Self-inflicted injury: On Trump tariffs and the U.S. economy

Trump's **tariffs** will not **spare** the U.S. from economic damage

Economic **estimates** from United States President Donald Trump's first term **suggest** that the **sweeping tariffs** his administration **imposed** on nearly $400 billion worth of goods **hurt** the American economy. They also **resulted in** a net loss in real (inflation-adjusted) Gross Domestic Product (GDP), a decline in annual household income, and job losses in the manufacturing sector. A 2019 discussion **paper** by the Federal Reserve Board, **Disentangling** the Effects of the 2018-2019 Tariffs on a Globally Connected U.S. Manufacturing Sector, **found** that industries most **exposed** to tariff increases saw relative reductions in employment. The negative **effects** of rising **input costs** and **retaliatory** tariffs **outweighed** the benefits of import protection, **leading to** a net decline in manufacturing jobs, an estimated 0.6% loss, or about 75,000 fewer jobs than would have **existed** without the tariffs. Similarly, a 2019 report from the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), 'An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: 2019 to 2029', **projected** that trade barriers would reduce U.S. economic output. By 2020, the CBO estimated a 0.3% decline in real GDP and a $580 reduction in average real household income (in 2019 dollars).

The 25% **tariff** on iron and steel imports by Mr. Trump, in his second **term**, **mirrors** a similar policy from March 2018. In his first term, Canada, Mexico and the European Union were initially **exempted** until June 2018, after which retaliatory tariffs followed until a **truce** was reached in May 2019 through a revised North American trade agreement. Economists have **pointed to** these tariffs, which continued **to a large extent** under the Biden administration, being one of the factors that contributed to high **inflation** in recent years. In 2023, China dominated global steel production with 1,019 million metric tons per annum (mmtpa), **accounting for** 54% of global output, followed by India (140.8 mmtpa, 7%) and the U.S. (81.4 mmtpa, 4%). Despite its domestic production, the U.S. **relies** heavily **on** imports from Canada, Mexico, and Brazil. Steel is a critical material across industries, including automotive, construction, appliances, and oil and gas. While the American steel industry has welcomed the new tariffs, imports are unlikely to decrease immediately, as a **global surplus**, **driven** by China, **keeps** prices competitive. Even a slight increase in steel prices could **ripple** across the economy, raising costs for consumers struggling with **affordability**. If history is any indication, Mr. Trump's tariffs may be the start of another round of self-inflicted economic damage for an already **strained** U.S. economy, **albeit** still the world's largest. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Self-inflicted** (adjective) – Self-caused, Self-imposed, Self-generated, Voluntary, Intentional स्वयं किया हुआ

2. **Tariff** (noun) – Duty, Tax, Levy, Charge, Impost शुल्क

3. **Spare** (verb) – Save, Protect, Preserve, Avoid, Exempt बचाना

4. **Sweeping** (adjective) – Extensive, Comprehensive, Wide-ranging, Broad, All-encompassing व्यापक

5. **Impose** (verb) – Enforce, Levy, Apply, Inflict, Introduce थोपना

6. **Result in** (phrase) – Definition: To cause or lead to a particular outcome. परिणाम होना

7. **Disentangle** (verb) – Unravel, Separate, Untangle, Resolve, Clarify सुलझाना

8. **Expose** (to) (verb) – Subject, Reveal, Uncover, Unveil, Disclose उजागर करना

9. **Input cost** (noun) – Production cost, Expense, Overhead, Expenditure, Outlay निवेश लागत

10. **Retaliatory** (adjective) – Revengeful, Punitive, Counteractive, Reprisal, Vengeful प्रतिशोधी

11. **Outweigh** (verb) – Surpass, Exceed, Eclipse, Overbalance, Prevail अधिक होना

12. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Cause, Result in, Bring about, Produce, Trigger वजह बनना

13. **Exist** (verb) – Be, Live, Survive, Subsist, Endure अस्तित्व में होना

14. **Project** (verb) – Forecast, Predict, Estimate, Plan, Anticipate अनुमान लगाना

