

Thomas Piketty has the right diagnosis, wrong prescription

French economist Thomas Piketty is right that **inequality** isn't a "rich country concern" and India shouldn't wait to become richer before **addressing** what is definitely a serious issue. Whether inequality in India is widening is a **moot** point. Official household consumption expenditure surveys show a decline in the **Gini coefficient** between 2011-12 and 2022-23 for rural and urban areas. In other words, consumption inequality has reduced. The same may not be true with income and wealth inequality, which would well have gone up in the past **decade** or more. That, if so, isn't good not just from a moral, social or political, but also economic **standpoint**. **Leveraging** the market **potential** of India's large population **cannot** happen without incomes rising at **the bottom of the pyramid**. Less inequality and the aspiring poor having more money to spend is desirable even from a **hard-nosed business perspective**; ask any FMCG, two-wheeler or micro-finance company executive.

Piketty is equally right with his diagnosis. The real inequality is one of opportunity. **A large part** of India's population **suffers** from a lack of access to quality education, health, nutrition and sanitation facilities. It makes them less **productive**. Incomes are ultimately a function of productivity — how much output and value a worker adds from economic activity. Incomes cannot rise without productivity improving. If the bulk of the workforce is, as Piketty notes, "stuck in a low productivity trap", they cannot contribute to growth nor **partake** of its fruits. That's all the more reason, then, why India needs to reduce inequality — in this case, of opportunity — early enough. It **calls for** increasing public investment in good schools, hospitals, provision of clean drinking water, human **waste disposal** and sewage treatment systems, and other physical and social infrastructure — much more than what the Centre and states are doing now.

Where **Piketty**, however, **is** wrong is in his prescription of **taxing** the wealth, and not just incomes, of the rich. Much of the Forbes billionaires' wealth is held as shares in the companies promoted by them. This is paper wealth that can be realised only when the shares are sold. It's one thing to tax incomes, **capital gains** from property or share sales, and goods and services transactions — which are all "flow" **variables**. Taxing unrealised **wealth** — which is a "stock" — **is** unnecessary. The tax **reforms** of recent times **have** helped **broaden the base** and reduce **evasion**. There's enough **scope** to raise additional resources from the already **existing avenues**, including through better **enforcement** and advanced analytics. The last **thing** India needs **is** a new tax that will create more **disruptions** than revenues for funding **essential** public goods. s[**Practice Exercise**]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Diagnosis** (noun) – Identification, assessment, evaluation, analysis, detection
निदान
2. **Inequality** (noun) – Disparity, imbalance, difference, inequity, unevenness असमानता
3. **Address** (verb) – Deal with, tackle, manage, resolve, handle समाधान करना
4. **Moot** (adjective) – Debatable, arguable, questionable, uncertain, unsettled
विवादास्पद
5. **Gini coefficient** (noun) – A measure of economic inequality in income or wealth distribution जिनी गुणांक
6. **Decade** (noun) – A period of ten years
दशक
7. **Standpoint** (noun) – Perspective, viewpoint, position, opinion, attitude
दृष्टिकोण
8. **Leverage** (verb) – Utilize, exploit, maximize, apply, capitalize on लाभ उठाना
9. **Potential** (noun) – Capacity, ability, capability, possibility, promise संभावना
10. **The bottom of the pyramid** (noun) – The poorest socio-economic group in society
समाज का निम्नतम स्तर
11. **Hard-nosed** (adjective) – Practical, tough-minded, realistic, pragmatic, determined
व्यावहारिक
12. **Perspective** (noun) – Viewpoint, outlook, angle, approach, frame of reference
दृष्टिकोण
13. **Productive** (adjective) – Efficient, effective, fruitful, industrious, profitable उत्पादक
14. **Partake** (of) (verb) – Participate, engage, share, consume, take part भाग लेना
15. **Call for** (phrasal verb) – Demand, require, request, necessitate, appeal for मांग करना
16. **Waste disposal** (noun) – Removal of unwanted materials, trash management, waste management, garbage clearance
कचरा निपटान
17. **Tax** (verb) – Levy, impose, charge, assess, collect कर लगाना
18. **Capital gain** (noun) – Profit from the sale of assets such as property or stocks पूंजीगत लाभ
19. **Variable** (noun) – a situation, number or quantity that can vary or be varied संख्या या मात्रा
20. **Broaden the base** (noun) – Expand the foundation, increase participation, widen coverage, enhance scope आधार बढ़ाना

