Growth prescription: On the latest World Economic Outlook

The IMF's '**mediocre**' medium-term **outlook merits** policy attention

The latest World Economic **Outlook** released by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) **has** some good **tidings**, and some **ominous assessments**. **The good news** — that largely **pertains to** the short term — **is** that a much-feared global **recession** has been **averted**, the global war against **inflation** 'almost' won, and growth is holding **steady**. The U.S. is likely to grow faster this year than **anticipated** earlier, **balancing out** lower **estimates** for some large European nations. Among developing countries, the IMF **downgraded** growth hopes for West Asia, sub-Saharan Africa and Central Asia as conflicts and **unrest disrupt** production and shipping. However, brighter **prospects** for emerging Asia, enhanced by higher public investments in China and India, **offset** those downward pressures. The IMF expects the world to grow 3.2% in 2024, as in 2023. The **moderation** in **inflation** has been partly **attributed** to the **unwinding** of shocks since the COVID-19 pandemic and the Ukraine war, but **tight monetary policies** played a crucial role too, it noted. With inflation returning near central banks' targets, there is now **room** for **pivoting** monetary policy to a neutral **stance** and supporting economic activity. Yet, the IMF has **cautioned** about food price pressures again in some emerging **economies**, and services inflation being too high, at almost double the pre-pandemic levels.

For India, the IMF has maintained its GDP growth estimate at 7% for 2024-25, followed by 6.5% next year, but linked the moderation in growth from last year to the **exhaustion** of "**pent-up demand accumulated** during the pandemic". Some of this is visible in car and **consumer non-durable** sales, with urban demand **stumbling**. A Reserve Bank of India index **pegs** second quarter GDP growth at 6.8% — it was 6.7% in the first. The favourable monsoon and improved rural incomes could **lift the tide** in coming months, but may not be **taken for granted** yet. Of concern, however, is the IMF's **prognosis** that global growth should reach a "mediocre" 3.1% in five years, **underwhelming** relative to pre-COVID trends, with **protectionist** industrial and trade policies **gaining** more **traction**. India's economy may **hinge** more **on** domestic **momentum** but weaker exports and investment flows will not help. The Centre's recent **averments** on the reform agenda **have** signalled that most work now needs to be done in the States. While that is a **truism**, central policymakers also need to work **doubly** hard to lift **potential** growth: **be it** to make India a more open economy by lowering import **tariffs** and FDI barriers as the World Bank has **mooted**, as well as **undertake** "**ambitious'** domestic reforms to improve competition, **economic integration** and **spur** private investments, suggested by the IMF.

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

Vocabulary

1. **Outlook** (noun) – Forecast, perspective, projection, view, expectation दृष्टिकोण

2. **Mediocre** (adjective) – Average, ordinary, middling, common, undistinguished साधारण

3. **Outlook** (noun) – Forecast, perspective, projection, view, expectation पूर्वानुमान

4. **Merit** (verb) – Deserve, warrant, justify, be worthy of, be entitled to ज़रूरी बनाना

5. **Tiding** (noun) – News, information, report, updates, message समाचार

6. **Ominous** (adjective) – Threatening, foreboding, alarming, menacing, dangerous अशुभ

7. **Assessment** (noun) – Evaluation, analysis, judgment, appraisal, estimation मूल्यांकन

8. **Pertain** (to) (verb) – Relate to, concern, be relevant to, refer to, apply to संबंधित होना

9. **Recession** (noun) – Economic downturn, slump, contraction, depression, slowdown मंदी

10. **Avert** (verb) – Prevent, avoid, stave off, stop, deter टालना

11. **Inflation** (noun) – A general and progressive increase in prices मुद्रास्फीति

12. **Steady** (adjective) – Stable, constant, consistent, firm, regular स्थिर

13. **Anticipate** (verb) – expect, foresee, predict, think likely, forecast पूर्वानुमान करना

14. **Balance out** (phrasal verb) – Equalize, offset, counterbalance, compensate for, neutralize संतुलित करना

15. **Estimate** (noun) – Approximation, projection, calculation, guess, evaluation अनुमान

16. **Downgrade** (verb) – Reduce, lower, demote, devalue, diminish कम करना

17. **Unrest** (noun) – Turmoil, disturbance, instability, agitation, disorder अशांति

