

Cast of characters: On the caste census

Caste **census** presents both challenges and opportunities

For the first time since 1931, Census forms will record the caste of Indians, but questions remain **on the extent of** the impact that the data would have on India's **affirmative action** programmes. **Decadal censuses**, until now, **have** categorised citizens as SCs, STs and as per religion. In decades of reservation for SCs, STs, and OBCs, there have been concerns about which communities or individuals within these groups are able to access the benefits. The **demands** for a creamy layer to eliminate the **economically better-off** sections from reservation quotas, and for sub-categorisation to ensure smaller or relatively more backward communities are not **crowded out**, **have** gained moral and political **legitimacy**. The Supreme Court of India, last August, cleared the way for sub-categorisation within SCs and STs and the Justice G. Rohini Commission in 2023 finished a study to **examine** sub-categorisation within OBCs. The Court's judgment was quick to draw a sharp **fault line** within SC and ST communities on the issue of sub-categorisation and the potential for **upset** in the Commission's report has forced the government to keep its **findings** closely **guarded**. Caste groupings continue to be a **determinant** of political and social life and **empirical** data on these are essential for more effective development planning. However, the **search** for increased **representativeness** through **slicing** and **relabelling** of social groups **could** be an infinite process, leaving some group or the other always **dissatisfied**.

The other challenge is the **logistics** of how caste **enumeration** should be conducted in a country where community-based claims are **numerous**. The understanding of what caste is, the difference between a sub-caste and a caste group, and the **reconciliation** of the understanding of caste names with their **morphing** according to **linguistic** and regional variations are issues. This **gap** in understanding caste **was reflected in** the SECC 2011 dataset as well, which **yielded** more than 46 lakh different "castes". Apart from the fact that there is no **repository** of all castes except for the lists of SCs, STs, and OBCs, the question of how to classify communities as castes, tribes, or socially and educationally backward classes continues to be **litigated** in High Courts and the Court in the form of **countless petitions** for inclusion or exclusion. The **decision** to **enumerate** caste **can** also be an opportunity to arrive at a **consensus** on these questions. The political **diatribe** that **accompanied** caste enumeration exercises in Bihar, Karnataka, and Telangana **shows** that this could be **volatile**. The Centre should build consensus on the details, now that all parties are **in agreement with** caste enumeration **in principle**. That will keep the **integrity** of its finding **intact** and beyond **reproach**.

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

[Practice Exercise]

Vocabulary

1. **Census** (noun) – population survey, headcount, poll, register, demographic count – जनगणना
2. **On the extent of** (phrase) – regarding the level of, about the degree of, concerning the range of, in terms of the scope of, to what degree – किस हद तक
3. **Affirmative action** (noun) – it refers to policies and practices aimed at promoting equal opportunity for individuals from historically underrepresented groups सकारात्मक कार्रवाई
4. **Decadal** (adjective) – once in ten years, recurring every decade दस वर्षीय
5. **Economically** (adverb) – financially, in monetary terms, fiscally, in terms of income, in economic sense आर्थिक रूप से
6. **Better-off** (adjective) – wealthier, more affluent, richer, well-off, prosperous अधिक समृद्ध
7. **Crowd out** (phrasal verb) – push aside, displace, exclude, overtake, force out बाहर करना
8. **Legitimacy** (noun) – validity, authenticity, lawfulness, acceptability, justification वैधता / न्यायिक स्वीकृति
9. **Examine** (verb) – analyze, assess, inspect, evaluate, investigate जांचना
10. **Fault line** (noun) – a divisive issue or difference of opinion that is likely to have serious consequences. मतभेद की रेखा
11. **Upset** (noun) – disturbance, disruption, turmoil, commotion, disorder उलटफेर / गड़बड़ी
12. **Finding** (noun) – result, conclusion, discovery, observation, outcome निष्कर्ष
13. **Guarded** (adjective) – cautious, reserved, careful, restrained, discreet सतर्क
14. **Determinant** (noun) – factor, cause, influence, element, driver निर्धारक तत्व
15. **Empirical** (adjective) – based on experiments and practical experience, not on ideas (विचारों के स्थान पर) प्रयोगों और व्यावहारिक अनुभव पर आधारित
16. **Representativeness** (noun) – inclusivity, proportionality, diversity, balance, fair reflection प्रतिनिधित्वशीलता
17. **Slicing** (noun) – dividing, segmenting, partitioning, sectioning, cutting विभाजन
18. **Relabelling** (noun) – renaming, reclassifying, redefining, reidentifying, categorizing anew पुनः नामकरण
19. **Dissatisfied** (adjective) – displeased, discontent, unhappy, unfulfilled, disgruntled असंतुष्ट

