

Testing times: On shrinking of India's goods exports

August's foreign trade numbers are **worrisome**, yet hold some hope

India's goods exports **shrank** for the seventh **consecutive** time and the ninth time in 11 months this August, while imports **surged** to **hit** the highest level since March this year. At \$58.6 billion, **inbound shipments** were still 5.2% below last August's levels, but exports fell by a relatively steeper 6.9%, **leading to** a \$24.2 billion **trade deficit** — the widest since October 2022. Goods exports are now down 11.9% **so far** this year and imports have dropped 12.1%. **Services exports** for last month **will** be known later, but Commerce Ministry **extrapolations** suggest that **this engine** that has been **resilient** so far through the global economic **turmoil**, **is** also beginning to **feel the heat**. For now, the 0.4% drop expected in services exports in August is **minor** and with **intangible imports** also likely dropping at a sharper pace, this will not **exacerbate** the trade balance yet. However, shrinking services exports **imply** that their **ability** to **bridge** the goods trade deficits that were up sharply last year, **will** be restricted, thus raising the possibility of wider **current account deficits** from this quarter.

With global commodity prices rising around 12% from June levels to hit a 15-month high this month, the **pressure** on the goods trade deficit **is** likely to **escalate**, especially as oil and gems and jewellery imports have fallen less than their exports so far in 2023-24. In the first four months of this fiscal, about half the decline in **outgoing shipments** has been **fuelled** by petroleum despite volumes rising 6%, as prices fell 27%. This may change if **global oil prices**, which crossed \$90 per barrel over the past week for the first time since November 2022, **stay elevated**. Export volumes of as many as 13 major items rose between April and July, but their value had declined **owing to** lower prices. That is a good **omen** about demand for Indian goods **amid** the **gloom**, and the government believes rising commodity prices will help trade **tallies**. But they could also **be a double-edged sword** for India as its **strategic gambit** to import more Russian oil has turned less **lucrative**. **Moreover**, **sticky** inflation could further **dampen** demand, especially in key markets such as the European Union, which just hiked interest rates to a record high. Inflation reheated in the United States last month, but not enough yet to **dent festive demand** that may **lift order books** in coming months. **That engineering goods**, which **account for** a quarter of India's exports, **clocked** their first **uptick** after eight months in August, with half of the 14 key segments of exports growing — the best performance in nine months — **is** a welcome sign. India needs to do all it can to **nurture precious green shoots** and support exporters.

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

[Practice Exercise]

Vocabulary

1. **Testing times** (noun) – a challenging or difficult time कठिन समय
2. **Worrisome** (adjective) – Troubling, distressing, worrying, bothersome, unsettling. चिंताजनक
3. **Shrink** (verb) – Contract, reduce, diminish, dwindle, lessen. कमी होना
4. **Consecutive** (adjective) – Successive, sequential, following, uninterrupted, back-to-back. क्रमिक
5. **Surge** (verb) – Rise, escalate, swell, increase, boost. वृद्धि होना
6. **Hit** (verb) – Reach, attain, achieve, arrive at, meet. पहुंचना
7. **Inbound shipment** (noun) – Import goods
8. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Result in, cause, bring about, produce, engender, give rise to वजह बनना
9. **Trade deficit** (noun) – a situation in which the value of goods a country imports is greater than the value of goods it exports व्यापार घाटा
10. **So far** (phrase) – Until now, up to this point, hitherto, as yet. अब तक
11. **Extrapolation** (noun) – Projection, prediction, forecast, estimation. अनुमान
12. **Resilient** (adjective) – Robust, durable, tough, hardy, adaptable. मजबूत
13. **Turmoil** (noun) – Confusion, chaos, disorder, upheaval, tumult. अशांति/खलबली
14. **Feel the heat** (phrase) – Experience pressure, face the challenge, be under stress. दबाव महसूस करना
15. **Minor** (adjective) – Lesser, smaller, secondary, insignificant, trivial. मामूली
16. **Intangible import** (noun) – the exchange of services, ideas, knowledge, or other non-physical assets across international borders.
17. **Exacerbate** (verb) – Worsen, intensify, aggravate, amplify, escalate. बढ़ाना/बिगाड़ देना
18. **Imply** (verb) – Indicate, suggest, hint, insinuate, infer. सूचित करना
19. **Bridge** (verb) – to reduce or lessen the gap/deficit कम करना
20. **Current account deficit** (noun) – A measurement of a country's trade in which the value of goods and services it imports exceeds the value of the products it exports.
21. **Escalate** (verb) – Increase, amplify, magnify, heighten, intensify. बढ़ाना