18. **Disrupt** (verb) – Disturb, interrupt, interfere, obstruct, unsettle बाधित करना

19. **Prospect** (noun) – Outlook, possibility, future, potential, hope संभावना

20. **Offset** (verb) – Counterbalance, compensate, neutralize, equalize, cancel out भरपाई करना

21. **Moderation** (noun) – Reduction, tempering, restraint, easing, control कमी/नरमी

22. **Attributed** (to) (adjective) – Ascribed to, credited to, assigned to, linked to, caused by जिम्मेदार ठहराना

23. **Unwinding** (noun) – Relaxation, easing, loosening, reduction, release ढीलापन

24. **Tight monetary policy** (noun) – Tightening of monetary policy is implemented when the inflation is rising rapidly. When monetary

policy is tightened, the interest rates are increased by the Central bank

25. **Room** (noun) – Space, scope, opportunity, flexibility, allowance गुंजाइश

26. **Pivot** (verb) – Shift, change direction, turn, adjust, reorient मोड़ना

27. **Stance** (noun) – Position, viewpoint, attitude, approach, perspective रुख

28. **Caution** (verb) – Warn, advise, alert, notify, forewarn सावधान करना

29. **Economies** (noun) – Countries in terms of GDP अर्थव्यवस्थाएँ

30. **Exhaustion** (noun) – the condition of being used up; consumption

31. **Pent-up demand** (noun) – The spending by consumers after the end of the recession or fortuitous event (i.e. Pandemic) to buy goods and services is called pent up spending

32. **Accumulate** (verb) – Gather, collect, amass, build up, accrue इकट्ठा करना

33. **Consumer non-durable** (noun) – Goods that are immediately consumed in one use or have a lifespan of less than three years.

34. **Stumbling** (noun) – Faltering, stumbling block, hindrance, difficulty, obstacle लडखडाना

35. **Peg** (verb) – Estimate, calculate, assess, fix, determine निर्धारित करना

36. **Lift the tide** (phrase) – it describes the idea that when an economy is performing well, all people will benefit from it. परिस्थिति सुधारना

37. **Take for granted** (phrase) – Underestimate the value of, become used to, हल्के में ले लेना

38. **Prognosis** (noun) – Forecast, prediction, projection, outlook, diagnosis पूर्वानुमान

39. **Underwhelming** (adjective) – Disappointing, unimpressive, inadequate, subpar, lackluster अप्रभावी/ कमजोर

40. **Protectionist** (adjective) – relating to actions by a government to help its country's trade or industry by taxing goods bought from other countries संरक्षणवादी

41. **Gain traction** (phrase) – Become popular, get established, gain momentum, catch on, become accepted गति प्राप्त करना

42. **Hinge** (on) (verb) – Depend on, rely on, be contingent on, rest on, revolve around निर्भर होना

43. **Momentum** (noun) – Drive, impetus, energy, force, progress गति

44. **Averment** (noun) – Assertion, claim, declaration, statement, affirmation दावा

45. **Truism** (noun) – Cliché, obvious truth, self-evident fact, platitude स्वयंसिद्धि

46. **Doubly** (adverb) – Twice, twofold, two times, additionally दोगुना

47. **Potential** (adjective) – Possible, prospective, probable, latent, capable संभावित

48. **Be it** (phrase) – Whether it is, even if, regardless if, no matter if चाहे वह

49. **Tariff** (noun) – Duty, tax, levy, charge, fee कर

50. **Moot** (verb) – Suggest, propose, bring up, put forward, introduce प्रस्ताव करना

51. **Undertake** (verb) – Commit to, take on, accept, embark on, initiate प्रारंभ करना

52. **Ambitious** (adjective) – Aspiring, determined, driven, goal-oriented, bold महत्त्वाकांक्षी

53. **Economic Integration** (noun) – a process where countries agree to reduce or eliminate trade barriers and establish common regulations to improve their economies

54. **Spur** (verb) – Stimulate, encourage, prompt, motivate, inspire प्रेरित करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. The latest World Economic Outlook by the IMF highlights both positive and concerning economic trends.

2. A global recession has been avoided, and inflation control efforts are yielding positive results.

3. The U.S. economy is expected to grow faster than previously anticipated, while some European nations face slower growth.

4. Growth forecasts for West Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, and Central Asia have been downgraded due to conflicts and disruptions.

