

Fear factor: On the inflation battle

Food and fuel prices may yet **play spoilsport** in the inflation battle

Inflation faced by consumers **eased** to 5% in September, bringing some relief after a sharp **rally** in prices that began with July's 15-month high inflation rate of 7.44%. This not only **marks** a return to the 2% to 6% tolerance range of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), but also matches the bank's upgraded estimate of 6.4% average inflation between July and September. Of course, the **preferred** inflation rate remains 4% and the RBI will remain "resolutely focused" on **durably attaining** that. By its own **reckoning**, that target appears **distant** — this quarter is expected to average 5.6% inflation, followed by 5.2% between January and June 2024. Even these expectations may need to be **tempered**. While the RBI has **projected** an average inflation of 5.4% in 2023-24, the International Monetary Fund and World Bank raised their estimates this month to 5.5% and 5.9%, respectively. So, September's 5% **inflation**, which was partly **aided** by **base effects** from 2022 when the inflation **pace** was 7.4% and partly by a sharp **dip** in **volatile** prices of tomatoes and vegetables, with a little help from the Centre's LPG price cuts, **is unlikely** to **sustain** or **cool** further.

Although **food inflation** which had **spurred** the **spike** in prices through July and August, **has** eased to 6.6% in September, this was **disproportionately** influenced by **crashing** vegetable prices even as the inflation pace **accelerated** for pulses, fruits, eggs and sugar. Cereals and spices inflation remained **sticky** at 11% and 23.1%, respectively. Rural inflation remained higher than that faced by urban consumers, and with the **erratic** monsoon hurting kharif season **sowing** in crops like pulses and **uncertainties** about the **El Niño** effects on the rabi crop, weak rural demand as well as food price pressures remain a source of concern for the economy. **The Wholesale Price Index** released on Monday shows pulses prices **spiked** 17.7% while onions rose 55% in September, compared to 10.4% and 31.4% in August, respectively. At -0.26%, wholesale price rise just about **stayed** in **deflationary** mode for the sixth month **on the back of** double-digit **upticks** through the same period last year. But that **streak** may be nearing its end. The government has held retail fuel prices since last May and may even be **tempted** to cut them ahead of **critical** elections. But **producers**, **facing the brunt of** higher global oil and gas prices, which rose at an eight-month high pace of 15.6% in September, **have** been raising prices for two months now. **Global prices** for urea, that India largely imports, **are** up 20% since March. These will start to **feed into** retail prices soon so it is not time to celebrate cooling inflation yet.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Inflation** (noun) – Rise in prices, price increase, cost increase, escalation of prices, मुद्रास्फीति
2. **Play spoilsport** (phrase) – Ruin, disrupt, mar, interfere, obstruct बाधा डालना
3. **Ease** (verb) – Reduce, lessen, alleviate, mitigate, relax कम करना
4. **Rally** (noun) – an improvement सुधार
5. **Mark** (verb) – Indicate, signify, denote, show, display दर्शाना
6. **Preferred** (adjective) – Favoured, chosen, select, desired, esteemed इच्छित
7. **Resolutely** (adverb) – Firmly, determinedly, staunchly, steadfastly, unwaveringly दृढ़ता से
8. **Durably** (adverb) – Lastingly, enduringly, permanently, stably, robustly स्थिरता से
9. **Attain** (verb) – Achieve, accomplish, reach, realize, obtain प्राप्त करना
10. **Reckoning** (noun) – Calculation, estimate, judgment, evaluation, appraisal गणना
11. **Distant** (adjective) – Remote, far-off, faraway, removed, separate दूर
12. **Temper** (verb) – Moderate, modulate, mitigate, alleviate, adjust कम करना
13. **Project** (verb) – Forecast, predict, estimate, calculate, anticipate अनुमान लगाना
14. **Aid** (verb) – Assist, help, support, back, bolster मदद करना
15. **Base effect** (noun) – It refers to the impact of the change in the price of an item in the current period compared to the price in the same period in the previous year, on the overall inflation figure for the current period
16. **Pace** (noun) – Speed, rate, tempo, rhythm, momentum गति
17. **Dip** (noun) – Decline, reduction, decrease, drop, fall गिरावट
18. **Volatile** (adjective) – Unstable, unpredictable, variable, fluctuating, inconsistent अस्थिर
19. **Unlikely** (adjective) – Improbable, doubtful, dubious, questionable, uncertain असंभावित
20. **Sustain** (verb) – Maintain, continue, preserve, keep up, prolong बनाए रखना
21. **Cool** (verb) – Lower, reduce, decrease, diminish, calm कम करना
22. **Spur** (verb) – Stimulate, motivate, encourage, incite, provoke प्रेरित करना
23. **Spike** (noun) – Surge, jump, increase, rise, upswing वृद्धि
24. **Disproportionately** (adverb) – Excessively, overly, unduly, inordinately, immoderately अत्यधिक

