

Express View on SC verdict on industrial alcohol: Lifting spirits

On Wednesday, India's **federal** polity and the country's taxation system experienced a **déjà-vu of sorts** when the Supreme Court ruled in favour of states in a case on the taxation of "industrial alcohol". The **decision**, which **enhances** the ability of state governments to **tax** what is a rich source of revenue, **comes close on the heels of** a similar decision by the **apex court** in July. The Court had then granted states the freedom to charge royalty from mining **leases**. Both decisions **overturned long-standing SC rulings** and were taken with a majority of 8 to 1. The case has its origins in a 1990 ruling by a seven-judge **bench** of the apex court. In *Synthetics & Chemicals Ltd vs State of Uttar Pradesh*, the Supreme Court had ruled that a state government cannot tax industrial alcohol. This ruling was challenged not just by the UP government but by several other states as well. In 2010, the matter was referred to a nine-judge bench. It **rested on** a question of **semantics**: Whether "**intoxicating** liquor" can be defined to include "industrial alcohol". **Entry 8** of the State List in the Constitution's Seventh Schedule **gives** states the power to regulate "the production, manufacture, **possession**, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors". To **complicate** matters, the Constitution uses three **distinct** expressions relating to alcohol: "Intoxicating liquor", "alcoholic liquor for human consumption" and "intoxicating drinks".

CJI DY Chandrachud **held** that **entries** in the Seventh Schedule **must** be given a "wide meaning". He observed that "...even liquor which **colloquially** or traditionally is not considered as alcoholic liquor may be covered by the phrase 'intoxicating liquor' if it produces the effect of **intoxication**". Justice B V **Nagarathna**, also the **dissenting** voice in the July ruling on mining **royalties**, **stated** that industrial or **denatured** alcohol cannot be included in the **contentious** category. **Regardless of** its legal **nuances**, the verdict's political and economic significance **lies** in the fact that it boosts the ability of state governments to raise their own revenues. The **petitioners** had argued that the **power** to tax industrial alcohol **is** particularly crucial in the post-GST **era** as a source of income for states — industrial alcohol today is used in a variety of purposes, including as **solvents** and **reagents**, biofuels, making sanitisers and in the food industry. The SC's decision could work to the advantage of states at a time when several of them have complained of not getting a fair share of the national tax **kitty**. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Verdict** (noun) – Judgment, decision, ruling, determination, resolution निर्णय
2. **Lift spirits** (phrase) – Encourage, boost morale, cheer up, uplift, raise confidence उत्साह बढ़ाना
3. **Federal** (adjective) – National, central, union, overarching, supranational संघीय
4. **Déjà-vu** (noun) – the feeling that you have already experienced something that is actually happening for the first time. परिचित अनुभव
5. **Of sorts** (phrase) – Kind of, type of, sort of, somewhat, in a way एक प्रकार का
6. **Enhance** (verb) – Improve, boost, augment, increase, elevate बढ़ाना
7. **Tax** (verb) – Impose tax, levy, charge, assess, collect कर लगाना
8. **Come close on the heels of** (phrase) – Follow closely, succeed, come immediately after, follow swiftly, succeed rapidly के तुरंत बाद
9. **Apex court** (noun) – Highest court, supreme court, top court, final court, ultimate court सर्वोच्च न्यायालय
10. **Lease** (noun) – a legal agreement that allows you to use a building or land for a fixed period of time in return for rent पट्टा
11. **Overturn** (verb) – Reverse, annul, rescind, invalidate, repeal उलटना
12. **Long-standing** (adjective) – Established, enduring, persistent, continuous, longstanding पुराना, दीर्घकालिक
13. **Ruling** (noun) – Judgment, decision, verdict, determination, decree निर्णय
14. **Bench** (noun) – The judge or judges composing a court न्यायपीठ
15. **Rest on** (phrasal verb) – Depend on, be based on, rely on, hinge on, center on निर्भर होना
16. **Semantics** (noun) – the study of meaning in language अर्थविज्ञान
17. **Intoxicating** (adjective) – Inebriating, drunken, heady, potent, exhilarating नशे में डालने वाला
18. **Possession** (noun) – Ownership, control, holding, custody, tenure कब्जा
19. **Complicate** (verb) – Obscure, confuse, entangle, exacerbate, complicate जटिल बनाना
20. **Distinct** (adjective) – Separate, different, unique, individual, discrete अलग
21. **Held** (verb) – (of a judge or court) rule; decide तय करना