22. **Outgoing shipment** (noun) – Export goods
23. **Fuel** (verb) – Power, drive, energize, stimulate, provoke. प्रेरित करना
24. **Elevated** (adjective) – Raised, heightened, increased, escalated बढ़ा हुआ
25. **Owing to** (phrase) – Because of, due to, on account of, as a result of. के कारण
26. **Omen** (noun) – Sign, portent, harbinger, presage, prognostication. संकेत
27. **Amid** (preposition) – Among, amidst, between, amongst, in the midst of. के बीच में
28. **Gloom** (noun) – Despondency, melancholy, sadness, misery, sorrow. उदासी/ निराशा
29. **Tally** (noun) – Count, total, record, account, score. गिनती
30. **A double-edged sword** (phrase) – Something having both positive and negative consequences. दोधारी तलवार
31. **Strategic** (adjective) – Tactical, calculated, deliberate, planned, scheming. रणनीतिक
32. **Gambit** (noun) – Maneuver, strategy, ploy, scheme, tactic. चाल
33. **Lucrative** (adjective) – Profitable, gainful, remunerative, moneymaking, fruitful. लाभकारी
34. **Moreover** (adverb) – Furthermore, in addition, also, additionally, besides. इसके अतिरिक्त
35. **Sticky** (adjective) – long-lasting or persistent. दीर्घ काल तक रहना
36. **Dampen** (verb) – Reduce, diminish, check, dull, inhibit, stifle, damp down कम करना
37. **Dent** (verb) – Reduce, diminish, lessen, undermine, Depress कम करना
38. **Festive demand** (noun) – Requirement during celebration times. त्योहारी मांग
39. **Lift** (verb) – Raise, elevate, uplift, hoist, boost. बढ़ाना
40. **Order book** (noun) – A record of orders received by a business.
41. **Engineering goods** (noun) – Manufactured products of engineering.
42. **Account for** (phrasal verb) – Constitute, represent, comprise, make up, form के लिये उत्तरदयी होना
43. **Clock** (verb) – Register, record, note, log, measure. दर्ज करना
44. **Uptick** (noun) – Increase, rise, growth, boost, surge. वृद्धि
45. **Nurture** (verb) – Encourage, support, develop, foster, cultivate. प्रोत्साहन देना

46. **Precious** (adjective) – Valuable, costly, dear, prized, cherished. मूल्यवान

47. **Green shoots** (noun) – Early signs of recovery or positive growth. अर्थव्यवस्था में सुधार के संकेत

Summary of the Editorial

1. India's goods exports contracted for the seventh consecutive month in August.
2. This contraction has occurred nine times in the past 11 months.
3. Imports surged, reaching their highest level since March of the current year.
4. The inbound shipments were down by 5.2% from the previous August, while exports fell by a larger margin of 6.9%.
5. The result was a trade deficit of \$24.2 billion, the largest since October 2022.
6. Overall, goods exports for the year have decreased by 11.9%, while imports have declined by 12.1%.
7. Data for service exports in August will be available later, but initial estimates suggest a decline of 0.4%.
8. Shrinking services exports may impact their capacity to cover the goods trade deficits, possibly leading to a larger current account deficit.
9. Global commodity prices rose 12% from June, reaching a 15-month peak.
10. The deficit in goods trade may rise due to increased global commodity prices, particularly as oil and gems & jewelry imports have not fallen proportionally with their exports.
11. Global oil prices surpassed \$90 per barrel recently, which may impact trade dynamics.
12. While export volumes of 13 major items increased between April and July, their value declined because of reduced prices.
13. India's strategy to import more Russian oil may become less advantageous.
14. Rising global inflation and interest rate changes, particularly in the European Union and the US, may influence demand.
15. There's a positive note as engineering goods, constituting a quarter of India's exports, showed an uptick in August, indicating potential recovery and the need for supportive measures.

