

Insular, paranoid: on Donald Trump, the U.S., legal migration

Donald Trump is turning the U.S. into a self-doubting republic

President Donald Trump's **decision** to ban citizens from 12 countries from entering the United States, **citing** national security concerns, **is** yet another attempt by his five-month-old administration to **tear down** legal migration. Mr. Trump's **decision** in 2017, during his first term, to ban citizens from seven Muslim-majority countries had **triggered chaos** and protests at America's airports, **evoked criticism** of the **unstated racism** and **xenophobia**, and **led to** legal challenges. This time, Mr. Trump has focused on mostly West Asia and Africa. **Citizens** from Afghanistan, Myanmar, Chad, the Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Haiti, Iran, Libya, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen **would** be banned, while people from Burundi, Cuba, Laos, Sierra Leone, Togo, Turkmenistan and Venezuela will face restrictions. The ban applies only to people outside the U.S. but those with active visas who leave the country could face difficulty during re-entry. Mr. Trump **argued** that the **ban**, which came days after the arrest of an Egyptian man for **carrying out** an attack on a group **honouring** the Gaza **hostages**, **would** help prevent terrorist attacks and keep out those who **overstay** their visas. **Egypt**, a close American **ally**, and **Spain**, which saw 20,000 of its citizens overstay their visas in 2023, **are** not on the list, but **Chad**, whose visa overstay number is as low as 400, **is**.

Since his **swearing-in** as the President, in January, for the second time, Mr. Trump has taken a series of measures to **crack down** on migration. He has suspended the **asylum** system at the southern border and ended temporary legal residency for Haitians, Venezuelans and Cubans. He has also removed the legal status of thousands of foreign students and **instructed** U.S. diplomatic missions to pause scheduling new visa interviews as his administration prepares to **vet** the social media handles of students and scholars. His policies targeting international students have already spread chaos and uncertainty across America's universities. Now, the **outright ban** on citizens from a group of countries **reinforces** the **erosion** of the self-image of the U.S. — “the shining city on a hill” as Ronald Reagan once called it — as a **pluralistic**, open society. Mr. Trump's **claim** that immigrants bring crime into the U.S. **is ill-founded**. **Many** of the people **seeking** entry into the U.S., from countries that had seen American military intervention, such as Haiti and Afghanistan, **are fleeing** war, **persecution** and systemic violence. They are not national security threats but victims in search of refuge. By **shutting** America's **doors on** them, and immigrants **in general**, Mr. Trump is not making the U.S. safer. Rather, he is **turning** a country, which historically welcomed **immigration** and has benefited from it, **into** an insular, paranoid, self-doubting republic. [Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Insular** (adjective) – narrow-minded, inward-looking, isolated, parochial, provincial संकीर्ण
2. **Paranoid** (adjective) – suspicious, fearful, distrustful, insecure, delusional शंका करने वाला
3. **Republic** (noun) – democracy, self-government, representative government, commonwealth, nation गणराज्य
4. **Cite** (verb) – mention, refer to, quote, invoke, allude to हवाला देना
5. **Tear down** (phrasal verb) – demolish, dismantle, destroy, break down, abolish गिरा देना / नष्ट करना
6. **Migration** (noun) – movement, relocation, resettlement, immigration, emigration प्रवासन
7. **Trigger** (verb) – spark, initiate, provoke, cause, instigate शुरू करना
8. **Chaos** (noun) – disorder, turmoil, confusion, anarchy, mayhem अराजकता
9. **Evoke** (verb) – bring out, elicit, provoke, awaken, stir उत्पन्न करना
10. **Criticism** (noun) – disapproval, condemnation, censure, fault-finding, evaluation आलोचना
11. **Unstated** (adjective) – implicit, hidden, unspoken, unexpressed, tacit अनकहा
12. **Racism** (noun) – racial discrimination, prejudice, intolerance, segregation, bigotry नस्लभेद
13. **Xenophobia** (noun) – fear of foreigners, prejudice, intolerance, nationalism, ethnocentrism विदेशियों से डर / घृणा
14. **Lead to** (verb) – result in, cause, bring about, produce, contribute to कारण बनना
15. **Argue** (verb) – claim, contend, assert, reason, maintain तर्क देना
16. **Carry out** (phrasal verb) – execute, perform, implement, accomplish, conduct करना / लागू करना
17. **Honour** (verb) – respect, recognize, salute, acknowledge, celebrate सम्मान देना
18. **Hostage** (noun) – captive, prisoner, detainee, abductee, pawn बंधक
19. **Overstay** (verb) – remain too long, exceed time limit, stay beyond permitted time, prolong, linger अधिक समय रुकना
20. **Ally** (noun) – partner, associate, supporter, collaborator, friend सहयोगी
21. **Swearing-in** (noun) – inauguration, oath-taking, induction, investiture, installation शपथ ग्रहण