15. **Term** (noun) – Period, Duration, Tenure, Span, Stretch अवधि

16. **Mirror** (verb) – Reflect, Imitate, Copy, Echo, Reproduce प्रतिबिंबित करना

17. **Exempt** (verb) – Exclude, Excuse, Free, Release, Spare छूट देना

18. **Truce** (noun) – Ceasefire, Armistice, Agreement, Peace, Settlement युद्धविराम

19. **Point to** (phrasal verb) – Definition: To indicate or suggest something. इशारा करना

20. **To a large extent** (phrase) – Definition: Mostly or significantly. बड़े पैमाने पर

21. **Inflation** (noun) – Price rise, Escalation, Increase, Surge, Expansion मुद्रास्फीति

22. **Account for** (phrasal verb) – Comprise, make up, total, represent, constitute बनाना

23. **Rely** (on) (verb) – Depend, Count, Trust, Bank, Lean निर्भर होना

24. **Drive** (verb) – Propel, Push, Motivate, Stimulate, Fuel प्रेरित करना

25. **Ripple** (verb) – Spread, Extend, Radiate, Diffuse, Propagate प्रभाव फैलाना

26. **Affordability** (noun) – Accessibility, Attainability, Feasibility, Manageability, Reachability सामर्थ्य

27. **Strained** (adjective) – Tense, Stressed, Pressured, Overburdened, Stretched तनावपूर्ण

28. **Albeit** (adverb) – Although, Though, Even if, Notwithstanding, However हालांकि

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Economic Damage from Tariffs**: Trump's tariffs on nearly $400 billion worth of goods during his first term harmed the U.S. economy, reducing real GDP and household income.

2. **Job Losses in Manufacturing**: Tariffs led to a net loss of manufacturing jobs, with an estimated 0.6% decline (around 75,000 jobs) due to rising input costs and retaliatory tariffs.

3. **Federal Reserve Study**: A 2019 Federal Reserve paper highlighted that industries most exposed to tariffs saw relative reductions in employment.

4. **Congressional Budget Office (CBO) Report**: The CBO projected that trade barriers would reduce U.S. economic output, estimating a 0.3% decline in real GDP and a $580 drop in average household income by 2020.

5. **Retaliatory Tariffs**: Retaliatory measures from trading partners like Canada, Mexico, and the EU further exacerbated the economic impact.

6. **Inflationary Pressure**: Tariffs, continued under the Biden administration, contributed to high inflation in recent years.

7. **Steel Tariffs**: Trump's 25% tariff on iron and steel imports in his second term mirrors his 2018 policy, which initially exempted Canada, Mexico, and the EU but later triggered retaliatory tariffs.

8. **Global Steel Production**: China dominates global steel production (54%), while the U.S. produces only 4%, relying heavily on imports from Canada, Mexico, and Brazil.

9. **Steel's Economic Role**: Steel is critical for industries like automotive, construction, and energy, making tariff-induced price increases particularly damaging.

10. **Industry Support**: While the U.S. steel industry supports tariffs, global oversupply, especially from China, keeps prices competitive, limiting immediate import reductions.

11. **Consumer Impact**: Higher steel prices could raise costs across the economy, burdening consumers already struggling with affordability.

12. **Historical Parallels**: Past tariffs under Trump led to economic strain, suggesting that new tariffs could inflict further self-inflicted damage on the U.S. economy.

13. **Global Trade Dynamics**: The U.S. remains the world's largest economy but faces challenges from global trade imbalances and competitive pricing.

14. **Long-Term Risks**: Tariffs risk creating a cycle of economic harm, with potential ripple effects across industries and households.

15. **Need for Balanced Trade Policies**: The U.S. must adopt balanced trade policies to avoid repeating the economic damage caused by protectionist measures.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
   A. Neutral and purely descriptive
   B. Optimistic and hopeful
   C. Celebratory and upbeat
   D. Critical and cautionary

2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
   A. The positive effect of tariffs on the U.S. manufacturing sector
   B. The adverse impact of Trump's tariffs on the U.S. economy
   C. A broad overview of the global steel market without reference to U.S. policy
   D. How steel prices remain unaffected by global surplus

3. **According to the Federal Reserve Board's 2019 discussion paper, which sector in the U.S. experienced a net decline in employment due to the tariffs?**
   A. Information Technology sector
   B. Manufacturing sector
   C. Healthcare sector
   D. Financial Services sector

4. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** according to the passage?
   A. The 25% steel tariff under Trump was introduced for the first time in 2023.
   B. Tariffs led to an increase in annual household income in the U.S.
   C. The U.S. relies heavily on steel imports from Canada, Mexico, and Brazil.
   D. China accounts for about 7% of the global steel production.

