

Weaponising health care: On the Trump tariffs on imported medicines

Americans will see medical bills **shoot up** due to Donald Trump's actions

By announcing 100% **tariffs** on imports of branded and patented medicines, **with effect from** October 1, U.S. President Donald Trump has weaponised access to health care in America, where prescription drugs **account for** about 10% of household medical care spending. The **caveat** of a 15% tariff **cap** on imports from the European Union and Japan, which the U.S. has clarified that it will **honour**, **blunts** the announcement, as these two **jurisdictions** account for nearly three-fourths of pharma imports. Much of this trade consists of patented medicines such as the Danish-made weight-loss and anti-diabetes drugs, Wegovy and Ozempic. The **impact** on patients needing specialised cancer or rare disease drugs **could** also be **severe**. There will also be a likely impact on the U.S.'s health insurance sector, as firms would attempt to **pass on** higher prices of specialty and patented medicines on to policyholders. An Ernst & Young study found that **a 25% tariff** on patented drugs **would** raise annual drug costs by about \$51 billion. The countries most **exposed** are those left outside the **exemptions**. **The U.K., Switzerland, and Singapore** — **hubs** for pharma manufacturing — **face** the **prospect** of a 100% tariff burden, which could make their products expensive.

India's **sprawling generics** industry has, for the moment, been **spared**. Generics account for 90% of prescriptions **dispensed** in the U.S. but about 13% of spending. India exported more than \$10.5 billion worth of **formulations** to the U.S. in FY25. Any tariff **expansion** to cover generics or **biosimilars** **could**, therefore, **deal a blow** to one of India's most successful export sectors. There is also **lingering** uncertainty over whether Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) will be caught in the tariff net. India and China dominate global API supply. The U.S. itself remains a leading producer of innovative medicines, exporting billions of dollars' worth of drugs worldwide. **How** the new tariffs on imported patented drugs will **interact** with the price **competitiveness** of U.S. exports **remains** unclear. Mr. Trump's move came despite **objections** from the influential body, PhRMA, which warned that tariffs would raise costs for patients without **addressing** structural supply chain issues. For Americans, this decision will almost **certainly push up** retail drug costs for advanced therapies. For the world, the move is a **reminder** that global supply chains **forged** in the post-Second World War order are being reshaped by new political realities. **Nations** heavily dependent on U.S. demand **must** **accelerate** alternative trade **alliances** and **diversify** export markets. This is now a **necessity** for India's pharma sector as well.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Weaponise** (verb) – militarise, exploit, misuse, manipulate, arm हथियार बनाना
2. **Shoot up** (phrasal verb) – rise, increase, escalate, surge, soar तेज़ी से बढ़ना
3. **Tariff** (noun) – tax, duty, levy, charge, toll शुल्क / कर
4. **With effect from** (phrase) – starting from, beginning on, commencing, applicable from, operative from से लागू होना
5. **Account for** (phrasal verb) – represent, comprise, constitute, form, make up का हिस्सा होना / बनना
6. **Caveat** (noun) – warning, caution, condition, stipulation, limitation चेतावनी
7. **Cap** (noun) – limit, ceiling, restriction, maximum, boundary सीमा
8. **Honour** (verb) – respect, uphold, follow, abide by, accept पालन करना
9. **Blunt** (verb) – weaken, reduce, soften, diminish, dull कमज़ोर करना
10. **Jurisdiction** (noun) – authority, control, power, territory, domain अधिकार-क्षेत्र
11. **Severe** (adjective) – harsh, extreme, serious, grave, critical गंभीर
12. **Pass on** (phrasal verb) – transfer, shift, impose, convey, redirect स्थानांतरित करना / बौझ डालना
13. **Expose** (verb) – reveal, uncover, disclose, show, present उजागर करना
14. **Exemption** (noun) – waiver, exception, immunity, release, exclusion छूट
15. **Hub** (noun) – centre, core, focal point, nucleus, base केंद्र
16. **Prospect** (noun) – possibility, chance, likelihood, outlook, potential संभावना
17. **Sprawling** (adjective) – widespread, vast, extensive, scattered, stretched फैला हुआ / विशाल
18. **Generic** (noun) – a consumer product having no brand name or registered trademark. सामान्य दवा (गैर-ब्रांडेड)
19. **Spare** (verb) – save, exempt, release, free, excuse बचाना / बख्शना
20. **Dispense** (verb) – distribute, provide, supply, allocate, issue बाँटना / उपलब्ध कराना
21. **Formulation** (noun) – preparation, composition, mixture, medicine, blend संरचना / औषधि निर्माण