22. **Crack down** (phrasal verb) – take strict action, clamp down, enforce law, suppress, act harshly कठोर कार्रवाई करना
23. **Asylum** (noun) – protection, refuge, sanctuary, shelter, haven शरण
24. **Instruct** (verb) – direct, command, order, guide, tell निर्देश देना
25. **Vet** (verb) – examine, scrutinize, check, investigate, evaluate जांच करना
26. **Outright** (adjective) – complete, total, absolute, unqualified, categorical पूर्ण / सीधा
27. **Reinforce** (verb) – strengthen, support, cement, bolster, solidify मजबूत करना
28. **Erosion** (noun) – weakening, decline, deterioration, decay, collapse क्षरण
29. **Pluralistic** (adjective) – diverse, inclusive, multicultural, varied, tolerant बहुवादी
30. **Ill-founded** (adjective) – baseless, unfounded, groundless, unjustified, false आधारहीन
31. **Seek** (verb) – look for, search, pursue, strive for, request तलाश करना
32. **Fleeing** (adjective) – escaping, running away, evading, deserting, departing भागते हुए
33. **Persecution** (noun) – oppression, harassment, discrimination, victimization, abuse उत्पीड़न
34. **Shut someone's door on** (phrase) – reject, refuse entry, deny access, close off, turn away दरवाज़ा बंद कर देना
35. **In general** (phrase) – generally, overall, typically, broadly, mostly सामान्य रूप से
36. **Turn into** (phrasal verb) – become, transform, change into, evolve, convert बदल जाना
37. **Immigration** (noun) – arrival, relocation, settlement, entry, migration अप्रवासन

Summary of the Editorial

1. Donald Trump's new immigration ban affects citizens from 12 countries, citing national security concerns.
2. The countries include mostly West Asian and African nations, such as Afghanistan, Somalia, Iran, and Yemen.
3. A similar ban in 2017 on seven Muslim-majority countries triggered protests and legal backlash.
4. The current ban excludes close allies like Egypt and Spain, despite high visa overstay numbers, raising questions of bias.
5. Some countries like Chad, with low overstay numbers, are still included, indicating inconsistency.
6. The ban applies to people outside the U.S., but even valid visa holders may face re-entry challenges.
7. Trump has also suspended the asylum system at the U.S.-Mexico border.
8. Temporary legal status for citizens from Haiti, Venezuela, and Cuba has been revoked.
9. Thousands of foreign students have lost legal status, disrupting their education and plans.
10. The administration has paused new visa interviews and plans to vet applicants' social media, further complicating immigration.
11. These policies have caused confusion and fear in U.S. universities that rely on international students.
12. The bans and restrictions mark a shift away from America's historic openness to immigrants.
13. The editorial argues that Trump's security rationale is flawed; many immigrants are refugees fleeing violence.
14. Instead of enhancing safety, such actions damage the U.S.'s global image as a pluralistic and open society.
15. Overall, Trump's actions are turning the U.S. into an insular, paranoid, and self-doubting nation, undermining its core identity.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What can be logically inferred about the U.S.'s image from the passage?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. The U.S. still upholds its traditional image as an open and welcoming society.
 - B. U.S. policies under Trump are increasingly aligned with humanitarian values.
 - C. Trump's immigration decisions may harm the long-held image of the U.S. as a pluralistic nation.
 - D. Immigration from war-torn countries poses a direct threat to U.S. national security.
2. **Why is Chad's inclusion in the ban considered questionable in the passage?**
 - A. Because Chad has strong diplomatic ties with the U.S.
 - B. Because Chad's visa overstay numbers are comparatively low.
 - C. Because Chad is not a Muslim-majority country.
 - D. Because Chad is not located in West Asia.
3. **What does the idiom "shining city on a hill" most closely symbolize in the context of the passage?**
 - A. A nation with aggressive border control policies
 - B. A place isolated from global affairs
 - C. A society admired for inclusiveness and moral leadership
 - D. A city known for wealth and economic dominance
4. **Which of the following statements is true based on the passage?**
 - A. Egypt and Spain were included in the immigration ban due to high visa overstay rates.
 - B. The ban applies to all citizens including those currently within U.S. borders.
 - C. Trump's policies affected asylum seekers, students, and residents alike.
 - D. All banned countries had records of terrorist attacks on U.S. soil.
5. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Objective and neutral
 - B. Supportive and approving
 - C. Critical and disapproving
 - D. Optimistic and hopeful
6. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the highlighted group of words in the given sentence.**

