

A gift horse's teeth: on allocations and scientific research

Higher **allocations** are not enough to boost scientific research

The Budget 2025-26 announcements suggest a potential **bonanza** for scientific research and development. The Finance Minister **outlined** ₹20,000 crore **budgetary** support for developing small modular reactors, with the goal of readying five such reactors by 2033. Another major initiative is the Research, Development, and Innovation fund, included in the Department of Science and Technology (DST)'s expected expenditure. This **substantial** allocation is expected to benefit start-ups and sunrise sectors, though these remain undefined. The expectation is that private sector entities will receive financial support to boost R&D, a **domain** historically dominated by **government spending**. India's R&D **landscape** has long suffered from low private sector participation. While government funding has **driven** most scientific advancements, private investment in research has remained inadequate. Currently, private sector R&D contribution is only 36%; overall R&D spending in India was 0.64% of GDP in 2020, the lowest since 1995. Over the last five years, business enterprises have **accounted for** around 40% of government R&D expenditure. Public sector R&D units allocated only 0.30% of their sales turnover to research, compared to 1.46% by the private sector in 2020-21, according to DST estimates.

The government's ₹20,000 crore **infusion hikes** the DST's total budgetary allocation to around ₹28,000 crore, over three times last year's allocation and seven times the actual expenditure in 2023-24. These figures are **encouraging**, but a key concern is whether such massive investments can be effectively **absorbed**. Despite India's **strengths** in technology-driven sectors such as fuel, metallurgy, pharmaceuticals, textiles, IT, and biotechnology, returns from core R&D and **intellectual property** generation **are** still **meagre**. Though the government has launched **ambitious** missions in quantum computing, artificial intelligence, and other **cutting-edge** technologies, the supporting infrastructure remains inadequate. India still lacks the **essential building blocks**, chipsets, semiconductor fabs, a skilled engineering workforce, and a strong innovation **ecosystem**, to fully **capitalise on** these investments. Without these, the **lofty** targets set for R&D growth risk **falling short**. The government must present a clear road map on how private sector entities can access these funds and what **tangible** benefits the public can expect. Increased funding alone will not guarantee success unless structural **bottlenecks** are **addressed**. To truly transform India into a research powerhouse, the focus must shift to **strengthening** foundational infrastructure, **incentivising** private innovation, and ensuring long-term, **sustainable** engagement from industry leaders. [Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Look a gift horse in the mouth** (phrase) – Criticize a gift, Be ungrateful, Find fault, Question generosity, Nitpick एहसान फरामोशी करना
2. **Allocation** (noun) – Distribution, Assignment, Apportionment, Allotment, Share आवंटन
3. **Bonanza** (noun) – Windfall, Jackpot, Treasure, Boon, Bounty अप्रत्याशित लाभ
4. **Outline** (verb) – Sketch, Draft, Summarize, Delineate, Map out रूपरेखा तैयार करना
5. **Budgetary** (adjective) – Financial, Fiscal, Economic, Monetary, Allocated बजटीय
6. **Substantial** (adjective) – Significant, Considerable, Large, Ample, Sizeable पर्याप्त
7. **Domain** (noun) – Field, Area, Sphere, Realm, Sector क्षेत्र
8. **Government spending** (noun) – the total amount of money a government spends on goods and services, and on investments सरकारी खर्च
9. **Landscape** (noun) – Scenario, Environment, Terrain, Setting, Context परिदृश्य
10. **Drive** (verb) – Propel, Push, Motivate, Stimulate, Fuel प्रेरित करना
11. **Account for** (phrasal verb) – Comprise, make up, total, represent, constitute बनाना
12. **Infusion** (noun) – Injection, Introduction, Addition, Boost, Supplement निवेश
13. **Hike** (verb) – Increase, Raise, Boost, Augment, Escalate बढ़ाना
14. **Encouraging** (adjective) – Promising, Positive, Heartening, Reassuring, Uplifting उत्साहवर्धक
15. **Absorbed** (adjective) – Utilized, Consumed, Taken in, Assimilated, Engrossed अवशोषित/ उपयोग
16. **Meagre** (adjective) – Scanty, Insufficient, Paltry, Negligible, Minimal अल्प
17. **Ambitious** (adjective) – Aspirational, Bold, Challenging, Audacious, Visionary महत्वाकांक्षी
18. **Cutting-edge** (adjective) – Innovative, Advanced, Pioneering, State-of-the-art, Revolutionary अत्याधुनिक
19. **Essential** (adjective) – Crucial, Vital, Fundamental, Indispensable, Key आवश्यक
20. **Building block** (noun) – Foundation, Component, Element, Unit, Ingredient मूल आधार