5. Brighter growth prospects for emerging Asia, especially China and India, help offset declines in other regions.

6. The global economy is expected to grow at 3.2% in both 2023 and 2024, maintaining steady growth.

7. The moderation in inflation is attributed to the unwinding of COVID-19 and Ukraine war-related shocks, along with tight monetary policies.

8. Central banks may now shift towards a neutral monetary policy stance to support economic growth.

9. Food price pressures and services inflation remain concerns, especially in emerging economies.

10. The IMF maintains India's GDP growth estimate at 7% for 2024-25, followed by 6.5% in the following year.

11. India's growth slowdown is linked to the exhaustion of pent-up demand from the pandemic period.

12. Urban demand in India is showing signs of weakening, as reflected in car and consumer non-durable sales.

13. A favourable monsoon and improved rural incomes could support growth but remain uncertain.

14. The IMF predicts global growth will reach a modest 3.1% in the next five years, below pre-COVID trends.

15. India needs to focus on domestic reforms, lowering import tariffs, and attracting FDI to sustain growth momentum.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **The IMF has attributed the moderation in inflation to _____.** **[Editorial Page]**
   A. Strict fiscal policies
   B. Increase in global supply chain efficiency
   C. Decrease in global consumption
   D. The unwinding of shocks from the COVID-19 pandemic and Ukraine war

2. **Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the future of monetary policies?**
   A. Monetary policies will tighten further
   B. Monetary policies will shift to a more neutral stance
   C. Central banks will continue raising interest rates
   D. Monetary policies will remain unchanged

3. **Why has the IMF forecasted a lower growth rate for India in the next year compared to 2024-25?**
   A. Due to excessive growth during the pandemic
   B. Exhaustion of pent-up demand from the pandemic
   C. India's exports are increasing
   D. Protectionist policies are reducing global growth

4. **What are the key reasons cited for India's potential future growth challenges?**
   A. Weaker exports and investment flows
   B. Strong global growth trends
   C. Increasing consumer demand
   D. unfavourable monsoon and rural incomes

5. What is the best synonym for the word **'mediocre'** as used in the passage?
   A. Exceptional
   B. Substandard
   C. Average
   D. Impressive

6. **In the given question, a statement divided into different segments is given. Rearrange all the segments to form a coherent statement.**
   O: population is expected to triple in
   P: the next 50 years
   Q: among the world's poorest countries
   R: population shrinkage in that period
   S: whereas many rich countries will see
   A. SPORQ
   B. RSOPQ
   C. POSQR
   D. QOPSR

7. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the following sentence.**
   In Shakespeare's The Merchant of Venice, Shylock's connivance aimed to **jeopardise**
   Antonio's life
   A. Safeguard
   B. Jape
   C. Risk
   D. Peril

8. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**

Rahul thinks he is as smarter as his friends in the class

A. his friends
B. he is as smarter as
C. Rahul thinks
D. in the class

9. **Select the word OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word.**

   Deficient

   A. Terrible
   B. Ample
   C. Broken
   D. Skimpy

10. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

    To read between the lines

    A. To read aloud to public
    B. To read differently
    C. To understand more than what the words suggest
    D. To underline some words

11. **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.

    Neither my brother nor my brothers-in-law / attended the meeting / as his health is not more good

    A. No error
    B. as his health is not more good
    C. attended the meeting
    D. Neither my brother nor my brothers-in-law

12. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

    Two of the fugitives managed to remain free by adeptly avoiding the_____ of the police.

    A. discovery
    B. pursuit
    C. repression
    D. Following

13. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word from the given sentence.**

    She recieved an award for her outstanding performance

    A. outstanding
    B. award
    C. recieved
    D. Performance

14. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in active voice.**

    The car was repaired by the mechanic.

    A. The mechanic is repairing the car.
    B. The mechanic repairs the car.
    C. The mechanic has repaired the car.
    D. The mechanic repaired the car.

15. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges**
    the parts in the correct sequence to form a meaningful sentence.

(P) kindness and empathy

(Q) in a world that can be

(O) bring light and positivity

(R) harsh and challenging

    A. ROQP

    B. QROP

    C. QRPO

    D. PORQ

16. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

A person who is trained to travel in a spacecraft.

