Trump's tariff plans could impact global trade — including India

During his campaign for the presidential election, Donald Trump had **advocated levying** a 60 per cent tariff on imports from China, and 10-20 per cent on others. At a talk at the Economic Club of Chicago, he argued that higher tariffs would help **facilitate** manufacturing in the US, rebalance trade with other countries, and improve government finances. The president-elect has now gone a step ahead, announcing on a social media platform that after being inaugurated in January, he would **impose** a 25 per cent tariff on all products from Mexico and Canada, and levy an additional 10 per cent on China. The tariffs are expected to be **in place ostensibly** until the countries **clamp down on** drugs and illegal immigration. The three countries **account for** a significant share of goods imports to the US.

The **imposition** of **steep** tariffs, which are essentially a tax on imported goods, **could** possibly **disrupt** supply chains, become **inflationary**, raising costs for consumers and business, and have **implications** for interest rates. In fact, Trump's proposals could **end up** costing a typical household in the US more than $2,600 a year, as per a study by economists at the Peterson Institute of International Economics. However, the policy of raising tariffs appears to have found favour across both Republicans and Democrats. In 2018 and 2019, during his first administration, Trump had levied tariffs across several product categories. **The Tax Foundation**, a Washington based **think tank**, **has** noted that the Biden administration not only kept most of them in place, but also announced additional hikes. **Protectionist impulses** now guide the policy choices of many **erstwhile advocates** of free trade.

India has been excluded from Trump's initial trade **salvo**. However, in the past, he has called India a "tariff king" and a "very big (trade) abuser", indicating that he may well **ratchet up** the pressure. India will need to **navigate** the changing global political and economic environment **deftly**. The government could **leverage bipartisan** support in the US for strong ties between the two countries to **negotiate** with the Trump administration. **Alongside**, it must move towards making the economy less protectionist, and **draw on** its **political capital post** assembly election wins, to push through **contentious** but necessary reforms. It needs to make the country an attractive investment destination, and take advantage of the opportunity that Trump's trade moves may **open up**.   **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Advocate** (verb) – Support, recommend, promote, endorse, back समर्थन करना

2. **Levy** (verb) – Impose, charge, collect, assess, demand कर लगाना

3. **Facilitate** (verb) – Make easier, ease, assist, help, promote सुविधा प्रदान करना

4. **Impose** (verb) – Enforce, institute, implement, apply, place थोपना

5. **In place** (phrase) – Established, implemented, set up, existing स्थापित

6. **Ostensibly** (adverb) – Apparently, seemingly, purportedly, supposedly कथित रूप से, प्रकट रूप से

7. **Clamp down** (phrasal verb) – Suppress, crack down, restrain, curb, restrict कार्रवाई करना

8. **Account for** (phrasal verb) – Constitute, represent, comprise, make up, form बनाना

9. **Imposition** (noun) – Enforcement, levying, application, infliction थोपना

10. **Steep** (adjective) – Sharp, drastic, significant, considerable अत्यधिक

11. **Disrupt** (verb) – Disturb, interrupt, hinder, upset, interfere with बाधित करना

12. **Inflationary** (adjective) – Causing inflation, leading to price rises, price-raising मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ाने वाला

13. **Implication** (noun) – Consequence, effect, result, significance प्रभाव

14. **End up** (phrasal verb) – Result in, finish as, wind up, turn out to be परिणामस्वरूप होना

15. **Think tank** (noun) – Research institute, policy institute, advisory body विचार मंच

16. **Protectionist** (adjective) – Trade-restricting, favoring domestic industry, anti-free trade संरक्षणवादी

17. **Impulse** (noun) – Urge, drive, inclination, instinct प्रवृत्ति, झुकाव

18. **Erstwhile** (adjective) – Former, previous, old, past भूतपूर्व

19. **Advocate** (noun) – Supporter, proponent, promoter, champion समर्थक

20. **Salvo** (noun) – Attack, barrage, onslaught, assault हमला

21. **Ratchet up** (phrasal verb) – Increase, escalate, intensify, step up तेज़ी से बढ़ाना

