

The first salvo

After weeks of uncertainty, US President Donald Trump has fired the first **salvo**, **igniting** possibly a global trade war that will have **implications** for trade, growth and **inflation**. On Saturday, Trump signed executive orders **imposing steep tariffs** on three of the US's largest trading partners. Effective Tuesday, the US will **levy** 25 per cent additional tariffs on imports from Canada and Mexico and 10 per cent additional tariffs on China — three countries that **account for** around 40 per cent of US imports. The extraordinary **decision**, which involves a close US **ally**, **is ostensibly** meant to **hold** these countries “**accountable to** their promises of **halting** illegal **immigration** and stopping poisonous fentanyl and other drugs” from flowing into the US.

The affected countries have been quick to announce **retaliatory** measures. As per reports, Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau has announced the levy of a 25 per cent tariff on \$107 billion worth of US products in a **staggered** manner. Mexican president Claudia Sheinbaum is reported to have **directed** the economy minister to implement tariff and non-tariff measures to defend the country's interests. China has been more **circumspect** in its response — its commerce ministry is reported to have said that it will file a case against the US at the WTO. Trump views tariffs as a negotiating instrument, a tool to boost manufacturing in the US, protect jobs and tackle the **trade deficit**. However, **the Tax Foundation**, a Washington-based **think tank**, **has** estimated that this measure would **amount to** an average tax of more than \$830 per US household in 2025, and would reduce **long-run** economic output by 0.4 per cent (before any foreign retaliation). **Across the board** tariffs on Canada and Mexico would **imply** a 0.7 per cent increase in **core inflation** and a 0.4 per cent hit to GDP as per economists at Goldman Sachs. This will also have implications for US monetary policy. A few days ago, Federal Reserve chairman **Jerome Powell**, in response to questions over the new administration's policies, **had** said that “the committee is very much in the mode of waiting to see what policies are **enacted**”. Higher inflation will increase **the odds** of the Fed not being able to cut rates any time soon, keeping policy tight. This will only **sharpen** the conflict between Trump and the Fed — the US President has in recent weeks been quite critical of the Fed and extremely vocal on his views on the direction that monetary policy should take.

Trump's first salvo adds to the uncertainty in global markets. **India**, however, **finds** no mention in the list. Prime Minister Narendra Modi is expected to visit the US this month. The government should **leverage** the **bipartisan consensus** in Washington for strong India-US ties to its advantage. In an increasingly uncertain global environment, India should **play its cards** carefully, and **seize** the opportunities that may arise in this period of uncertainty. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Salvo** (noun) – Attack, barrage, assault, strike, onslaught हमला
2. **Ignite** (verb) – Set on fire, spark, trigger, kindle, provoke भड़काना
3. **Implication** (noun) – Consequence, effect, outcome, repercussion, impact परिणाम, प्रभाव
4. **Inflation** (noun) – Price rise, cost escalation, economic expansion, monetary devaluation महंगाई
5. **Impose** (verb) – Enforce, implement, apply, levy, mandate थोपना
6. **Steep** (adjective) – Sharp, excessive, drastic, abrupt, extreme अत्यधिक
7. **Tariff** (noun) – Import duty, tax, levy, customs charge, excise duty शुल्क, कर
8. **Levy** (verb) – Impose, charge, collect, demand, assess लगाना
9. **Account for** (phrasal verb) – Constitute, represent, comprise, make up, explain बनाना
10. **Ally** (noun) – Partner, associate, supporter, friend, collaborator सहयोगी
11. **Ostensibly** (adverb) – Apparently, seemingly, outwardly, purportedly, allegedly प्रकट रूप से
12. **Hold someone accountable to** (phrase) – Make responsible, ensure answerability, demand responsibility, call to account, जवाबदेह ठहराना
13. **Halt** (verb) – Stop, cease, pause, discontinue, terminate रोकना
14. **Immigration** (noun) – Migration, relocation, movement, resettlement, border crossing प्रवासन
15. **Retaliatory** (adjective) – Revengeful, counteractive, retributive, responsive, defensive प्रतिशोधात्मक
16. **Staggered** (adjective) – Phased, stepwise, gradual, spread out, distributed चरणबद्ध
17. **Direct** (verb) – Order, instruct, command, guide, regulate निर्देश देना
18. **Circumspect** (verb) – Cautious, careful, wary, guarded, prudent सावधान रहना
19. **Trade deficit** (noun) – Import surplus, negative balance of trade, trade shortfall व्यापार घाटा
20. **Think-tank** (noun) – Research institute, policy group, advisory body, strategic organization विचार समूह
21. **Amount to** (phrasal verb) – Total, add up to, equate to, be equivalent to, result in के बराबर होना