The tailor was called to stitch the long loose gowns worn by priests and choristers.

 - A. tuxedos
 - B. cassocks
 - C. frocks
 - D. petticoats
7. **Select the most appropriate adjective to fill in the blank.**

According to the chairman, his proposal was _____ than Mr. Jackson's.

 - A. ill
 - B. bad

- C. worse
D. worst
8. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word from the given sentence.**
The explorer's adventurous spirit led to the discovery of an ancient civilisation.
A. Discovery
B. Adventuros
C. Explorer's
D. Ancient
9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.**
He is going to _____ the campaign against excessive use of _____ in local production units.
A. protest
B. spice
C. combat
D. lead
10. **In the following sentence the underlined part contains an error. Alternatives to the underlined part are given as options. Select the correct alternative.**
Wolfia is the tiny plant in the world.
A. most tiny
B. tiniest
C. more tiny
D. tinier
11. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Sree did not go to work today, as she was feeling a bit under the weather.
A. feeling nervous
B. feeling tired
C. feeling ill
D. feeling excited
12. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
A. Disappear
B. Consensus
C. Conceive
D. Disappoint
13. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
James is just an old eccentric
A. Ordinary
B. Humble
C. Follower
D. Cranky
14. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM for the underlined word in the given sentence.**
He is a lazy person.

- A. perfect
B. casual
C. popular
D. Hardworking
15. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
The family members described their dream home's architectural elegance.
A. fortitude
B. coarseness
C. gleam
D. grandiosity
16. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The farmer stood by the roadside stand to sell his _____.
A. consequence
B. volume
C. productivity
D. produce
17. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**
After the match, / the stadium was the messiest / it's ever been
A. After the match
B. No Error
C. it's ever been
D. the stadium was the messiest
18. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
I had to choose the best of the two options available.
A. best than
B. better of
C. good of
D. better than
19. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains an error in phrasal verb.**
Gita got onto / the book / she was reading / this morning.
A. this morning
B. she was reading
C. the book
D. Gita got onto
20. **Identify the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word in brackets.**
Her candid remarks were a (refreshing) change from the usual diplomatic responses.
A. Stale

- B. Bracing
- C. Revitalising
- D. Invigorating

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 Enlightenment, sometimes known as the 'Age of Reason', is described as the period of (1) _____ scientific, political, and philosophical debate that characterised European culture (2) _____ the 'long' 18th century: from the late 17th century until the end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815. This was an era of an enormous (3) _____ in thinking and reason, which historian Roy Porter describes as 'decisive in the formation of modernity'. Centuries of custom and tradition were (4) _____ in favour of exploration, individuality, tolerance, and scientific (5) _____, all of which contributed to the formation of the 'modern world'.

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

- A. malicious
- B. cautions
- C. rigorous
- D. auspicious

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

- A. above
- B. over with
- C. throughout
- D. along with

23. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3..

- A. secure
- B. embed
- C. shift
- D. shield

24. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4

- A. defrosted
- B. dejected
- C. discarded
- D. demean

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

- A. shirk
- B. doodle
- C. endeavour
- D. slacken

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. **C) Trump's immigration decisions may harm the long-held image of the U.S. as a pluralistic nation.**

The passage states that the ban “reinforces the erosion of the self-image of the U.S. — ‘the shining city on a hill’... as a pluralistic, open society.” This implies a decline in the U.S.'s welcoming image, which is what option C captures.

A is incorrect: The passage clearly says the U.S. is moving away from this image.

B is incorrect: Trump's policies are portrayed as restrictive, not humanitarian.

D is incorrect: The passage argues these immigrants are not threats but victims.

