

Food flux: On food costs and the October tidings

Amid the cooler **headline inflation**, food price pressures **pose** a risk

In October, India's **consumer price inflation eased** to a four-month low of 4.87%, while wholesale prices declined year-on-year for the seventh **successive** month by a minor 0.5%. Although only **marginally** lower than the 5% **retail inflation** in September, October's price rise **pace** — which is exactly the same as that in June — surely **represents** some relief for the third successive month from July's 15-month high pace of over 7.4%. Rural consumers still face a higher inflation of 5.1%, though. **Core inflation**, which excludes energy and food costs, **has** eased further and household services inflation dropped below 4% after several months above. **The rise** in prices of vegetables, which had **surged** over 37% in July, **eased** to 2.7% in October. However, the overall **uptick** in food costs for households **stayed firm** at 6.6%, **virtually** unchanged from September, as other essential **edibles** saw faster price **hikes** or remained at **elevated** levels. **Some of these** — like pulses (up 18.8%) and cereals (10.7%) — **may** be **attributed** to worries about the kharif output and uncertain rabi **prospects** as well as hikes in minimum support prices for crops. Pulses prices were up 19.4% at the wholesale level, **signalling** that more **pass-through** to retail prices is likely.

The Monetary Policy Committee of the Reserve Bank of India, which meets early December for its next review, **will** not be too **swayed** by the October tidings. As per its 5.6% average inflation **projection** for this quarter, down from 6.4% in the previous quarter, November and December may well see an average inflation of 5.95%, fractionally short of the central bank's **upper tolerance threshold**. Excluding edible oils, whose 13.7% year-on-year drop in prices **played a key role in moderating** the Consumer Price Index, would have meant a 5.6% rise in prices. **Base effects** from last year, when the Ukraine conflict had spiked edible oil prices, **will** start to **dissipate** in coming months. Similarly, while the 6.8% inflation recorded in October 2022 helped cool price rise last month, those base effects will surely **ebb** this month. Retail inflation had eased to 5.88% last November, with the food price index rising just 4.7%, from 7% in the previous month. The **perceived retreat** of inflation last month thus may only be **fleeting**. **Households** that seem to have adjusted to the continuous recent rise in living costs, by pulling back on **discretionary** spends and **downsizing** essential consumption as per industrial output trends, **are** likely to remain cautious rather than **loosen their purse strings** anytime soon. For an economy whose **resilience relies** on its domestic **demand buffer** against global shocks, **reluctant** or **budget-cramped** consumers are the biggest **headwind** for **policymakers to strive to address**.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Flux** (noun) – Change, transition, fluctuation, variation, alteration परिवर्तन
2. **Tiding** (noun) – News, information, report, announcement, intelligence समाचार
3. **Amid** (preposition) – Among, in the midst of, surrounded by, during, within बीच में
4. **Headline Inflation** (noun) – the overall inflation rate as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) which reflects the average change in prices of goods and services consumed by households.
5. **Pose** (verb) – Present, create, pose a question/problem, cause, produce खड़ा करना (समस्या)
6. **Consumer Price Inflation** (noun) – The Consumer Price Index measures the overall change in consumer prices based on a representative basket of goods and services over time.
7. **Ease** (verb) – Reduce, lessen, alleviate, diminish, relieve कम करना
8. **Successive** (adjective) – Consecutive, sequential, subsequent, following, continuous लगातार
9. **Marginally** (adverb) – Slightly, minimally, barely, narrowly, just मामूली
10. **Retail Inflation** (noun) – The CPI monitors retail prices at a certain level for a particular commodity; price movement of goods and services at rural, urban and all-India levels. The change in the price index over a period of time is referred to as CPI-based inflation, or retail inflation
11. **Pace** (noun) – Speed, rate, tempo, rhythm, velocity गति
12. **Core Inflation** (noun) – the change in prices of goods and services, except for those from the food and energy sectors.
13. **Surge** (verb) – Skyrocket, escalate, shoot up, increase rapidly, rise swiftly तेजी से बढ़ना
14. **Uptick** (noun) – Increase, rise, upturn, improvement, gain इजाफा
15. **Firm** (adjective) – Strong, stable, solid, steady, robust मजबूत
16. **Virtually** (adverb) – Practically, nearly, almost, effectively, essentially लगभग
17. **Edible** (adjective) – Eatable, consumable, digestible, palatable, fit for consumption खाने योग्य
18. **Hike** (noun) – Increase, rise, increment, boost, upsurge वृद्धि
19. **Elevated** (adjective) – Raised, heightened, increased, uplifted, escalated बढ़ा हुआ
20. **Attributed** (to) (adjective) – Ascribed to, credited to, assigned to, linked to, associated with को जिम्मेदार ठहराना

