

Express View on S Jaishankar's US visit: India should reap benefits with Trump 2.0 by embracing trade reform

Amid the announcements of **sweeping** policy changes during the first week of President Donald Trump's second term, External Affairs Minister S Jaishankar's **visit** to the United States — his second within the **span** of a month — **signals** continuity in India-US relations. Jaishankar met with senior members of the **outgoing** Biden administration in late December in Washington, while outgoing National Security Advisor (NSA) Jake Sullivan visited India in January. Jaishankar's two **trips** to Washington **reflect** India's **recognition** of the importance of its relationship with the US and the **necessity** of managing it **prudently** amid global **turbulence**. After he attended Trump's **inauguration**, Jaishankar held **bilateral** talks with NSA Michael Waltz and Secretary of State Marco Rubio **on the sidelines** of the **QUAD** Foreign Ministers' meeting. While all this **points towards** a **resilient** engagement, some matters **merit** close attention.

The elephant in the room is the H-1B visa issue, within the larger and ongoing debate over **immigration** in the US. Speaking to reporters in Washington, Jaishankar **emphasised** that India is willing to take back illegal Indian immigrants, **provided** that their Indian origin is verified. **With respect to legal migration**, both India and the US have expressed their **willingness** to work towards **reciprocal** gains. While Trump has expressed the need for "competent people" in the US, in an attempt **perhaps to assuage** concerns raised by his executive order on birthright citizenship, Jaishankar has **underscored** that "Indian talent and Indian skills" deserve "maximum opportunity at the global level". The **question** of whether foreign talent **depresses** wages and causes **job displacement** for the American people **is** an issue that the US is **likely** to continue to **wrestle** with internally. Delhi can only hope that the outcome **ultimately aligns** with India's interests.

With Trump, India's primary challenge in the past has been trade. The Modi **government**, in **anticipation** of potentially raised **tariffs**, **is reportedly** considering measures such as **recalibrating** its own **duties** and increasing imports from the US. However, **tinkering** with the import-export balance **may** provide only a short-term **fix**. **In the long term**, India must focus on reforming its trade policies and **deepening** its economic **ties** with the US. Despite Trump's threats, the US remains one of the world's most open **economies**, second only to China. India must embrace trade reform rather than **resisting** it. **Furthermore**, America is **arguably on the cusp of** a technological revolution, **driven** by Artificial Intelligence and other sectors. India must act **swiftly** to implement its own technological reforms, **modernise** outdated laws, and position itself competitively within the global **ecosystem**. The Biden Administration **strengthened** bilateral relations, and India should reap the benefits with Trump 2.0, by ensuring that it remains aligned with the challenges of the changing global economic and technological **landscape**.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Reap** (verb) – gain, obtain, harvest, derive, secure फायदा उठाना
2. **Embrace** (verb) – accept, adopt, welcome, support, espouse स्वीकार करना
3. **Amid** (preposition) – in the midst of, among, during, surrounded by, in the middle of के बीच में
4. **Sweeping** (adjective) – far-reaching, extensive, comprehensive, broad, wide-ranging व्यापक
5. **Span** (noun) – duration, period, stretch, length, extent अवधि
6. **Outgoing** (adjective) – departing, retiring, leaving, exiting, passing निर्गामी
7. **Reflect** (verb) – show, indicate, demonstrate, reveal, manifest दिखाना
8. **Recognition** (noun) – acknowledgement, awareness, admission, appreciation, realization स्वीकृति
9. **Necessity** (noun) – need, requirement, essentiality, compulsion, obligation आवश्यकता
10. **Prudently** (adverb) – wisely, carefully, judiciously, cautiously, sensibly सावधानीपूर्वक
11. **Turbulence** (noun) – instability, unrest, upheaval, turmoil, disruption उथल-पुथल
12. **Inauguration** (noun) – swearing-in, commencement, installation, ceremony, formal beginning शपथ ग्रहण समारोह
13. **Bilateral** (adjective) – mutual, two-sided, reciprocal, joint, involving two parties द्विपक्षीय
14. **On the sidelines of** (phrase) – on the margins of, in parallel with, in conjunction with, in association with, as an aside during के दौरान अलग से / के समानांतर
15. **QUAD** (noun): QUAD refers to the “Quadrilateral Security Dialogue,” an informal strategic forum among the US, India, Japan, and Australia focused on Indo-Pacific security.
16. **Point towards** (phrasal verb) – indicate, suggest, hint at, imply, signal संकेत देना
17. **Resilient** (adjective) – strong, robust, adaptable, durable, flexible मजबूत
18. **Merit** (verb) – deserve, warrant, justify, be worthy of, call for ज़रूरी बनाना
19. **The elephant in the room** (phrase) – An obvious or major problem or issue that people avoid discussing. एक प्रमुख समस्या जिसके बारे में लोग चर्चा करने से बचते हैं
20. **Immigration** (noun) – migration, influx, resettlement, entry, relocation आप्रवासन