21. **Evasion** (noun) – Avoidance, escape, dodging, circumvention, non-compliance
कर चोरी

22. **Scope** (noun) – Range, extent, capacity, area, possibility दायरा

23. **Existing** (adjective) – Present, current, active, operational, in place वर्तमान

24. **Avenue** (noun) – Pathway, method, option, route, channel उपाय

25. **Enforcement** (noun) – Implementation, execution, application, regulation, policing
लागू करना

26. **Disruption** (noun) – Disturbance, interruption, break, disorder, upheaval
बाधा

27. **Essential** (adjective) – Necessary, crucial, vital, important, indispensable आवश्यक

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Piketty's Diagnosis on Inequality:** Thomas Piketty correctly observes that inequality is a universal issue, not confined to rich countries, and India must address it urgently.
2. **Inequality in India:** While consumption inequality, as measured by the Gini coefficient, has decreased between 2011-12 and 2022-23, income and wealth inequality may have risen.
3. **Economic Implications:** Rising inequality is problematic not just socially and morally but also economically, as leveraging India's market potential depends on increasing incomes at the bottom.
4. **Business Perspective:** Reducing inequality boosts the purchasing power of the aspiring poor, benefiting businesses, especially in sectors like FMCG, two-wheelers, and micro-finance.
5. **Opportunity Inequality:** The core issue in India is inequality of opportunity, stemming from limited access to quality education, healthcare, and basic amenities.
6. **Productivity Link:** Incomes are tied to productivity, which is hindered when a significant portion of the workforce lacks proper resources and remains in a low-productivity trap.
7. **Public Investment Needs:** To improve opportunities, India must significantly increase public investments in schools, hospitals, clean drinking water, sanitation, and other social infrastructure.
8. **Current Efforts Insufficient:** The present investment by the Centre and states in physical and social infrastructure is inadequate to address inequality of opportunity effectively.
9. **Piketty's Taxation Prescription:** Piketty suggests taxing the wealth of the rich, but this proposal is flawed and unnecessary.
10. **Wealth vs. Income Taxation:** Wealth, especially billionaire wealth, is often tied up in shares and unrealized assets, which are paper valuations, not actual flows of income.
11. **Practical Taxation:** Taxing income, capital gains, and transactions — all flow variables — is a more effective approach than taxing unrealized wealth.
12. **India's Tax Reforms:** Recent tax reforms in India have broadened the base and reduced evasion, creating opportunities for raising additional resources.
13. **Better Enforcement:** Improved tax enforcement and the use of advanced analytics can generate more revenue from existing systems without introducing new taxes.
14. **Disruption Concerns:** Introducing a wealth tax could cause economic disruptions and yield limited revenue, which is counterproductive for funding essential public goods.
15. **Key Takeaway:** While addressing inequality is critical for India's development, the focus should be on enhancing opportunities and improving existing tax systems rather than creating new wealth taxes.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based**[Editorial Page]**

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Alarmist
 - B. Complacent
 - C. Light-hearted
 - D. Analytical
2. **According to the passage, what is the "real inequality" that Thomas Piketty highlights in the Indian context?**
 - A. Wealth and income inequality
 - B. Inequality of opportunity
 - C. Inequality in market potential
 - D. Inequality in consumer spending
3. **What trend does the official household consumption expenditure survey reveal between 2011-12 and 2022-23 in India?**
 - A. Income inequality has reduced.
 - B. Wealth inequality has widened.
 - C. Consumption inequality has reduced.
 - D. Gini coefficient has remained constant.
4. **According to the passage, incomes are ultimately a function of _____.**
 - A. Desire
 - B. Luck
 - C. Inheritance
 - D. Productivity
5. **Direction: Identify the statement that is TRUE based on the author's argument about wealth taxation.**

Which of the following statements accurately reflects the author's viewpoint about taxing the rich?