25. **Crash** (verb) – Plummet, plunge, drop, fall, tumble गिरावट होना
26. **Accelerate** (verb) – Hasten, speed up, expedite, quicken, boost तेज़ी से बढ़ाना
27. **Sticky** (adjective) – long-lasting or persistent. दीर्घ काल तक रहना
28. **Erratic** (adjective) – Unpredictable, inconsistent, irregular, unstable, capricious अनियमित
29. **Sowing** (noun) – Planting, seeding, dissemination, spreading बुआई
30. **Uncertainty** (noun) – Ambiguity, doubt, unpredictability, vagueness, instability अनिश्चितता
31. **El Nino** (noun) – A climate phenomenon characterized by the periodic warming of sea surface temperatures in the central and east-central equatorial Pacific.
32. **Wholesale Price Index** (noun) – A measure of the change in the prices paid by retailers for goods intended for resale.
33. **Spike** (verb) – Surge, shoot up, increase sharply, skyrocket अचानक बढ़ जाना
34. **Stay** (verb) – Remain, persist, continue, linger, abide रहना
35. **Deflationary** (adjective) – Related to deflation, which is a decrease in the general price level of goods and services.
36. **On the back of** (phrase) – As a result of, following, after, because of के कारण
37. **Uptick** (noun) – Increase, rise, growth, boost इजाफा
38. **Streak** (noun) – period, time, spell, session, season, stretch दौर
39. **Tempt** (verb) – Lure, entice, attract, coax, persuade प्रलोभित करना
40. **Critical** (adjective) – Crucial, vital, essential, key, pivotal महत्वपूर्ण
41. **Face the brunt of** (phrase) – Bear the main impact or burden of सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित होना
42. **Feed into** (phrasal verb) – to add to something बढ़ाना

Summary of the Editorial

1. Consumer inflation eased to 5% in September, providing relief after a high inflation rate of 7.44% in July.
2. This inflation rate falls within the RBI's 2% to 6% tolerance range and aligns with its upgraded estimate of 6.4% average inflation between July and September.
3. The RBI's preferred inflation rate is 4%, and efforts continue to durably attain this target.
4. The IMF and World Bank have raised their inflation estimates to 5.5% and 5.9% respectively, suggesting the RBI's projection of an average 5.4% inflation in 2023-24 might be optimistic.
5. September's 5% inflation was influenced by base effects from 2022 and a sharp dip in prices of tomatoes, vegetables, and Centre's LPG price cuts.
6. Although food inflation has eased, the pace of inflation has accelerated for pulses, fruits, eggs, and sugar, while the inflation for cereals and spices remains high.
7. Rural inflation is higher than urban inflation, attributed to an erratic monsoon and uncertainties about El Niño effects on crops.
8. The weak rural demand and food price pressures are a significant concern for the economy.
9. The Wholesale Price Index shows significant spikes in the prices of pulses and onions in September.
10. Despite retail fuel prices being held, producers have been raising prices due to higher global oil and gas prices.
11. The increase in global prices for commodities like urea will soon impact retail prices, indicating that inflation may not cool further.
12. The RBI remains focused on reaching a 4% inflation rate, but external and internal factors might make this target challenging to attain.
13. There's a potential risk of food and fuel prices increasing further, complicating the inflation battle.
14. Policies and measures to control inflation need to consider the volatile nature of food and fuel prices and the impact of global economic changes.
15. While there's a temporary relief in inflation, sustained efforts and multifaceted strategies are necessary to manage and control inflation effectively in the long term.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

