

Cuts in time: On the new GST system

The GST rate cuts will boost consumption at a time when exports face challenges

The **sweeping changes** to the Goods and Services Tax (GST) **regime**, authorised by the GST Council on Wednesday (September 3, 2025), **have** come as **a shot in the arm** for the mood of the people, and, potentially, for the economy overall. Few things **spur optimism** and demand as effectively as tax cuts. The Centre did well to push the GST Council towards these reforms, which **rose to the occasion** and cleared them quickly. **Criticism** that these reforms have come too late **is** neither here nor there. The GST Council is a federal body, and any of the States could have suggested these rate cuts earlier but did not. The **appropriateness** of the Prime Minister's announcement of the reforms in his Independence Day speech, coming as it did before either the relevant Group of Ministers or the GST Council met, **can** be **questioned**. But here, too, **the fact** that the Council announced its decisions on the first day of what was **supposed** to be a two-day meeting **shows** that the States **were on board**. The **minutes** of the 56th meeting **will** reveal each member's **stated** position. The rate changes **span** nearly every sector, and are, **overwhelmingly**, in the downward direction. **Very few items**, such as high-end motorcycles and higher priced **apparel**, **are** set to become more expensive. **Tempting** as it was to pack the 40% bracket with more items, the GST Council did well to keep it **narrow**. Overall, **these rate cuts**, coupled with the income-tax rate cuts announced in Budget 2025, **should** serve as a much-needed boost to consumption at a time when other engines of growth such as exports and private investment are **sputtering**.

The government has maintained that the revenue **implication** of these GST rate cuts **would** be around ₹48,000 crore a year, based on 2023-24 consumption data. **Given** the **scope** of the cuts, this seems like an **underestimation**. However, only time will tell what the actual number will be. It is to be noted that the GST Council decided to **do away with** the **compensation cess**, despite Opposition-governed States **calling for** one to protect their revenues. Such a **cess** would have **diluted** the **rate rationalisation** and **simplification** efforts and is best **eschewed**. Instead, the States are now going to have to look to their own revenue sources, as well as the 16th Finance Commission, to **offset** the losses they face. The new GST 2.0 still has some **anomalies**, and is still more complicated than it needs to be, but the **removal** of **duty inversions** and the **easing** of paperwork **are** a huge improvement. The government should now **revive** the National Anti-Profitteering Authority, at least temporarily, to ensure that the rate cuts are **passed on** once they **kick in** on September 22. **[Practice Exercise]**

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
 - **Cess** (noun) – an additional tax imposed by the government on top of regular income tax.
- उपकर

Vocabulary

1. **Sweeping** (adjective) – extensive, wide-ranging, far-reaching, broad, comprehensive व्यापक
2. **Regime** (noun) – system, framework, order, arrangement, setup व्यवस्था
3. **A shot in the arm** (phrase) – boost, stimulus, morale-lift, pick-me-up, fillip प्रोत्साहन
4. **Spur** (verb) – stimulate, boost, propel, galvanise, incentivise प्रोत्साहित करना
5. **Optimism** (noun) – confidence, hopefulness, positivity, bullishness, upbeatness आशावाद
6. **Rise to the occasion** (phrase) – step up, deliver, meet the moment, measure up, come through परिस्थितियों पर खरा उतरना
7. **Criticism** (noun) – censure, reproach, fault-finding, critique, flak आलोचना
8. **Appropriateness** (noun) – suitability, propriety, fit, aptness, correctness उपयुक्तता
9. **Question** (verb) – challenge, dispute, doubt, query, contest सवाल उठाना
10. (be) **supposed** (to) (adjective) – expected, intended, scheduled, meant, due अपेक्षित
11. **Be on board** (phrase) – agree, support, be aligned, be in, sign on साथ होना
12. **Minute** (noun) – a summarized record of the proceedings at a meeting.
13. **Stated** (adjective) – declared, specified, expressed, recorded, announced घोषित
14. **Span** (verb) – cover, extend across, stretch over, encompass, bridge आवृत करना
15. **Overwhelmingly** (adverb) – predominantly, largely, chiefly, by a wide margin, massively प्रमुखतः
16. **Apparel** (noun) – clothing, garments, attire, wear, clothes परिधान
17. **Tempt** (verb) – entice, lure, provoke, seduce, bait लुभाना
18. **Narrow** (adjective) – limited, tight, restricted, slim, small संकीर्ण
19. **Sputter** (verb) – falter, stall, fizzle, splutter, stutter लड़खड़ाना
20. **Implication** (noun) – consequence, effect, fallout, upshot, ramification प्रभाव
21. **Given** (preposition) – considering, in view of, taking into account, assuming, granted को देखते हुए
22. **Scope** (noun) – range, breadth, extent, span, ambit दायरा
23. **Underestimation** (noun) – undervaluation, understatement, miscalculation, lowballing, downplaying कम-आकलन