22. **Colloquially** (adverb) – Informally, casually, conversationally, familiarly, in everyday language बोलचाल में
23. **Intoxication** (noun) – Inebriation, drunkenness, stupor, tipsiness, intoxication नशा
24. **Dissenting** (adjective) – Disagreeing, opposing, objecting, differing, conflicting असहमत
25. **Royalty** (noun) – an amount of money that is paid to the person who wrote a book, piece of music, etc. every time his/her work is sold or performed
26. **State** (verb) – Express, declare, specify, articulate, mention कहना
27. **Denature** (verb) – Alter, modify, adulterate, change, distort परिवर्तन करना
28. **Contentious** (adjective) – Controversial, disputable, arguable, debatable, provocative विवादास्पद
29. **Regardless of** (phrase) – Despite, without considering, in spite of, irrespective of, no matter के बावजूद
30. **Nuance** (noun) – Subtlety, distinction, shade, variation, refinement सूक्ष्म अंतर
31. **Lies** (verb) – Resides, exists, is based, is found, is situated निहित होना
32. **Petitioner** (noun) – Applicant, claimant, plaintiff, suitor, petitioner याचिकाकर्ता
33. **Era** (noun) – Age, period, epoch, time, generation युग
34. **Solvent** (noun) – Liquids, dissolving agents, chemicals, mediums, liquids विलायक
35. **Reagent** (noun) – Chemicals, substances, compounds, catalysts, agents अभिक्रियाशील पदार्थ
36. **Kitty** (noun) – A pool or reserve of money, often collected from a number of people or sources and designated for a particular purpose.

Summary of the Editorial

1. The Supreme Court ruled in favor of states regarding the taxation of industrial alcohol, enhancing their ability to tax this valuable revenue source.
2. This verdict follows a similar decision in July allowing states to charge royalties on mining leases.
3. Both rulings, made by an 8-1 majority, overturned long-standing Supreme Court judgments.
4. The case originates from the 1990 Synthetics & Chemicals Ltd vs. State of Uttar Pradesh ruling, which initially barred states from taxing industrial alcohol.
5. Several states, including Uttar Pradesh, challenged this ruling, leading to a nine-judge bench in 2010.
6. The key debate was whether “intoxicating liquor” under the State List in the Seventh Schedule includes “industrial alcohol.”
7. The Constitution’s State List empowers states to regulate intoxicating liquors’ production, manufacture, transport, and sale.
8. The Constitution mentions three distinct alcohol-related terms: “intoxicating liquor,” “alcoholic liquor for human consumption,” and “intoxicating drinks,” adding complexity.
9. Chief Justice DY Chandrachud emphasized a broad interpretation of the Seventh Schedule entries, noting intoxicating effects matter more than traditional definitions.
10. Justice BV Nagarathna dissented, asserting that industrial alcohol doesn’t belong in the “intoxicating liquor” category.
11. This verdict has significant political and economic impacts, empowering states to raise independent revenues.
12. Petitioners highlighted the importance of industrial alcohol taxation for states, especially in the post-GST era where states seek independent income sources.
13. Industrial alcohol has wide-ranging uses, including as solvents, reagents, biofuels, in sanitisers, and within the food industry.
14. The decision strengthens states’ fiscal independence amid complaints of unfair shares from the national tax pool.
15. This ruling may lead to a reassessment of how industrial products like alcohol are taxed and regulated across states, affecting future revenue strategies.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. Based on the passage, identify if the following statement is true or false: **"The Supreme Court ruling on industrial alcohol taxation is expected to positively impact the revenues of states."** [Editorial Page]
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Not mentioned
 - D. Depends on implementation
2. **Fill in the blank with the most appropriate option**
The SC's latest decision allows states to generate revenue from _____ area other than alcohol
 - A. Information Technology
 - B. Mining leases
 - C. Agriculture
 - D. Education
3. **Which of the following statements can best be inferred from the passage regarding the recent Supreme Court decisions on state revenue-generating abilities?**
 - A. They strengthen state autonomy over revenue sources.
 - B. They reduce the complexity of the taxation system.
 - C. They shift all tax authority to the federal government.
 - D. They primarily impact only Uttar Pradesh.
4. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Supportive
 - B. Critical
 - C. Neutral
 - D. Satirical
5. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The economic impacts of the GST system on states
 - B. The Supreme Court's decisions favoring state revenue sources
 - C. The uses of industrial alcohol in various industries
 - D. Legal semantics around the term "intoxicating liquor"
6. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the bracketed word in the following sentence to fill in the blank.**
During Covid times, many organisations made _____ (sentimental) appeals to raise funds for migrant workers
 - A. practical
 - B. mawkish
 - C. cynical
 - D. sincere
7. **Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence.**
If I was the queen, I would give a handsome sum towards education.