21. **Ecosystem** (noun) – Environment, Network, Habitat, Community, System पारिस्थितिकी
22. **Capitalise** (on) (verb) – Exploit, Utilize, Leverage, Benefit from, Maximize फायदा उठाना
23. **Lofty** (adjective) – Ambitious, Grand, High, Noble, Elevated ऊंचा
24. **Fall short** (phrase) – Fail, Miss, Underperform, Disappoint, Lack कम पड़ना
25. **Tangible** (adjective) – Concrete, Real, Substantial, Visible, Palpable वास्तविक
26. **Bottleneck** (noun) – Obstacle, Hindrance, Blockage, Constraint, Impediment रुकावट/अत्रोध
27. **Address** (verb) – Tackle, Handle, Resolve, Confront, Manage सुलझाना
28. **Strengthen** (verb) – Reinforce, Fortify, Bolster, Enhance, Intensify मजबूत करना
29. **Incentivise** (verb) – Motivate, Encourage, Stimulate, Reward, Spur प्रोत्साहित करना
30. **Sustainable** (adjective) – Eco-friendly, Renewable, Enduring, Viable, Long-lasting टिकाऊ

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Increased Budget for Scientific Research** – The Union Budget 2025-26 promises significant funding for research and development (R&D).
2. **Major Allocation for Small Modular Reactors** – ₹20,000 crore has been allocated to develop five small modular reactors by 2033.
3. **New Research and Innovation Fund** – The Research, Development, and Innovation fund under the Department of Science and Technology (DST) aims to support start-ups and emerging sectors.
4. **Encouraging Private Sector Participation** – The fund is expected to boost private sector involvement in R&D, which has been historically low.
5. **India's Low Private Sector R&D Investment** – Private sector contribution to R&D stands at only 36%, and overall R&D spending was 0.64% of GDP in 2020, the lowest since 1995.
6. **Public Sector's Limited R&D Spending** – Public sector R&D units allocate only 0.30% of their sales turnover to research, compared to 1.46% by private enterprises.
7. **DST's Budget Sees a Massive Increase** – With the ₹20,000 crore infusion, DST's total budget rises to ₹28,000 crore, more than three times last year's allocation.
8. **Absorption of Funds is a Concern** – The challenge lies in effectively utilizing such a large investment in the absence of a strong innovation ecosystem.
9. **Limited Returns from Core R&D** – Despite India's strengths in technology-driven sectors, R&D output and intellectual property generation remain weak.
10. **Ambitious Missions but Insufficient Infrastructure** – While India has launched initiatives in AI, quantum computing, and other technologies, essential infrastructure is lacking.
11. **Shortage of Key Components** – India still lacks chipsets, semiconductor fabs, and a highly skilled engineering workforce to leverage these investments.
12. **Structural Bottlenecks Need Resolution** – Simply increasing funding will not ensure success unless foundational issues are addressed.
13. **Need for a Clear Implementation Roadmap** – The government must clarify how private players can access funds and what benefits will emerge.
14. **Focus on Long-Term Sustainability** – For India to become a global research hub, incentives for private innovation and sustained industry participation are crucial.
15. **Beyond Budget Allocations** – Strengthening core research infrastructure and fostering a robust innovation ecosystem are essential for real progress.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the total budgetary support allocated for the development of small modular reactors in Budget 2025-26?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. ₹20,000 crore
 - B. ₹15,000 crore
 - C. ₹25,000 crore
 - D. ₹10,000 crore
2. **What is the current percentage of private sector contribution to India's total R&D spending?**
 - A. 50%
 - B. 36%
 - C. 64%
 - D. 40%
3. **What can be inferred about the Indian private sector's role in R&D based on the passage?**
 - A. The private sector has always been the primary driver of R&D in India.
 - B. Private sector funding for R&D has remained consistently high over the years.
 - C. The private sector has significantly outperformed the public sector in R&D investment.
 - D. Government funding has played a larger role in R&D compared to private investment.
4. **What is a key concern raised in the passage regarding the increased R&D budget allocation?**
 - A. The inability to effectively absorb such a large investment.
 - B. The over-dependence on private sector funding.
 - C. The lack of government interest in scientific research.
 - D. The absence of start-ups in India's research ecosystem.
5. **The passage suggests that, despite increased funding for R&D, India still lacks essential _____ to fully capitalize on these investments.**
 - A. Financial institutions
 - B. Scientific journals
 - C. Building blocks like chipsets and skilled workforce
 - D. Government interest in research
6. **Select the most appropriate homophone to fill in the blank.**