24. **Do away with** (phrase) – abolish, scrap, eliminate, dispense with, repeal समाप्त करना
25. **Compensation cess** (noun) – a Cess that will be collected on the supply of select goods and or services or both till 1st July 2022. The Cess will compensate the states for any revenue loss on account of implementation of GST. क्षतिपूर्ति उपकर
26. **Call for** (phrasal verb) – demand, require, request, seek, necessitate मांग करना
27. **Dilute** (verb) – weaken, water down, lessen, thin, attenuate कमजोर करना
28. **Rate rationalisation** (noun) – It means reviewing, revising, and simplifying GST rates for different taxable items
29. **Simplification** (noun) – streamlining, easing, pruning, clarification, reduction सरलीकरण
30. **Eschew** (verb) – avoid, shun, forgo, abstain from, steer clear of त्यागना
31. **Offset** (verb) – counterbalance, neutralise, compensate, balance, make up for संतुलित करना
32. **Anomaly** (noun) – irregularity, aberration, outlier, inconsistency, deviation विषमता
33. **Duty inversion** (noun) – When the tax rate on inputs used to produce goods or services is greater than the tax rate on the finished output उल्टा शुल्क ढांचा
34. **Easing** (noun) – Reduction, lessening, slackening, moderation कमी
35. **Revive** (verb) – reinstate, restore, reactivate, rejuvenate, bring back पुनर्जीवित करना
36. **Pass on** (phrasal verb) – transmit, convey, hand over, transfer, forward पहुँचाना
37. **Kick in** (phrasal verb) – begin, start, take effect, come into force, activate प्रभाव में आना

Summary of the Editorial

1. The GST Council approved sweeping GST rate cuts on September 3, 2025, boosting public sentiment and economic optimism.
2. Tax cuts are seen as one of the strongest tools to spur consumption and demand.
3. The Centre played a key role in pushing the GST Council towards these reforms.
4. Criticism that reforms came late is misplaced since States could have proposed them earlier but did not.
5. The Prime Minister's Independence Day announcement before formal consultations was unconventional but did not face opposition.
6. The GST Council cleared decisions on the first day of its meeting, showing strong consensus among States.
7. The 56th Council meeting minutes will clarify each State's stance.
8. Rate cuts span across nearly all sectors, with most reductions directed downward.
9. Only luxury items like high-end motorcycles and expensive apparel are set to cost more.
10. The Council wisely resisted the temptation to expand the 40% tax slab.
11. Together with income-tax cuts from Budget 2025, these GST reforms aim to revive consumption when exports and private investment are struggling.
12. The government estimates revenue losses at ₹48,000 crore annually, though actual figures may be higher.
13. The Council scrapped the idea of a compensation cess, despite opposition States' concerns.
14. States will now rely on their own revenue sources and the 16th Finance Commission to offset losses.
15. While GST 2.0 still has anomalies, removal of duty inversions, paperwork easing, and possible revival of the Anti-Profiteering Authority will help ensure benefits reach consumers.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. Which statement is best supported by the passage?