2. **B) Because Chad's visa overstay numbers are comparatively low.**

The passage says “Chad, whose visa overstay number is as low as 400, is [banned],” implying its inclusion is unreasonable.

A is incorrect: There's no mention of diplomatic relations as a reason.

C is incorrect: Religious demographics are not stated for Chad.

D is incorrect: While true geographically, it's not the reason questioned in the passage.

3. **C) A society admired for inclusiveness and moral leadership**

The idiom, originally from Ronald Reagan, is used to describe America's moral leadership, openness, and inclusivity, which is being undermined by current policies.

A is incorrect: Aggressive policies contradict the idiom's spirit.

B is incorrect: Isolationism is opposite to the phrase's intended symbolism.

D is incorrect: Economic dominance is not the idiom's focus here.

4. **C) Trump's policies affected asylum seekers, students, and residents alike.**

The passage details how Trump's administration: Suspended asylum

Ended legal residency for some

Targeted students' visa status

Hence, asylum seekers, students, and residents were all impacted.

A is incorrect: Egypt and Spain are not included despite high overstay numbers.

B is incorrect: Ban affects those outside the U.S. (though re-entry is hard).

D is incorrect: No evidence is provided for attacks by all banned countries.

5. **C) Critical and disapproving**

The passage presents strong criticism of Donald Trump's immigration policies using words like “insular,” “paranoid,” “ill-founded,” “chaos,” and “erosion of the self-image of the U.S.”.

The author highlights the xenophobia and harsh consequences of these decisions, especially on victims fleeing war, suggesting a disapproving stance.

- A. Incorrect: The language is clearly biased and evaluative, not neutral.
- B. Incorrect: The author is not supportive but openly criticizes the policy decisions.
- D. Incorrect: The passage ends on a pessimistic note about America becoming self-doubting and closed off.
6. B) **Cassocks** (noun) – Long loose gowns worn by priests and choristers. धर्मगुरु और गायक पहनते हैं लंबे ढीले वस्त्र
- **Tuxedos** (noun) – A formal evening suit with a satin collar, typically worn by men for formal occasions. टक्सीडो
 - **Frocks** (noun) – A type of dress, typically worn by women or children. फ्रॉक
 - **Petticoats** (noun) – A woman's undergarment worn under a skirt or dress. पेटीकोट
7. C) '**Worse**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह "bad" का comparative degree है और sentence में दो प्रस्तावों (chairman और Mr. Jackson के) की तुलना की जा रही है। 'Ill' का अर्थ है बीमार, जो यहाँ irrelevant है। 'Bad' positive degree में है, जबकि तुलना के लिए comparative degree चाहिए। 'Worst' superlative degree है, जिसका use तीन या अधिक चीज़ों की तुलना में होता है, इसलिए यह यहाँ सही नहीं है।
- 'Worse' will be used because it is the comparative degree of "bad," and the sentence compares the proposals of the chairman and Mr. Jackson. 'Ill' means sick, which is irrelevant here. 'Bad' is in the positive degree, whereas the sentence requires a comparative degree. 'Worst' is the superlative degree used for comparisons involving three or more things, making it inappropriate in this context.
8. B) The incorrectly spelt word in the sentence is '**Adventuros**'. The correct spelling is '**Adventurous**', which means "full of excitement, risk, or adventure" in English and "जो रोमांचक, जोखिमपूर्ण या साहसिक हो"
9. D) '**Lead**' का use सही है क्योंकि "lead" का अर्थ है किसी अभियान, प्रयास या गतिविधि का नेतृत्व करना। second blank में वाक्य में बताया गया है कि वह अत्यधिक use के खिलाफ अभियान चलाने जा रहा है, जिससे 'lead' उपयुक्त है। 'Protest' का अर्थ है विरोध करना, जो यहाँ सही नहीं है क्योंकि वाक्य नेतृत्व की बात कर रहा है। 'Spice' का अर्थ है मसाले, जो इस संदर्भ में अप्रासंगिक है। 'Combat' का अर्थ है लड़ाई या मुकाबला करना, लेकिन यह 'lead' जैसा प्रभाव नहीं देता और यहाँ फिट नहीं बैठता।
- 'Lead' is the correct choice because it means to guide or head an effort, campaign, or activity. The sentence states that he is going to lead a campaign against the excessive use of something, making 'lead' appropriate. 'Protest' means to object or oppose, which doesn't align as the sentence focuses on leadership. 'Spice' means flavoring agents, irrelevant in this context. 'Combat' means to fight or battle, but it does not convey the leadership aspect as 'lead' does

10. B) sentence में **Wolfia** को विश्व का सबसे छोटा पौधा बताया गया है। जब किसी चीज़ को उसकी श्रेणी में सबसे विशिष्ट या श्रेष्ठ दिखाना हो, तो हम adjective का superlative degree का use करते हैं। "Tiny" का superlative रूप "**tiniest**" होता है। अतः सही वाक्य होगा: "Wolfia is the tiniest plant in the world."