22. **Navigate** (verb) – Steer through, manage, handle, find one's way मार्गदर्शन करना

23. **Deftly** (adverb) – Skillfully, adeptly, expertly, cleverly कुशलतापूर्वक

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24. **Leverage** (verb) – Use to advantage, exploit, capitalize on, utilize लाभ उठाना, प्रयोग करना

25. **Bipartisan** (adjective) – Supported by two parties, cross-party, non-partisan दो दलों का समर्थन प्राप्त

26. **Negotiate** (verb) – Discuss terms, bargain, confer, talk बातचीत करना

27. **Alongside** (adverb) – Together with, in addition to, beside, along with के साथ-साथ

28. **Draw on** (phrasal verb) – Utilize, rely on, make use of, tap into लाभ उठाना

29. **Political capital** (noun) – an individual's ability to influence political decisions. राजनीतिक प्रभाव

30. **Post** (adjective) – After, following, subsequent to के बाद

31. **Contentious** (adjective) – Controversial, disputed, debatable, argumentative विवादास्पद

32. **Open up** (phrasal verb) – Become available, present opportunities, emerge, unfold प्रकट होना

Summary of the Editorial

1. Donald Trump advocated for a 60% tariff on imports from China and 10-20% on others during his presidential campaign.
2. At the Economic Club of Chicago, he argued that higher tariffs would boost U.S. manufacturing, rebalance trade, and improve government finances.
3. As president-elect, Trump announced plans to impose a 25% tariff on all products from Mexico and Canada and an additional 10% on China after his inauguration.
4. These tariffs aim to pressure Mexico, Canada, and China to clamp down on drugs and illegal immigration.
5. Mexico, Canada, and China account for a significant share of U.S. goods imports, making the tariffs impactful on global trade.
6. Steep tariffs could disrupt supply chains, lead to inflation, raise costs for consumers and businesses, and affect interest rates.
7. A study by the Peterson Institute of International Economics suggests Trump's proposals could cost a typical U.S. household over $2,600 annually.
8. The policy of raising tariffs has found support among both Republicans and Democrats in the U.S.
9. During his first administration in 2018 and 2019, Trump imposed tariffs on several product categories.
10. The Tax Foundation notes that the Biden administration retained most of these tariffs and even announced additional hikes.
11. Protectionist policies are increasingly influencing the trade strategies of former advocates of free trade.
12. India has been excluded from Trump's initial tariff plans but may face future pressure.
13. Trump has previously labeled India as a "tariff king" and a "very big (trade) abuser," indicating possible escalation.
14. India needs to navigate the changing global political and economic environment carefully.
15. The Indian government should leverage bipartisan U.S. support to negotiate, reduce its own protectionist measures, implement necessary reforms, and attract investment to capitalize on opportunities arising from Trump's trade policies.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
   A. Critical
   B. Analytical
   C. Optimistic
   D. Neutral

2. **What is one of the reasons Donald Trump proposed imposing higher tariffs on imports?**
   A. To reduce competition in the global market
   B. To facilitate manufacturing in the US
   C. To support imports from neighboring countries
   D. To decrease domestic manufacturing costs

3. **What is a potential negative effect of Trump's proposed tariffs, according to the passage?**
   A. Improved government finances
   B. Decreased inflation rates
   C. Increased costs for consumers and businesses
   D. Reduction in the US household savings

4. **What can be inferred about the evolving U.S. trade policies and their impact on India based on the passage?**
   i. The U.S. is moving away from its traditional free trade stance.
   ii. Bipartisan support for protectionist trade policies makes it challenging for other countries.
   iii. India is immune to the effects of U.S. tariff policies.
   iv. India needs to adapt and reform to address potential pressures from U.S. policies.
   A. i and ii
   B. ii and iii
   C. i and iv
   D. ii and iv

5. **Fill in the blank: India should respond to Trump's potential tariff hikes by _____, as mentioned in the passage**
   i. reforming its economy to attract investments
   ii. leveraging bipartisan support in the U.S.
   iii. imposing retaliatory tariffs on U.S. goods
   iv. relying solely on its political capital to navigate the situation
   A. i and ii
   B. ii and iii
   C. iii and iv
   D. i and iv