22. **Long-run** (adjective) – Long-term, extended, future-oriented, sustainable, lasting दीर्घकालिक
23. **Across the board** (phrase) – Universally, generally, comprehensively, equally, overall व्यापक रूप से
24. **Imply** (verb) – Suggest, indicate, hint at, signify, mean संकेत देना
25. **Core inflation** (noun) – Underlying inflation, fundamental price rise, sustained inflation rate मूल मुद्रास्फीति
26. **Enact** (verb) – Implement, legislate, enforce, establish, execute क्रियान्वित करना
27. **The odds** (noun) – Probability, likelihood, chances, possibility, risk संभावनाएँ
28. **Sharpen** (verb) – Intensify, increase, escalate, heighten, aggravate बढ़ाना
29. **Leverage** (verb) – Utilize, exploit, capitalize on, maximize, take advantage of लाभ उठाना
30. **Bipartisan** (adjective) – Two-party, cross-party, cooperative, inclusive, united दोनों दलों से संबंधित
31. **Consensus** (noun) – Agreement, harmony, general opinion, common consent, collective decision सहमति
32. **Play one's cards** (phrase) – Strategize, act wisely, plan carefully, use tactics सही निर्णय लेना
33. **Seize** (verb) – Grab, take hold of, capture, take advantage of, grasp अवसर का लाभ उठाना

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Trump's Trade War Begins** – US President Donald Trump has initiated a global trade war by imposing steep tariffs on major trading partners.
2. **Tariffs on Key Partners** – The US has imposed 25% additional tariffs on Canada and Mexico and 10% on China, impacting 40% of total US imports.
3. **Justification for Tariffs** – The move is aimed at holding these countries accountable for illegal immigration and drug trafficking into the US.
4. **Immediate Retaliation** – Canada announced 25% tariffs on \$107 billion worth of US goods, while Mexico is preparing countermeasures.
5. **China's Cautious Response** – China has chosen a legal route by planning to file a case against the US at the World Trade Organization (WTO).
6. **Tariffs as a Bargaining Tool** – Trump sees tariffs as a way to strengthen US manufacturing, reduce trade deficits, and protect domestic jobs.
7. **Economic Costs for Americans** – The Tax Foundation estimates that the tariffs would cost American households an average of \$830 per year by 2025.
8. **GDP and Inflation Impact** – Goldman Sachs predicts a 0.4% reduction in GDP and a 0.7% rise in core inflation due to tariffs on Canada and Mexico.
9. **Effect on US Monetary Policy** – Higher inflation might prevent the Federal Reserve from cutting interest rates, keeping monetary policy tight.
10. **Fed vs. Trump Tensions** – Trump has been vocal in criticizing the Federal Reserve, leading to potential conflicts over monetary policy decisions.
11. **Global Market Uncertainty** – The tariffs have created instability in international markets, adding to economic unpredictability.
12. **India's Position** – India has not been included in the list of affected countries, providing a potential strategic advantage.
13. **Modi's Upcoming US Visit** – Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to the US presents an opportunity to strengthen bilateral ties.
14. **Bipartisan Support for India** – The Indian government should use the strong bipartisan consensus in Washington to its advantage.
15. **Strategic Opportunity for India** – Amid global economic instability, India should carefully navigate the situation to maximize economic and diplomatic gains.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which countries are affected by the US tariffs imposed by President Donald Trump?**
A. Canada, Mexico, and India
B. China, Canada, and Mexico
C. China, India, and Russia
D. Canada, Mexico, and Germany
2. **Why did President Donald Trump impose tariffs on these countries?**
A. To strengthen diplomatic ties with these nations
B. To punish them for not supporting the US in global conflicts
C. To hold them accountable for illegal immigration and drug-related issues
D. To reduce consumer prices in the US
3. **What are the possible economic consequences of these tariffs, according to experts?**
A. The US economy will grow faster due to increased domestic manufacturing
B. The tariffs will increase inflation and reduce GDP growth
C. The Federal Reserve will immediately cut interest rates to counter the effects
D. The tariffs will only impact the economies of the affected countries, not the US
4. **What can be inferred about the relationship between President Trump and the Federal Reserve?**
A. Trump and the Federal Reserve share similar views on monetary policy.
B. Trump has been supportive of the Federal Reserve's decisions.
C. There is tension between Trump and the Federal Reserve over monetary policy.
D. The Federal Reserve has fully aligned its policies with Trump's trade measures.
5. **What can be inferred about India's position in the global trade war initiated by the US?**
A. India is significantly affected by the tariffs imposed by Trump.
B. India has been actively involved in retaliatory measures against the US.
C. India is preparing to impose similar tariffs on US goods.
D. India is unaffected and may find opportunities in the shifting trade landscape.
6. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**
A. Surreptitious
B. Klandestine
C. Knowledgeable
D. Subterranean
7. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given proverb.**
Out of sight, make the thief.
A. serve two masters
B. out of mind
C. shame the devil
D. soon forgotten