20. **Logistic** (noun) – planning, organization, coordination, execution, administration
प्रबंधन / संचालन
21. **Enumeration** (noun) – listing, counting, tallying, cataloging, registering गणना
22. **Numerous** (adjective) – many, countless, multiple, several, abundant अनेक
23. **Reconciliation** (noun) – harmonization, resolution, adjustment, settlement, understanding सामंजस्य
24. **Morphing** (noun) – transformation, change, alteration, modification, evolution रूपांतरण
25. **Linguistic** (adjective) – language-related, grammatical, philological, semantic, dialectal भाषायी
26. **Reflect** (in) (verb) – show, indicate, reveal, mirror, demonstrate दिखाना
27. **Yield** (verb) – produce, generate, result in, give, provide उत्पन्न करना
28. **Repository** (noun) – storehouse, archive, collection, database, depository भंडार / संग्रह
29. **Litigate** (verb) – sue, challenge in court, take legal action, contest, appeal मुकदमा करना
30. **Countless** (adjective) – innumerable, numerous, endless, infinite, immeasurable अनगिनत
31. **Petition** (noun) – request, appeal, plea, application, submission याचिका
32. **Enumerate** (verb) – count, list, specify, itemize, register गिनती करना
33. **Consensus** (noun) – agreement, unanimity, harmony, concord, mutual understanding आम सहमति
34. **Diatribes** (noun) – criticism, rant, tirade, denunciation, attack कटु आलोचना
35. **Accompany** (verb) – go along with, coincide, follow, attend, come with साथ होना / जुड़ा होना
36. **Volatile** (adjective) – unstable, explosive, unpredictable, tense, erratic अस्थिर
37. **In agreement with** (phrase) – aligned with, in accordance with, consistent with, concur with, on the same page सहमत
38. **In principle** (phrase) – theoretically, as a concept, in theory, on paper, notionally सैद्धांतिक रूप से
39. **Integrity** (noun) – honesty, wholeness, soundness, uprightness, reliability अखंडता
40. **Intact** (adjective) – undamaged, whole, unbroken, preserved, unharmed अखंड
41. **Reproach** (noun) – blame, criticism, disapproval, shame, condemnation – निंदा / फटकार