21. **Emphasise** (verb) – stress, highlight, underscore, accentuate, draw attention to जोर देना
22. **Provided** (preposition) – on the condition that, if, as long as, only if, assuming that बशर्ते कि
23. **With respect to** (phrase) – regarding, concerning, in relation to, pertaining to, in terms of के संदर्भ में
24. **Migration** (noun) – movement, relocation, immigration, emigration, transfer प्रवासन
25. **Willingness** (noun) – readiness, eagerness, inclination, preparedness, desire इच्छा / स्वेच्छा
26. **Reciprocal** (adjective) – mutual, corresponding, complementary, two-way, give-and-take पारस्परिक
27. **Perhaps** (adverb) – maybe, possibly, conceivably, by chance, it could be शायद
28. **Assuage** (verb) – alleviate, ease, mitigate, calm, lessen कम करना
29. **Underscore** (verb) – emphasize, stress, highlight, underline, draw attention to रेखांकित करना
30. **Depress** (verb) – lower, reduce, diminish, decrease, push down घटाना
31. **Job displacement** (noun) – workforce replacement, employment loss, work displacement, layoffs, loss of positions नौकरी विस्थापन
32. **Likely** (adjective) – probable, expected, possible, liable, apt संभावित
33. **Wrestle** (verb) – struggle, grapple, contend, deal with, battle जूझना
34. **Ultimately** (adverb) – in the end, eventually, finally, at last, in conclusion अंततः
35. **Align** (with) (verb) – match, synchronize, harmonize, conform, agree अनुरूप होना
36. **Anticipation** (noun) – expectation, prediction, forethought, awareness, preparedness अपेक्षा
37. **Tariff** (noun) – customs duty, tax, import duty, levy, trade fee शुल्क
38. **Reportedly** (adverb) – allegedly, supposedly, according to reports, it is said, as per news खबरों के अनुसार
39. **Recalibrate** (verb) – readjust, reassess, re-evaluate, revise, reset पुनः समायोजित करना
40. **Duty** (noun) – tariff, levy, tax, charge, imposition कर / शुल्क
41. **Tinkering** (noun) – adjusting slightly, fiddling, minor modification, messing around, small experimentation हल्की-फुल्की छेड़छाड़

42. **Fix** (noun) – solution, remedy, quick fix, patch, temporary resolution समाधान
43. **In the long term** (phrase) – over an extended period, eventually, in the future, over a prolonged timeframe, in the extended run लंबी अवधि में
44. **Deepen** (verb) – strengthen, intensify, reinforce, enhance, expand मजबूत करना
45. **Ties** (noun) – connections, links, bonds, relations, associations संबंध
46. **Economies** (noun) – economic systems, markets, financial structures, commercial systems, financial entities अर्थव्यवस्थाएँ
47. **Resist** (verb) – oppose, defy, withstand, fight against, refuse to accept विरोध करना
48. **Furthermore** (adverb) – moreover, additionally, in addition, also, beyond that इसके अतिरिक्त
49. **Arguably** (adverb) – possibly, likely, perhaps, debatably, it can be argued तर्कसंगत रूप से / संभवतः
50. **On the cusp of** (phrase) – on the verge of, about to experience, at the brink of, close to starting, nearing बिल्कुल कगार पर
51. **Drive** (verb) – propel, power, fuel, push forward, stimulate संचालित करना / प्रेरित करना
52. **Swiftly** (adverb) – quickly, promptly, rapidly, speedily, without delay तेजी से
53. **Modernise** (verb) – update, renew, revamp, upgrade, bring up to date आधुनिकीकरण करना
54. **Ecosystem** (noun) – environment, framework, system, network, structure पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र
55. **Strengthen** (verb) – reinforce, fortify, enhance, bolster, make stronger मजबूत करना
56. **Landscape** (noun) – environment, scenario, setting, context, situation परिदृश्य