    A. Astronaut

    B. Alchemist

    C. Anthropologist

    D. Curator

17. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

Each candidate was making tall promises

    A. Tall promises will be made by each candidate.

    B. Tall promises are being made by each candidate.

    C. Tall promises are made by each candidate.

    D. Tall promises were being made by each candidate.

18. **Select the correctly spelt word.**

    A. Conscientous

    B. Conscietious

    C. Conscencious

    D. Conscientious

19. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Jovial

    A. Profane

    B. Solemnity

    C. Miserable

    D. Cheerful

20. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**

Meander

    A. Deputise

    B. Confirm

    C. Ramble

    D. Direct

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.

Appearances may not reveal the man. So, you shouldn't make (1) _____ about a man's character based on how he (2) _____ . People smile and smile, yet prove to be (3) _____ . On the other hand, people with rough exteriors prove to be the (4) _____ and most considerate people on earth. They are the people who are beautiful from (5) _____ .

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

    A. deficient

    B. ascend

    C. assumptions

    D. Derivations

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

    A. glitters

    B. shows

    C. admits

    D. Looks

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

    A. sparkling

    B. ecstatic

    C. grumpy

    D. Joyful

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

    A. bitterest

    B. kindest

    C. strangest

    D. Gloomiest

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

    A. personality

    B. style

    C. within

    D. exterior

Answers

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

Explanations

1. **D) The unwinding of shocks from the COVID-19 pandemic and Ukraine war**
   The passage states that the moderation in inflation is partly due to the unwinding of shocks since the COVID-19 pandemic and the Ukraine war. It directly links these events with the reduction in inflation.
   A) Strict fiscal policies is incorrect because the passage highlights monetary policies, not fiscal policies.
   C) Decrease in global consumption is not mentioned in the passage as a cause for moderation in inflation.
   B) Increase in global supply chain efficiency is also not referred to as a reason for inflation moderation in the passage.

2. **B) Monetary policies will shift to a more neutral stance**
   The passage notes that with inflation returning near central banks' targets, there is now room for pivoting monetary policy to a neutral stance, which implies a future shift from tight monetary policies to neutral ones.
   A) Monetary policies will tighten further is incorrect because the passage suggests that the global war on inflation is almost won, so tightening is not necessary.
   C) Central banks will continue raising interest rates is incorrect because the passage indicates that monetary policy can now become neutral.
   D) Monetary policies will remain unchanged is incorrect because the passage mentions a possible shift to a neutral stance.

3. **B) Exhaustion of pent-up demand from the pandemic**
   The IMF attributes the moderation in growth to the exhaustion of pent-up demand accumulated during the pandemic. This is clearly stated in the passage.
   A is incorrect because the passage does not mention excessive growth during the pandemic, only the effect of pent-up demand after it.
   C is incorrect because the passage mentions weaker exports, not increasing exports.
   D refers to global growth but does not explain India's specific reduction in growth forecast.

4. **A) Weaker exports and investment flows**
   The passage mentions that weaker exports and investment flows will not help India's economy. This is a clear concern for future growth.
   B is incorrect as the passage states global growth is mediocre, not strong.
   C is incorrect because the passage highlights stumbling demand, especially urban demand.
   D is false about unfavourable monsoon and rural incomes.

5. C) **Average**

'Mediocre' in the passage describes global growth that is not impressive, suggesting it is average or middling.

A (Exceptional) is the opposite of mediocre, thus incorrect.

B (Substandard) means below average, incorrect.'

D (Impressive) is also opposite in meaning to mediocre.

6. D) **QOPSR**

Q: This sets the context by identifying the specific group of countries being discussed.

O: After introducing the poorest countries in Q, O continues by explaining what is expected to happen in those countries — the population is expected to triple. This logically follows the identification of the subject in Q

P: O mentions that the population will triple, and P provides a timeframe for this prediction. P answers when this population growth is expected to occur, giving specific details about the timeline.

S: The word "whereas" introduces a comparison or contrast. After explaining what will happen in poor countries (population growth), S shifts the focus to rich countries, signaling a different trend (rich countries will experience something different from poor countries).

R: R completes the thought introduced in S by specifying what will happen in rich countries — population shrinkage.