Summary of the Editorial

1. For the first time since 1931, India's Census will include caste data, raising both hopes and concerns.
2. Earlier censuses categorized people only as SCs, STs, and by religion, without granular caste data.
3. Affirmative action policies have long been criticized for uneven access among SC, ST, and OBC communities.
4. Demands for a creamy layer exclusion and sub-categorisation within these groups have grown stronger.
5. In 2023, the Justice G. Rohini Commission completed a study on sub-categorisation within OBCs.
6. The Supreme Court approved sub-categorisation within SCs and STs in 2023, but the move also deepened internal divisions.
7. The report's findings remain unreleased, possibly due to their sensitive political implications.
8. Despite modern governance, caste continues to influence political and social life in India.
9. Reliable empirical data on caste is needed for effective planning and equitable representation.
10. However, excessive sub-division of castes may result in endless fragmentation, leaving some groups always discontented.
11. The logistics of caste enumeration pose challenges, especially in a country with millions of caste claims.
12. A lack of clarity on caste vs sub-caste, and regional/language-based caste name variations, complicates the process.
13. The 2011 SECC data reported over 46 lakh unique caste names, showing the complexity of enumeration.
14. Legal disputes over inclusion or exclusion from caste lists continue to burden the judiciary.
15. To ensure credibility and reduce political manipulation, the Centre must build consensus on caste enumeration procedures.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** according to the passage?
 - A. The caste census has been regularly conducted in every decade since 1931.
 - B. The Justice G. Rohini Commission was tasked with examining sub-categorisation within SCs and STs.
 - C. The Supreme Court allowed sub-categorisation within SCs and STs.
 - D. All political parties have opposed caste enumeration in principle.
2. **Fill in the blank: The 2011 SECC dataset revealed over 46 lakh different castes, highlighting the challenge of _____.**
 - A. limited political interest
 - B. caste-based violence
 - C. classification and naming variations
 - D. economic development disparities
3. **Why has the government kept the findings of the Justice G. Rohini Commission closely guarded?**
 - A. Because the data was incomplete
 - B. To prevent conflict over potentially upsetting sub-categorisation outcomes
 - C. To protect national security
 - D. Because the findings had no political implications
4. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Cautiously analytical
 - B. Sarcastic
 - C. Optimistic
 - D. Aggressively critical
5. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The historical evolution of caste in India
 - B. The challenges and implications of caste enumeration in modern India
 - C. The success of affirmative action programs in India
 - D. The role of political parties in shaping caste-based policies
6. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

The charismatic leader's speeches were known for their _____ impact on motivating people to take positive actions.

 - A. frugal
 - B. impenitence
 - C. profound
 - D. doldrums
7. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Illicit

 - A. Illegal
 - B. Inessential
 - C. Integral
 - D. Inaugural

8. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word to fill in the blank.

Averted

Rohit _____ looking at Sheena's face while we were talking about domestic violence

- A. confronted
- B. avoided
- C. saw
- D. fostered

9. The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

He climbed of / the steep mountain trail, / his backpack heavy / with supplies for the journey.

- A. with supplies for the journey.
- B. the steep mountain trail,
- C. he climbed of
- D. his backpack heavy

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

Brought to light

- A. To disclose
- B. In favour of
- C. To burn
- D. To seem likely

11. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

The Kumbh Mela (the festival of the sacred Pitcher) is the world's biggest peaceful gathering of pilgrims, with participants bathing or taking the dip in the _____ river

- A. sacred
- B. depth
- C. shallow
- D. profane

12. Select the most appropriate synonym that can substitute the underlined word in the given sentence.

The author's writing was so captivating that readers were enthralled by every word

- A. bored
- B. jaded
- C. fascinated
- D. annoyed

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

Detailed examination of something complex

- A. Analysis
- B. Synthesis
- C. Symbiosis
- D. Dialysis

14. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

Odious

- A. Beautiful
- B. Repugnant
- C. Acceptable
- D. Pleasant

15. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given word.

Fragile

- A. Florid
- B. Juicy
- C. Strong
- D. Brittle

16. In the following sentence the underlined part contains an error. Alternatives to the underlined part are given as options. Select the correct alternative.The table looks proper in the centre than in the corner

- A. properer
- B. properly
- C. most proper
- D. more proper

17. Select the option that expresses the given sentence in present perfect continuous tense form

Rama is working on this project .

- A. Rama is working on this project for six months.
- B. Rama has been working on this project for six months.
- C. Rama has been working on this project since six months.
- D. Rama has worked on this project for six months

18. Which of the following sentences contains an error in the use of a phrasal verb?

- A. Clean out the backyard this weekend.
- B. The old lady broke down when she heard her son lost his job.
- C. Make over the bed daily. It is a good habit.
- D. Try your level best before you decide to give up

19. Select the most appropriate idiom that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.Lisa was very excited about her promotion; she was very happy and delighted.