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- A. The GST rate cuts are intended as a counter-cyclical boost primarily via consumption, not investment.
- B. The Prime Minister can unilaterally change GST rates outside the Council framework.
- C. The ₹48,000 crore revenue impact estimate is settled and accurate.
- D. Most luxury goods are being shifted into the 40% bracket.

2. Fill the blanks to best preserve the author's logic and tone:

"The editorial argues that introducing a compensation cess would have ____ the ongoing rate rationalisation; ____, States must now look to their own revenue sources and the 16th Finance Commission."

- A. reinforced; consequently
- B. diluted; instead
- C. accelerated; hence
- D. legitimised; likewise

3. Why did the GST Council decide against imposing a compensation cess under GST 2.0, according to the passage?

- A. Because it would dilute rate rationalisation and simplification efforts
- B. Because it would immediately raise exports and private investment
- C. Because all States unanimously opposed any cess
- D. Because the revenue impact was fixed at ₹48,000 crore a year

4. When are the newly approved GST rate cuts scheduled to take effect, as per the passage?

- A. September 3
- B. September 22
- C. October 1
- D. The day of the Union Budget announcement

5. Part of Speech (from the passage): In the sentence "The rate changes span nearly every sector, and are, overwhelmingly, in the downward direction," what is the part of speech of the word "overwhelmingly"?

- A. Adjective
- B. Noun
- C. Adverb
- D. Preposition

6. The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.

He has been / one the most revered member / of the committee of enquiry. / No error

- A. He has been
- B. one the most revered member
- C. of the committee of enquiry
- D. No error

7. Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the right order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

- A. There lived a foolish king in a large kingdom.

- B. He thought that it will be a good joke.
C. He did not realise that what he thought of as a joke would cost him heavily.
D. The king once decided to throw all his ministers in prison for a day.
A. ADBC
B. DABC
C. ABCD
D. ACBD
8. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Everyone disliked the new CEO, Kushal, but nobody is ready to put themselves in dangerous situation by telling him their feelings
A. pull a long face
B. bell the cat
C. sit on the fence
D. rule the roost
9. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**
Rahul asked me / whether I was interested / to joining the group for the trip. / No error
A. Rahul asked me
B. whether I was interested
C. to joining the group for the trip
D. No error
10. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
A person who deceives others by pretending to be someone else
A. Impostor
B. Fraud
C. Unrecognisable
D. Inaccessible
11. **Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.**
The team built a **makeshift** shelter using bamboo and cloth.
A. Permanent
B. Durable
C. Temporary
D. Fixed
12. **Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.**
There was a **scramble** for tickets when the concert was announced.
A. Calmness
B. Hustle
C. Ease
D. Leisure
13. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the right order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

- A. Sculpture and painting form an integral part of temple architecture.
B. The city is visited by thousands curious to see the temple in the form of a chariot.
C. The finest example of this is Konark Temple in Puri.
D. The chariot with immense wheels and horses is carved from stone
- A. ACBD
B. ABCD
C. BCDA
D. BCAD
14. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**
At the beginning of the nineteenth century, (A)/female literacy was extremely low (B)/ in comparison to male literacy. (C)/ No error (D)
A. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, (A)
B. female literacy was extremely low (B)
C. in comparison to male literacy. (C)
D. No error (D)
15. **Select the most appropriate Antonym of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**
The child looked **restless** during the long ceremony.
A. Placid
B. Agitated
C. Fretful
D. Uneasy
16. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined group of words.**
The workers received a sum for the services they rendered.
A. Remuneration
B. Remembrance
C. Rejuvenation
D. Recruitment
17. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Straight from the horse's mouth
A. Hearing something from a reliable and credible source
B. Hearing something coming from a horse's mouth
C. Hearing something that is untrue or a lie
D. Hearing something that is difficult to understand
18. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in reported speech.**
"‘Why aren't you wearing chappals?’ I ask one boy. ‘My mother did not bring them down from the shelf,’ he answered simply."
A. I ask one boy why he is not wearing chappals. He answered simply that his mother had not brought them down from the shelf.
B. I asked one boy why he wasn't wearing chappals. He answered simply that his mother didn't bring them down from the shelf.