- A. will be the queen
B. would be the queen
C. have been the queen
D. were the queen
8. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**
- A. Embarrass
B. Accommodate
C. Exhilerate
D. Occurrence
9. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**
- A. Succeed
B. Preceed
C. Proceed
D. Exceed
10. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in passive voice.**
Sonam does not like bananas
- A. Bananas had not been liked by Sonam.
B. Bananas have not been liked by Sonam.
C. Bananas are not liked by Sonam.
D. Banana is not liked by Sonam
11. **Select the most appropriate synonym for the underlined word in the given sentence.**
His ambition in life is to become a happy and satisfied man
- A. Eagerness
B. Amend
C. Satisfaction
D. Apathy
12. **Read the sentence carefully and select the most suitable idiom to fill in the blank.**
The renowned publisher decided to withdraw a book from the market. No one was interested in the book as the arguments presented were _____.
- A. under the rose
B. high and mighty
C. beside the mark
D. out of the woods
13. **The following sentence has been divided into four segments. Identify the segment that contains an error.**
Mrs. Sreelakshmi's / musical intelligence / is superior than / Mrs. Suma's
- A. Mrs. Sreelakshmi's
B. musical intelligence
C. Mrs. Suma's.
D. is superior than
14. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

He is an **atheist**, although he respects everyone's belief.

- A. One who believes in nature
- B. One who does not believe in God
- C. One who believes in God
- D. One who is extremist

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

Receive

- A. Reward
- B. Admit
- C. Exile
- D. Fund

16. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

Gourav was **no good** than a foolish person

- A. no best
- B. not good
- C. no better
- D. not best

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

Someone has taken my secret diary.

- A. My secret diary has to be taken by someone.
- B. My secret diary had been taken by someone.
- C. My secret diary will have been taken by someone.
- D. My secret diary has been taken by someone

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

That which cannot be conquered

- A. Ineffable
- B. Indelible
- C. Invisible
- D. Invincible

19. **Select the option that corrects the error in the given sentence.**

He ran quick to catch the bus

- A. insipid
- B. rapid
- C. quiet
- D. quickly

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

A false idea or belief

- A. Entropy
- B. Fallacy
- C. Reticence

D. Atrophy

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 beginning of the story is (1)_____ in its presentation but (2)_____ the style eases out and becomes haunting in its simplicity. The author brings out the human elements in his story. This common element of sympathy and sacrifice is given a new (3)_____ by the old artist who shows by his last desperate act that one can be a hero for one day if only one cares (4)_____. O Henry's treatment of his material is balanced and controlled, a fine (5)_____ of humour and pathos

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

- A. prone
- B. delectable
- C. quaint
- D. habitual

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

- A. hardly
- B. gradually
- C. recently
- D. initially

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

- A. infection
- B. condition
- C. supervision
- D. dimension

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

- A. enough
- B. tough
- C. through
- D. though

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

- A. ascend
- B. blend
- C. legend
- D. amend

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. A) True

A. True - Correct, as the passage clearly states that the decision "could boost the revenues of states," indicating a positive impact.