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8. Choose the most appropriate proverb for the given situation.

Poor people in India earn their livelihood daily. If they don't get work one day, they sleep on an empty stomach.

- A. High winds blow on high hills.
- B. Too much courtesy, too much crop
- C. Living from hand to mouth
- D. Virtue has its own rewards.

9. Select the appropriate word to complete the following sentence.

I purchased this device because the _____ was very captivating

- A. addendum
- B. add
- C. advertisement
- D. Aid

10. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.

The value of cryptocurrency cannot be deflated by central banks across the globe

- A. impressed
- B. appraised
- C. perused
- D. Increased

11. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

Consolidate

- A. Segregate
- B. Collect
- C. Enliven
- D. Strengthen

12. Select the homonymous word from the given options that can be correctly used in both the sentences.

1. I am not aware of any of his _____.

2. The PM of India _____ the nation on 15th august every year.

- A. Addresses
- B. talks
- C. introduce
- D. Name

13. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.

- A. Consede
- B. Steer
- C. Existence
- D. Writ

14. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the following sentence.

The film actor's living room was luxurious and flamboyant

- A. Garish

- B. Ostentatious
- C. Modest
- D. Pretentious

15. **Select the MISSPELT word from the options**

- A. Appendix
- B. Annexure
- C. Annihilate
- D. Ammunition

Read the given passage and answer the question that follows.

There was a salt marsh that bounded part of the mill-pond on the edge of which at high water, we used to stand to fish for minnows. By much trampling, we had made it a mere quagmire. My proposal was to build a wharf there fit for us to stand upon, and I showed my comrades a large heap of stones, which were intended for a new house near the marsh, which would very well suit our purpose. Accordingly, in the evening when the workers were gone, I assembled a number of playfellows, and working with them diligently like so many emmets, sometimes two or three to a stone, we brought them all away and built our little wharf. The next morning the workmen were surprised at missing the stones, which were found in our wharf. An inquiry was made after the removers; we were discovered and complained about; several of us were corrected by our fathers; and though I pleaded about the usefulness of the work mine convinced me that nothing was useful which was not honest.