5. **Based on the passage, which of the following can be inferred about the future impact of steel tariffs on the U.S. economy?**
   A. They are likely to cause additional economic strain, echoing previous self-inflicted damage.
   B. They will significantly reduce global steel production, especially in China.
   C. They will permanently lower U.S. steel imports to zero.
   D. They will have no effect on consumer prices and inflation.

6. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
   Futile
   A. Useless
   B. Vicious
   C. Thoughtful
   D. Adequate

7. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
   I have lived with my parents / in Mumbai / in a residential flat / yet two years.
   A. yet two years

    B. in Mumbai

    C. I have lived with my parents

    D. in a residential flat

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

   A fox and an hyena were spotted in the animal reserve

   A. the animal reserve

   B. were spotted in

   C. and an hyena

   D. A fox

9. **In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.**

   Mosquito means small fly. It has a transmitter segmented body and a _____ of wings. Male mosquitoes mainly feed on plant _____.

   A. set; beverage

   B. couple; liquor

   C. pair; nectar

   D. kind; drink

10. **What is the correct substitution for the word 'screw' in the idiom 'Hit the screw on the head'?**

    A. Bolt

    B. Nail

    C. Crew

    D. Tack

11. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

    To his **surprise**, it swung back at his touch

    A. Regret

    B. Shock

    C. Boredom

    D. Anger

12. **Select the sentence that has a grammatical error.**

    A. The manager cuts the discussion to address an urgent matter.

    B. She always cuts out unhealthy snacks.

    C. Can you cut through the traffic to get here on time?

    D. They need to cut down the old tree in the garden

13. **Select the most appropriate degree of comparison to fill in the blank.**

    Work in this office is done in the _____ way.

    A. less efficient

    B. little efficient

    C. least efficient

    D. lesser efficient way

14. **Select the option that rectifies the spelling of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

    We have pledged our **allegance** to the nation

    A. allegaince
    B. alegiance
    C. allegiance
    D. ellegance

15. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

    We have perhaps never seen an **ablest** series of advocates than these ten standing in a row.

    A. abler
    B. the ablest
    C. most ablest
    D. more able

16. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the following sentence.**

    I **graciously** welcomed my boss at my birthday party.

    A. Bravely
    B. Cleverly
    C. Courageously
    D. Nicely

17. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

    He had always wanted to work for himself; so, last year he _____ his job at the bank and is now running a tool business.

    A. left
    B. halted
    C. bereft
    D. cleft

18. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word from the given sentence.**

    The chef's delicious recipies are a favourite among the restaurant's patrons

    A. Recipies
    B. Restaurant's
    C. Delicious
    D. Chef's

19. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word given in brackets to fill in the blank.**

    Many fraud companies _____ (deceive) innocent customers and earn millions of dollars.

    A. resolve
    B. mislead
    C. facilitate
    D. hamper

20. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given proverb.**

    Bite the bullet

    A. To buy something with no prior inspection

B. To be the first to attack someone
C. To face up to trouble with fortitude
D. To take the blame for something one didn't do

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.

Are you familiar with the movie 'Jurassic Park'? Do you recall the enormous dinosaurs? Do you know that there is still a mammal that is as big and amazing as them? Blue whales are the world's largest living things and (1)_____ vast oceanic expanses. The adult is more than 100 feet long and (2)_____ more than 190 metric tons. According to scientists, a blue whale's heart weighs as much as a car while its tongue weighs as much as an elephant! They eat meat, but they don't have teeth. They gulp and swallow huge quantities of krill and shrimp for their diet. Their mouths have bristles that look like combs and remove water while keeping their food

(3)_____. Whales are social animals that live in 'pods', which are made up of more females than males. They take care of their children. Another female takes over and cares for the calf if one mother is unable to provide it with milk. Their bond is very strong, and they cry when another whale dies. The male makes sure that everyone in the pod gets their fair share of food.