21. **Prospect** (noun) – Possibility, opportunity, chance, potential, outlook संभावना
22. **Signal** (verb) – Indicate, signify, denote, imply, point to संकेत करना
23. **Pass-through** (noun) – an increase in the price a customer pays because of an increase in a company's costs.
24. **Monetary Policy Committee** (noun) – A group of policymakers responsible for setting interest rates and implementing monetary policy to achieve macroeconomic objectives like price stability and economic growth.
25. **Sway** (verb) – Influence, affect, control, steer, guide प्रभावित करना
26. **Projection** (noun) – Forecast, Prediction, Estimate, Outlook, Prognosis पूर्वानुमान
27. **Upper tolerance threshold** (noun) – The maximum limit or level above which something is not acceptable or cannot continue अधिकतम सीमा
28. **Play a role in** (phrase) – Contribute to, Participate in, Be a factor in, Influence, Affect भूमिका निभाना
29. **Moderate** (verb) – reduce, lessen, decrease, lower, diminish कम करना
30. **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
31. **Dissipate** (verb) – Disappear, vanish, dissolve गायब हो जाना
32. **Ebb** (verb) – Recede, Decline, Diminish, Wane, Fade Away घटना
33. **Perceived** (adjective) – Noticed, Observed, Recognized, Acknowledged, Discerned अनुभव किया गया
34. **Retreat** (noun) – Withdrawal, Pullback, Recession, Backtracking, Reversal घटाव
35. **Fleeting** (adjective) – Transient, Ephemeral, Momentary, Short-lived, Brief अल्पकालिक
36. **Discretionary spend** (noun) – it is a voluntary spending where you want to buy something, but it isn't mandatory. Entertainment and recreational purchases fall into this category.
37. **Downsize** (verb) – Reduce, Cut back, Trim, Decrease, Minimize कम करना
38. **Loose one's purse strings** (phrase) – Increase Spending, Spend More Freely, Be More Generous with Money, Loosen Financial Restraints, Expand Expenditures अधिक खर्च करना
39. **Resilience** (noun) – Toughness, Strength, Endurance, Durability, Robustness मजबूती
40. **Rely** (on) (verb) – Depend on, Trust in, Count on, Bank on, Lean on निर्भर होना

41. **Demand Buffer** (noun) – It refers to extra inventory kept on hand in case of manufacturing delays or an unexpected increase in demand
42. **Reluctant** (adjective) – Unwilling, Hesitant, Resistant, Averse, Loath अनिच्छुक
43. **Budget-cramed** (adjective) – Financially Restricted, Budget-Limited, Economically Constrained, Cost-Controlled, Expense-Conscious बजट में कमी
44. **Headwind** (noun) – Obstacle, Challenge, Setback, Difficulty, Hindrance बाधा
45. **Policymaker** (noun) – Decision-Maker, Regulator, Administrator, Official, Authority नीति निर्माता
46. **Strive** (verb) – Endeavor, Work Hard, Aim, Aspire, Struggle प्रयास करना
47. **Address** (verb) – Tackle, Deal with, Confront, Attend to, Handle निपटना