- A. on the ball
- B. on cloud nine
- C. under the weather
- D. on the attack

20. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.

"The architekture of the building is marvellous", said the spectators.

- A. Spectators

- B. Architekture
- C. Marvellous
- D. Building

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.

Hyojeng, a twenty-five-year-old South Korean Youtuber (1) _____ since the age of 16. She (2) _____ around twenty-five countries so far. (3) _____ India was high on her wish list. She is currently soaking in the energy of Mumbai and planning to (4) _____ more of this beautiful city. Unfortunately, her experience of the city turned sour recently. She was filming on the streets of Mumbai and two men tried to hug and kiss her, which was captured in her video. The video (5) _____ viral and the Mumbai police swung into action.

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

- A. have been travelling
- B. has been travelling
- C. would have travelled
- D. will be travelling

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

- A. has covered
- B. was covered
- C. had been covered
- D. will have covered

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

- A. Moving
- B. Moved
- C. Visiting
- D. Visit

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

- A. having explored
- B. exploring
- C. explore
- D. to be explored

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

- A. gone
- B. go
- C. going
- D. went

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. C) The Supreme Court allowed sub-categorisation within SCs and STs.

The passage clearly states: "The Supreme Court of India, last August, cleared the way for sub-categorisation within SCs and STs."

A: Incorrect – The passage mentions this is the first time since 1931 that caste will be recorded again, meaning it hasn't been regularly conducted.

B: Incorrect – The Justice G. Rohini Commission examined OBC sub-categorisation, not SC/ST.

D: Incorrect – The passage mentions that all parties are in agreement with caste enumeration in principle, not opposed.

2. C) classification and naming variations

The passage notes that the SECC 2011 dataset reflected issues like linguistic/regional variations in caste names and lack of clarity between sub-caste and caste groups.

A: Incorrect – Political interest is mentioned, but not as the main issue with the SECC data.

B: Incorrect – Caste-based violence isn't discussed in the context of the SECC findings.

D: Incorrect – While development planning is mentioned, the direct issue here is with naming and classification.

3. B) To prevent conflict over potentially upsetting sub-categorisation outcomes

The passage states that the report's potential to upset communities caused the government to withhold it.

A: Incorrect – There's no mention of the data being incomplete.

C: Incorrect – National security concerns are not raised.

D: Incorrect – The findings clearly have political implications, as shown by the reference to political diatribe.

4. A) Cautiously analytical

The passage examines the caste census in a detailed, reasoned manner, discussing its implications and challenges without strong bias or emotional language. It raises valid concerns, refers to Supreme Court rulings, political reactions, and logistical challenges, suggesting a thoughtful and measured approach.

B. Sarcastic – The passage does not use irony or ridicule.

C. Optimistic – While it offers a way forward, it emphasizes challenges and uncertainties more than hope or positivity.

D. Aggressively critical – The tone is not harsh or attacking; it critiques constructively without blaming.

5. B) The challenges and implications of caste enumeration in modern India

The passage primarily discusses the return of caste data collection in the census after decades, examining its potential impact on affirmative action, legal and political complexities, and technical difficulties involved in such an exercise.

A. The passage does not focus on history or evolution but on present-day policy and administrative concerns.

C. is wrong because the passage does not claim affirmative action has been successful; instead, it highlights concerns about unequal access.

D. Politics is mentioned, but not the central focus.

6. C) '**Profound**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'profound' का अर्थ होता है "गहन या गहरा प्रभाव डालने वाला।" इस sentence में mention है कि करिश्माई नेता के भाषण लोगों को सकारात्मक कार्रवाई करने के लिए प्रेरित करने में सक्षम थे। इसका मतलब है कि भाषणों का गहरा प्रभाव था। 'Frugal' का अर्थ है "मितव्ययी," जो इस वाक्य में उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि यह प्रभाव या प्रेरणा के लिए उपयुक्त शब्द नहीं है। 'Impenitence' का अर्थ है "पश्चाताप न होना," जो context में बिल्कुल फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Doldrums' का अर्थ है "निराशा या निष्क्रियता," जो करिश्माई नेता के भाषणों के प्रभाव के विपरीत है।

Profound is correct because it means "having deep or intense impact." The sentence highlights that the charismatic leader's speeches were capable of motivating people to take positive actions, which indicates a deep impact. The other options are not appropriate in this context: 'Frugal' means "economical" or "sparing," which does not relate to motivational impact.