1. **What is the tone of the second paragraph?**
 - A. Optimistic
 - B. Informative
 - C. Concerned
 - D. Indifferent
2. **Based on the given passage, which of the following would be an appropriate theme?**
 - A. The steady decline of inflation
 - B. The challenges and complexities of managing inflation
 - C. The success of RBI's inflation management strategies
 - D. The global impact on India's economy
3. **Which of the following would be a suitable title for the passage?**
 - A. "A Celebration of Lower Inflation"
 - B. "Inflation's Twist and Turns: An Analysis of Current Trends"
 - C. "The RBI's Successful Conquest of Inflation"
 - D. "Global Financial Predictions for 2024"
4. **Which of the following can be inferred regarding the future trajectory of inflation in India based on the passage?**
 - A. The inflation is expected to significantly decline, thanks to the government's strict fiscal policies and effective management of the economy.
 - B. The inflation rate is expected to stabilize at 5%, as September's reduction in inflation was sustainable and indicative of a long-term trend.
 - C. Inflation will continue to be a concern as food price pressures, increasing global oil and gas prices, and the erratic monsoon affecting crops are likely to keep inflation within a higher range.
 - D. RBI is expected to achieve its preferred inflation rate of 4% soon due to the consistent efforts in monitoring and controlling the inflation.
5. **What factors contributed to the easing of consumer inflation to 5% in September, according to the passage?**
 - A. The RBI's strategic interventions and the government's implementation of strict price controls on essential commodities.
 - B. The base effects from 2022 when the inflation rate was high, a sharp dip in volatile prices of tomatoes and vegetables, and the Centre's LPG price cuts.
 - C. The decreased global oil prices and the government's successful policies in boosting the production of essential goods leading to decreased prices.
 - D. An increase in the supply of goods and services and the appreciation of the Indian Rupee leading to reduced prices of imported goods.
6. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
Capable of being bent or pulled into different shapes

- A. Lithe
B. Willowy
C. Ductile
D. Lissome
7. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
He didn't eat a single morsel of food at his daughter's wedding.
A. A single morsel of food is not eaten by him at his daughter's wedding.
B. A single morsel of food was not eaten by him at his daughter's wedding.
C. A single morsel of food can not be eaten by him at his daughter's wedding.
D. A single morsel of food was not being eaten by him at his daughter's wedding.
8. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**
My teacher accepted my excuse for being late.
A. Trusted
B. Rejected
C. Agreed
D. Believed
9. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
A large cage, building, or enclosure to keep birds
A. Aviary
B. Burrow
C. Apiary
D. Dormitory
10. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Disability was viewed as God's retribution for wickedness in the past.
A. revenge for legal works
B. punishment for wrongdoing
C. payback for doing help
D. fine for misbehavior
11. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the given situation.**
I was very excited about my new assignment. I sent the email without the required attachment. What have I done?
A. Shook a leg
B. As swift as an eagle
C. Jumped the gun
D. Tested the waters
12. **Select the most appropriate homonym to fill in the blank.**
The villagers kept the _____ out, to collect the rain water.
A. crus
B. cruse
C. crews
D. Cruise

13. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

The workers had eaten all the pastries before the day broke.