 - A. Taxing unrealized wealth (paper wealth) is necessary for India to fund public goods.
 - B. Reducing inequality of opportunity requires significant public investment in social infrastructure.
 - C. The author believes taxing capital gains from share sales is unnecessary for revenue generation.
 - D. The author endorses a new wealth tax to create fewer disruptions in the economy.
6. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

The study of ancient things such as art, graves, ruins etc

 - A. Archaeology
 - B. Meteorology
 - C. Geology

- D. Astrology
7. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
No sooner did Mr. Piyahri Mishra finish his chemistry lecture that the students began to leave
- A. so the students began to leave.
B. than the students began to leave.
C. then the students began to leave.
D. and the students began to leave
8. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Miraculous
- A. Average
B. Draining
C. Expected
D. Incredible
9. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
After reflecting on the matter regarding his boss's selfish attitude, Raju decided to force himself to perform an unpleasant action in a difficult situation in order to resolve the matter.
- A. ignore the bullet
B. shoot the bullet
C. dodge the bullet
D. bite the bullet
10. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Magnificent
- A. Sacred
B. Splendid
C. Slow
D. Scared
11. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Beseech
- A. Bequeath
B. Pamper
C. Implore
D. Impart
12. **Select the term which means the same as the given group of words.**
A continuing unpleasant situation, created when one problem causes another problem that then makes the first problem worse
- A. Vicious cycle

- B. Enclosed cycle
C. Repetitive cycle
D. Round cycle
13. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
The school will hire new teachers
A. New teachers are hired by the school.
B. The school will be hiring new teachers.
C. New teachers will join the school.
D. New teachers will be hired by the school
14. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Absolve
A. Commend
B. Accuse
C. Excuse
D. Appeal
15. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
A person who has supreme power or authority
A. Diversity
B. Secular
C. Sovereign
D. Foreign
16. **Select the option that corrects the error in the given sentence.**
She sings good
A. well
B. goodly
C. better
D. best
17. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
Meenakshi could have sent a reply.
A. A reply could have be sent by Meenakshi.
B. A reply could have been sent by Meenakshi.
C. A reply could have been send by Meenakshi.
D. A reply could have sent by Meenakshi.
18. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Appreciate
A. Depict
B. Esteem
C. Depreciate
D. Acknowledge
19. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The US _____ building was built in the year 1800.

- A. capital
- B. captain
- C. capitol
- D. cannibal

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

Lack of interest, enthusiasm or concern

- A. Antipathy
- B. Apathy
- C. Empathy
- D. Sympathy

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.

Augmented reality and virtual reality are two types of reality technologies that either augment or replace a real-world environment with a (1)_____ one. In augmented reality, a virtual environment coexists (2)_____ the actual world, to be instructive and offer more data about the real world that a user can access without having to search. When a handset is pointed at a piece of malfunctioning (3)_____, for example, industrial AR apps might provide rapid troubleshooting information. Virtual reality is a (4)_____ environmental simulation that completely replaces the user's surroundings with a totally virtual world. For example, VR may provide a user with a box containing a cartoon (5)_____ of Mike Tyson in a virtual boxing ring.

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

- A. suffocated
- B. revealed
- C. simulated
- D. catered

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

- A. with
- B. along
- C. beyond
- D. behind

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

- A. arsenal
- B. baggage
- C. outfit
- D. equipment

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

- A. conclusive
- B. comprehensive

- C. reprehensive
- D. transgressive

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

- A. glossary
- B. resistance
- C. rendition
- D. network

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. D) Analytical

The passage critically examines Thomas Piketty's diagnosis on inequality and discusses why his solution (wealth tax) may be unsuitable for India. The writer uses factual data (e.g., Gini coefficients) and evaluates different viewpoints, which shows an analytical approach rather than an emotional or casual tone.

A: The author does not sensationalize the issue but rather evaluates it in a reasoned, data-driven manner.

B: The author is neither indifferent nor dismissive; they recognize inequality as a serious concern that needs addressing.

C: The passage deals with serious socio-economic issues and is not written in a humorous or informal style.

2. B) Inequality of opportunity

The passage explicitly mentions that Piketty highlights the "real inequality" as one of opportunity, particularly due to the lack of access to quality education, health, nutrition, and sanitation facilities.