Practice Exercise: SSC Practice Exercise

1. **What has been the recent trend regarding India's goods exports based on the provided passage?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. They have grown for the last seven months.
 - B. They have shrunk for the seventh consecutive time in August.
 - C. They have been stable with no significant changes.
 - D. The exports surged to the highest level since March.
2. **How has the change in global commodity prices affected India's trade dynamics, especially considering imports and exports related to oil?**
 - A. The rising commodity prices have only benefited India's trade.
 - B. The decline in global commodity prices has caused a surge in India's exports.
 - C. Rising commodity prices might benefit trade tallies, but it also has implications for India's strategy to import Russian oil.
 - D. There has been no impact of global commodity prices on India's trade dynamics.
3. **What can be inferred about engineering goods exports from India based on recent data?**
 - A. They have been declining consistently for the past year.
 - B. Their export value has surged due to increased prices.
 - C. They saw their first increase in August after eight stagnant months.
 - D. Engineering goods have no significant contribution to India's total exports.
4. **What is the tone of the second paragraph?**
 - A. Optimistic
 - B. Indifferent
 - C. Neutral
 - D. Pessimistic
5. **Which of the following titles best captures the essence of the passage?**
 - A. India's Soaring Trade Success
 - B. The Global Impact on Indian Goods and Services
 - C. Challenges and Opportunities in India's Trade Scenario
 - D. India's Dominance in the Global Market
6. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
 - P. Yet, and this is among the many feats that the Mumbai-based author pulls off, the novel brings alive the emotional depth and drama of women's lives in such a milieu.
 - Q. Mainly to fulfill men's physical needs and elders are always right, one which eternally dangles the threat of shame over women and periodically inflicts violence on them.
 - R. The Woman Who Climbed Trees takes readers into the heart of a social world in which women exist.

- S. As she unfolds her gripping story, she describes household chores, physical surroundings, relationships, thoughts, and feelings in loving detail, her luminous passages filled with empathy, insight and unflinching candour.
- RSPQ
 - QPRS
 - QRPS
 - RQPS
7. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
- Kerala was often touted as a hostile investment destination with active trade unionism regularly supported by pro-labour policies.
 - Until recently, the dominant narrative has been the inability of the State to provide a suitable investment climate, especially in the industrial sector.
 - The incongruence between Kerala's social and economic development has been a part of discourses on development trajectories.
 - A combination of right policies, institutional support and the ramping up of necessary infrastructure could mark the beginning of a new Kerala story — that of a State pursuing late industrialisation.
 - This perception seems to be fading away, as Kerala has been attracting investments in the industrial sector.
- DECAB
 - CBDEA
 - CABED
 - CBAED
8. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the highlighted idiom**
The new electric car **costs an arm and a leg**.
- Needs physical strength to drive
 - Is very expensive
 - Is very cheap
 - Has no gears
9. **Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word**
- Acknowledgment
 - Accomodate
 - Address
 - Acquire
10. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
Babbar is / a oldest member / in our / Black Ice Club.
- in our
 - Black Ice Club
 - Babbar is
 - a oldest member

11. Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.
- The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) summits ended in 2014, but the Secretariat somehow keeps itself busy.
 - The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and G-77 had their heyday in the Cold War era. Later they lost their relevance, but they still exist.
 - Despite serious policy divergences on China and Myanmar, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) continues to function, consuming reams of paper to issue long communiqués.
 - Mysterious are the ways in which multilateral groupings prosper and wither away.
- d, b, a, c
 - c, a, b, d
 - a, b, c, d
 - a, c, b, d
12. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.
- No sooner did we arrived at the airport than we got onto our flight to Atlanta.
- did we arrive at
 - No substitution required
 - have we arrived at
 - had we arrive at
13. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.
- Kidney beans were boiled quickly when Nisha added a substance that speeds up a chemical reaction without being consumed by the reaction itself.
- reactant
 - catalyst
 - enzyme
 - solute
14. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.
- Play it by ear
- Obey the rules blindly
 - Act as suggested
 - Discontinue impulsively
 - Perform without any rehearsals
15. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank
- In her heart, Sheila knew that her paths with Rahul would _____ soon.
- change
 - end
 - merge
 - cross
16. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.