'Impenitence' means "lack of regret," which does not fit the sentence meaning. 'Doldrums' means "a state of inactivity or depression," which is opposite to the idea of motivation.

7. A) **Illicit** (adjective) – Forbidden by law, rules, or custom; unlawful, illegal, unauthorized.
गैरकानूनी

Synonym: Illegal – Contrary to or forbidden by law, unlawful, prohibited. अवैध

- **Inessential (adjective)** – Not essential or necessary, superfluous, redundant. अनावश्यक
- **Integral (adjective)** – Necessary to make a whole complete, essential, fundamental. अनिवार्य
- **Inaugural (adjective)** – Marking the beginning of an institution, activity, or period of office, initial, introductory. उद्घाटन संबंधी

8. B) **Averted** (verb) – To turn away, prevent, or avoid something. मोड़ देना, बचना।

Synonym: Avoided (verb) – To keep away from or stop oneself from doing something. बचना।

- **Confronted (verb)** – To face or deal with a problem or difficult situation directly. सामना करना।

- **Avoided (verb)** – To deliberately keep away or prevent something. बचना
- **Saw (verb)** – To perceive with the eyes; to look at. देखना

9. C) 'climbed of' के स्थान पर '**climbed up**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'climbed' के बाद सही preposition 'up' होता है, न कि 'of' क्योंकि जब किसी ऊंचाई या स्थान पर चढ़ाई करने का वर्णन होता है, तो 'up' का use appropriate है; जैसे— "He climbed up the steep mountain trail."

'climbed of' should be replaced with '**climbed up**' because the correct preposition after 'climbed' is 'up,' not 'of.' 'Of' indicates possession or relationship, which is irrelevant here. 'up' will be used instead of 'of' because when describing ascending a height or location, the preposition 'up' is appropriate; Like— "He climbed up the steep mountain trail."

10. A) **Brought to light** (idiom) – To disclose प्रकाश में लाना

11. A) **Sacred** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "पवित्र"। sentence में 'Kumbh Mela' की बात हो रही है, जो एक धार्मिक और पवित्र पर्व है, और इसमें तीर्थयात्री 'पवित्र नदी' में स्नान करते हैं। 'Depth' (गहराई), 'Shallow' (छिछला), और 'Profane' (अपवित्र) का use इस context में appropriate नहीं है क्योंकि वाक्य में 'पवित्रता' का context है।

'Sacred' is the correct word because it means "holy or divine." The sentence discusses the 'Kumbh Mela,' a religious festival where pilgrims bathe in the "holy river." The words 'Depth' (meaning the deepness of something), 'Shallow' (meaning not deep), and 'Profane' (meaning irreligious or disrespectful) are unsuitable in this context as they fail to convey the intended sanctity of the river.

12. C) **Enthralled** (verb) – Captivated, fascinated, mesmerized, spellbound, gripped मोहित, आकर्षित

Synonyms: Fascinated, captivated, mesmerized, spellbound, enchanted. आकर्षित

- **Bored** (adjective) – Uninterested, tired, weary, dull. ऊब गया
- **Jaded** (adjective) – Tired, bored, lacking enthusiasm, worn out. थका हुआ, उत्साहहीन।
- **Annoyed** (adjective) – Irritated, upset, angry, exasperated. नाराज़, चिढ़ा हुआ।

13. A) **Analysis** (noun) – A detailed examination of the elements or structure of something.

विश्लेषण

- **Synthesis** (noun) – The combination of components or elements to form a connected whole. संश्लेषण
- **Symbiosis** (noun) – Interaction between two different organisms living in close physical association, typically to the advantage of both. सहजीवन