7. A) **Jeopardise** (verb) – To put in danger, to risk, to endanger, to imperil. संकट में डालना

Antonym: **Safeguard** (verb) – To protect from harm, to secure, to defend, to shield. सुरक्षा करना

- **Jape** (verb) – To make fun, to jest, to joke. मजाक करना
- **Risk** (verb) – To expose to danger, to venture, to hazard. जोखिम उठाना
- **Peril** (noun) – Serious and immediate danger, jeopardy, risk. खतरा

8. B) 'as smarter as' के बदले **'smarter than'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'as...as' का प्रयोग समानता दिखाने के लिए किया जाता है, जबकि 'than' का प्रयोग तुलना करने के लिए किया जाता है; जैसे— Rahul thinks he is smarter than his friends in the class.

'smarter than' will be used instead of 'as smarter as' because 'as...as' is used to show equality, whereas 'than' is used for comparison; like— Rahul thinks he is smarter than his friends in the class.

9. B) **Deficient** (adjective) – Lacking in quantity or quality, inadequate, insufficient, wanting. कमी

Antonym: Ample (adjective) – More than enough, plentiful, abundant, generous. प्रचुर

- **Terrible** (adjective) – Extremely bad, awful, dreadful, atrocious. भयानक
- **Broken** (adjective) – Damaged, not functioning, shattered, fractured. टूटा हुआ
- **Skimpy** (adjective) – Insufficient, meager, scanty, lacking. कम

10. C) **To read between the lines** (idiom) – **To understand more than what the words suggest** शब्दों के पीछे छिपे अर्थ को समझना

11. B) 'more good' के बदले 'better' का use होगा क्योंकि 'better' Comparative Adjective है, जो कि 'good' की तुलना में सही रूप है। 'More good' गलत है। सही 'better' होगा; जैसे— His health is better now.

'better' will be used instead of 'more good' because 'better' is the correct comparative adjective form of 'good.' 'More good' is incorrect. The correct word is 'better'; like— His health is better now.

12. B) **Pursuit'** का use होगा क्योंकि "pursuit" का अर्थ होता है किसी को पकड़ने का प्रयास करना या पीछे आना। sentence में बताया गया है कि दोनों भगोड़े पुलिस के प्रयासों से बचने में सक्षम रहे, इसलिए 'pursuit' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'discovery' का अर्थ है खोज या पता लगाना, 'repression' का अर्थ है दमन या दबाना, और 'following' का अर्थ है अनुसरण करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'Pursuit' will be used because it means the act of trying to catch someone or follow closely. The sentence indicates that the fugitives managed to stay free by avoiding the police's attempts to capture them, making 'pursuit' the fitting choice here. Whereas, 'discovery' means to find or detect, 'repression' means to suppress or control, and 'following' means to trail or come after, which do not fit in this context.

13. D) The correct spelling of '**Recieved**' is '**Received**,' which means "to get or be given something." प्राप्त करना, मिलना।

14. **D) The mechanic repaired the car**

Passive Voice को Active Voice में बदलते समय, subject वाक्य की शुरुआत में आता है और क्रिया (verb) को Active Voice के रूप में बदल दिया जाता है। Passive Voice में "was repaired" को Active Voice में "repaired" में बदल दिया जाता है। जैसे— To Be → was V³ → repaired

Note: "The mechanic" को subject के रूप में शुरुआत में रखा गया और "repaired" क्रिया (verb) के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया।

Explanation in English:
While converting Passive Voice into Active Voice, the subject appears at the beginning of the sentence, and the verb is changed into its Active Voice form. In this case, "was repaired" is changed to "repaired." For example:
→ To Be → was → V³ → repaired
Note: "The mechanic" is placed as the subject, and "repaired" is used as the verb.

15. C) **QRPO**
Q: This introduces the setting or context of the sentence by describing the nature of the world.
R: R completes the idea introduced in Q by describing how the world can be harsh and challenging. It logically continues from Q, detailing the difficulties in the world.
P: P shifts the focus to positive qualities — kindness and empathy — which can counter the harshness and challenges described in Q and R.

O: This gives a hopeful conclusion to the sentence by showing the positive impact of these qualities in a harsh world.