C. I asked a boy why he didn't wear chappals. He simply answered his mother hadn't brought them down from the shelf.

D. I ask one boy why he is not wearing chappals. He simply answered that his mother has not brought them down from the shelf.

19. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error.**

Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.

If I were you (A)/I would not go for (B)/ change of job. (C)/ No error (D)

A. If I were you (A)

B. I would not go for (B)

C. change of job. (C)

D. No error (D)

20. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the right order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

A. According to his hypothesis, now known as the neuron theory, each nerve cell communicates with others through contiguity rather than continuity.

B. The watershed of all studies of the nervous system was an observation made in 1889 by Spanish scientist Santiago Ramón y Cajal.

C. It has since been proved that Cajal's theory is not universally true, but his central idea has remained an accurate guiding principle for all further study.

D. That is, communication between adjacent but separate cells must take place across the space and barriers separating them

A. CDAB

B. BADC

C. BCDA

D. ADCB

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.

First of all, planting trees should be given (1) _____ attention. Above all, tree is the (2) _____ of oxygen. Unfortunately, due to (3) _____ of buildings many trees have been cut down. This (4) _____ reduces the amount of oxygen in the environment. Growing (5) _____ trees means (5) _____ oxygen. Hence, growing more trees would mean better life quality.

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

A. lesser

B. massive

C. trivial

D. minor

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

A. source

B. base

C. foundation

D. tank

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3**
- A. planning
 - B. destruction
 - C. construction
 - D. renovation
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
- A. certainly
 - B. doubtfully
 - C. rarely
 - D. hardly
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
- A. no, more
 - B. more, more
 - C. less, more
 - D. more, less

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

- A) The passage says the rate cuts, along with income-tax cuts, should “boost consumption” when “exports and private investment are sputtering,” implying the main short-run channel is consumption.
 Passage बताता है कि दर कटौती (आय-कर कटौती सहित) उपभोग को बढ़ाने के लिए है, जबकि निर्यात/निजी निवेश धीमे हैं—अर्थात् प्राथमिक प्रभाव उपभोग से है।
 B: Council is a federal body; PM’s announcement was questioned but decisions were by the Council.
 C: The estimate “seems like an underestimation” and “only time will tell.”
 D: Council “kept [40%] narrow”; very few items get costlier.
- B) **diluted; instead**
 “Diluted” mirrors the text’s claim that a cess would weaken rationalisation. “Instead” signals contrast: no cess; therefore States must seek alternative revenues.
 “Diluted” अर्थ कमजोर करना—लेखक यही कहता है कि सेस तर्कसंगतीकरण को कमजोर करता। “Instead” विरोधाभास दिखाता है: cess नहीं, तो राज्यों को अन्य स्रोतों पर निर्भर होना होगा।
 A: “Reinforced” is opposite of intended meaning; “consequently” implies direct continuation, not contrast.
 C: “Accelerated” contradicts weakening effect; “hence” gives causation, not the needed contrast.
 D: “Legitimised” changes meaning; “likewise” suggests similarity, not contrast.
- A) **Because it would dilute rate rationalisation and simplification efforts**
 The passage states that a compensation cess “would have diluted the rate rationalisation and simplification efforts” and is therefore best avoided.
 B: The passage links exports/private investment to growth headwinds, not as a reason to reject a cess.
 C: In fact, Opposition-governed States called for a cess; there was no unanimity against it.
 D: ₹48,000 crore is the govt’s estimate of revenue impact from rate cuts, not the rationale for rejecting a cess.
- B) **September 22**
 The passage explicitly says the cuts will kick in “on September 22.”
 A: September 3 is when the Council authorised reforms, not the commencement date.
 C: October 1 is not mentioned.
 D: Budget day relates to the separate income-tax cuts, not the GST rate-cut start date.
- C) **Adverb**
 “Overwhelmingly” modifies the predicate (“are ... in the downward direction”), expressing degree/manner—an adverbial role.
 A: An adjective would modify a noun; “overwhelmingly” does not.