Summary of the Editorial

1. **India's Inflation Eases:** In October, India's consumer price inflation fell to a four-month low of 4.87%, and wholesale prices declined year-on-year for the seventh consecutive month.
2. **Slight Relief from High Inflation:** October's inflation rate was marginally lower than September's 5%, offering some relief from July's 15-month high of over 7.4%.
3. **Rural Inflation Concerns:** Rural consumers faced higher inflation at 5.1%.
4. **Core Inflation Easing:** Core inflation, excluding energy and food costs, continued to ease.
5. **Vegetable Price Rise Slows Down:** The sharp rise in vegetable prices (over 37% in July) slowed to 2.7% in October.
6. **Persistent High Food Costs:** Overall food costs for households remained high at 6.6%, largely unchanged from September.
7. **Price Hikes in Essentials:** Essential food items like pulses (up 18.8%) and cereals (10.7%) saw significant price hikes, partly due to concerns over crop output and increases in minimum support prices.
8. **Retail Price Increases Likely:** Pulses prices rose 19.4% at the wholesale level, indicating potential increases in retail prices.
9. **RBI's Stance on Inflation:** The Reserve Bank of India's Monetary Policy Committee is unlikely to be strongly influenced by October's inflation data in its upcoming review.
10. **Projected Inflation Trends:** The RBI projects an average inflation of 5.6% this quarter, suggesting November and December could see average inflation close to the central bank's upper tolerance threshold.
11. **Impact of Edible Oil Prices:** The year-on-year drop in edible oil prices significantly moderated the Consumer Price Index.
12. **Base Effect Considerations:** Base effects from last year's spike in prices due to the Ukraine conflict will start diminishing in the coming months.
13. **Potential Short-term Inflation Retreat:** The reduction in inflation last month may be temporary due to base effects wearing off.
14. **Consumer Spending Trends:** Households have adjusted to rising living costs by reducing discretionary spending and essential consumption.
15. **Economic Challenges Ahead:** Reluctant or budget-constrained consumers pose a significant challenge for policymakers, as the economy depends on domestic demand to buffer against global shocks.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What inference can be made about the trend of core inflation in India from the passage?**
A. Core inflation has remained consistently high. [Editorial Page]
B. There has been a significant increase in core inflation.
C. Core inflation, excluding energy and food costs, has eased.
D. Core inflation trends are unpredictable and volatile.
2. **Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the future trend of retail prices for pulses?**
A. They are expected to decrease significantly.
B. They will remain stable at the current levels.
C. There will likely be an increase in retail prices.
D. The trend is too uncertain to make a prediction.
3. **What is the tone of the passage?**
A. Optimistic and hopeful
B. Neutral and informative
C. Pessimistic and worrying
D. Indifferent and uninvolved
4. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
A. The resilience of the Indian economy
B. The fluctuation of food prices and its impact on inflation
C. The strategies of the Reserve Bank of India
D. The global impact of the Ukraine conflict
5. **Based on the passage "Food flux: On food costs and the October tidings," which of the following statements is true regarding the trend of food prices and its implications?**
A. Food prices decreased significantly in October, easing the overall inflationary pressures on the economy.
B. Despite a slight decrease in overall inflation, food costs remained high, with essential items like pulses and cereals seeing significant price hikes.
C. The Reserve Bank of India is expected to lower its inflation projections due to the substantial drop in food prices.
D. The decrease in food prices is primarily attributed to the increase in industrial output and consumer spending.
6. **What was the rate of inflation for vegetables in October, as mentioned in the passage?**
A. Over 37%
B. 5.1%
C. 2.7%
D. 6.6%
7. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
P. In a long-awaited judgment in Supriyo, on October 17, the Supreme Court held
Q. That same-sex couples do not have the right to marry under the Special Marriage Act

- R. A fundamentally wrong interpretation of the Constitution but also overlooked its own precedents
- S. In doing so, the court not only laid down
- A. QSPR B.PSRQ C.QSRP D.PQSR
8. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. When and where the “second shoe” will drop and how big a crater
- Q. The Israel-Hamas war is now in its sixth week
- R. It would cause on regional and global geopolitics and the economy
- S. Like the proverbial landlord, West Asians and much of the world, are currently in suspended animation wondering
- A. QSPR B.RQSP C.RPQS D.QPRS
9. **Identity the correct spelling of the underlined word.**
- Medical termnalogy is difficult to understand.
- A. tarmnalogy
- B. tarminology
- C. terminology
- D. Terminiology
10. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
- A person who loves and collects books
- A. Bibliophile
- B. Philanthropist
- C. Geologist
- D. Sommelier
11. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
- Amateur
- A. Hobbyist
- B. Devotee
- C. Layman
- D. Professional
12. Select the most appropriate **idiom** for the underlined words in the given sentence.
- The candidate blamed the persistent traffic jam as reason of his being late and the interviewer believed him though he was not convinced.
- A. gave the benefit of doubt
- B. changed his tune
- C. thought err is human and to forgive is divine
- D. did not judge the book by its cover
13. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word.
- Caves like Ajanta lie in perpetual darkness.
- A. Permanent
- B. Extreme