- **Dialysis (noun)** – A medical process for removing waste and excess water from the blood when the kidneys are unable to do so. डायलिसिस

14. B) **Odious** (adjective) – Extremely unpleasant; repulsive, hateful, detestable, abhorrent. अत्यंत अप्रिय

Synonym: Repugnant (adjective) – Extremely distasteful; unacceptable, repulsive, abhorrent. अप्रिय, घृणास्पद

- **Beautiful** (adjective): Pleasing in appearance, attractive, charming. सुंदर
- **Repugnant** (adjective): Extremely distasteful or repulsive. अप्रिय, घृणास्पद
- **Acceptable** (adjective): Satisfactory, agreeable, adequate. स्वीकार्य

15. D) **Fragile** (adjective) – Easily broken or damaged, delicate, weak, flimsy. (नाज़ुक, आसानी से टूटने वाला)

SYNONYM: Brittle (adjective) – Hard but liable to break or shatter easily; delicate. (नाज़ुक, भंगुर)

- **Strong** (adjective) – Having great physical power, robust, sturdy, resilient. (मज़बूत)
- **Juicy** (adjective) – Full of juice, succulent, moist, or flavorful. (रसदार)
- **Florid** (adjective) – Having a red or flushed complexion; excessively intricate or elaborate. (लाल या जटिल)

16. D) **'Proper'** एक adjective है। जब तुलना की जाती है, तो Comparative Degree का प्रयोग किया जाता है। इस sentence में तुलना को व्यक्त करने के लिए "more proper " का use होगा।

'Proper' is an adjective. When making a comparison, the Comparative Degree is used. In this sentence, to express the comparison, "more " is appropriate.

17. B) **Rama has been working on this project for six months.**

'is working' के बदले '**has been working**' का use होगा क्योंकि Present Perfect Continuous Tense में 'has/have been + verb(-ing)' का use होता है। यह tense उन actions को दर्शाने के लिए use होता है जो अतीत में शुरू हुए और अभी भी जारी हैं; जैसे— Rama has been working on this project for six months.

'**has been working**' will be used instead of 'is working' because in Present Perfect Continuous Tense, we use 'has/have been + verb(-ing)'. This tense is used to indicate actions that started in the past and are still continuing; Like— Rama has been working on this project for six months

18. C) 'Make over' के बदले 'make up' का use होगा क्योंकि 'make up' का अर्थ होता है बिस्तर ठीक करना। जबकि 'make over' का अर्थ होता है नवीनीकरण करना या बदलाव करना। corrected sentence: "Make up the bed daily. It is a good habit."
make up will be used instead of 'make over' because 'make up' means to tidy up or arrange the bed, while 'make over' means to renovate or transform, which is incorrect in this context. Corrected sentence: "Make up the bed daily. It is a good habit."
19. B) **On cloud nine** (idiom) – Very happy or delighted (अत्यंत खुश या प्रसन्न)
20. B) The correct spelling is '**Architecture**', which means "the art or practice of designing and constructing buildings" (वास्तुकला).
21. B) '**Has been travelling**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह किसी गतिविधि को अतीत में शुरू करना और वर्तमान में जारी रखना दर्शाता है। यहाँ mention किया गया है कि Hyojeng ने 16 साल की उम्र में यात्रा शुरू की और यह अभी भी जारी है, इसलिए 'has been travelling' सही है। 'Have been travelling' plural subjects के लिए use होता है, लेकिन यहाँ subject singular (Hyojeng) है, इसलिए यह गलत है। 'Would have travelled' hypothetical या past conditional घटनाओं के लिए उपयोग होता है, जो यहाँ context में नहीं है। 'Will be travelling' future की घटनाओं को दर्शाता है, जबकि यहाँ ongoing activity का जिक्र है।
'Has been travelling' will be used because it refers to an action that started in the past and is still ongoing. The sentence mentions Hyojeng started travelling at 16 and continues to travel, making it the correct choice. 'Have been travelling' is incorrect as it is used for plural subjects, but the subject here is singular (Hyojeng). 'Would have travelled' is incorrect because it is used for hypothetical or conditional past actions, which are not indicated in the context. 'Will be travelling' is incorrect as it denotes future actions, whereas the sentence discusses an ongoing activity.
22. A) '**Has covered**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह sentence present perfect tense में है, जो उस क्रिया को दर्शाने के लिए उपयोग होता है जो अतीत में शुरू हुई और अभी तक प्रभाव में है। यहाँ बताया गया है कि Hyojeng ने अब तक 25 देशों की यात्रा की है, जो कि उसकी यात्रा के पूरे अनुभव को present से जोड़ता है।
 I B. 'Was covered': यह past simple tense है और यह दर्शाता है कि किसी चीज को पहले किया गया था, लेकिन यह ongoing action (जैसे यात्रा जारी है) को नहीं दर्शा सकता। 'Had been covered': यह past perfect tense है, जो दो past actions में से पहले की घटना के लिए उपयोग होता है, जबकि यहाँ present के साथ संबंध है। 'Will have covered': यह future perfect tense है, जो भविष्य में पूरी होने वाली घटनाओं के लिए उपयोग होता है, लेकिन यहाँ वर्तमान स्थिति की बात की जा रही है।
Has covered will be used because the sentence is in the present perfect tense, which is used to describe actions that started in the past and continue to have relevance to the present. It