A: Incorrect. While wealth and income inequality are mentioned, the passage does not describe them as the "real inequality."

C: Incorrect. Market potential is discussed in terms of leveraging the population's income but is not presented as the primary inequality.

D: Incorrect. Consumer spending is linked to income disparity but not described as the core inequality in the passage.

3. C) Consumption inequality has reduced

The passage states that the Gini coefficient, which measures inequality, declined for rural and urban areas during this period, indicating a reduction in consumption inequality.

A: Incorrect. The passage suggests that income inequality may have widened, not reduced.

B: Incorrect. The passage mentions that wealth inequality may have increased, not reduced.

D: Incorrect. The Gini coefficient declined, which signifies a change (reduction), not constancy.

4. D) Productivity

A (Desire): Incorrect because the passage emphasizes that incomes depend on how much output/value a worker adds, not on mere wants or desires.

B: Incorrect because the author does not suggest that chance dictates incomes; rather, it is tied directly to one's contribution and skills.

C: Incorrect because the passage focuses on the productivity of the current workforce rather than wealth passed down through families.

D: Correct because the passage explicitly states that incomes are "ultimately a function of productivity."

5. **B) Reducing inequality of opportunity requires significant public investment in social infrastructure.**

A: Incorrect because the author argues that taxing unrealized wealth ("paper wealth") is unnecessary and can cause more disruptions than revenue benefits.

B: Correct as per the passage, which strongly advocates for investing in schools, hospitals, and other social/physical infrastructure to reduce inequality of opportunity.

C: Incorrect because the passage actually supports taxing flows like capital gains but not unrealized wealth.

D: Incorrect because the author explicitly states that a new wealth tax on unrealized assets could create more problems (disruptions) than revenue

6. A) **Archaeology** (noun) – The study of ancient things such as art, graves, ruins, etc. पुरातत्त्व

- **Meteorology** (noun) – The science that deals with the atmosphere and its phenomena, especially weather and weather forecasting. मौसम विज्ञान

- **Geology** (noun) – The science that deals with the Earth's physical structure and substance, its history, and the processes that act on it. भूविज्ञान

- **Astrology** (noun) – The study of the movements and relative positions of celestial bodies interpreted as having an influence on human affairs and the natural world. ज्योतिष

7. B) than the students began to leave

that' के बदले 'than' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "No sooner" के बाद "than" का प्रयोग किया जाता है। यह एक संरचना है जिसका उपयोग दो घटनाओं के तुरंत एक के बाद दूसरी के होने को दर्शाने के लिए किया जाता है; जैसे— No sooner did the bell ring than the students rushed out.

'than' will be used instead of 'that' because after "No sooner," the correct conjunction is "than." This is a structure used to show that two events happened in quick succession; like— No sooner did the bell ring than the students rushed out.

8. D) **Miraculous** (adjective) – Extraordinary, amazing, supernatural, phenomenal, अद्भुत

Synonym: **Incredible** (adjective) – Unbelievable, extraordinary, amazing, fantastic, अविश्वसनीय