B. False - Incorrect, as there is no mention of a negative impact on revenues.

C. Not mentioned - Incorrect, as the passage explicitly discusses the revenue impact.

D. Depends on implementation - Incorrect, since the ruling itself is directly associated with revenue benefits without conditions.

2. B) Mining leases

Correct, as the passage specifically mentions a recent Supreme Court ruling that allows states to collect royalties from mining leases, linking it to similar revenue-generating areas.

A. Incorrect, as IT has no connection with the discussed rulings.

C. Incorrect, as agriculture is not mentioned in this revenue context.

D. Incorrect, since education is unrelated to the revenue-boosting examples.

3. A) They strengthen state autonomy over revenue sources.

Correct, as the passage emphasizes that these rulings give states increased control over specific revenue streams, enhancing their autonomy.

B. Incorrect, as the decisions create new interpretations rather than simplifying tax rules.

C. Incorrect, as the rulings favor state authority, not federal control.

D. Incorrect, since the rulings affect multiple states, not just Uttar Pradesh.

4. A) Supportive

The passage reflects a positive stance on the Supreme Court's decision, highlighting how it could help states increase revenue, thus supporting the decision.

B: Incorrect, as the passage does not criticize the ruling; instead, it presents it as beneficial for the states.

C: Incorrect, as the tone leans toward approval rather than being neutral or unbiased.

D: Incorrect, as there is no use of irony or mockery. The passage is factual and supportive, rather than humorous or critical.

5. B) The Supreme Court's decisions favoring state revenue sources

A. Incorrect, as GST's impact is mentioned briefly, but the focus is on the SC ruling that supports state revenue generation.

B. Correct, as the passage mainly discusses how recent SC rulings empower states to tax industrial alcohol and enhance their revenue streams.

C. Incorrect, as this is a minor point in the passage and not the central theme.

D. Incorrect, as the discussion of semantics is part of the case background, not the primary focus. The main theme centers on state empowerment through SC rulings.

6. B) **Sentimental** (adjective) – Of or prompted by feelings of tenderness, sadness, or nostalgia; emotional, nostalgic, affectionate. भावुक

Synonym: **Mawkish** (adjective) – Overly sentimental, showing feelings of sadness or tenderness in a way that is perceived as insincere or exaggerated. अत्यधिक भावुक

- **Practical** (adjective) – Concerned with actual use or practice; sensible, realistic. व्यावहारिक
- **Cynical** (adjective) – Distrustful of human sincerity or integrity; skeptical, doubtful. निराशावादी
- **Sincere** (adjective) – Free from pretense or deceit; genuine, honest. ईमानदार

7. D) 'was the queen' के बदले 'were the queen' का प्रयोग करना सही होगा क्योंकि यह एक hypothetical (काल्पनिक) स्थिति है, और ऐसी स्थितियों में 'were' का प्रयोग किया जाता है, चाहे subject singular हो या plural। जैसे— "If I were a bird, I would fly away."

- 'were the queen' should replace 'was the queen' because this is a hypothetical situation, and in such cases, 'were' is used, regardless of whether the subject is singular or plural; Like— "If I were a bird, I would fly away."

8. C) The correct spelling of 'Exhilerate' is 'Exhilarate' which means "to make (someone) feel very happy, animated, or elated" उत्साहित करना, आनंदित करना.

9. B) The correct spelling of 'Preceed' is 'Precede,' which means "to come before something in time, order, or position." पहले आना, पूर्व।

10. C) Bananas are not liked by Sonam.

Active Voice को Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। वाक्य 'Sonam does not like bananas' को Passive Voice में बदलते समय Object 'bananas' को वाक्य की शुरुआत में रखा जाता है। Verb 'does not like' को Passive Voice में बदलकर 'are not liked' किया जाता है, क्योंकि यह Simple Present Tense का वाक्य है। Subject 'Sonam' को अंत में 'by Sonam' के रूप में रखा गया है।

To convert Active Voice into Passive Voice, the structure (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) is used. In the sentence 'Sonam does not like bananas', the object 'bananas' is placed at the beginning, and the verb 'does not like' is changed to 'are not liked' in Passive Voice. The subject 'Sonam' is placed at the end as 'by Sonam'. Therefore, the correct answer is (Bananas are not liked by Sonam).