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Jaishankar's Visit to the US:** External Affairs Minister S Jaishankar's two visits to the US within a month highlight the importance India attaches to its relationship with the United States.
2. **Continuation of Relations:** Despite changes in the US administration, India aims to ensure continuity and stability in India-US relations during Trump's second term.
3. **High-Level Engagements:** Jaishankar met with senior officials like NSA Michael Waltz and Secretary of State Marco Rubio during Trump's inauguration and the QUAD Foreign Ministers' meeting.
4. **Global Turbulence:** India recognizes the need to manage its US relations prudently amid global uncertainties.
5. **H-1B Visa Concerns:** Immigration, particularly the H-1B visa issue, remains a critical point of discussion, with India advocating for fair opportunities for its skilled workforce.
6. **Illegal Immigration:** Jaishankar stated India's willingness to take back illegal Indian immigrants, provided their Indian origin is verified.
7. **Indian Talent:** India emphasizes the global potential of its talent and skills while addressing US concerns about job displacement and wage suppression.
8. **Trade Challenges with Trump:** India has faced trade-related challenges in Trump's earlier term, including potential tariff hikes, requiring strategic recalibration of trade policies.
9. **Recalibrating Duties:** India is considering adjusting import-export balances and increasing US imports to mitigate trade tensions.
10. **Trade Reforms Needed:** Long-term solutions lie in embracing trade reforms and strengthening economic ties with the US.
11. **US Economy and Trade:** Despite Trump's protectionist tendencies, the US remains one of the world's most open economies, offering opportunities for deeper trade relations.
12. **Technological Revolution:** The US is advancing technologically, particularly in AI, and India must reform its policies to stay competitive.
13. **Modernizing Laws:** India needs to modernize outdated laws to better integrate into the global economic and technological ecosystem.
14. **Lessons from the Biden Era:** Strengthened bilateral relations during the Biden administration should be leveraged to further collaboration under Trump's second term.
15. **Future Opportunities:** India must align itself with global economic and technological trends to maximize benefits from its partnership with the US.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What can be inferred about India's approach to its relationship with the US from Jaishankar's visit?** [Editorial page]
- A. India prioritizes symbolic gestures over substantial engagement.
 - B. India values continuity and proactive management in its relations with the US.
 - C. India is indifferent to immigration and trade issues with the US.
 - D. India prefers unilateral decision-making over mutual agreements with the US.
2. **Which of the following statements is supported by data or specific details in the passage?**
- A. Jaishankar attended Trump's inauguration and met NSA Michael Waltz afterward.
 - B. Jaishankar's visit resulted in a finalized agreement on H-1B visas.
 - C. The Biden administration opposed India's stance on trade reforms.
 - D. India refused to cooperate on the issue of illegal immigrants.
3. **Why does the passage highlight the H-1B visa issue?**
- A. To emphasize the primary cause of tension in India-US relations.
 - B. To argue that H-1B visas should be abolished.
 - C. To show the importance of reciprocal gains in legal migration.
 - D. To state that the US is unwilling to negotiate on immigration issues.
4. What is the synonym of the word "**assuage**" as it appears in the context of the passage?
- A. Aggravate
 - B. Exacerbate
 - C. Neglect
 - D. Alleviate
5. What is the antonym of the word "**recalibrating**" as it appears in the context of the passage?
- A. Adjusting
 - B. Disorganizing
 - C. Modifying
 - D. Correcting
6. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**
- A. Mediterranean
 - B. Peculiar
 - C. Miscellaneous
 - D. Parallel
7. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Hollow
- A. Crafty
 - B. Arched
 - C. Worthwhile
 - D. Spurious

8. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
My son, who is a cricketer too, is a M.A. from Delhi University.
A. is a M.A.
B. from Delhi University
C. my son, who is
D. a cricketer too
9. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
A person who eats too much
A. Glutton
B. Fatalist
C. Misogamist
D. Sycophant
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Personally, Ramesh was _____ to his villagers than his elder brother.
A. more helpful
B. helped
C. helpfuller
D. most helpful
11. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
As technology evolves, consumers increasingly _____ products with enhanced features and greater efficiency.
A. demand
B. has demanded
C. were demanding
D. might demand
12. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Knuckle down
A. To engage in street fighting
B. To crush someone to the extent that they cannot get up
C. To start working or studying hard
D. To make others do their share of hard work using power
13. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**
A. Until
B. Vacuum
C. Separate
D. Weired
14. **Select the most appropriate idiom that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
The comedian's jokes were so funny that the audience was laughing uncontrollably.

- A. in stitches
B. on the ball
C. as easy as pie
D. in bits and pieces
15. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
Exclusion of someone from a common group harms the human society
A. Admission
B. Inclination
C. Submission
D. Prohibition
16. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
The gift of the gab
A. Life full of quarrels
B. The ability to speak easily and confidently
C. Just at the last moment
D. Impossible
17. **The given sentence is divided into four segments. Select the option that has the segment with a grammatical error.**
She forbade / him not / to enter that / room.
A. room.
B. to enter that
C. him not
D. she forbade
18. **The following sentence has been split into four parts. Identify the part that contains a grammatical error.**
Jack probably/ strained his back/ as the box was/ too heavier
A. Jack probably
B. strained his back
C. too heavier.
D. as the box was
19. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined group of words.**
Because the politician's speech was high-flown and pretentious, it gained popularity.
A. schematising
B. bombastic
C. mnemonic
D. austere
20. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined word.**
There are so many flies on the food.
A. Various types of bacteria
B. To hover up in the sky

- C. To move from one place to another
- D. Insects with wings

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 standard of living of any country means the average (1)_____ share of the goods and services which the country produces. A country's standard of living, therefore, (2)_____ first and foremost on its capacity to produce wealth. 'Wealth', in this sense, is not money, for we do not live (3)_____ money but on things that money (4)_____ buy; 'goods' such as food and clothing and 'services' such as transport and entertainment. A country's capacity to produce wealth depends upon many factors, most of which have an effect on one another. Wealth depends to a great extent (5)_____ a country's natural resources, such as coal, gold and other minerals, water supply and so on.

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

- A. person's
- B. person
- C. persons'
- D. per son

22. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.

- A. depends
- B. dependent
- C. depended
- D. depending

23. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3

- A. on
- B. into
- C. by
- D. In

24. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.

- A. ought
- B. must
- C. should
- D. can

25. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.

- A. upon
- B. over
- C. with
- D. in

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) India values continuity and proactive management in its relations with the US.

The passage highlights Jaishankar's two visits to the US in a short span, signaling India's recognition of the importance of the bilateral relationship and the need for careful management amid global changes.

A: Jaishankar's bilateral talks and focused discussions show that India is engaging substantively, not just symbolically.

C: The passage emphasizes India's active involvement in immigration and trade issues, proving its concern for these matters.

D: The willingness to address reciprocal gains and mutual agreements demonstrates a preference for collaboration, not unilateralism.

2. A) Jaishankar attended Trump's inauguration and met NSA Michael Waltz afterward.

The passage explicitly mentions that Jaishankar attended Trump's inauguration and held bilateral talks with Michael Waltz and others on the sidelines of the QUAD meeting.

B: There is no mention of any finalized agreement on H-1B visas; the issue remains unresolved.

C: The passage does not mention the Biden administration opposing India on trade; rather, it highlights bilateral relations.