- C. Brief
D. Huge
14. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Comply
A. Deny
B. Engage
C. Assist
D. Expect
15. **The following sentence has been divided into four parts. One of them contains an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options.**
The sun / revolves / around / a earth.
A. The sun
B. revolves
C. a earth
D. Around
16. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
(A) between the two countries
(B) will inevitably count
(C) the recent political incident
(D) against the peace process
A. CDBA
B. CDAB
C. CBAD
D. CABD
17. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
A. or brave man to make
B. money the chief object of his thoughts
C. for a well-educated, intellectual
D. it is physically impossible
A. ABCD
B. DCAB
C. CDAB
D. CABD
18. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Mahesh's attitude annoyed me and I blew into.
A. annoyed me and I blew over

- B. annoyed me and I blew off
C. annoyed me and I blew down of
D. annoyed me and I blew up
19. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the word '**Pervasive**' from the given sentence.
The scientist's hypothesis was substantiated by extensive research and experimentation.
- A. Extensive
B. Substantiated
C. Experimentation
D. Hypothesis
20. **Select the most appropriate homophone to fill in the blank.**
The dog took a _____ during his walk and lifted his _____ to indicate that he was tired.
- A. pause; pours
B. pours; pores
C. paws; pause
D. pause; paws

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.

I have few deliberations for you. Don't leave your hard work to ____1____. If you have gone to the effort to complete a dialogue, ____2____ fritter away all the meaning you created by trusting your memories. Write down the ____3____ of conclusions, decisions and assignments. Remember to record ____4____ does what by when. Revisit your notes at key times and ____5____ assignments.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 1.**
- A. diary
B. notes
C. memory
D. Someone
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 2.**
- A. does not
B. did not
C. do not
D. had not
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 3.**
- A. titles
B. failures
C. details
D. short cuts
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 4.**

- A. which
- B. who
- C. that
- D. Whom

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

- A. obliterate
- B. introspect
- C. speculate
- D. review

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. **C) Core inflation, excluding energy and food costs, has eased.**

The passage mentions that core inflation, which excludes energy and food costs, has eased further. This indicates a reduction or softening in the rate of core inflation. The passage does not suggest that core inflation has been high, significantly increased, or unpredictable, making option C the correct inference.

2. **C) There will likely be an increase in retail prices.**

The passage indicates that pulses prices were up 19.4% at the wholesale level, which signals that more pass-through to retail prices is likely. This suggests an anticipated increase in the retail prices of pulses. The passage does not support a significant decrease, stability at current levels, or high uncertainty regarding this trend.

3. **B) Neutral and informative**

The tone of the passage is neutral and informative. It presents facts and figures related to food costs, inflation rates, and economic policies without displaying overt optimism, pessimism, or emotional involvement. The language is factual and focused on delivering information rather than persuading or evoking strong emotions.

4. **B) The fluctuation of food prices and its impact on inflation**

The main theme of the passage revolves around the fluctuation of food prices in India and its consequent impact on inflation rates. It discusses various factors contributing to these fluctuations, such as seasonal outputs, support prices for crops, and global events. The passage also touches upon the responses of households and policymakers to these economic changes, making the theme comprehensive in its coverage of the topic.

5. **B) Despite a slight decrease in overall inflation, food costs remained high, with essential items like pulses and cereals seeing significant price hikes.**

The passage indicates that while overall inflation eased slightly in October, food costs for households remained high, with items like pulses and cereals experiencing faster price hikes. This is evident from the statement, "However, the overall uptick in food costs for households stayed firm at 6.6%, virtually unchanged from September, as other essential edibles saw faster price hikes or remained at elevated levels."

Options A, C, and D are not supported by the passage. A and C are contradicted by the passage, as it states that food costs remained high and that the Reserve Bank of India's average inflation projection for the quarter is 5.6%, not lower. D is incorrect because the passage does not attribute the decrease in food prices to an increase in industrial output or

consumer spending; in fact, it suggests that households are likely to remain cautious in their spending.

6. **C) 2.7%**

The passage specifically states that "The rise in prices of vegetables, which had surged over 37% in July, eased to 2.7% in October." This clearly indicates that in October, the inflation rate for vegetables was 2.7%. The other options are either incorrect or pertain to different statistics mentioned in the passage (A - vegetable price surge in July, B - rural inflation rate, D - overall food cost uptick for households).

7. **D) PQSR**

P: Sentence P is an ideal starting sentence because it introduces the context - a judgment by the Supreme Court.