16. **Select an appropriate title for the passage**

- A. The Childhood Naivety of Benjamin Franklin
- B. Franklin and his Playmates
- C. Benjamin Franklin Trying his Hand at Construction
- D. Essential Tools for Good Workmanship

17. **What conclusion do we draw from the above passage?**

- A. Forgive and forget
- B. Cherish one's childhood
- C. Diligence pays
- D. Honesty is the best policy

18. **What is the above passage based on?**

- A. A childhood incident of Benjamin Franklin, illustrating his innocence and simple attitude
- B. Childhood pranks of Benjamin Franklin and his playmates
- C. Franklin's creative pursuit and his leadership quality
- D. Franklin's first lesson in honesty

19. **Who are referred to as 'emmets' by the narrator?**

- A. Franklin himself
- B. Workmen
- C. Franklin's comrades
- D. Fathers of the urchins

20. **How do you define the structure of the passage?**

- A. Narrative
- B. Assessable
- C. Didactic
- D. Informative

Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.

I still marvel I didn't drop stone-cold dead from embarrassment during my first solo travel experience. As a 20-year-old, I booked a spontaneous trip to Darwin in Australia's Northern Territory. I didn't want to go alone, but none of my friends had the time or money to go with me. Everything went wrong from the start. Poor planning landed me in the only available room in town, a backpacker bunk room occupied by two German men who didn't speak English. On a guided tour of Kakadu National Park, I fell for every prank my Australian guide pulled. (Eventually he stopped baiting me. My gullibility made it "easier than tackling a turtle," he said.) And I won't get into how I won a wet T-shirt contest I never entered, thanks to a bad wardrobe choice. I am the reigning world heavyweight champion of beating myself up, and each mistake made me more selfconscious. I felt like Nancy No-Mates when I requested a table for one. I was certain everyone was watching me, wondering if I was recently jilted, or simply friendless.

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

- A. who didn't speak English
- B. poor planning landed me in the only available room in town,
- C. a backpacker bunk room,
- D. occupied by two German men

- A. BCDA
- B. ACDB
- C. ABCD
- D. BCAD

22. Choose the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.

Meeting Gita after the nasty fight we had last week over a non-issue almost felt like an embarrassment.

- A. Neglect
- B. Fault
- C. dilemma
- D. Hardship

23. Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom.

Making Jayant laugh is easier than tackling a turtle.

- A. A challenging task
- B. A difficult task
- C. A foolish act
- D. An easy task

24. Choose the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.

Going home after the long pandemic induced break was a spontaneous decision.

- A. Deliberate
- B. Organic
- C. Inorganic
- D. Gross

25. **Select the most appropriate homonym to fill in the blank.**

The team celebrated with a drink of _____ after the win.

- A. champagne
- B. swamp
- C. shampoo
- D. champion

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]**Explanation**

1. B) The passage states that the US will levy additional tariffs of 25% on imports from Canada and Mexico and 10% on imports from China. India is not mentioned in the list of affected countries.
2. C) The passage mentions that the US's decision to impose tariffs on Canada, Mexico, and China was meant to ensure these countries fulfill their promises of stopping illegal immigration and preventing the inflow of harmful drugs like fentanyl into the US.
3. B) According to economists at Goldman Sachs and the Tax Foundation, the tariffs will lead to higher core inflation (0.7% increase) and a reduction in US GDP (0.4% decrease). The Fed may also struggle to cut interest rates due to rising inflation, which could intensify conflicts between Trump and the Federal Reserve.
4. C) The passage mentions that Trump has been critical of the Federal Reserve and has strong opinions on monetary policy. It also states that higher inflation due to tariffs may prevent the Fed from cutting interest rates, which could increase conflicts between Trump and the central bank.
5. D) The passage explicitly states that India is not mentioned in the list of affected countries. It also suggests that the Indian government should use the situation to its advantage, implying that India might find opportunities rather than being directly impacted by the tariffs.
6. B) The incorrect answer is option B, 'Klandestine'. The correct spelling is '**Clandestine** गुप्त, चोरी छुपे'.
7. B) '**out of mind**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरी कहावत है "Out of sight, out of mind," जिसका अर्थ है कि जो चीजें या लोग आपकी दृष्टि से दूर होते हैं, वो अक्सर आपके मन से भी दूर हो जाते हैं। इस कहावत का इस्तेमाल उन परिस्थितियों को वर्णन करने के लिए किया जाता है जहाँ लोग या वस्तुएँ हमारी नज़रों से दूर हो जाती हैं और इस वजह से हम उन्हें जल्दी भूल जाते हैं
 - out of mind' will be used because the complete proverb is "Out of sight, out of mind," meaning things or people that are no longer visible or present tend to be forgotten. This proverb is used to describe situations where people or objects are out of our sight and thus quickly fade from our memory
8. C) '**Living from hand to mouth**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह मुहावरा उन लोगों के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है जो अपनी रोज़ की कमाई पर निर्भर होते हैं और जिन्हें अगर एक दिन काम नहीं मिलता, तो उन्हें भूखे पेट सोना पड़ता है; जैसे— भारत में गरीब लोग अपनी जीविका प्रतिदिन कमाते हैं। अगर उन्हें एक दिन काम नहीं मिलता, तो वे खाली पेट सोते हैं।
 - C. Living from hand to mouth' will be used because this proverb is used for those who depend on their daily earnings and if they do not get work for one day, they have to sleep on an empty