Whistles, clock-like sounds, and songs—frequent, high-pitched sounds—are the means by which the whales (4)_____ with one another. It assists them in locating one another, locating the position of the pod, searching for prey, and attracting mates. Every pod has a distinctive song that sets it apart from the others. These songs can be heard for not only hours, but also days (5)_____ miles of ocean.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1.**
    A. depart
    B. employ
    C. inhabit
    D. engage

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.**
    A. counts
    B. loads
    C. lifts
    D. weighs

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.**
    A. beckon
    B. brokerage
    C. fair
    D. intact

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

A. meet
B. horrid
C. communicate
D. catch

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.**
    A. off
    B. across
    C. although
    D. beside

Answers

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

Explanations

1. **D) Critical and cautionary**

   The passage warns about the negative consequences of President Trump's tariffs, highlighting the possibility of economic harm, job losses, and reduced GDP. The author adopts a cautionary stance, emphasizing the risks and unfavorable outcomes of such trade policies.

   A: The author is not neutral; the passage critiques and cautions against the tariffs.

   B: The passage does not express hope; instead, it highlights negative impacts and potential risks.

   C: There is no praise or celebratory tone; rather, the passage points out damaging economic effects and warns of further harm.

2. **B) The adverse impact of Trump's tariffs on the U.S. economy**

   The passage repeatedly emphasizes that tariffs have led to job losses, reduced GDP, and rising costs. It also suggests that these new tariffs could once again inflict harm on the U.S. economy.

   A: The passage explicitly states manufacturing job losses and a net negative impact, so it does not emphasize a positive effect.

   C: The passage does give some global steel production data, but its main focus is on U.S. tariffs and their consequences.

   D: The passage indicates that global surplus keeps prices competitive but also notes that even a slight increase can have a ripple effect on costs—so prices and economy are indeed affected, not "unaffected."

3. **B) Manufacturing sector**

   Manufacturing sector is correct because the passage explicitly states that the U.S. manufacturing sector saw a net decline in jobs, estimated at about 75,000 fewer jobs than would have existed without the tariffs.

   A is incorrect because the discussion paper cited focused on manufacturing, not on IT employment outcomes.

   C is incorrect as the passage makes no mention of healthcare employment losses related to tariffs.

   D is incorrect because the paper's analysis centered on industries that directly faced tariffs on goods, primarily manufacturing.

4. **C) The U.S. relies heavily on steel imports from Canada, Mexico, and Brazil.**

   C is correct because the passage clearly states that despite its domestic production, the U.S. is heavily dependent on imports from Canada, Mexico, and Brazil for steel.

   A is incorrect because the 25% tariff on steel imports mirrors a policy first introduced in March 2018, not 2023.

B is incorrect since the passage mentions a decline in average household income due to tariffs, not an increase.

Option D is incorrect because China accounts for 54% of global steel production, not 7%.

5. **A) They are likely to cause additional economic strain, echoing previous self-inflicted damage.**

    A is correct because the passage suggests that similar tariffs under Trump's first term hurt the U.S. economy, indicating that renewed tariffs could again lead to economic strain (higher prices, reduced jobs, lower household income).

    C is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that U.S. steel imports will drop to zero; it mentions imports are unlikely to decrease immediately due to a global surplus.

    B is incorrect as the passage states China continues to dominate global steel production; there is no indication tariffs from the U.S. alone will significantly reduce China's output.

    D is incorrect since the passage explicitly states that even a slight increase in steel prices can ripple through the economy, affecting consumer prices and potentially inflation.