11. A) **Ambition** (noun) – A strong desire to do or achieve something, especially requiring determination and hard work. महत्त्वाकांक्षा

Synonym: **Eagerness** (noun) – A keen or intense desire to do something, enthusiasm, zeal, keenness. उत्सुकता

- **Amend** (verb) – To make changes to improve or correct something, modify, revise. संशोधित करना
- **Satisfaction** (noun) – The state of being pleased or contented, fulfillment, gratification. संतोष
- **Apathy** (noun) – A lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern; indifference. उदासीनता

12. C) **Beside the mark** (idiom) – not relevant to the topic; not accurate or appropriate. विषय से बाहर

- **Under the rose** (idiom) – in secret; privately. गुप्त रूप से
- **High and mighty** (idiom) – behaving in a superior or arrogant manner. घमंडी
- **Out of the woods** (idiom) – out of danger or difficulty. खतरे से बाहर

13. D) 'is superior than' के बदले 'is superior to' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'superior' शब्द के साथ 'to' का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे— Mrs. Sreelakshmi's musical intelligence is superior to Mrs. Suma's.

'is superior than' will be replaced with 'is superior to' because the word 'superior' is used with 'to'; like— Mrs. Sreelakshmi's musical intelligence is superior to Mrs. Suma's.

14. B) **Atheist** (noun) – One who does not believe in God नास्तिक

- **Agnostic** (noun) – One who believes that the existence of God is unknown or unknowable. अज्ञेयवादी
- **Polytheist** (noun) – One who believes in the existence of multiple gods. बहुईश्वरवादी
- **Extremist** (noun) – One who holds extreme political or religious views. चरमपंथी

15. C) **Receive** (verb) – To get, accept, or acquire something, to take delivery of. प्राप्त करना

Antonym: **Exile** (verb) – To banish or send someone away from their home or country, to exclude from a group. निर्वासित करना

- **Reward** (noun) – Something given in recognition of service, effort, or achievement. पुरस्कार
- **Admit** (verb) – To allow someone to enter, to accept as valid or true. स्वीकार करना

- **Fund** (noun) – A sum of money saved or made available for a particular purpose. निधि

16. C) 'no good' के बदले 'no better' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में Gourav के स्तर की तुलना की जा रही है। 'no better' का प्रयोग अधिक उपयुक्त है क्योंकि यह तुलना को सही ढंग से व्यक्त करता है; जैसे— Gourav was no better than a foolish person.

'no good' will be replaced with 'no better' because the sentence compares the level of Gourav. Using 'no better' is more appropriate as it accurately expresses the comparison; like— Gourav was no better than a foolish person.

17. D) My secret diary has been taken by someone

Active Voice को Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। वाक्य 'Someone has taken my secret diary' को Passive Voice में बदलते समय Object 'my secret diary' को वाक्य की शुरुआत में रखा जाता है। Verb 'has taken' को Passive Voice में बदलकर 'has been taken' किया जाता है। Subject 'someone' को अंत में 'by someone' के रूप में रखा गया है।

To convert Active Voice into Passive Voice, the structure (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) is used. In the sentence 'Someone has taken my secret diary', the object 'my secret diary' is placed at the beginning, and the verb 'has taken' is changed to 'has been taken'. The subject 'someone' is placed at the end as 'by someone'.

18. D) **Invincible** (adjective) – Too powerful to be defeated or overcome (अजेय)

- **Ineffable** (adjective) – Too great or extreme to be expressed in words (अवर्णनीय)
- **Indelible** (adjective) – Not able to be forgotten or removed; permanent (अमिट)
- **Invisible** (adjective) – Unable to be seen; not visible (अदृश्य)

19. D) 'quick' के बदले '**quickly**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'to catch the bus' में verb 'ran' का उपयोग हो रहा है, और 'ran' के साथ adverb का प्रयोग करना उचित है, न कि adjective का; जैसे— He ran quickly to catch the bus.

'**quickly**' will be used instead of 'quick' because in the phrase 'to catch the bus', the verb 'ran' is being used, and it's appropriate to use an adverb with 'ran', not an adjective; like— He ran quickly to catch the bus.