D: India expressed willingness to take back illegal immigrants after verifying their origin, indicating cooperation, not refusal.

3. C) To show the importance of reciprocal gains in legal migration.

The passage mentions that both India and the US have expressed willingness to work towards mutual benefits in legal migration, underscoring the importance of collaboration on this issue.

A: While the H-1B visa issue is a challenge, it is not described as the sole or primary source of tension in relations.

B: The passage does not advocate for abolishing H-1B visas; rather, it discusses managing them effectively.

D: The passage does not suggest the US is unwilling to negotiate but acknowledges ongoing debates and mutual willingness to find solutions.

4. D) Alleviate

Alleviate (सुखद बनाना, कम करना): "Assuage" means to make an unpleasant feeling less intense, which aligns with "alleviate" as both suggest reducing intensity or soothing concerns.

A. Aggravate (बढ़ाना, बिगाड़ना): This is incorrect as it means to make a problem or situation worse, which is the opposite of "assuage."

C. Neglect (उपेक्षा करना): This does not fit as it implies ignoring or not giving attention to something, unrelated to the meaning of "assuage."

B. Exacerbate (बिगाड़ना, और खराब करना): This is incorrect as it means to worsen a situation, which contrasts with the soothing or calming connotation of "assuage."

5. B) **Disorganizing**

Disorganizing (अव्यवस्थित करना): "Recalibrating" means to readjust or refine something carefully, and "disorganizing" is its antonym as it means to disrupt or make something disordered.

A. Adjusting (समायोजन करना): This is incorrect as it is similar in meaning to "recalibrating."

C. Modifying (बदलाव करना): This is incorrect as it means making changes, which aligns with recalibrating rather than opposing it.

D. Correcting (सही करना): This is incorrect as it also aligns with "recalibrating," suggesting improvement or adjustment.

6. B) The incorrect spelling in the given options is "**Peculliar**", and the correct spelling is "**Peculiar**", which means "strange or unusual" (अजीब, असामान्य).

7. C) **Hollow** (adjective): Having a space or empty inside; lacking real value or meaning. खोखला, अंदर से खाली

ANTONYM: Worthwhile (adjective) – Having value, importance, or meaning; worthy of time and effort. सार्थक, मूल्यवान

- **Crafty** (adjective): Clever in a deceitful or manipulative way. चालाक, धूर्त
- **Arched** (adjective): Curved in shape, like an arch. मेहराबदार
- **Spurious** (adjective): False or fake; not genuine. नकली, झूठा

8. A) **is a M.A.** में 'a M.A.' के स्थान पर 'an M.A.' का use होगा क्योंकि 'M.A.' को पढ़ने पर पहला अक्षर 'M' का उच्चारण स्वर ('ए' की ध्वनि) से होता है। अतः, स्वर ध्वनि के पहले 'a' की बजाय 'an' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

In the phrase 'is a M.A.', 'a M.A.' should be replaced with 'an M.A.' because the pronunciation of 'M' begins with a vowel sound ('em'), and before a vowel sound, we use 'an' instead of 'a.'

9. A) **Glutton** (noun) – A person who eats too much. पेटू

- **Fatalist (noun)** – A person who believes that all events are predetermined and inevitable. भाग्यवादी
- **Misogamist (noun)** – A person who hates marriage. विवाह से घृणा करने वाला

- **Sycophant (noun)** – A person who flatters someone important to gain favor. चापलूस

10. A) **'More helpful'** का use सही है क्योंकि वाक्य में दो व्यक्तियों (Ramesh और उसके बड़े भाई) की तुलना की जा रही है। Comparative degree (more helpful) का उपयोग तुलना के लिए किया जाता है। 'Helped' (सहायता की) सही नहीं है क्योंकि यह verb है, जबकि यहाँ adjective की आवश्यकता है। 'Helpfuller' अत्यधिक सहायक गलत है क्योंकि यह एक गलत शब्द है; comparative degree बनाने के लिए "more" का उपयोग होता है। 'Most helpful' सबसे सहायक superlative degree है, जो तब use होती है जब तीन या अधिक की तुलना की जाती है, लेकिन यहाँ केवल दो की तुलना हो रही है।

'More helpful' is correct because the sentence is comparing two individuals (Ramesh and his elder brother). The comparative degree ('more helpful') is used for such comparisons. 'Helped' is incorrect as it is a verb, but an adjective is required here. 'Helpfuller' is incorrect because it is not a valid word; "more" is used to form the comparative degree. 'Most helpful' is incorrect as it is the superlative degree used for comparisons among three or more, but here only two are being compared.