- A. All the pastries were being eaten by the workers before the day broke.
- B. All the pastries had been eaten by the workers before the day broke.
- C. All the pastries have been eaten by the workers before the day broke.
- D. All the pastries are being eaten by the workers before the day broke.

14. **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. Both, Ratan and Moti were idlers and did not work.
- B. Their wives had introduced order and industry in the house.
- C. Ratan and Moti's wives would work hard and would earn the bread for their family.
- D. This made them lazier.

- A. CDAB
- B. ABDC
- C. BADC
- D. ACBD

15. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**

The investment scheme had been a scam all along.

- A. Plain
- B. Swindle
- C. Failure
- D. Successful

16. **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. The first is the herbalist, who generally enjoys the prestige and reputation of being the real traditional medical professional.
- B. Over the years, I have come to distinguish three types of medical practitioners in African societies and to classify the extent to which each uses medicinal plants.
- C. Thirdly, the witch doctor, the practitioner who is credited with the ability to intercept the evil deeds of a witch.
- D. The second group represents the divine healers.

- A. BDAC
- B. BADC
- C. CBAD
- D. ACDB

17. **Identify the sentence with correct spellings.**

- A. Rahul was ashamed of biheving so badly.
- B. Rahul was ashamed of bihaving so badly.
- C. Rahul was ashamed of beehaving so badly .
- D. Rahul was ashamed of behaving so badly.

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

One of these / boxes have / the portrait / of the heiress.

- A. boxes have
 - B. of the heiress
 - C. the portrait
 - D. one of these
19. Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.

The hunter drew his bow, but only managed to sever the paw of the wolf before the wolf ran off.

- A. join
 - B. mix
 - C. ramify
 - D. Bind
20. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the following Sentence

The old port was abandoned a long ago.

- A. Quit
- B. Shortened
- C. Kept
- D. Rashed

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.

The world is going through a deep recession. At such a time, one thing we need in abundance is jobs for the semi-skilled and unskilled. This is the only way in which equal (1) _____ of wealth can take place. The healthcare industry is ideally poised to occupy this position. The IT industry hires people from the upper-middle strata and rich families, usually engineers, (2) _____ the health care industry hires nurses, to the tune of eighty per cent of the jobs created, from the lower economic strata. Global health care is a 4.5-trillion rupee industry, second only to the agro industry. Even then, health care (3) _____ only eight per cent of the world's population. Policymakers should look at the health care industry as not only an industry which addresses pain but also as one which can (4) _____ the economy. The last century was driven by machines that addressed human toil and it is strongly believed that this century will be driven by health care. This, however, will only happen if policy makers make a conscious effort to (5) _____ the right policies in place soon.

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

- A. spending
- B. distribution

- C. partition
D. Earning
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.**
A. whereas
B. unless
C. unlike
D. Despite
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.**
A. cures
B. visits
C. reaches
D. Calls
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.**
A. impede
B. persuade
C. influence
D. Ascertain
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.**
A. desire
B. cut
C. design
D. put