6. **Select the correctly spelled sentence**
   A. I will definitely attend the conference.
   B. I will definitly attend the conference.
   C. I will definetely attend the conference.
   D. I will definately attend the conference

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

   I would love to **organise** the farewell party at my house

   A. Derange
   B. Disorder
   C. Arrange
   D. Confuse

8. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**

   (O) as it was the last one of the evening

   (P) the city bus was overcrowded

   (Q) and this gave an opportunity

   (**R**) to the pickpockets

   (S) to try their skill

   A. SRPOQ
   B. PSORQ
   C. POQRS
   D. SROPQ

9. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**

   Every students in the hostel decided to travel to Delhi to witness the Republic Day parade

   A. Republic Day Parade.
   B. to witness the
   C. decided to travel to Delhi
   D. Every students in the hostel

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

    Break a leg

    A. Give advice on maintaining physical health.
    B. Encourage someone to engage in risky activities.
    C. Suggest taking a short break during work.
    D. Wish someone good luck before a performance

11. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct logical sequence.**

    A. These can turn around to track stars with the rotation of Earth.

    B. Observatories are places to study place.

    C. They are mostly built on the mountain tops.

    D. Telescopes are placed in the dome-shaped roof of the building

    A. BCDA
    B. DCBA
    C. ACDB
    D. CBDA

12. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

A. Allocation
B. Abismal
C. Allegation
D. Aversion

13. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Raju's job as a clerk seemed to be **bad at first because of the low salary, but resulted in something good happening later** because it saved him from being unemployed
A. a boon in disguise
B. a blessing in disguise
C. a jolt in disguise
D. a gift in disguise

14. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
(a) the use of animal research
(b) throughout the past century
(c) and it continues to be used to understand many diseases
(d) has been of considerable importance
(e) in the field of scientific and medical advancements
A. aecdb
B. ecdba
C. adebc
D. edcba

15. **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'.**
Spreading awareness about the rights of the consumers and the relief open to them in case they **did not get their money's worth** of goods and service has rightly been identified as the first priority
A. were unable to get their money's worth
B. No substitution
C. did not getting their money's worth
D. will not get their money's worth

16. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined word in the given sentence.**
Pollution levels have increased so **largely** that they are almost killing us.
A. highly
B. slowly
C. primarily
D. Chiefly

17. **Identify the most appropriate antonym of the given word.**
Scary
A. bright

B. Pristine

C. awful

D. Comforting

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

By this time next year / I will had graduated from college / and starting my first job / in the field of marketing.

A. in the field of marketing

B. and starting my first job

C. By this time next year

D. I will had graduated from college

19. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word in bold.**

Elisabeth stood at the piano, which did nothing to **allay** his anxiety

A. mitigate

B. simplify

C. mollify

D. Aggravate

20. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Berserk

A. Demented

B. Absurd

C. Stubborn

D. Lazy

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.

From the beginning (1)_____ the eighteenth century, the ladies of European cities covered (2)_____ faces in layers of paint and powder. This particular fashion was largely brought (3)_____ by the urgent need to disguise the ravages of smallpox, (4)_____ left their faces pitted and scarred. During this same period, the 'beauty spot' was introduced to cover (5)_____ a facial defect.

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

A. in

B. on

C. of

D. About

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

A. their

B. there

C. them

D. they're

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
    A. within
    B. around
    C. to
    D. About

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**
    A. that
    B. which
    C. when
    D. Who

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
    A. on
    B. to
    C. for
    D. up

Answers

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. A 6. A 7. C 8. C 9. D 10. D 11.A 12.

13. B 14.C 15.A 16.A 17.D 18.D 19.D 20.A 21.C 22.A 23.D 24.B

25. D **[Practice Exercise]**

Explanations

1. B) **Analytical**

   The tone is analytical because the passage examines Trump's tariff policies and their implications on global trade, including potential impacts on India. The author uses data, examples, and logical reasoning to evaluate the situation critically but without overt emotional bias.