As I walked through the old town, I couldn't help but feel a sentimental longing for the simpler times of my childhood.

- A. affection
- B. homesickness
- C. inertia
- D. nostalgia

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

With these words Titus began to move, as it were, out of a dream, and doubting whether he heard Gisippus speak, or else saw but a vision, lay still as a man abashed, But when he beheld the tears trickling down by the face of Gisippus, he then comforted him, and thanked him for his _____ kindness, refused the benefit that he offered, saying that it were better that a hundred such unkind wretches as he was should perish, than so noble a man as was Gisippus should sustain reproach or damage.

- A. passionate
- B. comparable
- C. incomparable
- D. sympathetic

18. Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice

Somebody sent him a cheque for a hundred euros as his remuneration.

- A. He was sent a cheque for a hundred euros as his remuneration by someone.
- B. He has been sent a cheque for a hundred euros as his remuneration someone.
- C. He sent a cheque for a hundred euros as his remuneration someone.
- D. He is sent a cheque for a hundred euros as his remuneration someone.

19. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word given in brackets to fill in the blank.

This route cannot get more _____ (simplified) than it already is.

- A. uniform
- B. convoluted
- C. homogenous
- D. unvaried

20. Some sentences are given below. While the first and the last sentences (1 and 2) are in the correct order, the sentences in between are jumbled up. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

1. The first thing that comes to mind when speaking of the value of a currency is the exchange rate it commands in international transactions.

- A. Another is its purchasing power within an economy, i.e., whether it can buy the same basket of goods over time. Inflation erodes the value of a currency over time.
- B. For instance, we may ask how many cents is the rupee worth.
- C. But there is a more fundamental sense in which the value of a currency is to be understood, and it has nothing to do with prices.
- D. It has to do with the confidence that citizens have in its continued acceptance as a medium of exchange and store of value.

2. **This confidence is based on the trust that they repose in their monetary authority, which is the central bank**
- A. BDCA
 - B. BACD
 - C. BCDA
 - D. BCAD
21. **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.**
- In course by time, / he was wise enough to realise / the mistakes of his past life.
- A. In course by time,
 - B. he was wise enough to realise
 - C. the mistakes of his past life.
 - D. No error
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
- Chameleons can change their colour in an instant in order to blend with their background. They also have the _____ to move each of their eyes independently. They are also capable of looking in any direction. Chameleons feed on insects. They catch them with the help of their sticky tongue. Did you know: they can shoot out their tongue farther – more than the _____ of their own head and body combined!
- A. power; breadth
 - B. means; width
 - C. ability; length
 - D. propensity; span
23. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in reported speech.**
- The students said, "We wish we didn't have to write exams."
- A. The students say we wish they had not written exams.
 - B. The students said they wished they have not written exams.
 - C. The students say that we wish we do not write exams.
 - D. The students said that they wished they didn't have to write exams.
24. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in direct speech.**
- "I will help you," he will say to me.
- A. He says to me that he would help me.
 - B. He will tell me that he will help me.
 - C. He tells me that he helped me.
 - D. He told me that he will help me.
25. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
- A. Well, you do not have to imagine too hard, because this is the reality of C-20, the official civil society process of G-20, since India has taken over the latter's presidency.