6. A) **Futile** (adjective) – Incapable of producing any useful result; pointless, worthless, vain. निरर्थक

    Synonym: **Useless** (adjective) – Of no use, not fulfilling or not expected to achieve the intended purpose, worthless. बेकार

    *   **Vicious** (adjective) – Deliberately cruel or violent, malicious, savage. दुष्ट
    *   **Thoughtful** (adjective) – Showing careful consideration or attention, reflective, considerate. विचारशील
    *   **Adequate** (adjective) – Satisfactory or acceptable in quality or quantity, sufficient. पर्याप्त

7. A) 'yet two years' के स्थान पर **'for two years'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'yet' का प्रयोग सामान्यतः Negative या Interrogative Sentences में होता है। यहाँ Duration को दर्शाने के लिए 'for' का प्रयोग उचित है; जैसे— I have lived here for five years.

    'for two years' will be used instead of 'yet two years' because 'yet' is generally used in Negative or Interrogative Sentences. Here, 'for' is used to indicate Duration; Like— I have lived here for five years.

8. C) 'An hyena' के स्थान पर **'a hyena'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'hyena' का उच्चारण *'h'* ध्वनि के साथ होता है, जो एक consonant sound है। 'An' का use उन शब्दों से पहले होता है जो vowel ध्वनि से शुरू होते हैं। अतः सही वाक्य होगाः

    The phrase "an hyena" is incorrect and should be replaced with "**a hyena**" because the word "hyena" starts with the consonant sound 'h' and not a vowel sound. The article "an" is used

before words that begin with a vowel sound, not just a vowel letter. Hence, the correct sentence is:

9. C) **Pair'** का use होगा क्योंकि "pair" का अर्थ है दो संबंधित चीजें, जैसे यहाँ मच्छर के दो पंख। sentence में मच्छर के पंखों का वर्णन किया गया है, इसलिए 'pair' यहाँ सही है। 'Set' का अर्थ है एक समूह, जो संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि मच्छर के पास केवल एक जोड़ी पंख होते हैं। 'Couple' का अर्थ है दो, लेकिन यह वैज्ञानिक संदर्भ में कम उपयुक्त है। 'Kind' का अर्थ है प्रकार, जो पंखों के संदर्भ में अप्रासंगिक है। second blank में Nectar' का use होगा क्योंकि "nectar" का अर्थ है पौधों से निकलने वाला मीठा तरल, जिसे नर मच्छर खाते हैं। 'Beverage' का अर्थ है पेय पदार्थ, जो मानव-निर्मित पेय के लिए उपयोग होता है। 'Liquor' का अर्थ है शराब, जो संदर्भ में गलत है। 'Drink' का अर्थ बहुत व्यापक है और यह यहाँ फिट नहीं होता।

'Pair' will be used because it means two related things, like the wings of a mosquito. The sentence describes the mosquito's wings, making 'pair' the correct choice.'Set' means a collection or group, which is incorrect here since mosquitoes only have one pair of wings.

'Couple' means two but is less appropriate in scientific contexts. 'Kind' means type, which is irrelevant in this context.

Nectar' will be used because it refers to the sweet liquid found in plants, which male mosquitoes feed on. 'Beverage' refers to drinks, typically human-made, and doesn't fit here. 'Liquor' means alcohol, which is irrelevant in this context. 'Drink' is too broad and nonspecific for the scientific description.

10. B) **Hit the nail on the head** (idiom) – To describe exactly what is causing a situation or problem. सटीक बात कहना या समस्या की जड़ को पहचानना।

11. B) **Surprise** (noun) – The feeling caused by something unexpected, astonishment, wonder. आश्चर्य

    Synonym: **Shock** (noun) – A sudden upsetting or surprising event or experience (आश्चर्यजनक घटना)

    • **Regret** (noun) – Sadness associated with some wrong done or disappointment (खेद)

    • **Boredom** (noun) – The state of feeling bored, uninterested, dullness (उबाऊपन)

    • **Anger** (noun) – A strong feeling of annoyance, displeasure, or hostility (क्रोध)

12. A) 'cuts' के स्थान पर '**cut short'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'discussion' को रोकने या कम करने के अर्थ में 'cut short' का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—The manager cut the discussion short to address an urgent matter.

    'cut short' will be used instead of 'cuts' because to mean 'to stop or reduce the discussion', the phrasal verb 'cut short' is appropriate; Like—The manager cut the discussion short to address an urgent matter.