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanation

1. C) The second paragraph discusses various factors affecting the inflation rate, especially focusing on the increase in prices of specific goods and the potential impacts of global price increases. Phrases like "weak rural demand as well as food price pressures remain a source of concern for the economy" and "it is not time to celebrate cooling inflation yet" highlight a tone of concern. The information provided isn't just factual but also sheds light on ongoing and potential challenges related to inflation.
2. B) The passage outlines the complexities involved in managing inflation, discussing both the easing and potential future increase of inflation. It mentions various factors that influence inflation, such as food and fuel prices, global oil and gas prices, and predictions from different international financial institutions. There's an underlying theme of the ongoing challenges and uncertainties associated with managing inflation.
3. B) The passage provides an in-depth analysis of the current trends in inflation, highlighting both the relief from eased inflation and the concerns associated with potential increases. It does not focus on the RBI's success or global financial predictions solely, nor does it suggest that the lowering of inflation is a cause for celebration given the ongoing challenges. Hence, option B captures the essence of the passage, addressing the fluctuations and complexities of the current inflation trends.
4. C) Option C is correct as the passage discusses various factors that indicate the inflation might remain a concern. These factors include food price pressures due to the increase in the prices of pulses, fruits, eggs, and sugar; increased global oil and gas prices; and the potential impact of the erratic monsoon on crops. Options A, B, and D are not supported by the passage. There is no mention of strict fiscal policies or effective management of the economy leading to a significant decline in inflation in option A. Option B is incorrect as the passage suggests that the 5% inflation in September is unlikely to sustain. Option D is incorrect as the passage indicates that achieving the 4% inflation rate is a distant target for RBI.
5. B) Option B is correct because the passage explicitly states that September's 5% inflation was partly aided by base effects from 2022 when the inflation pace was 7.4%, a sharp dip in the volatile prices of tomatoes and vegetables, and a little help from the Centre's LPG price cuts. Option A is incorrect because there is no mention of the RBI's strategic interventions or the government implementing strict price controls in the passage. Option C is incorrect as the passage highlights an increase, not a decrease, in global oil and gas prices. Option D is incorrect because there is no mention of an increase in the supply of goods and services or the appreciation of the Indian Rupee leading to reduced prices of imported goods in the passage.

6. C) **Ductile** (noun) – (of a metal) able to be drawn out into a thin wire. कोमल, तार खींचने योग्य
- **Lithe** (adjective) – (especially of a person's body) thin, supple, and graceful. लचीला
 - **Willowy** (adjective) – (of a person) tall, slim, and lithe. दुबला
 - **Lissome** (adjective) – (of a person or their body) thin, supple, and graceful. लचीला, लचकदार
7. B) A single morsel of food was not eaten by him at his daughter's wedding.
8. B) **Accepted** (verb) – Consented to receive, gave approval to, acknowledged. स्वीकार करना
Antonym: **Rejected** (verb) – Dismissed, refused, declined, turned down. अस्वीकार करना
- **Trusted** (verb) – Had faith in, believed in, relied on. विश्वास किया
 - **Agreed** (verb) – Had the same opinion, consented, concurred. सहमत होना
 - **Believed** (verb) – Accepted as true, felt sure of the truth of. माना
9. A) **Aviary** (noun) – A large cage, building, or enclosure to keep birds पक्षीशाला
- **Burrow** (noun) – A hole or tunnel dug by a small animal, especially a rabbit, as a dwelling. बिल/ सुरंग
 - **Apiary** (noun) – A place where bees are kept; a collection of beehives. मधुमक्खी पालन गृह
 - **Dormitory** (noun) – A large bedroom for a number of people in a school or institution. शयनागार
10. B) Given the context of the sentence, the most suitable substitute for "retribution for wickedness" is "punishment for wrongdoing", which means that option B is the correct answer.
- **Retribution** (noun) – punishment that is considered to be morally right and fully deserved दंड
 - **Revenge** (noun) – the action of hurting or harming someone in return for an injury or wrong बदला
 - **Payback** (noun) – an act of retaliation; getting back at someone प्रतिशोध
 - **Fine** (noun) – a sum of money to be paid as a penalty जुर्माना
11. C) **Jumped the gun** (idiom) – Acted too quickly or prematurely without thinking. जल्दबाजी में काम कर देना
- **Shake a leg** (phrase) – Move quickly; hurry up. जल्दबाजी में काम करो
 - **As swift as an eagle** (phrase) – Very fast or quick. बहुत तेज़
 - **Test the waters** (phrase) – To try something cautiously before fully committing. सावधानी से कुछ परीक्षण करना

12. B) 'cruse' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह शब्द एक छोटे से पानी या तेल के बर्तन को दर्शाता है, जिसे गाँववाले बारिश का पानी इकट्ठा करने के लिए बाहर रख सकते हैं। 'Crews' और 'Cruise' का संदर्भ में कोई अर्थ नहीं है और 'crus' यहाँ सही शब्द नहीं है। इसलिए, 'cruse' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- **Cruse** should be used because it refers to a small container for water or oil, which villagers could keep outside to collect rainwater. 'Crews' and 'Cruise' have no relevance in the context, and 'crus' is not the correct term here. Thus, 'cruse' would be the most appropriate choice.