B: It doesn't function as a naming word.

D: It doesn't relate two elements like a preposition would.

6. B) **"one the most revered member"**

Solution) 'one the most revered member' के बदले 'one of the most revered members' होगा क्योंकि संरचना 'one of the + superlative + plural noun' होती है।

- Use "one of the most revered members" (pattern: one of the + superlative + plural noun).

Like— He has been one of the most revered members of the committee of enquiry.

7. A) **ADBC**

A starts the paragraph by introducing the subject ("a foolish king") and the setting ("in a large kingdom").

D follows A because it introduces the action taken by the king ("decided to throw all his ministers in prison for a day"). This logically follows the introduction of the king.

B comes after D as it explains the king's thought process behind his action ("He thought that it will be a good joke"). This connects to the action described in D.

C concludes the paragraph by revealing the consequence of the king's foolishness ("He did not realise that what he thought of as a joke would cost him heavily"). This provides a logical ending to the sequence.

In Hindi

A paragraph की शुरुआत करता है, क्योंकि यह subject ("a foolish king") और setting ("in a large kingdom") को introduce करता है।

D, A के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह king के action ("decided to throw ministers in prison") को बताता है, जो subject से जुड़ता है।

B, D के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह king की thought process ("He thought it was a joke") को explain करता है, जो action से जुड़ता है।

C paragraph को conclude करता है, क्योंकि यह consequence ("it cost him heavily") बताता है, जो king की foolishness को दिखाता है।

8. B) **Bell the cat** – To take a risk or face danger for the sake of others. खतरा मोल लेना

- **Pull a long face** – To look sad or disappointed उदास या निराश दिखना
- **Sit on the fence** – To remain neutral and not take sides in a dispute. निष्पक्ष रहना / किसी पक्ष का समर्थन न करना
- **Rule the roost** – To be in control or to dominate. प्रभुत्व जमाना / नियंत्रण में रहना

9. C) **"to joining the group for the trip."**

Solution) 'interested' के बाद 'in + V-ing' लगता है; इसलिए 'to joining' के बदले 'in joining' होगा।

- After "interested," use "in + -ing": interested in joining (not to joining).

Like— Rahul asked me whether I was interested in joining the group for the trip.

10. A) **Impostor** (noun) – A person who deceives others by pretending to be someone else. ढोंगी

- **Fraud** (noun) – Wrongful or criminal deception intended to result in financial or personal gain. धोखाधड़ी
- **Unrecognisable** (adjective) – Not able to be recognized or identified. पहचाने न जाने वाला
- **Inaccessible** (adjective) – Unable to be reached or entered. अप्राप्य

11. C) **Makeshift** (adjective) – temporary, provisional, improvised, stopgap, substitute अस्थायी
Synonym: Temporary (adjective) – lasting for a limited time (अस्थायी)

- **Permanent** (adjective) – lasting forever (स्थायी)
- **Durable** (adjective) – long-lasting (टिकाऊ)
- **Fixed** (adjective) – firmly set (स्थिर)

12. B) **Scramble** (noun) – rush, hustle, struggle, hurry हड़बड़ी

Synonym: Hustle (noun) – Busy or hurried activity (तेज़ी / हड़बड़ी)

- **Calmness** (noun) – Peaceful state (शांति)
- **Ease** (noun) – Lack of difficulty (सुविधा)
- **Leisure** (noun) – Free time (अवकाश)

13. 13. A) **ACBD**

A starts the sentence with the subject "Sculpture and painting," which tells us what forms an integral part of temple architecture.