- **Average** (adjective) – Normal, typical, ordinary, सामान्य

- **Draining** (adjective) – Exhausting, tiring, weakening, थकाने वाला

- **Expected** (adjective) – Likely, anticipated, predictable, अपेक्षित

9. D) **bite the bullet** (idiom) – To force oneself to endure something unpleasant or difficult, usually because it is unavoidable or necessary. कठिन परिस्थितियों का सामना करना।
10. B) **Magnificent** (adjective) – Grand, impressive, splendid, superb, spectacular. भव्य
Synonym: **Splendid** (adjective) – Very impressive, excellent, magnificent, grand. शानदार
- **Sacred** (adjective) – Holy, divine, connected with God. पवित्र
 - **Slow** (adjective) – Not fast, lacking speed, sluggish. धीमा
 - **Scared** (adjective) – Afraid, frightened, fearful. डरा हुआ
11. C) **Beseech** (verb) – To urgently and fervently ask someone for something; to beg or plead earnestly. मिनति करना, प्रार्थना करना
Synonym: **Implore** (verb) – To beg someone earnestly or desperately to do something. विनती करना, गिड़गिड़ाना
- **Bequeath** (verb) – To leave property or money to someone through a will. वसीयत करना
 - **Pamper** (verb) – To indulge with every attention, comfort, and kindness; spoil. बिगाड़ना, लाड़ करना
 - **Impart** (verb) – To give or convey something, especially knowledge or information. प्रदान करना, बताना
12. A) **Vicious cycle** (noun) – A continuing unpleasant situation, created when one problem causes another problem that then makes the first problem worse. दुष्चक्र
- **Enclosed cycle** (noun) – A cycle that is enclosed or surrounded, but it doesn't capture the idea of problems causing each other. बंद चक्र
 - **Repetitive cycle** (noun) – A cycle that repeats itself, but it doesn't emphasize the worsening of problems. दोहराया जाने वाला चक्र
 - **Round cycle** (noun) – A circular process, but it lacks the negative connotation of problems worsening. गोलाकार चक्र
13. D) New teachers will be hired by the school
Active Voice को Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। sentence 'The school will hire new teachers' को Passive Voice में बदलते समय Object 'new teachers' को वाक्य की शुरुआत में रखा जाता है। Verb 'will hire' को Passive Voice में बदलकर 'will be hired' किया जाता है। Subject 'the school' को अंत में 'by the school' के रूप में रखा जाता है।

To convert Active Voice into Passive Voice, the structure (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) is used. In the sentence 'The school will hire new teachers', the object 'new teachers' is placed at the beginning, and the verb 'will hire' is changed to 'will be hired'. The subject 'the school' is placed at the end as 'by the school'.

14. B) **Absolve** (verb) – To set or declare someone free from blame, guilt, or responsibility. दोषमुक्त करना

Antonym: **Accuse** (verb) – To charge someone with an offense or crime, blame, or hold responsible. दोषी ठहराना

- **Commend** (verb) – To praise formally or officially. प्रशंसा करना
- **Excuse** (verb) – To forgive someone for a fault or offense. क्षमा करना
- **Appeal** (verb) – To make a serious or urgent request, typically to the public or higher authority. अपील करना

15. C) **Sovereign** (noun) – A person who has supreme power or authority. सर्वोच्च सत्ता रखने वाला व्यक्ति

- **Diversity** (noun) – The state of being diverse; variety. विविधता
- **Secular** (adjective) – Not connected with religious or spiritual matters. धर्मनिरपेक्ष
- **Foreign** (adjective) – From another country or nation. विदेशी

16. A) 'good' के बदले 'well' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'sings' verb को qualify करने के लिए adverb की आवश्यकता होती है और 'well' सही adverb है। 'good' adjective है, जो यहाँ सही नहीं है; जैसे— She sings well.

'well' will be used instead of 'good' because to qualify the verb 'sings', an adverb is required, and 'well' is the correct adverb. 'good' is an adjective, which is not appropriate here; Like— She sings well.

17. B) A reply could have been sent by Meenakshi

Active Voice को Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए (Object + Modal Verb + Have + Been + Past Participle + by + Subject) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। वाक्य 'Meenakshi could have sent a reply' को Passive Voice में बदलते समय Object 'a reply' को वाक्य की शुरुआत में रखा जाता है। Verb 'could have sent' को Passive Voice में बदलकर 'could have been sent' किया जाता है। Subject 'Meenakshi' को अंत में 'by Meenakshi' के रूप में रखा जाता है।

To convert Active Voice into Passive Voice, the structure (Object + Modal Verb + Have + Been + Past Participle + by + Subject) is used. In the sentence 'Meenakshi could have sent a reply', the

object 'a reply' is placed at the beginning, and the verb 'could have sent' is changed to 'could have been sent'. The subject 'Meenakshi' is placed at the end as 'by Meenakshi'.