The summer was _____ hot this year.

 - A. two
 - B. to
 - C. too
 - D. tow
7. **In the question, four alternatives are given for the underlined word in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the opposite meaning of the word.**

It was as if the newer hybrids had an insatiable appetite for chemicals

 - A. Urgent
 - B. Curbed

- C. Pressing
D. Satisfiable
8. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
P. and has also created a wide gap between them
Q. laid too much stress on
R. teachers and students
S. online mode of education has
A. SQRP
B. PSQR
C. SRPQ
D. RQPS
9. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
I have sing 'Let It Go' before a crowd of thousands of people.
A. thousands of people
B. I have sing
C. Let It Go' before
D. a crowd of
10. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
A. Only for themselves
B. Is full of
C. People who live
D. The world
A. DBCA
B. DBAC
C. BCAD
D. ABCD
11. **Select the correct spelling of the underlined word in the sentence.**
Can you please come back to reality from the fectitious world you live in?
A. fictitious
B. factional
C. fractional
D. factitious
12. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Left out in the cold
A. To be in hiding
B. To be extremely negative
C. To go underground
D. To be ignored

13. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the bracketed word in the following sentence to fill in the blank.**

The mothers, who suffer from postpartum depression, feel _____ by their children. (vexed)

- A. pacific
- B. recovered
- C. delighted
- D. annoyed

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

He always wants to be in the company of those who are intellectually superior than him.

- A. those who are intellectually
- B. be in the company of
- C. he always wants to
- D. superior than him.

15. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**

- O. want
- P. movie tonight
- Q. do you
- R. to watch
- S. the
- A. OSQPR
- B. RSPQO
- C. QORSP
- D. OSPQR

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

Aesthetic value is specifically a way in which we can get positive conclude value from the world at large

- A. can get positive contrastive value
- B. can get positive conclusive value
- C. can get positive convalescent value
- D. can get positive convulsive value

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

Obstinate

- A. Stubborn
- B. Adaptive
- C. Obedient
- D. Submissive

18. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**

- P) always favours
- Q) only the
- R) fortune
- S) bold
- A. PQRS
- B. SRQP
- C. RPQS
- D. SQPR

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

A thing that can be easily carried by hands

- A. Import
- B. Portable
- C. Export
- D. Potable

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

Break the ice

- A. Respect for someone's achievements
- B. Nervousness before a performance
- C. To say or do something that makes people feel more relaxed, especially at the beginning of a meeting, party
- D. Ill-feeling carried by a person over a period of time

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.

Music is perhaps the most popular and widely practised (1)_____ of fine arts, transcending all kinds of cultural and linguistic barriers. Any form of fine art is (2)_____ to master and almost impossible to perfect, and music is no exception.

Nature, it is learnt, has blessed almost two-thirds of the human race with musical ability of some sort. Music has the power to (3)_____ out the deepest emotions. In fact, it is a magic medicine, and many seek refuge in it when they are depressed or stressed. It is this intimacy that makes us listen to music (4)_____ even hum or sing sometimes. This inging, or realistically speaking, expressing one's emotion musically sometimes takes a serious turn. The desire to sing before an audience is innocent and beautiful, and indeed, it is perfectly alright to have such a genuine desire. But it is also important to understand that singing is an (5)_____ art—a highly refined one at that, which requires systematic, prolonged and strict training to be acceptable.