stomach; Like— Poor people in India earn their livelihood daily. If they don't get work one day, they sleep on an empty stomach

9. C) '**Advertisement**' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "advertisement" का अर्थ होता है किसी उत्पाद या सेवा के फायदे या आकर्षण को लोगों तक पहुँचाने के लिए बनाया गया सामग्री। वाक्य का सुझाव है कि खरीद का कारण प्रचार सामग्री की आकर्षक प्रकृति थी, जो विज्ञापन के उद्देश्य के अनुरूप है। 'Addendum' का अर्थ होता है किसी दस्तावेज़ में किया गया एक जोड़, 'Add' एक सामान्य शब्द है जिसका उपयोग किसी चीज को दूसरे से जोड़ने के क्रिया को दर्शाने के लिए किया जाता है, और 'Aid' का अर्थ है मदद या सहायता। ये विकल्प खरीदने के कारण को आकर्षक या मनमोहक होने के संदर्भ से मेल नहीं खाते हैं। इसलिए, ये गलत हैं।

- The correct answer is "C. **advertisement**" because an advertisement is designed to attract and convince people about the benefits or attractiveness of a product or service. The sentence suggests that the reason for the purchase was the compelling nature of the promotional material, which aligns with the purpose of an advertisement. 'Addendum' means an addition made to a document, 'Add' is a general term used to denote the action of joining something to another, and 'Aid' refers to help or assistance. These options do not match the context of being compelling or captivating for a purchase reason. Hence, they are incorrect.

10. D) **Deflated** (verb) – To reduce in size, value, or importance; often associated with currencies and financial values when they decrease in value or are adjusted downwards. घटाना

Antonym: **Increased** (verb) – To become or make greater in size, amount, intensity, or degree; implies a rise in value, quantity, or quality. बढ़ाना

- **Impressed** (verb) – To affect deeply or strongly in mind or feelings; to induce a positive feeling or image. प्रभावित
- **Appraised** (verb) – To assess the value or quality of something, often used in the context of property or art valuation मूल्यांकन
- **Perused** (verb) – To read or examine something carefully and thoroughly; implies a detailed and careful examination परीक्षण

11. D) **Consolidate** (verb) – To make something physically stronger or more solid, to combine into a single more effective or coherent whole. समेकित करना या मजबूत करना

SYNONYM: **Strengthen** (verb) – To make or become stronger मजबूत करना

- **Segregate** (verb) – To separate or set apart from others or from the main body or group. अलग करना
- **Collect** (verb) – To bring or gather together in one place, to assemble. एकत्र करना
- **Enliven** (verb) – To make something more entertaining, interesting, or appealing. जीवंत करना
- **Strengthen** (verb) – To make or become stronger मजबूत करना