- B. The C-20 process has been co-opted by the party in power in a not-so-subtle attempt at furthering its own politico-religious vision, giving it a very thin veneer of civil society respectability.
- C. Imagine a global civil society event in which the first several rows of the audience are occupied by saffron-clad members of a single religion, and whose coordination is in the hands of institutions from the same religion.
- D. This dangerous deception is combined with another one where G-20's focus on neoliberal economics is attempted to be covered by a green fig leaf called the 'green economy', and pliable NGOs are being called in to legitimise it.
 - A. CDAB
 - B. CABD
 - C. BCAD
 - D. ABCD

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanation

- B) The passage mentions, "India's goods exports shrank for the seventh consecutive time and the ninth time in 11 months this August."
- C) The passage states, "the government believes rising commodity prices will help trade tallies. But they could also be a double-edged sword for India as its strategic gambit to import more Russian oil has turned less lucrative."
- C) The passage mentions, "That engineering goods, which account for a quarter of India's exports, clocked their first uptick after eight months in August."
- D) The second paragraph predominantly focuses on the challenges faced by India with the rising global commodity prices, the decline in the value of exports despite an increase in volume, potential problems with sticky inflation, and strategic decisions regarding oil imports turning less profitable. The overall tone paints a picture of concern and uncertainty.
- C) The passage provides an overview of India's trade situation, discussing both the challenges faced in terms of declining exports, trade deficits, and rising global prices, as well as the opportunities and positive signs like the uptick in engineering goods exports. The title "Challenges and Opportunities in India's Trade Scenario" encompasses both aspects.
- D) **RQPS**
R: This sentence introduces the subject, which is "The Woman Who Climbed Trees". It gives an overview of the subject matter of the book.
Q: This sentence explains the kind of world that the women exist in, as mentioned in R.
P: The word "yet" implies a contrast, which means something was mentioned before. Since the "novel" is mentioned here, it is likely referring back to the book introduced in R. The "such a milieu" at the end of this sentence refers to the environment or situation described in Q.
S: This is a continuation from P, detailing how the author portrays the lives of women. (Details how the author achieves this).
- D) **CBAED**
C: This sentence introduces a general topic about Kerala's social and economic development and its incongruence. It seems like a starting point for the discussion.
B: The phrase "Until recently" in Sentence B gives a clue about the past narrative, which logically follows the general statement introduced in Sentence C.
A: This sentence provides a specific reason ("hostile investment destination with active trade unionism...") for the general claim made in B about the State's inability to provide a suitable investment climate
E: The word "This" in E refers to the previously stated perception in sentences B and A.

D: This sentence provides a possible solution or forward-looking statement about the changing perception, making it logical to come after E, which talks about the fading perception. D concludes by projecting a positive future for Kerala based on the changing scenario

8. B) **Costs an arm and a leg** (idiom) – Is very expensive बहुत महंगा
9. B) The correct spelling is 'Accommodate' which means "to provide lodging or sufficient space for" स्थान प्रदान करना, अधिकृत करना.
10. D) 'a oldest member' में error है क्योंकि 'oldest' एक superlative degree है और इससे पहले 'the' का प्रयोग होता है, न कि 'a'. इसलिए, सही वाक्य होगा: "Babbar is the oldest member in our Black Ice Club."
- The error is in 'a oldest member' because 'oldest' is a superlative degree and before it, 'the' should be used, not 'a'. Therefore, the correct sentence would be: "Babbar is the oldest member in our Black Ice Club."
11. A) d, b, a, c

Starting with d: It introduces the topic of the paragraph, which seems to be the rise, relevance, and decline of multilateral groupings.

b after d: This sentence provides an example of the general statement made in sentence d. The NAM and G-77 are specific multilateral groupings that had their prominence but later lost it, fitting the narrative introduced in sentence d.

a after b: The "but" in the sentence implies a contrast with the previous statement. While NAM and G-77 lost their relevance but still exist, SAARC, despite ending its summits, is still active in some capacity, adding another layer to the discussion on multilateral groupings. The use of the date "2014" provides a time sequence that can be followed.

c after a: Following the narrative, after discussing NAM, G-77, and SAARC, the paragraph now shifts its focus to another grouping, ASEAN. It's a continuation of the theme of multilateral organizations and their relevance. The word "despite" signals a contrast, indicating the challenges ASEAN faces yet still remains operational, fitting into the narrative of the different ways these groups prosper or fade away.