mentions that Hyojeng has traveled to 25 countries so far, linking her past travels to the present context. The other options are not suitable here: 'Was covered': This is past simple tense, which indicates a completed action in the past, but it cannot describe an ongoing or still relevant action like her travels. 'Had been covered': This is past perfect tense, which is used for actions that occurred before another past action, but here the context relates to the present. 'Will have covered': This is future perfect tense, used for actions to be completed in the future, but the sentence is describing a current state.

23. C) '**Visiting**' का use होगा क्योंकि "visiting" एक ongoing या planned activity को दर्शाता है। यहाँ sentence यह बताता है कि India उसकी wish list में था, जो उसकी यात्रा की योजना और इच्छा को दर्शाता है। इस संदर्भ में, "visiting" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है क्योंकि यह वर्तमान participle रूप में सही grammar और context को पूरा करता है। Moving का अर्थ होता है स्थानांतरित होना या हिलना, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। Moved एक past action को दर्शाता है, लेकिन यहां यह फिट नहीं होता क्योंकि यह उसकी इच्छा को व्यक्त नहीं करता। Visit infinitive form है और यह इस संदर्भ में grammatical structure के अनुसार फिट नहीं होता।

Visiting is the correct choice because it refers to an ongoing or planned activity. The sentence indicates that India was high on her wish list, which implies a desire or plan to visit. In this context, "visiting" is the most appropriate option as it is a present participle that aligns both grammatically and contextually. Moving: Refers to shifting or physical motion, which does not align with the desire to travel. Moved: Indicates past action, which is not appropriate here as the sentence refers to a wish. Visit: The base form (infinitive) is not suitable in this context because it disrupts the grammatical flow.