11. A) **'Demand'** का use सही है क्योंकि यह एक सामान्य सत्य (general truth) और वर्तमान आदत (present habit) को व्यक्त करता है, जिसमें बताया गया है कि जैसे-जैसे तकनीक विकसित होती है, उपभोक्ता बेहतर सुविधाओं और अधिक कार्यक्षमता वाले उत्पादों की मांग करते हैं। 'Has demanded' गलत है क्योंकि यह वर्तमान आदत के बजाय अतीत में पूरी हुई क्रिया (completed action in the past) को व्यक्त करता है। 'Were demanding' गलत है क्योंकि यह अतीत में जारी प्रक्रिया (past continuous action) को व्यक्त करता है, जो यहाँ प्रासंगिक नहीं है। 'Might demand' गलत है क्योंकि यह संभाव्यता (possibility) को व्यक्त करता है, जबकि वाक्य एक सामान्य सत्य को व्यक्त करता है।

'Demand' is correct because it expresses a general truth or present habit, indicating that as technology evolves, consumers seek products with better features and efficiency.

'Has demanded' is incorrect because it refers to a completed action in the past, which does not align with the ongoing trend described. 'Were demanding' is incorrect as it denotes a past continuous action, which is irrelevant here. 'Might demand' is incorrect because it implies possibility rather than a general truth.

12. C) **Knuckle down** (idiom) – To begin to work or study seriously and with determination ध्यान लगाकर और मेहनत से काम शुरू करना या पढ़ाई करना

13. D) The correct spelling of **'Weired'** is **'Weird'**, which means "strange or unusual" अजीब, असामान्य।

14. A) **In stitches** – (Idiom) – Laughing uncontrollably जोर जोर से हंसना

15. D) **Exclusion** (noun) – The act of keeping out or removing someone or something from a group or place. अपवर्जन, बाहर निकालना।

Synonym: Prohibition -The act of forbidding or banning something. रोक।

- **Admission** – This is the correct answer because it is the direct antonym of exclusion प्रवेश
- **Inclination** – A natural tendency or preference towards something.
- **Submission**- The act of yielding or surrendering to authority. आत्मसमर्पण।

16. B) **The gift of the gab** (idiom) – The ability to speak easily and confidently (सुविचारित और आत्मविश्वासपूर्वक बोलने की क्षमता)

17. C) “**him not**” में 'not' का प्रयोग गलत है। जब 'forbade' (past tense of 'forbid') का उपयोग किया जाता है, तो इसके साथ 'not' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है क्योंकि 'forbade' में नकारात्मक अर्थ पहले से निहित होता है। अतः सही वाक्य होगा: "She forbade him to enter that room."

"Him not" is incorrect because when the verb "forbade" is used, it inherently carries a negative meaning. Therefore, adding "not" is redundant and grammatically incorrect. The correct structure should be:

18. C) यहां **sentence** में '**too heavier**' का use किया गया है जो गलत है। 'too' एक intensifier है, जिसके साथ adjective का positive degree (जैसे 'heavy') आता है। Comparative degree ('heavier') का प्रयोग 'too' के साथ नहीं किया जाता।

The phrase 'too heavier' is incorrect because 'too' is an intensifier that must be followed by the positive degree of an adjective, such as 'heavy.' A comparative degree like 'heavier' cannot be used with 'too.'