20. B) **Fallacy** (noun) – A false idea or belief, especially one based on unsound reasoning. भ्रान्ति

- **Entropy** (noun) – A measure of disorder or randomness in a system. अराजकता
- **Reticence** (noun) – The quality of being reserved or silent; reluctance to speak. संकोच
- **Atrophy** (noun) – The wasting away or decrease in size of a body part or tissue. अपक्षय

21. 'C) **Quaint**' का use होगा क्योंकि "quaint" का अर्थ होता है आकर्षक या असामान्य ढंग से पुराना, जो कहानी के प्रस्तुतिकरण की विशेषता को दर्शाता है। इस वाक्य में उल्लेख किया गया है कि कहानी की शुरुआत इसकी प्रस्तुतिकरण में कुछ विशेष है, जिससे 'quaint' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'prone' का अर्थ होता है झुकाव होना, 'delectable' का अर्थ है स्वादिष्ट होना, और 'habitual' का अर्थ है आदतन, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'**Quaint**' will be used because it means charming or attractively unusual, which reflects the uniqueness of the story's presentation. The sentence indicates that the beginning of the story has a particular characteristic, making 'quaint' appropriate here. In contrast, 'prone' means having a tendency, 'delectable' means delicious, and 'habitual' means customary, which do not fit this context.

22. B) '**Gradually**' का use होगा क्योंकि "gradually" का अर्थ है धीरे-धीरे, और sentence में mention किया गया है कि कहानी की शैली धीरे-धीरे बदलती है और सरलता में बदल जाती है। यह वाक्य के संदर्भ में सही है। जबकि 'hardly' का अर्थ है मुश्किल से, 'recently' का अर्थ है हाल ही में, और 'initially' का अर्थ है प्रारंभ में, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'**Gradually**' will be used because it means slowly or progressively, and the sentence indicates that the style of the story changes slowly and becomes haunting in its simplicity. This fits the context. On the other hand, 'hardly' means barely, 'recently' means not long ago, and 'initially' means at first, none of which align with the context provided.

23. D) '**Dimension**' का use होगा क्योंकि "dimension" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ का एक विशेष पहलू या दृष्टिकोण। sentence में mention है कि यह सामान्य तत्व सहानुभूति और बलिदान को एक नया आयाम प्रदान करता है। यहाँ '**dimension**' उस गहराई को व्यक्त करता है जो लेखक द्वारा प्रस्तुत कहानी में दिखाई देती है, जहाँ सहानुभूति और बलिदान को न केवल साधारण तरीके से देखा जाता है, बल्कि एक नए और गहन दृष्टिकोण के माध्यम से समझाया जाता है। जबकि 'Infection' का अर्थ है संक्रामक रोग, 'Condition' का अर्थ है स्थिति, और 'Supervision' का अर्थ है देखरेख करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