   A: The passage does not express outright criticism or strong disapproval of Trump's tariff policies. It provides a balanced examination without an overtly negative tone.

   C: Although the passage mentions potential opportunities for India, the overall tone focuses more on analysis rather than expressing hope or positivity.

   D: The passage is not neutral as it provides detailed evaluations and implications of the policies, showing an active engagement with the subject matter.

2. **B) To facilitate manufacturing in the US**

   Trump argued that higher tariffs would help facilitate manufacturing in the US, rebalance trade with other countries, and improve government finances.

   A. Incorrect. The passage does not mention reducing global competition as a reason for imposing tariffs.

   C. Incorrect. The proposed tariffs were aimed at discouraging imports from neighboring countries like Mexico and Canada.

   D. Incorrect. The passage explains that tariffs could raise costs, not decrease them.

3. **C) Increased costs for consumers and businesses**

   The passage clearly states that steep tariffs could disrupt supply chains, become inflationary, and raise costs for consumers and businesses.

   A: Incorrect. Although improving government finances was mentioned as a goal, the passage does not confirm this as a guaranteed outcome.

   B: Incorrect. The passage explicitly mentions that tariffs could become inflationary, which contradicts this option.

   D: Incorrect. The passage specifies an increased cost for households but does not directly discuss the reduction of household savings.

4. **C) i and iv**

   i: The passage mentions that "protectionist impulses now guide the policy choices of many erstwhile advocates of free trade," showing a move away from free trade.

   iv: The passage advises India to reform its economy and navigate the situation deftly.

ii: While bipartisan support exists, the challenge to India is not directly highlighted; instead, it focuses on adapting.

iii (Incorrect): India is not immune, as Trump has criticized India in the past, indicating potential future actions.

5. **A) i and ii**

i: The passage emphasizes reforms to make India an attractive investment destination.

ii: It highlights leveraging bipartisan support in the U.S. for India's benefit.

iii: The passage does not suggest imposing retaliatory tariffs as a solution.

iv: While political capital is mentioned, it is part of broader reforms and strategies, not the sole solution.

6. A) I will definitely attend the conference.

7. C) **Organise** (verb) – To arrange systematically, to coordinate or manage. आयोजन करना

Synonym: **Arrange** (verb) – To put things in a neat, attractive, or required order, to plan or prepare something. व्यवस्थित करना

- **Derange** (verb) – To disturb the order or arrangement of something, to cause confusion. विक्षिप्त करना
- **Disorder** (verb) – To disrupt the systematic functioning or neat arrangement, to make untidy. अव्यवस्थित करना
- **Confuse** (verb) – To make something unclear or difficult to understand, to bewilder. उलझन में डालना

8. C) **POQRS**

P: sentence की starting "the city bus was overcrowded" से होती है, जो स्थिति का introduction देता है।

O: O, P के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह बताता है कि भीड़-भाड़ का कारण क्या था, "as it was the last one of the evening."

Q: Q, O के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह बताता है कि बस में भीड़-भाड़ का नतीजा क्या हुआ, "and this gave an opportunity."

R: R, Q के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह बताता है कि किसे मौका मिला, "to the pickpockets."

S: S वाक्य को समाप्त करता है और बताता है कि जेबकतरों ने इस मौके का क्या किया, "to try their skill."

Explanation in english:

P: The sentence begins with "the city bus was overcrowded," which introduces the situation.

O: O follows P as it explains the reason for the overcrowding: "as it was the last one of the evening."

Q: Q comes after O as it shows the consequence of the bus being overcrowded, "and this gave an opportunity."

R: R follows Q as it specifies who got the opportunity, "to the pickpockets."

S: S concludes the sentence by describing what the pickpockets did with this opportunity, "to try their skill."

9. 'D) Every students' के बदले **'Every student'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Every' के बाद Noun हमेशा Singular होता है; जैसे— Example: Every student in the class participated in the event.
'Every student' will be used instead of 'Every students' because after 'Every,' the noun is always Singular; Example: Every student in the class participated in the event.