19. B) **Bombastic** (adjective) – High-flown and pretentious language used to impress people. आडंबरपूर्ण भाषा

- **Schematising (noun)** – The act of forming a plan or scheme. योजना बनाना
- **Mnemonic** (noun) – A device or pattern of letters, ideas, or associations that assists in remembering something. स्मरण-सहायक
- **Austere (adjective)** – Severe or strict in manner, attitude, or appearance. सादगीपूर्ण

20. D) 'flies' का अर्थ 'insects with wings' होगा क्योंकि यह वाक्य भोजन पर उपस्थित छोटे पंखों वाले कीड़ों का संदर्भ देता है। 'flies' एक noun है जो कीड़ों की ओर इशारा करता है।

'flies' will mean 'insects with wings' because the sentence refers to small winged insects present on the food. Other options cannot be correct because: 'flies' is a noun referring to insects, and there is no context of its verb usage here.

21. 'A) **Person's** का use सही होगा क्योंकि sentence में "average person's share" का तात्पर्य एक औसत व्यक्ति के हिस्से से है। यह अधिकार (possessive singular) को व्यक्त करता है, और sentence के संदर्भ में यह सही है क्योंकि औसत को आम तौर पर एक व्यक्ति के आधार पर मापा जाता है। 'Persons' (plural possessive) का use गलत है क्योंकि यहाँ "एक व्यक्ति के औसत हिस्से" की बात हो रही है, न कि सभी व्यक्तियों के हिस्से की। 'Person' singular गलत है क्योंकि यह अधिकार (possessive) को व्यक्त नहीं करता। 'Per son' व्याकरणिक और संदर्भ के अनुसार असंगत है।

Person's is correct because the sentence refers to the average share of goods and services per individual in the country. The singular possessive is appropriate as it measures the standard of living based on the share attributed to a single person. 'Persons' (plural possessive) is incorrect because it implies the collective share, which is not the focus of the sentence. 'Person' (singular) is incorrect as it does not convey possession. 'Per son' is grammatically and contextually irrelevant.

22. A) यहाँ "**depends**" का use सही है क्योंकि वाक्य present tense में है, और "A country's standard of living" third-person singular है। यह वाक्य एक सामान्य सत्य (general truth) को दर्शा रहा है, इसलिए वर्तमान काल का उपयोग किया गया है। अन्य option गलत हैं क्योंकि: "dependent" एक adjective है, और यहाँ verb की आवश्यकता है। "depended" past tense का रूप है, जो वाक्य के वर्तमान संदर्भ से मेल नहीं खाता। "depending" present participle है, जिसका उपयोग चल रहे कार्य या विशेषण के रूप में होता है, लेकिन यहाँ main verb की आवश्यकता है।

The word "**depends**" is grammatically correct here because the sentence is in the present tense, and "depends" is the third-person singular form of the verb, which matches the subject "A country's standard of living." The sentence is explaining a general truth, which is why the present tense is used. The other options are incorrect because: "dependent" is an adjective, not a verb, and does not fit in the blank where a verb is required. "depended" is the past tense form, which does not align with the general truth or present context of the sentence. "depending" is the present participle, which is used to show ongoing action or as a modifier, not as the main verb here.

23. A) **On** का use सही होगा क्योंकि यह सही preposition है जब बात "live on" (किसी चीज़ पर निर्भर करना या जीना) की होती है। यह sentence में mention है कि हम पैसे पर नहीं जीते बल्कि उन चीज़ों पर जो पैसे से खरीदी जा सकती हैं। 'Into' (के भीतर), 'By' (द्वारा), और 'In' (में) का इस संदर्भ में कोई अर्थ नहीं बनता क्योंकि ये "निर्भरता" या "जीने" के सही preposition के रूप में सही नहीं हैं।

On is correct because it is the appropriate preposition used with "live on," which means to depend or sustain life on something. The sentence mentions that we do not live on money but