18. C) **Appreciate** (verb) – to recognize the worth, quality, or importance of something, to value highly, to praise. सराहना करना, कद्र करना

Antonym: **Depreciate** (verb) – to reduce the value or importance of something, to belittle, to criticize. मूल्य घटाना, महत्त्व घटाना

- **Depict** (verb) – to describe or show in a picture, to represent. चित्रण करना, वर्णन करना
- **Esteem** (verb) – to regard with respect or admiration, to value highly. आदर करना
- **Acknowledge** (verb) – to accept or admit the existence or truth of something, to recognize. मान्यता देना, स्वीकार करना

19. C) **Capitol** का use होगा क्योंकि यह विशेष रूप से उस इमारत को संदर्भित करता है जहाँ अमेरिका की सरकार काम करती है। sentence में अमेरिकी इमारत के निर्माण का उल्लेख किया गया है, इसलिए 'Capitol' सही है। जबकि 'Capital' का अर्थ है कोई राजधानी या वित्तीय संसाधन, 'Captain' का अर्थ है किसी टीम का नेता या अधिकारी, और 'Cannibal' का अर्थ है नरभक्षी, जो इस context में गलत हैं। **Capitol** will be used because it refers to the specific building where the U.S. government operates. The sentence mentions the construction of a U.S. building, so 'Capitol' is correct here. Meanwhile, 'Capital' means a city that serves as a seat of government or financial resources, 'Captain' refers to a leader or officer of a team, and 'Cannibal' means someone who eats human flesh, which don't fit in this context.

20. B) **Apathy** (noun) – Lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern. उदासीनता

- **Antipathy** (noun) – A deep-seated feeling of dislike; aversion. घृणा
- **Empathy** (noun) – The ability to understand and share the feelings of another. सहानुभूति
- **Sympathy** (noun) – Feelings of pity and sorrow for someone else's misfortune. सहानुभूति

21. C) **Simulated** का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है "अनुकरण या नकली रूप से निर्मित," जो इस sentence के context में सही है। Sentence में यह बताया जा रहा है कि augmented और virtual reality या तो वास्तविक दुनिया के environment को बदलती हैं या उसे एक "नकली" environment के साथ replace करती हैं। "Suffocated" का अर्थ है दम घुटना, जो context में सही नहीं है। "Revealed" का अर्थ है प्रकट किया गया, जो इस संदर्भ में लागू नहीं होता क्योंकि यहाँ replacement की बात हो रही है। "Catered" का अर्थ होता है किसी की ज़रूरत को पूरा करना, जो इस context में उचित नहीं है।

"**Simulated**" will be used because it means "artificially created or imitated," which fits the context of the sentence. The sentence talks about augmented and virtual reality either

augmenting or replacing the real-world environment with a "fake" one. "Suffocated" means "having difficulty breathing," which doesn't fit the context. "Revealed" means "shown or made known," which isn't suitable here because the sentence is about replacing, not revealing. "Catered" means "provided for needs," which doesn't fit the context either.

22. A) **With**' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "with" का अर्थ है साथ में। यहाँ वाक्य में बताया गया है कि "virtual environment" असली दुनिया के साथ coexist करता है, ताकि यूजर को अधिक जानकारी मिले। 'Along' का मतलब है साथ-साथ चलते हुए, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Beyond' का अर्थ है उससे आगे, और 'Behind' का अर्थ है पीछे, जो इस वाक्य में उचित नहीं है।

With' will be used because "with" means together or alongside. The sentence mentions that a virtual environment coexists with the actual world to provide more data. 'Along' means alongside, which doesn't fit this context. 'Beyond' means further than, and 'Behind' means at the back, which are incorrect here.

23. D) **Equipment**' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "equipment" का अर्थ होता है किसी विशेष कार्य के लिए इस्तेमाल होने वाले औजार या उपकरण। यहाँ sentence में एक हैंडसेट का उल्लेख है जिसे malfunctioning (काम न करने वाली) चीज़ की ओर इंगित किया जा रहा है, इसलिए 'equipment' सही विकल्प है। 'Arsenal' का अर्थ है हथियारों का संग्रह, 'Baggage' का अर्थ है सामान, और 'Outfit' का अर्थ है कपड़े या पोशाक, जो इस context में फिट नहीं बैठते।

Equipment' will be used because "equipment" refers to tools or devices used for a specific purpose. In the sentence, a handset is pointed at malfunctioning (not working) things, so 'equipment' is the correct choice. 'Arsenal' refers to a collection of weapons, 'Baggage' refers to luggage, and 'Outfit' refers to clothing, none of which fit this context.