10. D) **Break a leg** (idiom) – Wish someone good luck before a performance किसी को performance से पहले शुभकामनाएँ देना

11. A) **BCDA**

B: ये sentence introduce करता है कि "Observatories are places to study space." इससे paragraph का main idea introduce होता है और बताता है कि observatories क्या होती हैं।

C: C, B के बाद logically fit होता है क्योंकि यह बताता है कि ये observatories ज्यादातर कहाँ स्थित होती हैं — "They are mostly built on the mountain tops." यह information paragraph की continuity बनाए रखता है।

D: D, C के बाद naturally आता है क्योंकि यह बताता है कि observatories की dome-shaped roof में telescopes रखे जाते हैं। यह वेधशालाओं की विशेषताओं को विस्तार से बताता है।

A: A, D के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह conclude करता है कि "These can turn around to track stars with the rotation of Earth." यह paragraph को एक logical ending देता है।

Explanation in English:
This sentence introduces the main idea that "Observatories are places to study space." It sets the foundation of the paragraph by explaining what observatories are.
C logically follows B as it explains where most observatories are located — "They are mostly built on the mountain tops." This information maintains the continuity of the paragraph.
D naturally follows C as it explains that telescopes are placed in the dome-shaped roof of the observatory. This elaborates on the features of the observatories.
A follows D as it concludes the paragraph by explaining, "These can turn around to track stars with the rotation of Earth." This provides a logical ending to the paragraph.

12. B) The **incorrectly** spelt word is **'Abismal'**. The correct spelling is **'Abysmal'**, which means "extremely bad or appalling" अत्यंत बुरा, निराशाजनक

13. B) **A blessing in disguise** (noun phrase) – An apparent misfortune that eventually results in something good वेश बदलकर आया आशीर्वाद
   • **A boon in disguise** (noun phrase) – A benefit or favor that is hidden or not immediately obvious. वेश बदलकर आया वरदान

- **A jolt in disguise** (noun phrase) – A shock or unexpected change that is concealed. वेश बदलकर आया झटका
- **A gift in disguise** (noun phrase) – Something that initially appears unwanted but turns out to be beneficial. वेश बदलकर आया उपहार

14. C) **Adebc**

The sentence begins with (a) "the use of animal research" as it introduces the main subject of the sentence.

(d) "has been of considerable importance" follows, as it provides the verb and explains the importance of the subject introduced.

(e) "in the field of scientific and medical advancements" comes next, specifying the context of where this importance is relevant.

(b) "throughout the past century" adds a temporal context, showing how long this importance has persisted.

(c) "and it continues to be used to understand many diseases" concludes the sentence by indicating that the use of animal research is still ongoing.

15. A) **'were unable to get their money's worth'** का प्रयोग करना सही होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर 'in case' के बाद Conditional Clause है, और 'they did not get' का उपयोग Past Tense में हुआ है। जबकि इस स्थिति में 'were unable to' का उपयोग Conditional Sense को सही तरीके से व्यक्त करता है।

Option (A) 'were unable to get their money's worth' will be used because here the phrase 'in case' introduces a Conditional Clause, and using 'they did not get' in Past Tense does not suit the context. Instead, 'were unable to' properly conveys the conditional sense.

16. A) *Largely* (adverb) – To a great extent; mostly; for the most part. अधिकांशतः

APPROPRIATE WORD: **Highly** (adverb) – To a high degree or level; extremely. बहुत अधिक

- *Slowly* (adverb) – At a slow speed; not quickly.
- *Primarily* (adverb) – Mainly; for the most part. मुख्य रूप से
- *Chiefly* (adverb) – Mainly; mostly. मुख्य रूप से

17. D) **Comforting** (adjective) – Serving to alleviate a person's feelings of distress or fear, soothing, reassuring, calming. सांत्वना देने वाला

Antonym: **Scary** (adjective) – Causing fear or alarm, frightening, terrifying, unnerving. डरावना

- **Bright** (adjective) – Giving out or reflecting a lot of light; shining, radiant, luminous. चमकदार
- **Pristine** (adjective) – In its original condition; unspoiled, pure, immaculate. अविकृत, स्वच्छ
- **Awful** (adjective) – Very bad or unpleasant, terrible, dreadful, appalling. भयानक

18. D) 'I will had graduated from college' के बदले **'I will have graduated from college'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'will' के बाद हमेशा base form (have) का प्रयोग होता है। अतः 'had' गलत है। उदाहरण — By this time next year, I will have completed my studies.