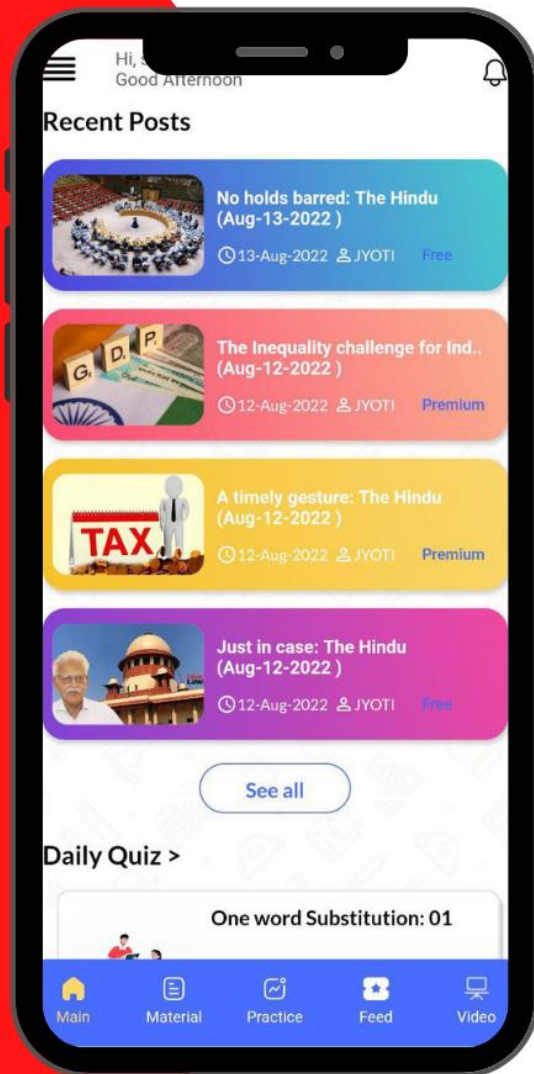
24. C) '**Explore**' का use होगा क्योंकि "planning to" के बाद हमेशा infinitive verb (base form) का उपयोग किया जाता है। sentence का अर्थ है कि वह मुंबई में है और इस खूबसूरत शहर के और हिस्सों को देखने की योजना बना रही है। इसलिए 'explore' सही है। having explored का अर्थ है कि उसने पहले ही कुछ खोज लिया है, जो यहां गलत है क्योंकि यह भविष्य की योजना के बारे में बात कर रहा है। exploring ongoing action को दर्शाता है, लेकिन यहां योजना या भविष्य के इरादे का संदर्भ है, जो 'explore' को सही बनाता है। to be explored passive construction है और दर्शाता है कि शहर को किसी और द्वारा explore किया जाना है, जो context में फिट नहीं बैठता।

Explore will be used because "planning to" is always followed by the infinitive verb (base form). The sentence means she is in Mumbai and plans to see more of the city, making 'explore' correct. having explored means something already done, which doesn't fit as the sentence talks about a future plan. exploring implies an ongoing action, but the context is

about intention, making 'explore' appropriate. to be explored is a passive construction and implies the city is to be explored by someone else, which does not fit the context.

25. D) '**Went**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह past tense को दर्शाता है। sentence में बताया गया है कि घटना हो चुकी है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप पुलिस ने कार्रवाई की। "swung into action" और "was filming" जैसे शब्द भी past tense में हैं, इसलिए यहाँ 'went viral' सही है। 'Gone' का use नहीं होगा क्योंकि यह एक past participle है और इसे सहायक क्रियाओं (e.g., 'has gone viral') के साथ प्रयोग किया जाता है। चूँकि यहाँ सहायक क्रिया नहीं है, 'gone' गलत है। 'Go' का use नहीं होगा क्योंकि यह present tense में है, जबकि वाक्य का संदर्भ past tense में है। 'Going' का use नहीं होगा क्योंकि यह एक present participle है और आमतौर पर continuous tense में प्रयोग किया जाता है।

'**Went**' will be used because it is in the past tense, which matches the context of the sentence. The incident has already occurred, as indicated by phrases like "was filming" and "swung into action." To describe the video becoming viral in the past, "went viral" is the correct phrase. 'Gone' is incorrect because it is a past participle and typically used with auxiliary verbs (e.g., 'has gone viral'). Since no auxiliary verb is present, "gone" is not suitable here. 'Go' is incorrect because it is in the present tense, which does not align with the past-tense narrative of the sentence. 'Going' is incorrect because it is a present participle, usually used in continuous tenses or with auxiliary verbs (e.g., 'is going viral'). It does not fit the past-tense structure of the sentence.



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