21. **Choose the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1.**

- A. design
- B. format
- C. form

- D. substance
22. Choose the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.
- A. serious
 - B. difficult
 - C. easy
 - D. irksome
23. Choose the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.
- A. effect
 - B. catalyse
 - C. yield
 - D. bring
24. Choose the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.
- A. or
 - B. neither
 - C. nor
 - D. either
25. Choose the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.
- A. mixed
 - B. intricate
 - C. uncomplicated
 - D. uniform

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. A) ₹20,000 crore

The passage states that the Finance Minister announced ₹20,000 crore budgetary support for small modular reactors.

A (₹15,000 crore) is incorrect because no such allocation is mentioned.

C (₹25,000 crore) is incorrect because the actual allocation is ₹20,000 crore, not ₹25,000 crore.

D (₹10,000 crore) is incorrect because the passage clearly mentions ₹20,000 crore, which is double this amount.

2. B) 36%

The passage states that the private sector R&D contribution is only 36% in India.

A (50%) is incorrect because the passage indicates private R&D participation is much lower.

C (64%) is incorrect as this figure represents India's total R&D spending as a percentage of GDP (0.64%), not the private sector's share.

D (40%) is incorrect because the 40% figure refers to the proportion of government R&D expenditure accounted for by business enterprises, not the private sector's share in total R&D spending.

3. D) Government funding has played a larger role in R&D compared to private investment.

A (Incorrect): The passage states that private sector participation in R&D has been low, with government funding historically dominating the field.

D (Correct): The passage explicitly states that India's R&D landscape has long suffered from low private sector participation, with government investment being the primary driver of scientific advancements.

C (Incorrect): Though private sector R&D expenditure was higher in terms of sales turnover (1.46% vs. 0.30%), overall private funding was still limited compared to government expenditure.

B (Incorrect): The passage mentions that private sector R&D contribution is only 36%, and overall R&D spending has been declining, indicating inconsistency rather than consistent high investment.

4. A) The inability to effectively absorb such a large investment.

A (Correct): The passage clearly mentions that despite the ₹20,000 crore infusion, there are concerns about whether such massive investments can be effectively absorbed due to structural deficiencies.

B (Incorrect): The passage indicates that the private sector's role is still limited, and the concern is not over-dependence but rather inadequate participation.

C (Incorrect): The government is shown to be actively investing in research and launching ambitious initiatives, contradicting this option.

D (Incorrect): While the passage mentions start-ups, it does not state that they are absent but rather that their role remains undefined.

5. C) **Building blocks like chipsets and skilled workforce**

A (Incorrect): The passage does not discuss financial institutions as a limiting factor in India's R&D growth.

B (Incorrect): While research and innovation are discussed, the passage does not focus on scientific journals as a missing element.

C (Correct): The passage explicitly states that India lacks essential building blocks such as chipsets, semiconductor fabs, and a skilled workforce, which are necessary for fully benefiting from increased R&D investments.

D (Incorrect): The government is actively investing in research, so lack of interest is not a valid concern.

6. C) '**Too**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'too' का अर्थ है "बहुत अधिक" या "अत्यधिक"। इस sentence में गर्मी के अत्यधिक होने का जिक्र है, इसलिए 'too' यहाँ सही उत्तर है। जबकि 'Two' का अर्थ है संख्या 2, 'To' का उपयोग दिशा या उद्देश्य के लिए होता है, और 'Tow' का अर्थ है खींचना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

Too will be used because 'too' means "very" or "excessively." In this sentence, it refers to the extreme heat of the summer, making 'too' the correct choice. Whereas, 'Two' refers to the number 2, 'To' is used for direction or purpose, and 'Tow' means to pull, which do not fit in this context

7. D) **Insatiable** (adjective) – Impossible to satisfy, unquenchable, uncontrollable. अतृप्त

Antonym: **Satisfiable** (adjective) – Capable of being satisfied, contented, appeased. संतोषजनक

- Urgent (adjective) – Requiring immediate attention, pressing, crucial. आवश्यक
- **Curbed** (adjective) – Restrained, controlled, restricted. नियंत्रित
- **Pressing** (adjective) – Requiring immediate action, important, critical. तत्काल

8. A) **SQRP**

online mode of education has laid too much stress on teachers and students teachers and students

S starts the sentence: "online mode of education has," which introduces the subject "online mode of education" and the verb "has," setting up the discussion about its impact.