The sentence refers to Wolfia as the smallest plant in the world. To express such uniqueness, the superlative degree of the adjective "tiny" must be used. The correct superlative form of "tiny" is "tiniest." Hence, the correct sentence is: "Wolfia is the tiniest plant in the world."

11. C) **feeling a bit under the weather** (idiom)- Feeling ill (बीमार महसूस करना)
 12. D) The incorrectly spelt word is D. Disappoint, which should be spelled as Disappoint (correct spelling). Let's analyze each option in detail: निराश करना

13. D) **Eccentric** (adjective) – Unconventional and slightly strange, odd, bizarre, unusual. अजीब
Synonym: Ordinary (adjective) – With no special or distinctive features; normal, standard, typical. सामान्य

- **Humble** (adjective) – Having or showing a modest or low estimate of one's own importance; not proud. विनम्र
- **Follower** (noun) – A person who supports and admires a particular person or set of ideas. अनुयायी
- **Cranky** (adjective) – Irritable, easily annoyed, eccentric; could be considered a near synonym in some contexts but specifically emphasizes on being irritable rather than just unconventional. चिड़चिड़ा

14. D) **Lazy** (adjective) – Disinclined to activity or exertion; not energetic or vigorous. आलसी
Antonym: Hardworking (adjective) – Diligently applying oneself to a task; industrious; not lazy. मेहनती

- **Perfect** (adjective) – Having all the required or desirable elements, qualities, or characteristics; as good as it is possible to be. उत्तम
- **Casual** (adjective) – Relaxed and unconcerned; not regular or permanent. अनौपचारिक
- **Popular** (adjective) – Liked or admired by many people or by a particular person or group. लोकप्रिय

15. B) **Elegance** (noun) – The quality of being graceful and stylish in appearance or manner; pleasingly ingenious and simple. शिष्टता

Antonym: Coarseness (noun) – the quality of being rough or harsh घटियापन

- **Fortitude** (noun) – Courage in pain or adversity. साहस

- **Gleam** (noun) – A faint or brief light, especially one reflected from something. चमक
- **Grandiosity** (noun) – The quality of being grand or magnificent or absurdly exaggerated. वृहदता

16. D) **Produce** का use होगा क्योंकि "produce" का अर्थ है फल, सब्जी, और अन्य कृषि उत्पाद जो किसान बेचते हैं। sentence में mention है कि किसान सड़क किनारे स्टैंड पर खड़े होकर अपना सामान बेच रहा है, इसलिए "produce" यहाँ सही है। जबकि "consequence" का अर्थ है परिणाम, "volume" का अर्थ है मात्रा, और "productivity" का अर्थ है उत्पादकता, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'Produce' will be used because it refers to fruits, vegetables, and other agricultural goods that farmers sell. The sentence mentions that the farmer is standing at the roadside stand to sell his goods, making "produce" appropriate here. 'Consequence' means a result, 'Volume' refers to the amount or quantity of something, 'Productivity' refers to efficiency in production, none of which fit in this context.

17. B) No Error.

18. B) 'best of' के बदले **'better of'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'two options' के संदर्भ में हम 'better' का use करते हैं, न कि 'best' का। 'Best' का use तभी होता है जब तीन या उससे अधिक चीज़ों की तुलना की जा रही हो।

'better of' will be used instead of 'best of' because when comparing only two items or options, we use 'better' (comparative degree) instead of 'best' (superlative degree). The word 'best' is used for comparisons involving three or more things. Hence, 'better of' is grammatically correct in this sentence.