13. C) **'Least efficient'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'least' का उपयोग superlative degree में होता है, जो यह दर्शाता है कि यह तरीका सभी की तुलना में सबसे कम प्रभावी है। Sentence में यह कहा गया है कि इस कार्यालय में काम सबसे कम प्रभावी तरीके से किया जाता है। 'Less efficient' comparative degree में है, जो केवल दो चीजों की तुलना करता है, और यहाँ ऐसा संकेत नहीं है। 'Little efficient' grammatical रूप से गलत है क्योंकि 'efficient' एक adjective है और इसे 'little' के साथ नहीं जोड़ा जा सकता। 'Lesser efficient' भी गलत है क्योंकि 'lesser' का उपयोग 'efficient' जैसे comparative adjective के साथ नहीं होता है।

'Least efficient' is used because 'least' denotes the superlative degree, indicating that the way work is done in this office is the least effective of all.'Less efficient' is in the comparative degree, used to compare two things, but there is no indication of a comparison between two entities here. 'Little efficient' is grammatically incorrect as 'efficient' is an adjective and cannot be combined with 'little.' 'Lesser efficient' is also incorrect because 'lesser' cannot be paired with adjectives like 'efficient.'

14. C) The correct spelling of '**allegance'** is '**allegiance'** which means "loyalty or commitment to a superior or to a group or cause" निष्ठा, वफादारी.

15. A) **'Abler'** का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि यह comparative degree है और वाक्य implicitly तुलना कर रहा है। Sentence में mention है कि हमने पहले कभी इतनी सक्षम वकीलों की श्रृंखला नहीं देखी। इसलिए यहाँ comparative degree 'abler' सही है।

Abler' will be used because it is the correct comparative degree form, and the sentence implicitly compares to previous experiences. The sentence indicates that such a capable series of advocates has not been seen before, making 'abler' appropriate.

16. D) **Graciously** (adverb) – In a kind, courteous, and pleasant manner (कृपापूर्वक)

Synonym: **Nicely** (adverb) – In a pleasant, polite, or friendly way (अच्छे से)

   a. **Bravely** (adverb) – In a way that shows courage (साहसपूर्वक)

   b. **Cleverly** (adverb) – In a way that shows intelligence or ingenuity (चतुराई से)

   c. **Courageously** (adverb) – In a brave way; without being deterred by danger or pain (बहादुरी से)

17. A) '**Left'** का use सही होगा क्योंकि 'left' का अर्थ होता है छोड़ना या त्याग करना। इस sentence में संदर्भ यह है कि व्यक्ति ने अपने बैंक की नौकरी छोड़ी ताकि वह अपने लिए काम कर सके और अब वह एक टूल व्यवसाय चला रहा है। वाक्य का संदर्भ अतीत में नौकरी छोड़ने के कार्य को दर्शाता है, जो 'left' से सही ढंग से व्यक्त होता है। 'Halted' (रोकना) का उपयोग संदर्भ में गलत है क्योंकि यह अस्थायी रोक को दर्शाता है।

'Bereft' (वंचित) का उपयोग भी गलत है क्योंकि यह भावनात्मक या भौतिक हानि का संदर्भ देता है। Cleft' (विभाजित करना) का उपयोग भी गलत है क्योंकि यह संदर्भ में किसी नौकरी छोड़ने का तात्पर्य नहीं देता।

'Left' is grammatically correct because it refers to leaving or resigning from a position.

The sentence context implies that the person quit their bank job to pursue their own business, which is correctly expressed by 'left.' 'Halted' (means to stop) is incorrect as it implies a temporary pause, not permanently leaving a job. 'Bereft' (means deprived) is also incorrect as it indicates a loss or deprivation, which doesn't fit the context of willingly resigning. 'Cleft' (means split) is incorrect as it doesn't convey the act of resigning.

18. A) The correct spelling of '**Recipies'** is '**Recipes'**, which means "a set of instructions for preparing a particular dish, including a list of the ingredients required" व्यंजन-विधि.