Q follows "S" with: "laid too much stress on," specifying what the online mode of education has done. This continues the sentence with a clear action.

R comes next: "teachers and students," identifying the groups affected by the stress mentioned. It provides the necessary context for the impact described.

P concludes the sentence: “and has also created a wide gap between them,” adding a consequence of the online education mode and completing the thought logically.

9. B) have sing' के बदले 'have sung' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'have' के साथ हमेशा Verb की तीसरी (Past Participle) form का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— I have sung many songs before.

'have sung' will be used instead of 'have sing' because with 'have,' the third form (Past Participle) of the verb is always used; Like— I have sung many songs before.

10. A) **DBCA**

The world Is full of People who live Only for themselves

D starts the sentence: “The world,” introducing the subject of the sentence.

B follows “D” with “is full of,” describing the characteristic of the world and linking to what it is full of.

C comes next: “People who live,” specifying the type of people being referred to.

A concludes the sentence: “Only for themselves,” describing the people mentioned, completing the idea about the self-centered nature of some individuals in the world.

11. A) The correct spelling of ‘fectitious’ is ‘**fictitious**’ which means “not real or true, imaginary or fabricated” काल्पनिक.

12. D) The correct answer is ‘**To be ignored**’ which means “to be left out or neglected, especially from a group or situation” अनदेखा किया जाना.

13. D) **Vexed** (adjective) – irritated, annoyed, or frustrated.

Synonym: **Annoyed** (adjective) – to feel slightly angry, bothered, or frustrated. परेशान

- **Pacific** (adjective) – peaceful, calm, tranquil. शांत
- **Recovered** (adjective) – to return to a normal state of health or mind. स्वस्थ
- **Delighted** (adjective) – feeling or showing great pleasure. प्रसन्न

14. D) ‘superior than him’ के बदले '**superior to him**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'superior', 'inferior', 'junior', 'senior', 'prefer' आदि शब्दों के साथ 'to' का प्रयोग किया जाता है, न कि 'than' का; जैसे— She is senior to me in the office.

'superior to him' will be used instead of 'superior than him' because with words like 'superior', 'inferior', 'junior', 'senior', 'prefer', etc., 'to' is used instead of 'than'; Like— She is senior to me in the office.

15. C) **QORSP**

do you want to watch the movie tonight

Q starts the sentence: “do you,” forming the question structure and introducing the subject “you.”

O follows “Q” with “want,” completing the initial part of the question “do you want,” which asks about desire.

R comes next: “to watch,” specifying the action related to the desire expressed.

S follows with “the,” introducing the noun phrase that will complete the question.

P concludes the sentence: “movie tonight,” specifying what the subject wants to watch and when. This makes the question complete and coherent.

16. B) 'conclude' के बदले 'conclusive' का use होगा क्योंकि 'conclusive' एक adjective है जो value को modify करता है। 'Conclude' एक verb है, और verb का प्रयोग adjective के स्थान पर नहीं हो सकता। जैसे— "The report provided conclusive evidence" में 'conclusive' evidence को describe कर रहा है।

'conclusive' will be used instead of 'conclude' because 'conclusive' is an adjective that modifies the noun 'value'. 'Conclude' is a verb and cannot be used in place of an adjective. For example— In the sentence "The report provided conclusive evidence," 'conclusive' describes the noun 'evidence'.

17. A) **Obstinate** (adjective) – Stubborn, refusing to change one’s opinion or chosen course of action, despite attempts to persuade one otherwise. हठी

Synonym: **Stubborn** (adjective) – Unyielding, inflexible, determined to do what one wants, difficult to persuade. जिद्दी

- **Adaptive** (adjective) – Able to adjust to new conditions or environments. अनुकूलनशील
- **Obedient** (adjective) – Willing to comply with orders or requests, submissive to authority. आज्ञाकारी
- **Submissive** (adjective) – Ready to conform to the authority or will of others, yielding. आत्मसमर्पणकारी

18. C) **RPQS**

fortune always favours always favours bold

R starts the sentence: “fortune,” which introduces the subject of the statement.