24. B) **Comprehensive**' का अर्थ होता है कुछ ऐसा जो संपूर्ण हो या सभी पहलुओं को शामिल करता हो। यहाँ पर sentence में बताया गया है कि वर्चुअल रियलिटी एक पर्यावरणीय simulation है जो यूजर की surroundings को पूरी तरह से बदल देती है, और एक नया, संपूर्ण आभासी संसार पेश करती है। इसलिए 'comprehensive' यहाँ सही शब्द है। 'Conclusive' का अर्थ होता है अंतिम या निर्णायक, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'Reprehensive' का अर्थ होता है निंदा योग्य, जो वाक्य के भाव से मेल नहीं खाता।

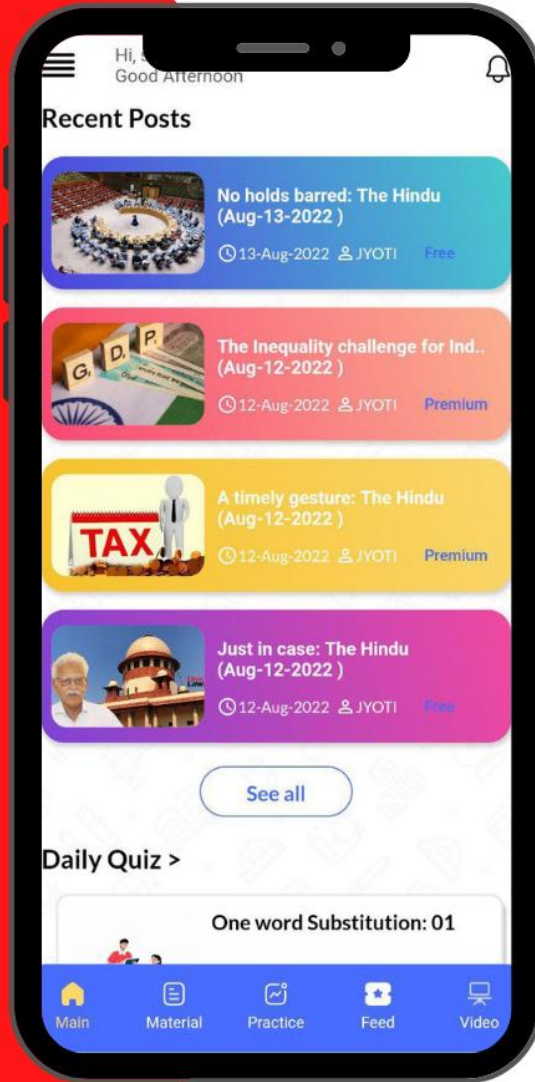
'Transgressive' का अर्थ होता है सीमाओं का उल्लंघन करना, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है।

Comprehensive' means something that is complete or includes all aspects. In the sentence, it is mentioned that virtual reality is an environmental simulation that entirely replaces the user's surroundings, implying a complete, immersive virtual world. Hence, 'comprehensive' fits well here. 'Conclusive' means decisive or final, which doesn't fit this context. 'Reprehensive' means

deserving of criticism, which doesn't match the tone of the sentence. 'Transgressive' means violating boundaries, which is also not suitable here.

25. C) **Rendition** सही विकल्प है क्योंकि इसका मतलब है किसी विशेष व्यक्ति या चीज़ का संस्करण या व्याख्या, और यहाँ Mike Tyson के एक वर्चुअल बॉक्सिंग रिंग में एक वर्जन की बात हो रही है। 'Glossary' का मतलब शब्दकोश होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता। 'Resistance' का मतलब विरोध होता है, जो यहाँ वर्चुअल फ़िगर के वर्णन से संबंधित नहीं है। 'Network' का मतलब किसी जुड़े हुए सिस्टम से होता है, जो यहाँ लागू नहीं होता।

Rendition is the correct option because it refers to a specific version or interpretation, in this case, a version of Mike Tyson in a virtual boxing ring. The context involves a virtual simulation, so 'rendition' fits perfectly here. 'Glossary' refers to a list of terms and definitions, which doesn't match the context. 'Resistance' refers to opposition or defiance, which is unrelated to the description of a virtual figure. 'Network' refers to a system of interconnected elements, which also does not fit here.



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