19. B) **Deceive** (verb) – To trick, misinform, or lead someone into believing something untrue. धोखा देना

    Synonym: **Mislead** (verb) – To cause someone to have a wrong idea or impression. गुमराह करना

    - "**Resolve**" means to find a solution (हल करना).
    - "**Facilitate**" means to make an action or process easier (सुगम बनाना).
    - "**Hamper**" means to hinder or impede progress (बाधा डालना).

20. C) **Bite the bullet** (proverb) – To face up to trouble with fortitude (साहस के साथ मुसीबत का सामना करना)

21. C) **'Inhabit'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "किसी स्थान में रहना या बसना।" sentence में ब्लू व्हेल्स के विशाल महासागरीय क्षेत्र में रहने की बात की गई है, इसलिए 'inhabit' सही answer है। 'Depart' का अर्थ है "प्रस्थान करना," लेकिन यहाँ whales के स्थान छोड़ने की बात नहीं हो रही है। 'Employ' का अर्थ है "प्रयोग करना," जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Engage' का अर्थ है "सक्रिय रूप से भाग लेना," जो whales के निवास का वर्णन करने के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है।

    Inhabit' will be used because it means "to live or dwell in a place." The sentence refers to blue whales living in vast oceanic expanses, making 'inhabit' the correct choice. 'Depart' means "to leave," which is not relevant here. 'Employ' means "to use," which does not fit the context. 'Engage' means "to actively participate," which does not describe their living situation.

22. D) **'Weighs'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है "किसी वस्तु का भार होना।" sentence में mention है कि वयस्क ब्लू व्हेल का वजन 190 मीट्रिक टन से अधिक है, इसलिए 'weighs' यहाँ सही है। 'Counts' का अर्थ है गिनती करना, जो यहाँ वजन के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Loads' का अर्थ है भार या लादना, जो यहाँ

फिट नहीं होता क्योंकि वजन मापने की बात हो रही है। 'Lifts' का अर्थ है उठाना, जो वजन बताने के लिए सही नहीं है।

Weighs' will be used because it means "to have a certain weight." The sentence mentions that the adult blue whale weighs more than 190 metric tons, making 'weighs' the correct choice. 'Counts' means to calculate or tally, which doesn't fit the context of weight. 'Loads' means carrying or loading weight, which isn't suitable here. 'Lifts' refers to raising something, which is irrelevant to describing weight.

23. D) **'Intact'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है 'अक्षत' या 'संपूर्ण,' जो बताता है कि कोई चीज़ बिना किसी नुकसान के सुरक्षित है। sentence में mentions है कि व्हेल के मुँह की संरचना पानी को हटाते हुए उनके खाने को संपूर्ण रखती है। इसलिए 'intact' सही answer है। 'Beckon' का अर्थ है 'संकेत देना' या 'आमंत्रित करना,' जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि वाक्य खाने को संरक्षित रखने की बात कर रहा है। Brokerage' का अर्थ है 'दलाली' या 'मध्यस्थता शुल्क,' जो इस वाक्य के संदर्भ में बिल्कुल भी उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Fair' का अर्थ है 'उचित' या 'निष्पक्ष,' लेकिन यह इस संदर्भ में अर्थ नहीं देता क्योंकि यह खाने को 'अक्षत' रखने की बात नहीं करता।

