposite of fostering.
- D) India's labour laws not keeping pace with the liberalised economy, making it less attractive to create larger units.**

D is correct because the passage clearly states that India's labour laws are yet to catch up with the rest of the liberalised economy, acting as a disincentive against creating larger units with more hands on deck.

A is incorrect because it inaccurately states that India has advanced labour laws that encourage capital-intensive investments.

B is incorrect because it wrongly suggests that investors prefer labour-intensive investments due to liberalised labour laws, which contradicts the passage.

C is incorrect because the government incentives are focused on production levels rather than job creation, as stated in the passage.

7. B) 'Has' का use होगा क्योंकि "has" present perfect tense का use करता है, जो किसी verb के हाल ही में पूरी होने या उसके प्रभाव के बारे में बताता है। यह IRDAI के द्वारा उठाए गए कदम को वर्तमान समय में प्रासंगिक बनाता है। जबकि 'Is' present tense का use करता है, 'Was' past का उपयोग करता है और 'Have' plural के साथ प्रयोग होता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Has' will be used because "has" is in the present perfect tense, indicating an action that has been completed recently or has relevance to the present. It makes the step taken by IRDAI relevant in the current context. Whereas, 'Is' is in the present tense, 'Was' is in the past tense, and 'Have' is used with plural subjects, which do not fit in this context.

8. D) 'Much-needed' का use होगा क्योंकि "much-needed" का अर्थ है अत्यधिक आवश्यक। इस संदर्भ में, यह कहना सही है कि IRDAI ने एक अत्यधिक आवश्यक कदम उठाया है ताकि स्वास्थ्य बीमा परिदृश्य को सुगम बनाया जा सके। 'Wide-ranging' का अर्थ है व्यापक, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Inclusive' का अर्थ है समावेशी, जो यहां सही नहीं बैठता, और 'Much-liked' का अर्थ है बहुत पसंद किया गया, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'Much-needed' will be used because it means highly necessary. In this context, it is correct to say that IRDAI has taken a much-needed step to smoothen the health insurance landscape.

'Wide-ranging' means extensive, which is not suitable in this context. 'Inclusive' means all-encompassing, which doesn't fit here, and 'Much-liked' means very popular, which is not correct in this context.

9. A) 'Mandating' का use होगा क्योंकि "mandating" का अर्थ होता है किसी नियम या निर्देश को अनिवार्य बनाना। sentence में mention किया गया है कि IRDAI ने कैशलेस स्वास्थ्य दावों को तीन घंटे में निपटाने के लिए निर्देश दिया है, इसलिए 'mandating' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Retreating' का अर्थ है पीछे हटना, 'Competing' का अर्थ है प्रतिस्पर्धा करना, और 'Penetrating' का अर्थ है प्रवेश करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Mandating' will be used because it means to make a rule or directive compulsory. The sentence mentions that IRDAI has directed to settle cashless health claims within three hours, making 'mandating' fitting here. Whereas, 'Retreating' means to withdraw, 'Competing' means to compete, and 'Penetrating' means to enter, which don't fit in this context.

10. D) 'Directive' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "directive" का अर्थ होता है एक आधिकारिक आदेश या निर्देश। इस context में, यह mention है कि IRDAI ने स्वास्थ्य बीमा सेवाओं की दक्षता और ग्राहक-केंद्रिता बढ़ाने

के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाया है। "Directive" यहाँ उपयुक्त है क्योंकि यह स्पष्ट रूप से एक आदेश या निर्देश की बात करता है जो स्वास्थ्य बीमा क्षेत्र में एक नया मानक स्थापित करता है। जबकि 'Inattentive' का अर्थ है असावधान, 'Cooperative' का अर्थ है सहयोगी, और 'Narrative' का अर्थ है कहानी, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'Directive' will be used because it means an official order or instruction. The sentence mentions that the IRDAI has taken a significant step aimed at enhancing the efficiency and customer-centricity of health insurance services. 'Directive' is fitting here as it clearly refers to an order or instruction that sets a new benchmark in the health insurance sector. Whereas, 'Inattentive' means not paying attention, 'Cooperative' means willing to help, and 'Narrative' means a story, which do not fit in this context.

11. C) 'For' का use होगा क्योंकि 'for' का अर्थ होता है किसी उद्देश्य या कारण के लिए. Sentence में mention किया गया है कि regulatory authority responsiveness और reliability के उद्देश्य से एक नया benchmark सेट कर रही है, इसलिए 'for' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'of' का अर्थ है का/की, 'in' का अर्थ है किसी विशेष क्षेत्र या विषय में, और 'to' का अर्थ है तक, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'For' will be used because it means for a specific purpose or reason. The sentence mentions that the regulatory authority is setting a new benchmark for the purpose of responsiveness and reliability, making 'for' fitting here. Whereas, 'of' means belonging to, 'in' means within a specific area or field, and 'to' means up to, which don't fit in this context.

#### 12. C) BCAD

B: This sentence introduces the main subject (Guru Nanak and the Gurus) and a general statement about them. The subject (Guru Nanak and the nine Gurus) is introduced.

C: This sentence completes the thought started in B. The phrase "while yet taking an active part in the world" complements the idea of living spiritually mentioned in B.

A: After explaining the spiritual and worldly involvement of the Gurus, this sentence gives a specific example of Guru Nanak's advocacy. It narrows down from the general statement in B and C to a specific action.

D: This sentence turns to a different aspect of Guru Nanak's contributions, specifically his work in Taknari raag. It introduces a new topic, which logically comes after establishing his broader teachings and examples.

13. A) **for argue with him** के बदले 'to argue with him' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह सही तरीका है किसी कारण या उद्देश्य को दर्शाने के लिए; जैसे— She wanted to talk to him.
- 'to argue with him' will be used instead of 'for argue with him' because it is the correct way to indicate a reason or purpose; Like— She wanted to talk to him.