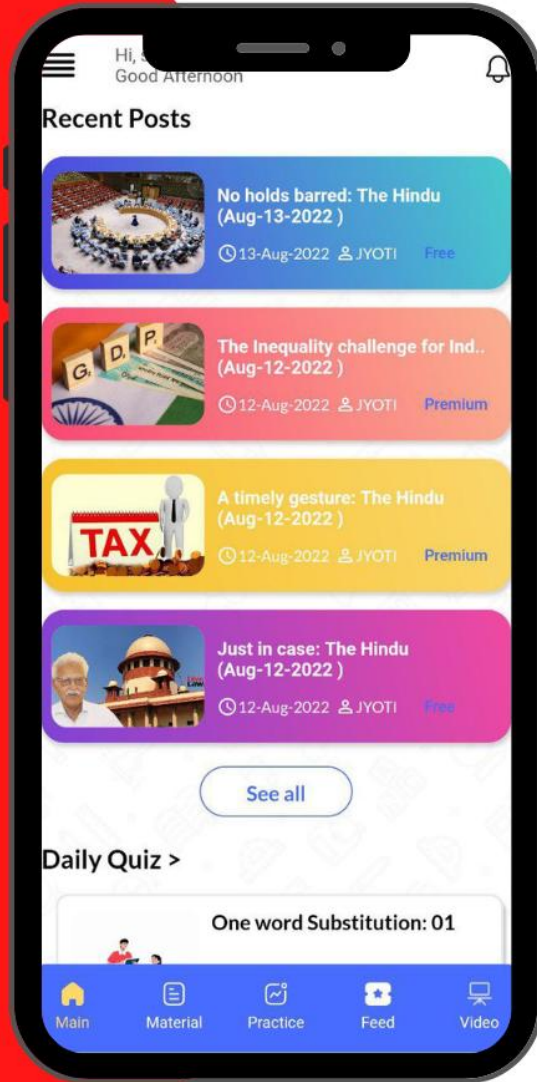
on the things money can buy. 'Into' (inside), 'By' (through), and 'In' (inside) are irrelevant in this context as they do not convey the idea of dependency appropriately.

24. D) **Can**' का use सही होगा क्योंकि यह क्षमता या संभावना को व्यक्त करता है। sentence में mention है कि पैसा उन वस्तुओं और सेवाओं को खरीदने में सक्षम है जिन पर जीवन आधारित है। इसलिए, 'can' संदर्भ के अनुरूप है। 'Ought' (चाहिए) का use नैतिक दायित्व या कर्तव्य व्यक्त करने के लिए होता है, जो इस वाक्य में फिट नहीं होता। 'Must' (जरूर) अनिवार्यता या बाध्यता व्यक्त करता है, जो इस संदर्भ में बहुत कठोर है। 'Should' (चाहिए) सलाह या सुझाव को व्यक्त करता है, जो यहां उपयुक्त नहीं है।

Can' is correct because it expresses the ability or possibility. The sentence explains that money is capable of buying goods and services, aligning perfectly with the context. 'Ought' indicates moral obligation, which does not fit the context here. 'Must' implies necessity, which is too strong for this context. 'Should' denotes advisability, which is not appropriate for expressing factual capability.

25. A) **Upon**' का use सही है क्योंकि यह preposition उस आधार या निर्भरता को दर्शाता है जिस पर कुछ आधारित होता है। यहाँ sentence में देश की उत्पादन क्षमता और उसके प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के बीच निर्भरता की बात हो रही है। 'Upon' सही रूप से इस संबंध को व्यक्त करता है। 'Over' का use प्रायः सतह पर होने या ऊपर की स्थिति के लिए किया जाता है, जो यहाँ के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'With' का उपयोग साधन या कंपनी को व्यक्त करने के लिए होता है, जो प्राकृतिक संसाधनों पर निर्भरता को व्यक्त करने के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'In' स्थान या स्थिति को दर्शाने के लिए उपयोग होता है, लेकिन यहाँ निर्भरता के संबंध में यह सही नहीं है।

Upon' is correct because it is a preposition that denotes dependency or basis for something. In this sentence, the relationship between a country's production capacity and its natural resources is being discussed. 'Upon' accurately conveys this dependency. 'Over' is typically used to indicate position above or across something, which does not fit the context here. 'With' is used to indicate accompaniment or means, which does not suit expressing dependency on natural resources. 'In' is used to denote location or position, but it does not correctly express the dependency in this context.



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