12. A) उत्तर '**Addresses**' होगा क्योंकि "address" शब्द का अर्थ होता है किसी विषय या समस्या का सामना करना या किसी को संबोधित करना। पहले वाक्य में, यह व्यक्त करता है कि व्यक्ति उसकी समस्याओं या विषयों से अवगत नहीं है। दूसरे वाक्य में, यह बताता है कि प्रधानमंत्री हर वर्ष 15 अगस्त को राष्ट्र को संबोधित करते हैं। 'Talks', 'introduce', और 'Name' शब्द इन दोनों संदर्भों में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं क्योंकि वे इन विशिष्ट संदर्भों के लिए आवश्यक अर्थ नहीं रखते हैं।
- **Addresses** is the correct choice because the word 'address' can mean to confront a subject or problem, or to speak to someone. In the first sentence, it conveys that the person is not aware of his issues or subjects. In the second sentence, it describes the Prime Minister addressing the nation every year on 15th August. 'Talks', 'introduce', and 'Name' do not fit in both contexts because they do not carry the specific meanings required for these contexts
13. A) The incorrect spelling among the options is 'Consede'. The correct spelling is '**Concede**', स्वीकार करना, मान लेना.
14. C) **Flamboyant** (adjective) – Brightly colored, showy, vivid, extravagant, ostentatious. भड़कीला
Antonym: **Modest** (adjective) – Unassuming in the estimation of one's abilities or achievements, simple, unpretentious. सादगी/ शालीन
- **Garish** (adjective) – Overly bright or showy, gaudy, loud. भड़कीला
 - **Ostentatious** (adjective) – Characterized by vulgar or pretentious display; designed to impress or attract notice. दिखावटी
 - **Pretentious** (adjective) – Attempting to impress by affecting greater importance, talent, culture, etc., than is actually possessed बनावटी
15. D) The correct spelling of the misspelt word '**Amuunition**' is 'Ammunition' 'गोला बारूद
16. A) The appropriate title for the passage is "A. **The Childhood Naivety of Benjamin Franklin**" क्योंकि यह वर्णन करता है कि कैसे बचपन में Benjamin Franklin ने अपने साथियों के साथ मिलकर एक छोटा व्हार्फ बनाया, बिना यह सोचे कि वे जो पत्थर उपयोग कर रहे हैं वह किसी और के लिए निर्धारित थे। उनकी नासमझी और मासूमियत इस कहानी का मुख्य भाग है।
- "A. The Childhood Naivety of Benjamin Franklin" should be used as it describes how young Benjamin Franklin, along with his friends, embarked on building a small wharf using stones intended for another purpose, showcasing their innocence and lack of foresight. This highlights the central theme of youthful naivety and learning from mistakes.
17. B) इस मामले में, '**Cherish one's childhood**' सही विकल्प है क्योंकि कहानी बचपन की उस मासूमियत और उत्सुकता को दिखाती है जिसमें बच्चे खेल-खेल में कुछ निर्माण करने की कोशिश करते हैं, भले ही इसका मतलब हो कि उन्हें कुछ गलतियाँ करनी पड़ें। कहानी का अंत बच्चों को मिली सीख पर जोर देता है, लेकिन यह भी सुझाव देता है

कि ये अनुभव उनके बचपन के प्यारे पलों का हिस्सा हैं। इसलिए, 'B. Cherish one's childhood' इस संदर्भ में अधिक उपयुक्त है, जबकि अन्य विकल्प इस कहानी के मुख्य संदेश को सीधे तौर पर नहीं दर्शाते।

- 'In this case, 'B. Cherish one's childhood' is the correct option because the story reflects the innocence and curiosity of childhood where children attempt to create something in play, even if it means they have to make some mistakes. The conclusion of the story emphasizes the lesson learned by the children, but also suggests that these experiences are cherished moments of their childhood. Therefore, 'B. Cherish one's childhood' is more fitting in this context, while the other options do not directly convey the main message of the narrative