16. **A) Astronaut (noun)** – A person who is trained to travel in a spacecraft. अंतरिक्ष यात्री

   - **Alchemist** (noun) – A person who studies or practices alchemy, aiming to transform base metals into gold or find the elixir of life. रसायनज्ञ

   - **Anthropologist** (noun) – A person who studies human societies, cultures, and their development. मानवशास्त्री

   - **Curator** (noun) – A keeper or manager of a museum or other collection. संग्रहालयाध्यक्ष

17. **D) Tall promises were being made by each candidate**

   Active Voice को Passive Voice में बदलते समय, object वाक्य की शुरुआत में आता है और क्रिया (verb) को Passive Voice के रूप में बदल दिया जाता है। यहाँ "was making" को Passive Voice में "were being made" में बदल दिया जाता है। जैसे— To Be → were being V³ → made

   Note: "Tall promises" को object के रूप में शुरुआत में रखा गया और "were being made" का use Passive Voice में किया गया।

   Explanation in English:
   When converting Active Voice into Passive Voice, the object is placed at the beginning of the sentence, and the verb is changed into its Passive Voice form. In this case, "was making" is changed to "were being made." For example: → To Be → were being → V³ → made
   Note: "Tall promises" is placed as the object, and "were being made" is used in Passive Voice.

18. D) The correct spelling '**Conscientious**', which means "wishing to do what is right, especially to do one's work or duty well and thoroughly." ईमानदार, कर्तव्यनिष्ठ.

19. A) **Jovial** (adjective) – Cheerful, friendly, jolly, merry, good-humored. खुशमिजाज़
   Synonym: **Cheerful** (adjective) – Noticeably happy and optimistic, joyful, lighthearted, upbeat. खुश

   - **Profane** (adjective) – Relating or devoted to that which is not sacred or biblical; secular, irreverent, disrespectful. अपवित्र

   - **Solemnity** (noun) – The state or quality of being serious and dignified, seriousness, gravity. गंभीरता

   - **Miserable** (adjective) – Very unhappy or uncomfortable, wretched, dejected, forlorn. दयनीय

20. D) **Meander** (verb) – To wander aimlessly, take a winding course, or roam without a fixed route. भटकना
   Antonym: **Direct** (verb) – To guide or control, to show the way, to aim in a specific direction. निर्देशित करना

- **Deputise** (verb) – To act or serve as a deputy, to appoint someone to act on behalf of another. प्रतिनिधि बनना
- **Confirm** (verb) – To establish the truth or correctness of something, to verify. पुष्टि करना
- Ramble (verb) – To talk or write at length in a confused or inconsequential way; to wander in a leisurely manner. भटकना
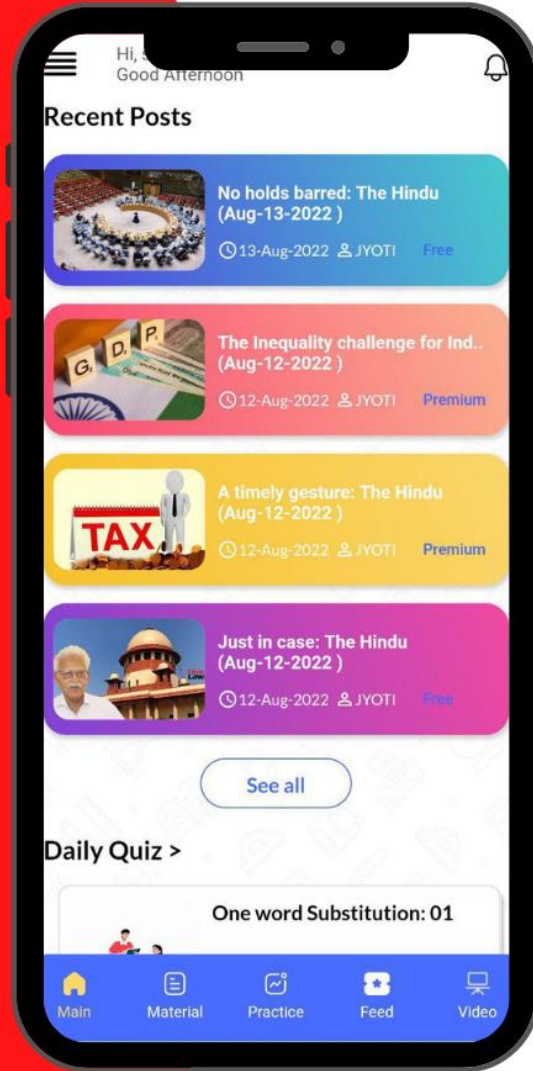
21. C) **Assumptions'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है कोई विचार या धारणाएँ बनाना, खासकर बिना पर्याप्त जानकारी के। sentence में कहा गया है कि व्यक्ति के चरित्र के बारे में अनुमान नहीं लगाना चाहिए। इसलिये 'assumptions' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'deficient' का अर्थ है कमी होना, 'ascend' का अर्थ है चढ़ना, और 'derivations' का अर्थ है व्युत्पत्तियाँ, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'Assumptions' will be used because it means to form an idea or belief without sufficient information. The sentence suggests that one shouldn't make assumptions about a man's character, making 'assumptions' the correct choice here. Whereas 'deficient' means lacking, 'ascend' means to climb, and 'derivations' means derivations, which are not appropriate in this context.