12. A) 'did we arrived at' के बदले 'did we arrive at' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'did' के साथ base form (V^1) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे— She did not go to school.
- 'did we arrive at' will be used instead of 'did we arrived at' because with 'did' we use the base form of the verb (V^1). Like— She did not go to school.
13. B) **Catalyst** (noun) – A substance that speeds up a chemical reaction without being consumed by the reaction itself. उत्प्रेरक
- **Reactant** (noun) – A substance that takes part in and undergoes change during a reaction. प्रतिक्रियाशील पदार्थ
 - **Enzyme** (noun) – A protein that acts as a biological catalyst to speed up a chemical reaction in the body. एंजाइम

- **Solute** (noun) – The minor component in a solution that is dissolved in the solvent. घुलंश
14. D) **Play it by ear** (idiom) – Perform without any rehearsals बिना अभ्यास के प्रदर्शन करना
15. D) 'Cross' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि " CROSS SOMEONE'S PATH" का अर्थ होता है एक दूसरे से मिलना या भेंट करना। जबकि 'Change' का अर्थ है परिवर्तन करना, 'End' का अर्थ है समाप्त होना, और 'Merge' का अर्थ है मिलाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Cross' should be used because "" CROSS SOMEONE'S PATH" implies meeting or encountering each other. Whereas, 'Change' means to alter, 'End' means to conclude, and 'Merge' means to combine, which don't fit in this context.
16. D) **Nostalgia** (noun) – a sentimental longing or wistful affection for the past, typically for a period or place with happy personal associations. भूतकाल की किसी अवधि की याद
- **Affection** (noun) – a gentle feeling of fondness or liking. स्नेह
 - **Homesickness** (noun) – a feeling of longing for one's home during a period of absence from it. घर की याद
 - **Inertia** (noun) – a tendency to do nothing or to remain unchanged. जड़त्व, निष्क्रियता
17. C) 'Incomparable' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "incomparable" का अर्थ होता है अतुलनीय या अद्वितीय। इस संदर्भ में, जिस तरह से Gisippus की महानता और उसकी दयालुता को बताया गया है, 'Incomparable' वाक्य में सबसे उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Passionate' का अर्थ है भावुक, 'Comparable' का अर्थ है तुलनास्पद, और 'Sympathetic' का अर्थ है सहानुभूतिपूर्ण, जो इस संदर्भ में उत्तम नहीं हैं।
- 'Incomparable' should be used because it means unparalleled or unique. In this context, given the magnanimity and kindness of Gisippus, 'Incomparable' fits best in the sentence. Whereas, 'Passionate' means emotional, 'Comparable' means able to be compared, and 'Sympathetic' means showing compassion or understanding, which don't fit as well in this context.
18. A) He was sent a cheque for a hundred euros as his remuneration by someone.
19. B) **Simplified** (adjective) – Made easier to understand, clarified, uncomplicated. सरल
- Antonym: Convoluted** (adjective) – Complex, tangled, intricate, complicated. जटिल
- **Uniform** (adjective) – The same; not changing or different in any way. समान
 - **Homogenous** (adjective) – Of the same kind; alike. समान प्रकार का
 - **Unvaried** (adjective) – Not varied; without variation or diversity. एक समान
20. B) BACD, The correct order is indeed 1BACD2
- 1:** 1 is the given first sentence, which talks about the primary concept people associate with currency value: the exchange rate.
- B:** Sentence B logically follows Sentence 1. "For instance" serves as a connector, giving an example of the concept mentioned in Sentence 1. The mention of "the value of a currency" in Sentence 1 is exemplified by the question in Sentence B about the rupee's worth.

A: Another" in Sentence A refers to another aspect or way to understand the value of a currency, following the example provided in Sentence B. Thus, A should come after B. The mention of "its purchasing power" and the erosion of value by inflation adds depth to the conversation started in 1 and B.

C: Sentence C introduces a contrast to the previous sentences. The word "But" signifies a change or counterpoint to the earlier method of understanding the currency's value. Since A ends with talking about prices (via inflation), C serves as a transition to a new idea that isn't about prices.

D: The pronoun "It" at the beginning of Sentence D refers back to the "more fundamental sense" mentioned in Sentence C. Hence, D naturally follows C.