18. A) '**Benjamin Franklin** की बचपन की एक घटना, उनकी मासूमियत और सरल दृष्टिकोण को दर्शाता है' होगा क्योंकि यह passage Franklin के बचपन की एक घटना का वर्णन करता है, जहां उनकी कार्रवाईयाँ, मासूमियत और समस्या को हल करने के सीधे तरीके से प्रेरित, अनपेक्षित परिणामों की ओर ले जाती हैं। यह कहानी Franklin के प्रारंभिक जीवन और चरित्र को उजागर करती है, उनकी मासूमियत और सोच के सरल तरीके को हाइलाइट करती है, भले ही अंत में ईमानदारी के बारे में एहसास हो। फोकस अधिक घटना पर है और यह Franklin के चरित्र के बारे में उनके युवावस्था के दौरान क्या प्रकट करता है, बजाय केवल ईमानदारी के बारे में सबक पर

- The answer is 'A. A childhood incident of Benjamin Franklin, illustrating his innocence and simple attitude' because the passage narrates an event from Franklin's childhood where his actions, driven by innocence and a straightforward approach to solving a problem, lead to unintended consequences. The story illustrates Franklin's early life and character, highlighting his innocence and the simplicity in his way of thinking, despite the eventual realization about honesty. The focus is more on the incident itself and what it reveals about Franklin's character during his youth rather than solely on the lesson about honesty

19. C) '**Franklin's comrades** का use होगा क्योंकि 'emmetts' का अर्थ होता है चींटियाँ। इस संदर्भ में, यह उन खेल साथियों को दर्शाता है जो नैतिकता और समर्पण के साथ, मिलकर पत्थरों को उठाकर घाट का निर्माण कर रहे थे। वे चींटियों की तरह मेहनती और संगठित थे, इसलिए 'Franklin's comrades' यहाँ सही है। 'Franklin himself' गलत है क्योंकि यह सिर्फ नैरेटर को इंगित करता है, 'Workmen' और 'Fathers of the urchins' इसलिए गलत हैं क्योंकि वे इस कार्य में शामिल नहीं थे

- **Franklin's comrades** should be used because 'emmetts' means ants. In this context, it metaphorically refers to the playfellows who were collaboratively and diligently working together to lift the stones and construct the wharf, exhibiting ant-like hard work and organization. Thus, 'Franklin's comrades' is correct here. 'Franklin himself' is incorrect because it only refers to the narrator, and 'Workmen' and 'Fathers of the urchins' are incorrect because they were not involved in this activit

20. A) '**Narrative**' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि यह passage एक कहानी या घटना का वर्णन करता है जिसमें लेखक और उनके साथियों ने एक घाट का निर्माण किया। इसमें घटनाओं का एक क्रमिक विवरण है जो एक व्यक्तिगत अनुभव को दर्शाता है। 'Assessable' का अर्थ है मूल्यांकन योग्य, जो इस context में सही नहीं है क्योंकि passage मूल्यांकन

या विश्लेषण पर केंद्रित नहीं है। 'Didactic' का अर्थ है शिक्षाप्रद, और हालांकि passage में एक नैतिक सबक है, पूरा passage शिक्षाप्रद उद्देश्य पर केंद्रित नहीं है। 'Informative' का अर्थ है जानकारी प्रदान करना, लेकिन यह passage मुख्य रूप से जानकारी साझा करने के बजाय एक कहानी सुनाता है। इसलिए, 'Narrative' इस passage की संरचना को सबसे अच्छा परिभाषित करता है

- **Narrative** should be used because the passage describes a story or event where the author and their companions built a wharf. It contains a sequential description of events that represent a personal experience. 'Assessable' means capable of being evaluated, which is not fitting in this context as the passage is not focused on evaluation or analysis. 'Didactic' means intended to teach, and although there is a moral lesson within the passage, the entire passage is not focused on a didactic purpose. 'Informative' means providing information, but this passage tells a story rather than primarily sharing information. Therefore, 'Narrative' best defines the structure of this passage

21. A) **BCDA**

Poor planning landed me in the only available room in town a backpacker bunk room, occupied by two German men who didn't speak English

22. C) **Embarrassment** (noun) – A feeling of self-consciousness, shame, or awkwardness. शर्मिंदगी/ उलझन, घबराहट

SYNONYM: **Dilemma** (noun) – A situation in which a difficult choice has to be made between two or more alternatives, especially equally undesirable ones. दुविधा