P follows “R” with “always favours,” creating a meaningful phrase that states what fortune does.

Q comes next: “only the,” setting up the phrase that specifies who fortune favors.

S concludes the sentence: “bold,” completing the thought and specifying the type of people fortune favors.

19. B) **Portable** (adjective) – A thing that can be easily carried by hands. हाथों से आसानी से ले जाया जा सकने वाला।

- **Import** (noun/verb) – The action of bringing goods into a country for sale. आयात
- **Export** (noun/verb) – The action of sending goods to another country for sale. निर्यात

- **Potable** (adjective) – Safe to drink. पीने योग्य
20. C) **Break the ice** (idiom) – To say or do something that makes people feel more relaxed, especially at the beginning of a meeting, party. चुप्पी तोड़ना.
21. C) **Form**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह sentence में fine arts के रूप में music को एक विशिष्ट प्रकार के रूप में प्रस्तुत करता है। Music एक कला का 'form' है, इसलिए यह शब्द context में बिल्कुल सही है। 'Design' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ की योजना या रूपरेखा, जो कि यहां सही नहीं बैठता। 'Format' का उपयोग आम तौर पर प्रस्तुति की संरचना के लिए किया जाता है, जो इस context में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Substance' का अर्थ है कोई सामग्री या तत्व, जो यहां sentence में सही नहीं है क्योंकि music को एक specific art के रूप में refer किया जा रहा है, न कि किसी भौतिक तत्व के रूप में। 'Form' will be used because it refers to a specific style or type of art or practice. In this sentence, it refers to music as a form of fine arts, so 'form' fits perfectly. 'Design' refers to a plan or structure, which doesn't fit here. 'Format' is usually used for structure or arrangement, which is not suitable for this context. 'Substance' refers to material or content, which doesn't apply here since the sentence is referring to music as a specific type of art, not as a material.
22. B) **Difficult**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "कठिन" और यहाँ पर Fine arts को mastering के लिए चुनौतीपूर्ण बताया गया है। बाकी विकल्प जैसे 'Serious' का अर्थ है "गंभीर", 'Easy' का अर्थ है "आसान", और 'Irkesome' का अर्थ है "कष्टप्रद", जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं। Serious' का अर्थ गंभीर है, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता क्योंकि यहाँ कठिनाई की बात हो रही है, गंभीरता की नहीं। 'Easy' का अर्थ आसान है, जो इसके विपरीत है। 'Irkesome' का अर्थ है कष्टप्रद, जो यहाँ संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। **Difficult**' will be used because it means "challenging," and here, the sentence talks about how mastering fine arts is a challenge. The other options like 'Serious,' which means "grave or important," 'Easy,' which means "simple," and 'Irkesome,' which means "annoying," do not fit the context. Serious' refers to something important or significant but doesn't fit in this context where the focus is on the challenge. 'Easy' is the opposite of what's intended, as mastering fine arts is not easy. 'Irkesome' means annoying or bothersome, which is not the right tone for the difficulty of mastering an art form.
23. 'D) **Bring**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'bring out' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को प्रकट या बाहर लाना, और यहां संदर्भ है कि संगीत गहरी भावनाओं को उजागर करता है। यह वाक्य उस शक्ति की बात कर रहा है, जो संगीत में होती है कि वह गहरी भावनाओं को बाहर लाने की क्षमता रखता है। इसलिए 'bring' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। 'Catalyse' का अर्थ होता है किसी प्रक्रिया को तेज करना या उत्प्रेरित करना, जो भावनाओं को व्यक्त करने के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Effect' का अर्थ है परिणाम या प्रभाव, लेकिन यह भावनाओं को बाहर लाने के