- **'I will have graduated from college'** will be used instead of 'I will had graduated from college' because 'will' is always followed by the base form of the verb (have). Thus, 'had' is incorrect. Example— By this time next year, I will have completed my studies.

19. **D) Allay (verb)** – To diminish or put at rest (fear, suspicion, or worry), reduce, alleviate, ease. शांत करना

    Antonym: Aggravate (verb) – To make a problem, injury, or offense worse or more serious; intensify, worsen, exacerbate.

    - **Mitigate** (verb) – Make less severe, serious, or painful; ease, reduce. कम करना
    - **Simplify** (verb) – To make something less complicated; make easy. सरल बनाना
    - **Mollify** (verb) – To appease the anger or anxiety of someone; soothe, calm. शांत करना

20. A) **Berserk** (adjective) – Out of control with anger or excitement; wild or frenzied. पागल सा हो जाना

    Synonym: **Demented** (adjective) – Driven to behave irrationally due to anger or excitement, mad, insane. विकृत मस्तिष्क वाला(पागल)

    - **Absurd** (adjective) – Wildly unreasonable, illogical, or inappropriate, ridiculous. बेतुका
    - **Stubborn** (adjective) – Having or showing dogged determination not to change one's attitude or position. जिद्दी
    - **Lazy** (adjective) – Unwilling to work or use energy, idle. आलसी

21. C) **Of'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "of" का अर्थ है किसी अवधि या समय के प्रारंभ को इंगित करना। यहाँ वाक्य में सदी की शुरुआत के समय को इंगित किया गया है, इसलिए 'of' सही है। जबकि, 'In' का प्रयोग किसी समय या स्थान के अंदर होने वाली घटना के लिए होता है, 'On' का प्रयोग दिन या तारीख के लिए होता है, और 'About' का अर्थ है किसी विषय या वस्तु के संबंध में, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

    'Of' will be used because it indicates the starting point of a period or time. The sentence refers to the beginning of the eighteenth century, making 'of' the correct choice. Whereas, 'In' is used for events within a time or place, 'On' is used for specific days or dates, and 'About' means concerning a topic or object, which don't fit in this context.

22. 'A) **Their'** का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "their" का अर्थ है "उनका/उनकी/उनके", जो ownership (स्वामित्व) को दर्शाता है। यहाँ sentence में यह दर्शाने के लिए उपयोग किया गया है कि उन महिलाओं ने अपने चेहरे (faces) पर paint और powder की परतें लगाई थीं। 'There' का अर्थ होता है "वहाँ", जो स्थान को दर्शाने के लिए प्रयोग होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Them' का अर्थ होता है "उनको", जो pronoun के रूप में उपयोग होता है और ownership नहीं दर्शाता है, इसलिए यह भी गलत है। 'They're' का अर्थ होता है "They are" (वे हैं), जो इस sentence में संदर्भ के अनुसार फिट नहीं बैठता।

    'Their' will be used because it shows ownership. The sentence indicates that the ladies applied layers of paint and powder on their faces. 'There' is used to indicate a place and is not suitable in this context. 'Them' is a pronoun and does not show possession. 'They're' is a contraction for "they are," which is grammatically incorrect for this sentence.