'Intact' will be used because it means 'undamaged' or 'whole,' indicating that something is preserved without any harm. The sentence describes how the bristles in the whale's mouth remove water while keeping their food intact, making it the appropriate choice here. 'Beckon' means 'to signal or invite,' which is irrelevant as the sentence is about preserving food, not signaling or inviting. Brokerage' refers to 'fee or commission,' which does not fit the context of food preservation in the sentence. 'Fair' means 'just' or 'appropriate,' but it doesn't align with the context of keeping the food whole and undamaged.
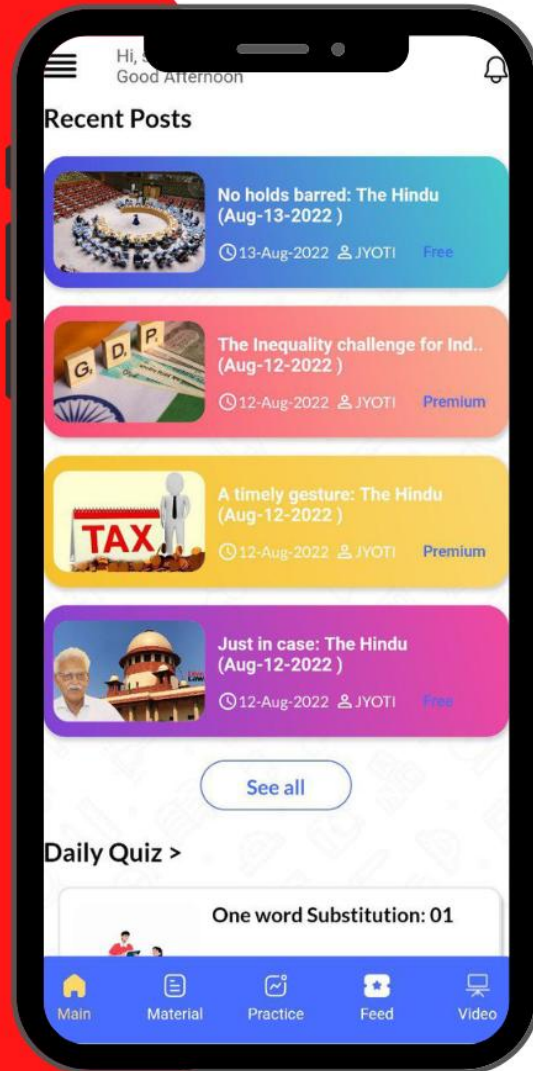
24. 'C) **Communicate'** का use होगा क्योंकि "communicate" का अर्थ है "सूचना का आदान-प्रदान करना या विचारों और भावनाओं को व्यक्त करना।" वाक्य में बताया गया है कि व्हेल एक-दूसरे से बातचीत करने के लिए आवाजों का उपयोग करती हैं। इस संदर्भ में 'communicate' सही विकल्प है। जबकि: 'Meet' का अर्थ है "मिलना," लेकिन यहाँ सूचना के आदान-प्रदान की बात है, इसलिए यह सही नहीं है। 'Horrid' का अर्थ है "बहुत अप्रिय," जो एक adjective है और sentence में सही नहीं है। 'Catch' का अर्थ है "पकड़ना," जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता।

'Communicate' will be used because it means "to exchange information or express thoughts or feelings." The sentence mentions that whales use sounds to interact with one another, making 'communicate' the appropriate choice. Whereas: 'Meet' means "to come into contact or company," which doesn't fit the context of exchanging information. 'Horrid' means "very unpleasant," and as an adjective, it is irrelevant here. 'Catch' means "to seize or grab," which does not align with the context.

25. B) **Across'** का अर्थ है एक तरफ से दूसरी तरफ तक फैलना या बढ़ना, विशेष रूप से जब बड़े क्षेत्र की बात हो जैसे समुद्र। यहाँ वाक्य "These songs can be heard for not only hours, but also days across miles of ocean" यह दर्शाता है कि गाने समुद्र के मीलों तक सुनाई देते हैं, इसलिए 'across' यहाँ सही option है। 'Off' गलत है क्योंकि इसका मतलब होता है किसी चीज़ से अलग होना या दूरी पर होना (जैसे "off the coast"), जो यहाँ गानों के समुद्र में फैलने के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Although' एक conjunction है जो विरोधाभास दर्शाता है और यहाँ व्याकरण या संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Beside' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के पास या बगल में, जो गानों के बड़े क्षेत्र में फैलने के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'Across' is used to indicate movement or extension from one side to another, especially when referring to a large area or surface like the ocean. In the given context, "These songs can be heard for not only hours, but also days across miles of ocean" implies that the songs travel from one side of the ocean to the other, making "across" the correct fit. 'Off' is incorrect because it implies separation or distance from something (e.g., "off the coast"), which doesn't fit the idea of songs spreading throughout the ocean. 'Although' is a conjunction that introduces contrast and doesn't make sense grammatically or contextually here. 'Beside' means next to or by the side of something, which doesn't fit the context of songs traveling across vast distances.