लिए सही क्रिया नहीं है। 'Yield' का अर्थ होता है कुछ देना या पैदा करना, लेकिन इसे भावनाओं को बाहर लाने के संदर्भ में सही ढंग से उपयोग नहीं किया जा सकता है।

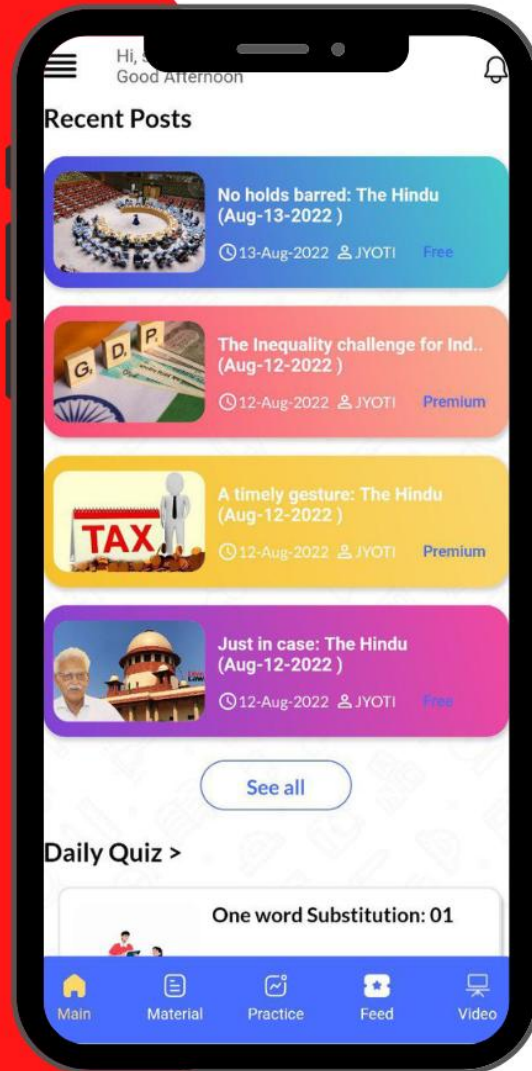
Bring' will be used because 'bring out' means to reveal or express something, and the context here is about music bringing out deep emotions. The sentence talks about music's power to express emotions, making 'bring' appropriate. 'Catalyse' means to speed up a process, which doesn't fit in the context of expressing emotions. 'Effect' refers to a result or consequence, but it's not the right verb for revealing emotions. 'Yield' means to produce or give, but it doesn't fit well in the sense of bringing emotions out.

24. A) **Or'** का use होगा क्योंकि यह conjunction का काम करता है, जो विकल्प या संभावनाओं को दर्शाता है। यहाँ sentence में "listen to music" और "hum or sing" दोनों संभावनाओं के रूप में प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं, इसलिए 'or' सही है। जबकि 'Neither' और 'Nor' का उपयोग नकारात्मक स्थितियों के लिए होता है और 'Either' विकल्प को अकेले दिखाने के लिए होता है, जो इस context में फिट नहीं होता।

Or' will be used because it works as a conjunction that presents options or possibilities. The sentence offers two possibilities: "listen to music" and "hum or sing," making 'or' appropriate here. Whereas 'Neither' and 'Nor' are used for negative conditions, and 'Either' is used alone to show a choice, which doesn't fit in this context.

25. B) **'Intricate'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "जटिल या बहुत अधिक विवरणों वाला।" इस sentence में संगीत को एक बहुत ही परिष्कृत कला के रूप में संदर्भित किया गया है, जिसे व्यवस्थित, लंबे समय तक और सख्त प्रशिक्षण की आवश्यकता होती है। इसलिए 'intricate' यहाँ सही बैठता है। जबकि 'mixed' का अर्थ होता है मिश्रित, 'uncomplicated' का अर्थ है सरल, और 'uniform' का अर्थ होता है एकरूप या एक जैसा, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Intricate' will be used because it means "complex or having many details." In this sentence, music is being referred to as a highly refined art that requires systematic, prolonged, and strict training. Therefore, 'intricate' is the correct choice here. Whereas, 'mixed' means combined, 'uncomplicated' means simple, and 'uniform' means consistent or the same, which don't fit this context.



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