C follows A as it introduces the phrase "The finest example of this," referring back to the temple architecture mentioned in A. This establishes a clear connection: Sculpture and painting are part of temple architecture, and Konark Temple is the best example.

B comes next as it introduces "The city," referring to Puri (mentioned in C), and explains that thousands visit it to see the chariot-shaped temple. This connects logically by specifying the location and its significance.

D concludes the sentence by describing "The chariot," which was mentioned in B, and provides details about its stone carvings, wheels, and horses. This completes the description of the temple's unique architecture.

In Hindi

A sentence की शुरुआत करता है, क्योंकि यह subject "Sculpture and painting" को introduce करता है, जो बताता है कि मंदिर वास्तुकला का कौन-सा हिस्सा है।

C, A के बाद आता है, क्योंकि यह phrase "The finest example of this" को introduce करता है, जो A में बताए गए temple architecture से जुड़ता है। इससे एक स्पष्ट connection बनता है:

मूर्तिकला और चित्रकला मंदिर वास्तुकला का हिस्सा हैं, और कोणार्क मंदिर इसका सबसे अच्छा उदाहरण है।

B, C के बाद logically fit होता है, क्योंकि यह "The city" (Puri, जिसका C में जिक्र हुआ) को introduce करता है और बताता है कि हजारों लोग रथ के आकार वाले मंदिर को देखने आते हैं।

D sentence को complete करता है, क्योंकि यह "The chariot" (जिसका B में जिक्र हुआ) के बारे में विस्तार से बताता है, जैसे कि यह पत्थर से बना है, इसके पहिए और घोड़े हैं। इससे मंदिर की वास्तुकला का पूरा विवरण समाप्त होता है।

14. B) **"was extremely lowed"**

Linking verb 'was' के बाद adjective चाहिए; 'lowed' (verb) गलत है। सही: 'was extremely low'.

- With the linking verb "was," use the adjective "low," not the verb "lowed."

Like— At the beginning of the nineteenth century, female literacy was extremely low in comparison to male literacy.

15. A) **Restless** (adjective) – Agitated, uneasy, unsettled, anxious, fidgety. बेचैन

Antonym: Placid (adjective) – Calm, peaceful, tranquil, serene, undisturbed. शांत

- **Agitated** (adjective) – Disturbed, upset, unsettled, flustered. व्याकुल
- **Fretful** (adjective) – Irritable, restless, touchy, petulant. चिड़चिड़ा
- **Uneasy** (adjective) – Restless, apprehensive, unsettled, nervous. असहज

16. A) **Remuneration** (noun) – Money paid for work or a service वेतन

- **Remembrance** (noun) – The action of remembering something स्मरण
- **Rejuvenation** (noun) – The action or process of making someone feel or look younger, fresher, or more lively पुनर्यौवन
- **Recruitment** (noun) – The action of enlisting new people in the armed forces or hiring for a position भर्ती

17. A) **Straight from the horse's mouth** (idiom) – Hearing something from a reliable and credible source (विश्वसनीय और प्रामाणिक स्रोत से कुछ सुनना)

18. A) I ask one boy why he is not wearing chappals. He answered simply that his mother had not brought them down from the shelf.

First clause: Direct “Why aren’t you wearing...?” I ask... → Indirect keeps present (no backshift because ask is in the present):

I ask one boy why he is not wearing chappals.

(Wh-question → statement order; you → he; aren’t ... wearing → is not ... wearing.)

Second clause: he answered (past) + “My mother did not bring ...” → backshifts to past perfect:

He answered simply that his mother had not brought them down from the shelf.

Why the others are wrong

B: Changes ask → asked (past) and keeps didn’t bring (should be hadn’t brought after a past reporting verb). Also question form “What you are doing?”-type error appears in spirit (here: “why he wasn’t wearing” is fine, but the tense consistency is off overall).

C: “why he didn’t wear chappals” changes the meaning to habitual (simple past) instead of the present continuous situation asked about.

D: Keeps present in the first clause (fine), but uses has not brought in the second; with answered (past), it should be had not brought.