13. B) All the pastries had been eaten by the workers before the day broke.

14. D) **ACBD**

Both, Ratan and Moti were idlers and did not work Ratan and Moti's wives would work hard and would earn the bread for their family Their wives had introduced order and industry in the house This made them lazier

15. B) **Scam** (noun) – Deception, fraud, swindle, hoax, trick. धोखाधड़ी

Synonym: Swindle (noun) – Deception, scam, fraud, trickery. ठगी

- **Plain** (adjective) – Simple, clear, evident, obvious. सामान्य
- **Failure** (noun) – Lack of success, defeat, nonperformance. असफलता
- **Successful** (adjective) – Accomplished, thriving, triumphant, prosperous. सफल

16. B) **BADC**

Over the years, I have come to distinguish three types of medical practitioners in African societies and to classify the extent to which each uses medicinal plants. The first is the herbalist, who generally enjoys the prestige and reputation of being the real traditional medical professional The second group represents the divine healers. Thirdly, the witch doctor, the practitioner who is credited with the ability to intercept the evil deeds of a witch.

17. D) 'bihaving', 'biheving' और 'beehaving' गलत spelling हैं। सही spelling 'behaving' है। इसलिए वाक्य D सही है।

- 'bihaving', 'biheving', and 'beehaving' are incorrect spellings. The correct spelling is 'behaving'. Hence, option D is the correct sentence.

18. A) '**boxes have**' के बदले '**boxes has**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'One of the' के साथ आने वाले verb singular form में होते हैं। जैसे— One of the books is missing.

- '**boxes has**' will be used instead of '**boxes have**' because the verb that follows 'One of the' is in singular form. Like— One of the books is missing.

19. C) **Sever** (verb) – To cut off, divide, or separate something from something else. काट देना

Synonym: Ramify (verb) – To divide into smaller parts or branches, although ramify is more commonly used in a metaphorical sense rather than in the direct sense of physically cutting something off. शाखायें बनाना

- **Join** (verb) – To connect or attach two or more things together. **जोड़ना**
- **Mix** (verb) – To combine or blend different substances together. **मिलाना**
- **Bind** (verb) – To tie or fasten something securely. **बाँधना**

20. C) **Abandoned** (verb) – Left alone, forsaken, deserted, relinquished. **छोड़ना**

Antonym: Kept (verb) – To have and hold in one's possession; retained. **रखना**

- **Quit** (verb) – Leave, depart, give up. **छोड़ना**
- **Shortened** (verb) – To make shorter; reduce in length. **छोटा किया**
- **Rashed** (adjective) – Acting or tending to act too hastily or without due consideration. **उतावला**

21. B) **Distribution** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "distribution" का अर्थ होता है संपत्ति या संसाधन को समान रूप से बाँटना। जबकि 'Spending' का अर्थ है व्यय करना, 'Partition' का अर्थ है विभाजन करना, और 'Earning' का अर्थ है कमाई करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Distribution** should be used because it means to evenly divide wealth or resources. Whereas, 'Spending' means expenditure, 'Partition' means division, and 'Earning' means to make money, which don't fit in this context.