Q: After P, Q logically follows because it completes the statement started in P. P sets up the expectation of what the Supreme Court's judgment was, and Q fulfills it by specifying the content of that judgment: "That same-sex couples do not have the right to marry under the Special Marriage Act". Without Q, the information in P remains incomplete.

S: Sentence S follows Q smoothly as it comments on the judgment mentioned in Q. The phrase "In doing so, the court not only laid down" in S directly refers to the action described in Q (the judgment by the Supreme Court).

R: Finally, R logically concludes the paragraph. It expands upon the analysis started in S by specifying how the court's judgment was "A fundamentally wrong interpretation of the Constitution but also overlooked its own precedents".

8. **A) QSPR**

Q: Sentence Q ("The Israel-Hamas war is now in its sixth week") establishes the main subject of the paragraph – the ongoing conflict.

S: Sentence S ("Like the proverbial landlord, West Asians and much of the world, are currently in suspended animation wondering") logically follows the introduction of the conflict in sentence Q

P: Sentence P ("When and where the "second shoe" will drop and how big a crater") continues the thought introduced in S.

R: Sentence R ("It would cause on regional and global geopolitics and the economy") concludes the thought process. The "it" in this sentence refers back to the "second shoe" mentioned in P, indicating the consequences or impacts of the event.

9. **C) The correct spelling of the underlined word 'termnalogy' is 'terminology'. 'Terminology' means "the system of terms belonging or peculiar" to a science, art, or specialized subject"**
विज्ञान, कला, या विशेष विषय के लिए विशिष्ट पदों का प्रणाली।

10. **A) Bibliophile** (noun) – A person who loves and collects books पुस्तक प्रेमी

- **Philanthropist** (noun) – A person who seeks to promote the welfare of others, especially by the generous donation of money to good causes. परोपकारी

- **Geologist** (noun) – A scientist who studies the solid, liquid, and gaseous matter that constitutes the Earth and other terrestrial planets. भूविज्ञानी
- **Sommelier** (noun) – A wine steward; a trained and knowledgeable wine professional who specialises in all facets of wine service. शराब विशेषज्ञ

11. D) **Amateur** (noun) – A person who engages in a pursuit, especially a sport, on an unpaid basis; someone who is not professional in a particular field. शौकीन

Antonym: Professional (noun/adjective) – Relating to or belonging to a profession; a person engaged or qualified in a profession, especially when regarded in terms of their competence. पेशेवर

- **Hobbyist** (noun) – A person who pursues a particular hobby, especially out of interest rather than as a profession. शौकीन
- **Devotee** (noun) – A person who is very interested in and enthusiastic about someone or something; a strong follower or admirer. भक्त
- **Layman** (noun) – A non-professional; someone who is not expert in or does not have detailed knowledge of a particular subject. आम आदमी

12. A) **Give the benefit of doubt** (phrase) – to believe someone's statement, despite suspicions that it may be untrue. संदेह का लाभ दिया

- **Change his tune** (idiom) – to change one's opinion or attitude suddenly. अपनी राय बदलना
- **Think err is human and to forgive is divine** (idiom) – It means it is human nature to make mistakes and it is godly to forgive. However, this idiom doesn't fit the context perfectly.
- **Not judge the book by its cover** (idiom) – to not judge someone or something based solely on appearance.

13. A) **Perpetual** (adjective) – Never ending or changing, continuous, unceasing. निरंतर

Synonym: Permanent (adjective) – Lasting or intended to last or remain unchanged indefinitely. स्थायी

- **Extreme** (adjective) – Reaching a high or the highest degree, very severe or serious. अत्यधिक
- **Brief** (adjective) – Lasting only for a short period of time. संक्षिप्त
- **Huge** (adjective) – Extremely large, enormous, vast. विशाल

14. A) **Comply** (verb) – To act in accordance with a wish, command, law, guideline, etc. का पालन करना

Antonym: Deny (verb) – To refuse to accept or admit; to declare untrue. नकारना

- **Engage** (verb) – To participate or become involved in; to occupy or attract. भाग लेना
- **Assist** (verb) – To help or aid. सहायता करना
- **Expect** (verb) – To regard as likely or due to happen. उम्मीद करना

15. C) 'a earth' के बदले 'the earth' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'earth' विशिष्ट पृथ्वी को सूचित करता है और 'a' का प्रयोग 'earth' के साथ अशुद्ध है।

- 'the earth' will be used instead of 'a earth' because 'earth' specifies the particular planet and the use of 'a' with 'earth' is incorrect.