19. C) **“change of job.”**

‘change’ एक countable singular noun है; इसके पहले article ‘a’ लगेगा: ‘a change of job’.

- “Change” here is a countable singular noun; add the article “a”: “a change of job.”

Like— If I were you, I would not go for a change of job.

20. B) **BADC**

B starts the paragraph by introducing the subject “Spanish scientist Santiago Ramón y Cajal” and his observation, which sets the context for the discussion.

A follows B because it explains Cajal’s hypothesis (the neuron theory), which is directly related to his observation mentioned in B. The phrase “his hypothesis” refers back to Cajal, maintaining grammatical continuity.

D comes after A as it provides further clarification on the concept introduced in A ("contiguity rather than continuity"). The phrase "That is" signals an explanation, linking it logically to the previous sentence.

C concludes the paragraph by discussing the validity of Cajal's theory in modern times, contrasting it with the initial hypothesis while affirming its importance. The phrase "It has since been proved" refers back to the theory mentioned in A, ensuring coherence.

In Hindi

B paragraph की शुरुआत करता है क्योंकि यह subject "Spanish scientist Santiago Ramón y Cajal" और उनके observation को introduce करता है, जो discussion के लिए context set करता है।

A, B के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह Cajal के hypothesis (neuron theory) को explain करता है, जो B में उल्लिखित observation से directly related है। "His hypothesis" वाक्यांश Cajal को refer करता है, जिससे grammatical continuity बनी रहती है।

D, A के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह A में introduce किए गए concept ("contiguity rather than continuity") को और स्पष्ट करता है। "That is" वाक्यांश एक explanation का संकेत देता है, जो इसे पिछले वाक्य से logically जोड़ता है।

C paragraph को conclude करता है क्योंकि यह Cajal के theory की modern times में validity पर चर्चा करता है, जो initial hypothesis के साथ contrast करते हुए भी उसके महत्व को reaffirm करता है। "It has since been proved" वाक्यांश A में उल्लिखित theory को refer करता है, जिससे coherence बनी रहती है।

21. B) **Massive** का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "massive" का अर्थ होता है बहुत बड़ा या भारी मात्रा में। पैसेज में कहा गया है कि पेड़ लगाने को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए, इसलिए 'massive' यहाँ सही फिट बैठता है। 'Lesser' का अर्थ है कम महत्वपूर्ण, 'Trivial' का अर्थ है तुच्छ या मामूली, और 'Minor' का अर्थ है छोटा या कम महत्व का, जो इस संदर्भ में उचित नहीं हैं।

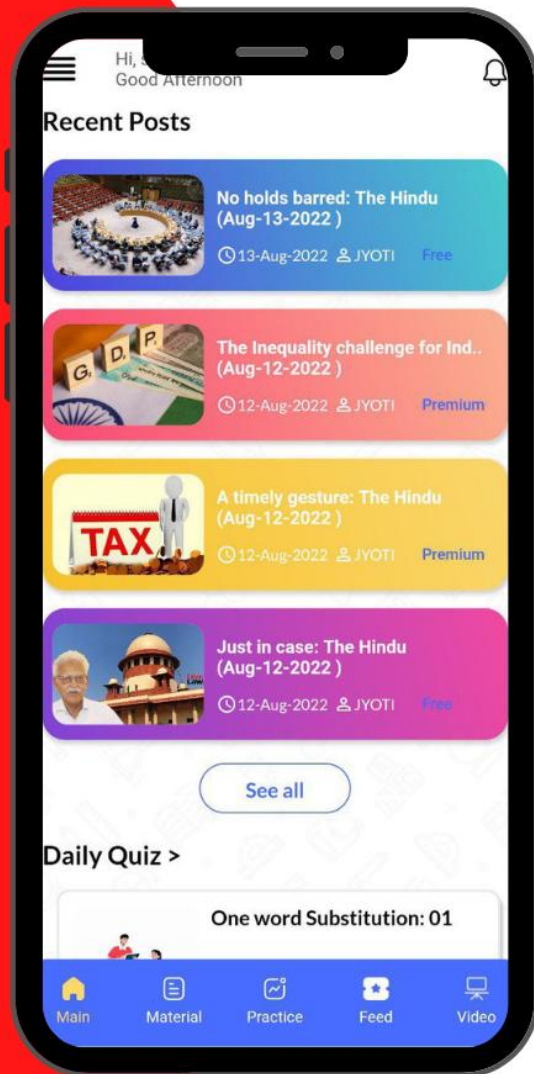
- **Massive** should be used because it means very large in amount or extent. The passage states that planting trees should be prioritized, hence 'massive' is fitting here. 'Lesser' means less important, 'Trivial' means of little value or importance, and 'Minor' means smaller in size or importance, which are not appropriate in this context.