22. A) **Whereas** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस संदर्भ में वाक्य के दो भागों में विपरीतता बताई जा रही है। IT industry और healthcare industry में रोजगार के प्रकार का तुलना की जा रही है। "Whereas" इस विपरीतता को प्रकट करता है। 'Unless' का अर्थ होता है 'अगर नहीं', 'Unlike' का अर्थ होता है 'की तुलना में अलग', और 'Despite' का अर्थ है 'के बावजूद', जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Whereas** should be used because it highlights a contrast between the two parts of the sentence. The sentence is comparing the types of employment in the IT industry and the healthcare industry. "Whereas" denotes this contrast. 'Unless' means 'if not', 'Unlike' means 'different from', and 'Despite' means 'in spite of', which don't fit in this context.

23. C) **Reaches** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "reaches" का अर्थ होता है पहुंचना या संपर्क करना। जबकि 'Cures' का अर्थ है उपचार करना, 'Visits' का अर्थ है जाना या मिलना, और 'Calls' का अर्थ है बुलाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Reaches** should be used because it means to access or get in touch with. Whereas, 'Cures' means to treat, 'Visits' means to go or meet, and 'Calls' implies summoning or contacting, which don't fit in this context.

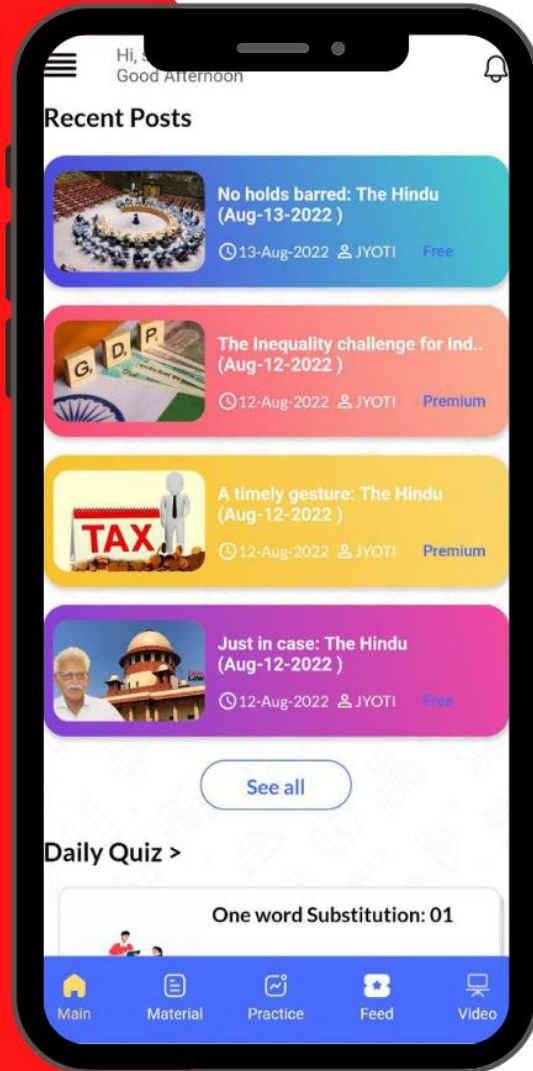
24. C) **Influence** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "influence" का अर्थ होता है प्रभावित करना या प्रवृत्ति प्रदान करना। जबकि 'Impede' का अर्थ है रोकना, 'Persuade' का अर्थ है मनाना, और 'Ascertain' का अर्थ है पता लगाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Influence** should be used because it means to affect or sway. Whereas, 'Impede' means to hinder or obstruct, 'Persuade' means to convince, and 'Ascertain' means to find out or make sure, which don't fit in this context.

25. D) 'Put' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "put" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज को ठिक स्थान पर रखना। जबकि 'Desire' का अर्थ है इच्छा करना, 'Cut' का अर्थ है काटना या घटाना, और 'Design' का अर्थ है डिज़ाइन या तैयार करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

Put in place (phrase) – To establish स्थापित करना

- 'Put' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "put" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज को ठिक स्थान पर रखना। जबकि 'Desire' का अर्थ है इच्छा करना, 'Cut' का अर्थ है काटना या घटाना, और 'Design' का अर्थ है डिज़ाइन या तैयार करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