23. D) 'About' का use होगा क्योंकि "brought about" का अर्थ होता है "किसी चीज़ को उत्पन्न करना या कारण बनना"। इस sentence में mention है कि चेहरों को ढकने का फैशन मुख्य रूप से चेचक के कारण हुए दाग-धब्बों को छुपाने की आवश्यकता से उत्पन्न हुआ था, इसलिए 'brought about' यहाँ सही phrase है। जबकि 'Within' का अर्थ है "के भीतर", 'Around' का अर्थ है "चारों ओर", और 'To' का अर्थ है "तक" या "की ओर", जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
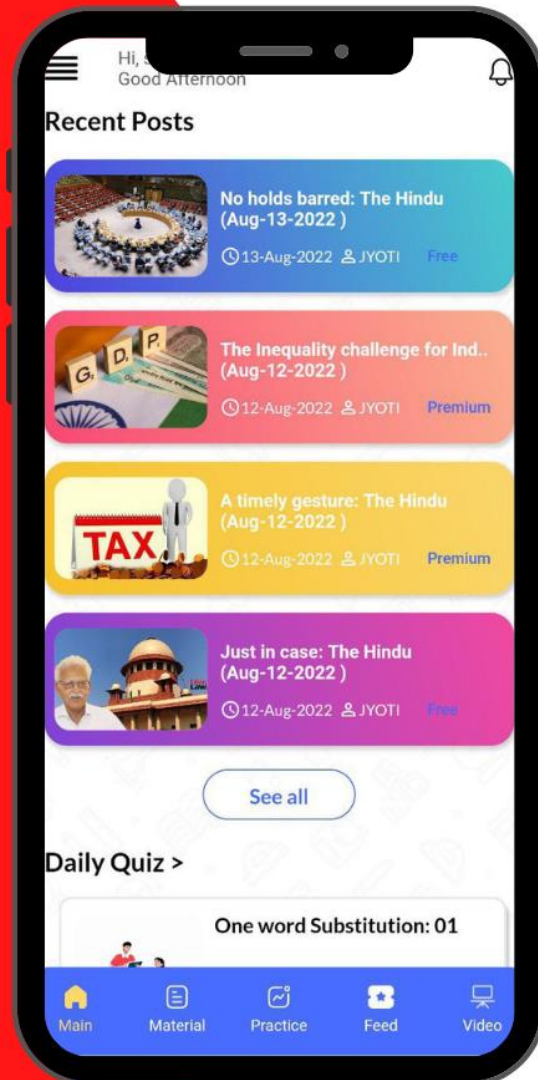
'About' will be used because "brought about" means "to cause or generate something." The sentence indicates that the fashion of covering faces largely emerged due to the need to hide the scars caused by smallpox, making 'brought about' the correct phrase. Whereas, 'Within' means "inside," 'Around' means "surrounding," and 'To' means "towards," which don't fit in this context.

24. B) "which" का use होगा क्योंकि "which" का अर्थ है किसी वस्तु, विचार या स्थिति को describe करना। इस sentence में "which" smallpox के बारे में information दे रहा है कि smallpox ने चेहरों को गड्ढों और दागों से भर दिया। जबकि 'that' का प्रयोग किसी object को specify करने के लिए किया जाता है, 'when' का प्रयोग समय की जानकारी देने के लिए किया जाता है, और 'who' का प्रयोग व्यक्तियों के लिए होता है। इसलिए यहाँ "which" सबसे उपयुक्त है।

"**Which**" will be used because it refers to a thing, idea, or condition. In this sentence, "which" describes the impact of smallpox, indicating that it left faces pitted and scarred. Whereas, "that" is used to specify an object, "when" is used for indicating time, and "who" is used for people. Thus, "which" is the most appropriate option here.

25. D) **Up'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'cover up' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को पूरी तरह से ढकना या छिपाना। sentence में यह बताया गया है कि 'beauty spot' का इस्तेमाल चेहरे की खामियों को छिपाने के लिए किया गया था, इसलिए 'up' सही है। जबकि 'on' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के ऊपर, 'to' का अर्थ है किसी उद्देश्य के लिए, और 'for' का अर्थ है किसी के लिए, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'Up' will be used because 'cover up' means to completely hide or conceal something. The sentence states that the 'beauty spot' was introduced to hide a facial defect, making 'up' appropriate here. Whereas, 'on' means over something, 'to' indicates purpose or direction, and 'for' means intended for someone or something, which are not suitable in this context.

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