16. D) **CABD**

The recent political incident between the two countries will inevitably count against the peace process

17. B) **DCAB**

It is physically impossible for a well-educated, intellectual or brave man to make money the chief object of his thoughts

18. D) '**blew into**' के बदले '**blew up**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब हम किसी के कारण अचानक गुस्सा हो जाते हैं तो हम '**blew up**' शब्द का उपयोग करते हैं।

- 'blew up' will be used instead of 'blew into' because when we get suddenly angry due to someone's action, we use the term 'blew up'.

19. A) **Pervasive** (adjective) – Spreading widely throughout an area or a group of people, omnipresent, prevalent, widespread. व्यापक

Synonym: Extensive (adjective) – Covering or affecting a large area, broad, wide-ranging, comprehensive. व्यापक

- **Substantiated** (verb) – Provide evidence to support or prove the truth of, confirm, verify, validate. पुष्टि
- **Experimentation** (noun) – The act of trying out new ideas or methods, testing, trial, investigation. प्रयोग
- **Hypothesis** (noun) – A supposition or proposed explanation made on the basis of limited evidence as a starting point for further investigation, theory, postulation. परिकल्पना

20. D) 'pause; paws' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, पहले रिक्त स्थान के लिए "ठहराव" या "विराम" का अर्थ होता है, और दूसरे रिक्त स्थान के लिए कुत्ते के पैर की अंगुलियों का संदर्भ है। इसलिए, 'pause; paws' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- 'pause; paws' should be used because in the entire context, the first blank requires a meaning of "stop" or "break", and the second blank refers to the toes of a dog's foot. Thus, 'pause; paws' would be the most appropriate choice.

21. C) 'memory' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस संदर्भ में उल्लेख हो रहा है कि किसी का कठिनाई में डाला हुआ प्रयास स्मृति पर आधारित नहीं होना चाहिए। 'Diary' का अर्थ है डायरी, 'Notes' का अर्थ है नोट्स, और 'Someone' का अर्थ है कोई व्यक्ति, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'memory' should be used because the context suggests that one's effort shouldn't be left to reliance on memory. Whereas, 'Diary' means a daily record, 'Notes' implies brief written records, and 'Someone' means an individual, which don't fit in this context.

22. C) 'Do not' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में simple present tense का प्रयोग हो रहा है और 'you' के साथ वाक्य में 'do not' का सही प्रयोग होता है। 'Does not' तीसरे व्यक्ति singular के साथ प्रयुक्त होता है, 'Did not' past tense के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है, और 'Had not' past perfect tense के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Do not' should be used because the sentence is in the simple present tense and with 'you', 'do not' is the correct usage. 'Does not' is used with third person singular, 'Did not' is for past tense, and 'Had not' is for past perfect tense, which don't fit in this context.

23. C) 'Details' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "details" का अर्थ होता है विस्तार से जानकारी या तथ्य। जबकि 'Titles' का अर्थ है शीर्षक, 'Failures' का अर्थ है असफलता, और 'Short cuts' का अर्थ है छोटा मार्ग या त्वरित तरीका, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Details' should be used because it means specific pieces of information or facts. Whereas, 'Titles' means headings, 'Failures' refers to lack of success, and 'Short cuts' imply a quicker route or method, which don't fit in this context.

24. B) 'Who' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर हम किसी व्यक्ति की चर्चा कर रहे हैं, और 'who' व्यक्ति के संदर्भ में प्रयुक्त होता है। 'Which' और 'that' विशेषण संदर्भ में प्रयुक्त होते हैं, और 'whom' व्यक्ति के object form के रूप में प्रयुक्त होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Who' should be used because we are referring to a person, and 'who' is used in the context of a person. 'Which' and 'that' are used in the context of describing objects, and 'whom' is the object form of 'who', which doesn't fit in this context.

25. D) '**Review**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "review" का अर्थ होता है पुनः मूल्यांकन करना या समीक्षा करना। जबकि 'Obliterate' का अर्थ है मिटाना या नष्ट कर देना, 'Introspect' का अर्थ है आत्म-अवलोकन करना, और 'Speculate' का अर्थ है अनुमान लगाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Review**' should be used because it means to evaluate or assess something again. Whereas, 'Obliterate' means to erase or destroy, 'Introspect' means to self-examine, and 'Speculate' implies to form a theory without firm evidence, which don't fit in this context.