19. D) **'got onto'** का use गलत है क्योंकि यह एक phrasal verb है जिसका अर्थ है "किसी वाहन पर चढ़ना" (to board a vehicle)। इस वाक्य में, गीता एक किताब पढ़ने की बात कर रही है, न कि किसी वाहन पर चढ़ने की। सही phrasal verb होगा 'got into', जो किसी चीज़ में गहराई से रुचि लेने या ध्यान केंद्रित करने का भाव प्रकट करता है। सही वाक्य: Gita got into the book she was reading this morning.

The phrasal verb **'got onto'** is incorrect here because it means "to board a vehicle." In this sentence, Gita is talking about being engrossed in a book, not boarding a vehicle. The correct phrasal verb is 'got into,' which means to become deeply interested or absorbed in something. Correct Sentence: Gita got into the book she was reading this morning.

20. A) **Refreshing** (adjective) – Pleasantly new, different, and interesting; invigorating, revitalizing, bracing. ताज़ा

Antonym: Stale (adjective) – No longer fresh and pleasant to eat; lacking freshness, originality, or novelty. बासी

Bracing (adjective) – Giving energy to; refreshing, stimulating. स्फूर्तिदायक

Revitalising (adjective) – Imbuing with new life and vitality. पुनर्जीवित करना

Invigorating (adjective) – Making one feel strong, healthy, and full of energy. स्फूर्तिदायक

21. C) '**Rigorous**' का use होगा क्योंकि "rigorous" का अर्थ है गहन, विस्तृत और सटीक। वाक्य में उल्लेख किया गया है कि यह युग गहन वैज्ञानिक, राजनीतिक, और दार्शनिक बहसों का था, जो यूरोपीय संस्कृति की विशेषता थी। इसलिए 'rigorous' यहाँ सही है। वहीं 'Malicious' का अर्थ है द्वेषपूर्ण, जो इस संदर्भ में गलत है। 'Cautious' का अर्थ है सतर्कता या सावधानी, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Auspicious' का अर्थ है शुभ, लेकिन यह शब्द गहन और सटीक चर्चा के लिए सही नहीं बैठता।

'**Rigorous**' will be used because it means thorough, exhaustive, and accurate. The sentence mentions that this era was characterized by intense scientific, political, and philosophical debates, making 'rigorous' the correct choice here. Whereas, 'Malicious' means harmful or intending to do harm, which is not relevant in this context. 'Cautious' means careful or wary, which does not fit here. 'Auspicious' means favorable or conducive to success, which does not describe the intense and detailed debates during the Enlightenment.

22. C) '**Throughout**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "पूरे समय या सीमा में।" वाक्य में यह बताया गया है कि 'Enlightenment' किस अवधि में हुआ, और 'long 18th century' के दौरान इसे संदर्भित किया गया है, इसलिए 'throughout' यहाँ सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है। 'Above' का अर्थ है "ऊपर," जो समय अवधि या सांस्कृतिक विवरण से संबंधित नहीं है, इसलिए यह गलत है। 'Over with' का मतलब है "किसी चीज को समाप्त करना," जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Along with' का अर्थ है "के साथ-साथ," जो समय अवधि के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'**Throughout**' will be used because it means "during the entire time or extent of something." The sentence is describing the time span of the Enlightenment as occurring during the 'long' 18th century, so 'throughout' is the most suitable choice. 'Above' means "at a higher place," which is unrelated to a time span or cultural description, and thus incorrect here. 'Over with' implies "completed or finished with something," which does not align with the sentence's meaning.

'Along with' suggests "in addition to," which does not fit the context of describing a time period.

23. C) '**Shift**' का use होगा क्योंकि "shift" का अर्थ होता है बदलाव या परिवर्तन, और passage में यह बताया गया है कि उस युग में सोच और तर्क में एक बहुत बड़ा बदलाव या परिवर्तन हुआ। 'Secure' का अर्थ है सुरक्षित करना, जो यहाँ contextually उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Embed' का अर्थ है जड़ जमाना या स्थापित करना, जो यहाँ फिट नहीं होता। 'Shield' का अर्थ है रक्षा करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। इसलिए 'Shift' सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर है।