2: The pronoun "This" in Sentence 2 refers to the "confidence" mentioned in Sentence D. Therefore, Sentence 2 logically follows D, concluding the paragraph

21. A) The error is in the part "In course by time,". The correct phrase should be "In the course of time,".

In the course of time (phrase) – as time goes by समय के साथ साथ

22. C) 'Ability' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "ability" का अर्थ होता है किसी कार्य को करने की क्षमता या सामर्थ्य। जबकि 'Power' का अर्थ है शक्ति या ऊर्जा, 'Means' का अर्थ है तरीका, और 'Propensity' का अर्थ है प्रवृत्ति या झुकाव, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। वैसे ही, 'Length' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह चामेलियन के शरीर और सिर की पूरी लंबाई को दर्शाता है। 'Breadth' और 'Width' चौड़ाई को दर्शाते हैं, जबकि 'Span' एक विशिष्ट अवधि या समय को दर्शाता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Ability' should be used because it means the capacity or skill to do something. Whereas, 'Power' implies force or energy, 'Means' indicates a way or method, and 'Propensity' signifies a natural inclination or tendency, which don't fit in this context. Similarly, 'Length' should be used as it describes the full extent of the chameleon's body and head. 'Breadth' and 'Width' represent width, whereas 'Span' indicates a specific duration or period, which doesn't fit in this context.

23. D) The students said that they wished they didn't have to write exams.

24. B) He will tell me that he will help me.

25. B) **CABD**

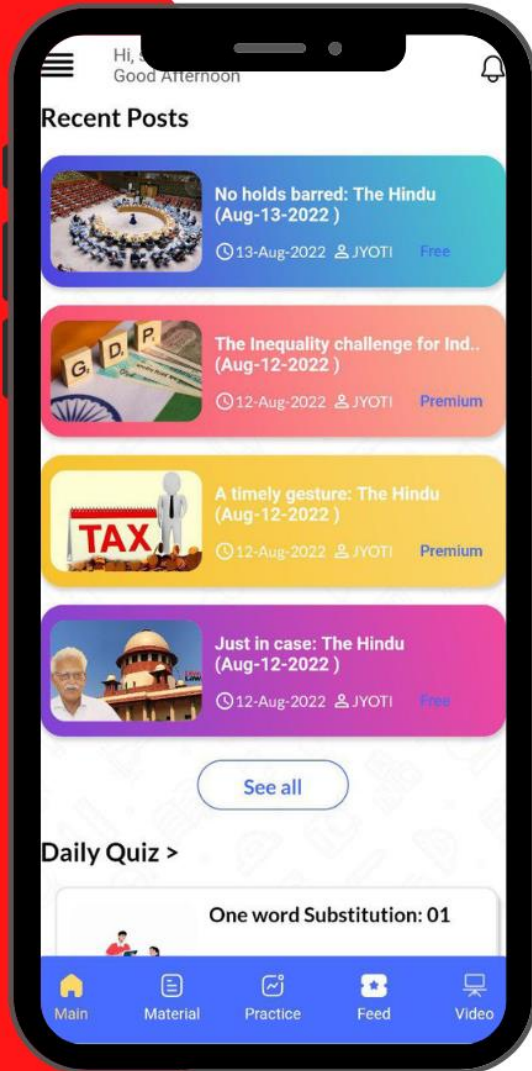
C: This sentence provides an imaginative scenario. The use of the word "Imagine" clearly indicates that it's the beginning of a scenario or explanation. Hence, it makes sense for this to be the starting point

A: The phrase "you do not have to imagine too hard" in sentence A is a direct reference to the "Imagine" in sentence C, showing a clear pronoun connection. This makes A follow C. Additionally, A introduces the concept of "C-20," which is the topic of discussion.

B: Sentence B begins with "The C-20 process," which is a direct continuation from the mention of C-20 in sentence A, showing a clear noun continuation. Furthermore, B delves deeper into

explaining the negative aspects of the C-20 process, following naturally from A's introduction of the topic.

D: Sentence D uses the phrase "This dangerous deception" which refers to the deceptive nature of the C-20 process explained in sentence B. Moreover, D introduces another layer of deception about the G-20's focus, which is a continuation of the theme of deception and manipulation started in B.



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