14. C) **Rub in the wrong way** (idiom) – To irritate or annoy someone किसी को परेशान या परेशान करना

15. C) Antonym: **Attract** (verb) – To draw in by appealing to interest or feelings, allure, entice.  
**आकर्षित**

- **Disgust** (verb) – To cause someone to feel strong revulsion or profound disapproval, repulse, sicken. **घिन**
  - **Vacillate** (verb) – To waver between different opinions or actions; be indecisive, fluctuate, oscillate. **असमंजस में होना**
  - **Amenable** (adjective) – Open and responsive to suggestion; easily persuaded or controlled, compliant, accommodating. **सम्मत**
16. C) **Ludicrous** (adjective) – Absurd, ridiculous, foolish, laughable, comical. **हास्यास्पद/मूर्ख**  
**Wise** (adjective) – Having or showing experience, knowledge, and good judgment, sagacious, intelligent, prudent. **बुद्धिमान**
- **Ridiculous** (adjective) – Deserving or inviting derision or mockery, absurd. **हास्य**
  - **Insane** (adjective) – In a state of mind that prevents normal perception, behavior, or social interaction, mad. **पागल**
  - **Pathetic** (adjective) – Arousing pity, especially through vulnerability or sadness, pitiable, piteous. **दयनीय**
17. B) The company manufactured the car in a factory overseas.
18. C) **Haste is waste** – Doing things in a hurry does not give fruitful results. **जल्दी में काम करना फलदायक नहीं होता है।**
19. A) Archie has been made rich by the garment business
20. C) Antonym: **Warmth** (noun) – A moderate or comfortable degree of heat, coziness, warmth. **गर्मी**
- **Glow** (noun) – A steady light or a shine, radiance. **चमक**
  - **Blush** (noun) – A reddening of the face, typically as an expression of embarrassment or shame. **शरमाना**
  - **Brightness** (noun) – The quality of being lighted, shining or luminous. **चमकदार**
21. D) The incorrect spelling is 'Maintanence'. The correct spelling is 'Maintenance'. 'Maintenance' means "the process of maintaining or preserving someone or something" **बनावट, रखवाली.**
22. B) **By virtue off** के बदले 'By virtue of' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'By virtue of' एक सही phrase है जिसका अर्थ है 'because of' या 'due to'.
- 'By virtue of' will be used instead of 'By virtue off' because 'By virtue of' is the correct phrase meaning 'because of' or 'due to'.
23. D) **tolerance**. (verb) – Encourage, promote, stimulate, nurture. **सहनशीलता**  
 Synonym: **Endurance** (noun) – The ability or strength to continue or last, especially despite fatigue, stress, or other adverse conditions. **सहिष्णुता**

- **Entrench** (verb) – Establish, settle in, dig in, anchor. मजबूती से स्थापित करना
- **Distrust** (noun) – Doubt, mistrust, suspicion, skepticism. संदेह
- **Lethargy** (noun) – Laziness, sluggishness, inactivity, inertia. अलस्य

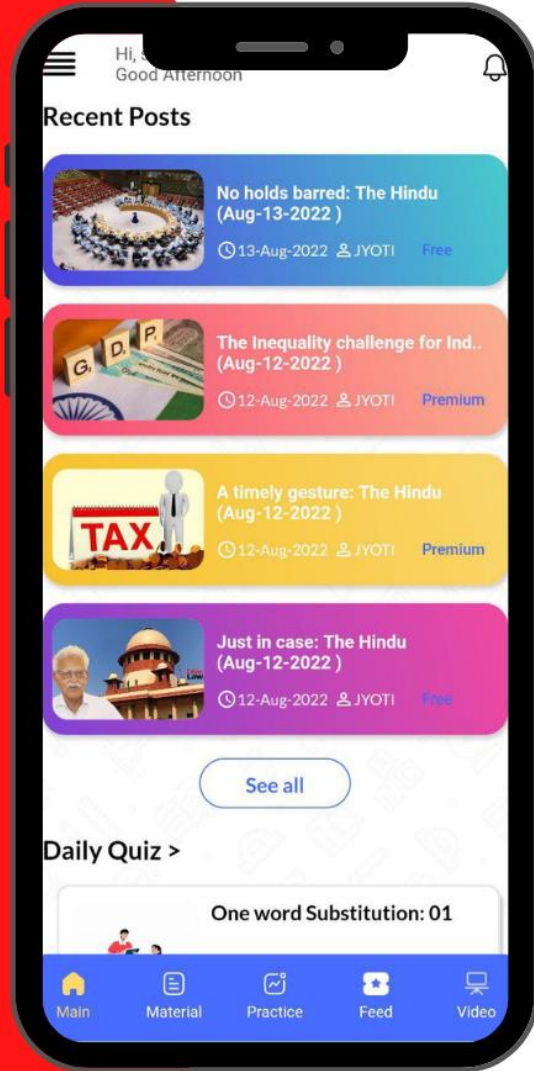
24. C) **Benign** (adjective) – Not harmful, non-cancerous, innocent, harmless. हानिरहित/ अच्छा

Antonym: **Malignant** (adjective) – Harmful, cancerous, virulent, malicious. अभिशापी

- **Harsh** (adjective) – Severe, rough, cruel, stern. कठोर
- **Rugged** (adjective) – Rough, uneven, jagged, rocky. असम
- **Healthy** (adjective) – In good health, well, fit, strong. स्वस्थ

25. C) **BDCAE**

Global health systems have been overwhelmed and many essential health services have been disrupted, posing major threats to progress in fighting other deadly diseases.



# Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

**English Madhyam**