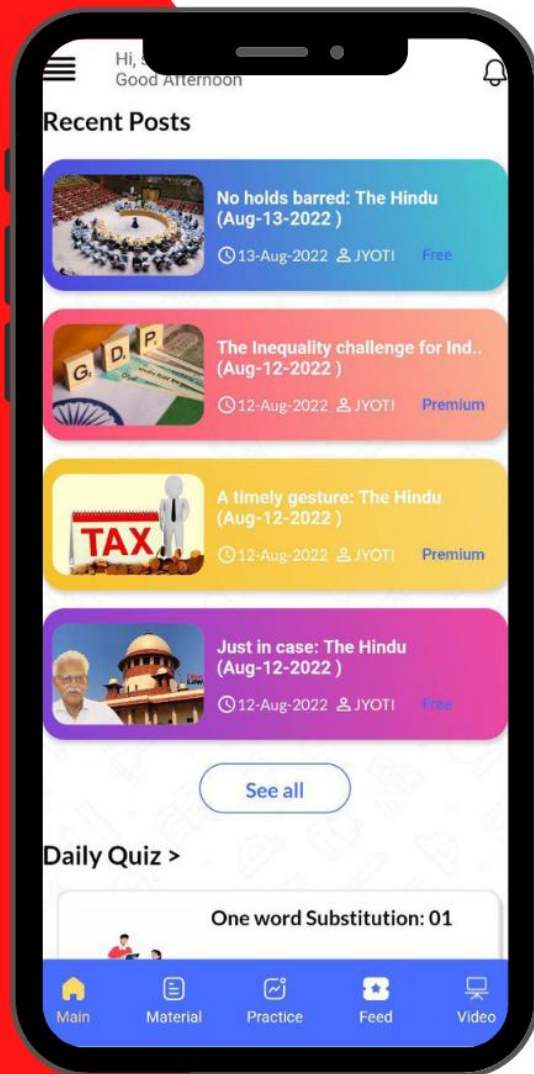
'Shift' will be used because it means a change or transformation, and the passage refers to a significant change in thinking and reasoning during that era. 'Secure' means to make safe, which is not contextually appropriate here. 'Embed' means to fix or establish firmly, which doesn't fit. 'Shield' implies protection, which is not relevant in this context. Thus, 'Shift' is the most suitable answer.

24. C) '**Discarded**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'discarded' का अर्थ होता है किसी वस्तु, विचार, या परंपरा को त्याग देना। यह वाक्य यह व्यक्त कर रहा है कि सदियों पुरानी परंपराएं और रीति-रिवाजों को त्याग कर नए विचारों, अन्वेषण, और विज्ञान को अपनाया गया। 'Defrosted' का अर्थ होता है जमे हुए को पिघलाना, जो इस संदर्भ में अप्रासंगिक है। 'Dejected' का अर्थ है निराश होना, जो वाक्य के भाव से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Demean' का अर्थ है अपमानित करना, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता।

'**Discarded**' will be used because it means to give up or abandon something, especially ideas, traditions, or practices. The sentence implies that centuries of customs and traditions were abandoned to make way for exploration, individuality, tolerance, and scientific advancement, making 'discarded' the most appropriate choice here. 'Defrosted' means thawed or unfrozen, which is irrelevant in this context. 'Dejected' means feeling sad or disheartened, which doesn't fit the sentence. 'Demean' means to insult or degrade, which is also not contextually appropriate.

25. C) '**Endeavour**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है "कोशिश" या "प्रयास"। passage में यह उल्लेख किया गया है कि यह युग व्यक्तिगतता, सहिष्णुता और वैज्ञानिक प्रयासों के पक्ष में था, जिसने आधुनिक दुनिया के निर्माण में योगदान दिया। इसलिए 'endeavour' यहाँ सही विकल्प है। 'Shirk' का अर्थ है "टालना" या "दायित्वों से बचना", जो यहाँ फिट नहीं होता। 'Doodle' का अर्थ है "अनावश्यक रूप से लिखना या रेखाचित्र बनाना", जो इस संदर्भ में अनुपयुक्त है। 'Slacken' का अर्थ है "धीमा करना" या "कमज़ोर करना", जो passage की भावना से मेल नहीं खाता।

'**Endeavour**' will be used because it means "an attempt or effort." The passage highlights that this era was inclined towards individuality, tolerance, and scientific endeavours, contributing to the formation of the modern world, making 'endeavour' the most suitable choice. 'Shirk' means "to evade or avoid duties," which does not fit here. 'Doodle' means "to scribble aimlessly," which is irrelevant in this context. 'Slacken' means "to slow down or weaken," which is contrary to the spirit of the passage.



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