- **Neglect** (noun) – The state or fact of being uncared for, disregard. उपेक्षा
- **Fault** (noun) – An unattractive or unsatisfactory feature, especially in a piece of work or in a person's character दोष
- **Hardship** (noun) – Severe suffering or privation. कठिनाई

23. D) **Easier than tackling a turtle** (idiom) – An easy task एक आसान कार्य

24. A) **Spontaneous** (adjective) – Performed or occurring as a result of a sudden inner impulse or inclination and without premeditation or external stimulus, impromptu, unplanned, unpremeditated. सहज

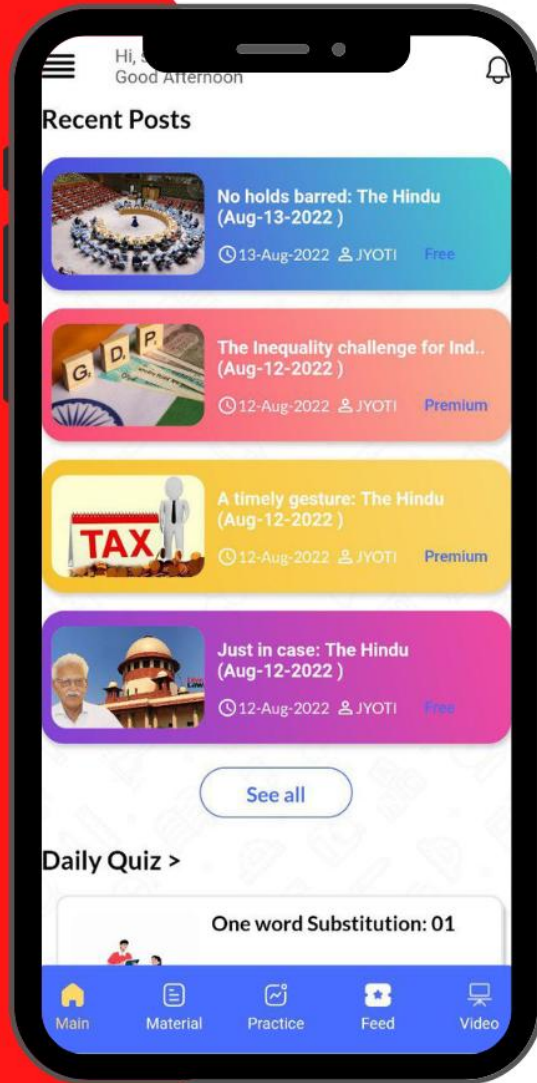
Antonym: **Deliberate** (adjective) – Done consciously and intentionally, planned, calculated, considered. सोच-समझकर

- **Organic** (adjective) – Derived from living matter, natural, not involving or relating to chemicals. प्राकृतिक
- **Inorganic** (adjective) – Not consisting of or deriving from living matter, artificial, not involving organic processes. अकार्बनिक
- **Gross** (adjective) – Unattractively large or bloated, vulgar, blatant. सकल

25. A) **Champagne**' का use होगा क्योंकि "champagne" का अर्थ होता है एक प्रकार की स्पार्कलिंग वाइन जो फ्रांस के Champagne क्षेत्र में उत्पादित होती है। विजय के उपलक्ष्य में उत्सव मनाने के लिए चैंपेन पीना एक परंपरागत तरीका

है, इसलिए 'champagne' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Swamp' का अर्थ होता है दलदल, 'Shampoo' का अर्थ होता है बाल धोने का साबुन, और 'Champion' का अर्थ होता है विजेता, जो इस context में सही नहीं है

'**Champagne**' should be used because it means a type of sparkling wine produced in the Champagne region of France. Celebrating a victory with a drink of champagne is a traditional way to mark the occasion, making 'champagne' fitting here. Whereas, 'Swamp' means a wetland, 'Shampoo' means hair wash, and 'Champion' means a winner, which don't fit in this context



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