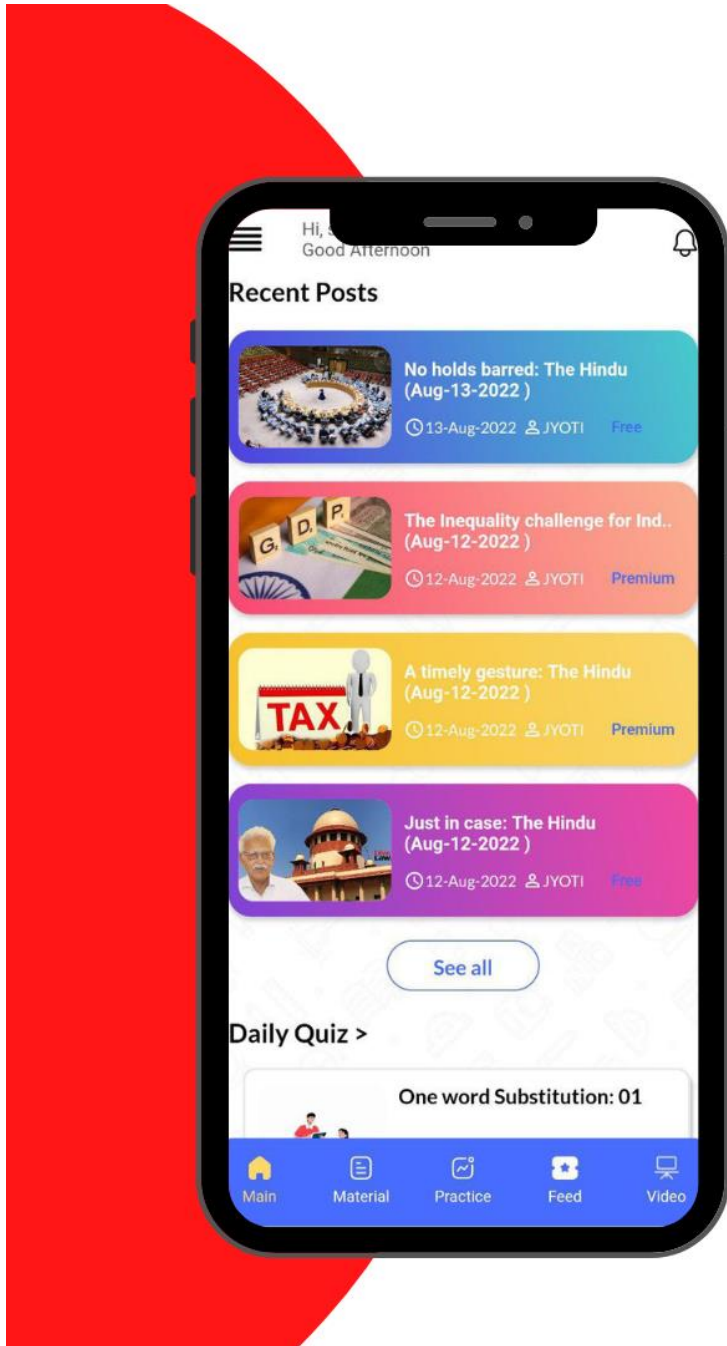
The term '**Dimension**' is appropriate because it refers to a specific aspect or perspective of something. In the context of the passage, it suggests that the common elements of sympathy and sacrifice are explored in a new way by the old artist. The use of '**dimension**' signifies a deeper understanding or interpretation that transcends the ordinary, allowing readers to appreciate the complexities of human emotions. Whereas 'Infection' means a contagious disease, 'Condition' means a state, and 'Supervision' means to oversee, which do not fit in this context.

24. 'A) **Enough**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह दर्शाता है कि किसी चीज़ की मात्रा संतोषजनक या पर्याप्त होनी चाहिए। sentence में mention है कि अगर कोई केवल एक दिन के लिए हीरो बनना चाहता है, तो उसे 'enough' (पर्याप्त) परवाह करनी चाहिए। यह सही अर्थ प्रकट करता है। जबकि 'Tough' का अर्थ है कठिन, 'Through' का अर्थ है के माध्यम से, और 'Though' का अर्थ है हालाँकि, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'Enough' will be used because it indicates that the amount of care must be satisfactory or sufficient. The sentence implies that if one wants to be a hero for just one day, they must care 'enough.' This conveys the right meaning. Whereas, 'Tough' means difficult, 'Through' means by means of, and 'Though' means although, which do not fit in this context.

25. 'B) **Blend**' का use होगा क्योंकि "blend" का अर्थ है दो या दो से अधिक चीज़ों को मिलाना, जो इस context में उपयुक्त है। sentence में mention है कि ओ हेनरी का सामग्री के प्रति दृष्टिकोण संतुलित और नियंत्रित है, और इसमें हास्य और करुणा का एक उत्तम मिश्रण है। इसलिए 'blend' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Ascend' का अर्थ है चढ़ना, 'Legend' का अर्थ है किंवदंती या प्रसिद्ध व्यक्ति, और 'Amend' का अर्थ है सुधार करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Blend' will be used because it means to combine two or more elements, which is appropriate in this context. The sentence mentions that O. Henry's treatment of his material is balanced and controlled, representing a fine mix of humor and pathos, making 'blend' the correct choice. In contrast, 'Ascend' means to rise, 'Legend' refers to a fabled figure, and 'Amend' means to make changes, none of which fit the context.



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