22. A) **Source** का उपयोग किया जाएगा क्योंकि "source" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ की उत्पत्ति या मूल। पैराग्राफ में बताया गया है कि पेड़ ऑक्सीजन के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं, इसलिए यहाँ 'source' यानी ऑक्सीजन का स्रोत, सही विकल्प है। 'Base' और 'Foundation' का अर्थ होता है आधार या नींव, और 'Tank' का अर्थ होता है टंकी, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

- **Source** should be used because it refers to the origin or starting point of something. The passage discusses the importance of trees for oxygen, making 'source' the correct choice as it signifies the origin of oxygen. 'Base' and 'Foundation' imply a support or underlying part, and 'Tank' means a container, which are not suitable in this context.

23. C) **Construction** का use होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में बताया गया है कि बिल्डिंग्स के कारण कई पेड़ काट दिए गए हैं। 'Construction' का अर्थ है निर्माण, जो इस context में फिट बैठता है। 'Planning' का अर्थ है योजना बनाना, 'Destruction' का अर्थ है विनाश, और 'Renovation' का अर्थ है नवीनीकरण, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- **Construction'** should be used because the sentence indicates that many trees have been cut down due to buildings. 'Construction' refers to the act of building, fitting well in this context. 'Planning' means making plans, 'Destruction' means causing destruction, and 'Renovation' means remodeling or updating, which do not align with the given context.
24. A) '**Certainly**' का use होगा क्योंकि "certainly" का अर्थ होता है निश्चित रूप से। Sentence में बताया गया है कि इमारतों की वजह से कई पेड़ों को काटा गया है, जिससे पर्यावरण में ऑक्सीजन की मात्रा 'certainly' कम हो जाती है। इसलिए यहां 'certainly' सही शब्द है। वहीं, 'Doubtfully' का अर्थ है संदेह से, 'Rarely' का अर्थ है दुर्लभ रूप से, और 'Hardly' का अर्थ है मुश्किल से, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- **Certainly'** should be used because it means "without a doubt." The sentence describes how the cutting down of trees due to building construction has 'certainly' reduced the amount of oxygen in the environment. Therefore, 'certainly' is the correct word here. On the other hand, 'Doubtfully' means with doubt, 'Rarely' means not often, and 'Hardly' implies barely or scarcely, which don't fit in this context.
25. B) '**more, more**' का चयन करना सही है क्योंकि पहले 'more' का अर्थ है 'अधिक' और दूसरे 'more' का अर्थ है 'अधिक'। इस संदर्भ में, वाक्य कहता है कि अधिक पेड़ उगाने से वातावरण में ऑक्सीजन की मात्रा बढ़ेगी। इसलिए, 'अधिक पेड़ उगाने' से 'अधिक ऑक्सीजन' मिलेगी।
- The choice of 'more, more' for blank number 5 is correct because the first 'more' signifies 'additional' and the second 'more' also signifies 'additional'. In this context, the sentence is suggesting that growing more trees will result in an increase in the amount of oxygen in the environment. Therefore, 'growing more trees' leads to 'more oxygen'.



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