22. D) **'Looks'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है किसी व्यक्ति की बाहरी उपस्थिति या आंतरिक गुण को देखना। sentence में यह indicates किया गया है कि हमें एक व्यक्ति के चरित्र का निर्णय उसकी बाहरी विशेषताओं के आधार पर नहीं करना चाहिए, इसलिए 'looks' यहाँ सबसे उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'glitters' का अर्थ है चमकना, जो इस संदर्भ में उचित नहीं है क्योंकि यह चरित्र को व्यक्त नहीं करता है। 'Admits' का अर्थ है स्वीकार करना, जो इस वाक्य में अनावश्यक है। 'Shows' का अर्थ है दिखाना, लेकिन यह इस विशेष संदर्भ को पूरी तरह से नहीं बताता।

'Looks will be used because it means to observe or perceive a person's external appearance or inherent qualities. The sentence indicates that we shouldn't judge a man's character based on his external features, making 'look' the most appropriate choice here. Whereas, 'glitters' means to shine, which is not suitable in this context as it does not convey anything about character. 'Admits' means to confess, which is unnecessary in this sentence. 'Shows' means to display, but it does not fully capture the specific context in this case.

23. C) **Grumpy'** का use होगा क्योंकि "grumpy" का अर्थ है चिड़चिड़ा या नाखुश व्यक्ति। sentence में यह बताया गया है कि कुछ लोग जो मुस्कराते हैं, वे वास्तव में नकारात्मक हो सकते हैं, इसीलिए 'grumpy' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'sparkling' का अर्थ है चमकदार, 'ecstatic' का अर्थ है अत्यंत खुश, और 'joyful' का अर्थ है खुश, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'Grumpy' will be used because it means irritable or unhappy. The sentence states that some people who smile may actually be negative, making 'grumpy' appropriate here. Whereas, 'sparkling' means bright or shiny, 'ecstatic' means extremely happy, and 'joyful' means happy, which do not fit this context.

24. B) **Kindest'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'kind' का अर्थ होता है दयालु और सहानुभूतिपूर्ण। sentence में mention है कि कुछ लोगों का बाहरी रूप कठोर हो सकता है, लेकिन वे वास्तव में सबसे दयालु और विचारशील होते हैं।

इसलिए, 'kindest' यहाँ सही विकल्प है। वहीं, 'bitterest' का अर्थ है कड़वा, 'strangest' का अर्थ है अजीब, और 'gloomiest' का अर्थ है उदास, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'Kindest' will be used because 'kind' means compassionate and considerate. The sentence indicates that some people may have rough exteriors but can actually be the kindest and most considerate individuals. Therefore, 'kindest' fits appropriately here. In contrast, 'bitterest' means resentful, 'strangest' means peculiar, and 'gloomiest' means melancholic, which do not fit this context.

25. C) **within'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है 'अंदर' या 'भीतर'। इस sentence में mention है कि वे लोग जो अंदर से सुंदर हैं, वो असली सुंदरता को दर्शाते हैं। sentence में यह दर्शाया गया है कि व्यक्ति की असली सुंदरता उसकी आंतरिक विशेषताओं में निहित है। जबकि 'personality' का अर्थ है व्यक्तित्व, 'style' का अर्थ है शैली, और 'exterior' का अर्थ है बाहरी रूप, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

- **'within'** will be used because it means 'inside' or 'inner.' The sentence mentions that those who are beautiful from within truly reflect real beauty. It suggests that a person's true beauty lies in their inner qualities. Whereas, 'personality' refers to one's character traits, 'style' refers to manner or appearance, and 'exterior' refers to outward appearance, which do not fit in this context.