22. **Expansion** (noun) – growth, increase, enlargement, extension, escalation विस्तार
23. **Biosimilar** (noun) – a biological medicine that is highly similar to an already-approved, original biological medicine (the "reference product") and has no clinically meaningful differences in terms of safety, effectiveness, or purity जैविक समान दवा
24. **Deal a blow** (phrase) – damage, harm, hurt, undermine, weaken नुकसान पहुँचाना
25. **Linger** (verb) – remain, persist, stay, continue, endure बने रहना
26. **Interact** (verb) – engage, communicate, connect, associate, cooperate संपर्क करना / परस्पर प्रभाव डालना
27. **Competitiveness** (noun) – rivalry, contest, capability, efficiency, strength प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता
28. **Objection** (noun) – protest, opposition, dissent, complaint, challenge आपत्ति
29. **Address** (verb) – tackle, deal with, handle, resolve, manage समाधान करना
30. **Certainly** (adverb) – surely, definitely, undoubtedly, positively, assuredly निश्चित रूप से
31. **Push up** (phrasal verb) – raise, lift, heighten, boost, escalate बढ़ाना
32. **Reminder** (noun) – warning, prompt, signal, alert, memo याद दिलाना
33. **Forge** (verb) – build, establish, create, develop, shape बनाना
34. **Accelerate** (verb) – speed up, hasten, quicken, advance, step up तेज़ करना
35. **Alliance** (noun) – partnership, union, association, coalition, pact गठबंधन
36. **Diversify** (verb) – vary, branch out, expand, broaden, spread विविध बनाना / फैलाना
37. **Necessity** (noun) – need, requirement, essential, must, obligation ज़रूरत

Summary of the Editorial

1. U.S. President Donald Trump has imposed 100% tariffs on imported branded and patented medicines, effective October 1.
2. This move will increase medical bills for American patients, as drugs already form around 10% of household healthcare spending.
3. A 15% tariff cap exemption has been announced for imports from the European Union and Japan, which supply nearly three-fourths of U.S. pharma imports.
4. Much of this exempted trade includes high-demand patented medicines such as Wegovy and Ozempic (Danish-made drugs for weight loss and diabetes).
5. Patients requiring specialized cancer and rare disease drugs are likely to face the worst cost impacts.
6. The U.S. health insurance sector will also feel pressure, as insurers are expected to transfer higher medicine costs to policyholders.
7. An Ernst & Young study estimated that a 25% tariff on patented drugs could raise annual drug costs by \$51 billion.
8. Countries excluded from exemptions — notably the U.K., Switzerland, and Singapore — may face the full 100% tariff, making their exports much costlier.
9. India's generic drug industry (which supplies 90% of U.S. prescriptions but only 13% of drug spending) has been spared for now.
10. India exported \$10.5 billion worth of formulations to the U.S. in FY25, making this market critical to India's pharma sector.
11. If tariffs are later expanded to generics or biosimilars, India's successful pharma exports could take a serious hit.
12. Uncertainty remains over whether Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) will be included in the tariffs; India and China are major API suppliers.
13. The U.S. itself is a leading exporter of innovative medicines, and it is unclear how these tariffs will affect its global competitiveness.
14. The powerful U.S. pharma lobby group PhRMA opposed the move, warning it would raise patient costs without fixing supply chain weaknesses.
15. Globally, the decision reflects new political realities reshaping post–World War II supply chains, and countries like India must diversify export markets to reduce dependency on U.S. demand.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What can be inferred about the immediate effect of the 100% tariffs on patented medicines in the U.S.?** [Editorial page]
 - A. Medicine prices for patients will remain stable because generics are unaffected.
 - B. Patients dependent on advanced therapies may face higher costs.
 - C. U.S. exports of medicines will increase due to tariffs.
 - D. Insurance firms will reduce premiums to balance patient costs.
2. **Why is India's generics industry described as "spared for the moment"?**
 - A. Generics are excluded from the current tariff structure.
 - B. India does not export medicines to the U.S.
 - C. Generics form only a minor share of U.S. prescriptions.
 - D. Indian generics are not considered important in the U.S. market.
3. **What larger global trend does the imposition of tariffs on patented medicines suggest?**
 - A. Strengthening of the post-World War II trade order.
 - B. A shift towards protectionism and political reshaping of supply chains.
 - C. Decline in demand for pharmaceuticals worldwide.
 - D. Greater cooperation between U.S. and non-EU countries.
4. **Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in the sentence from the passage:**
"India's sprawling generics industry has, for the moment, been spared."
 - A. Noun
 - B. Adjective
 - C. Verb
 - D. Adverb
5. **What does the idiom/phrase "deal a blow" (used in the passage: "Any tariff expansion to cover generics or biosimilars could, therefore, deal a blow to one of India's most successful export sectors") mean?**
 - A. To provide strong support
 - B. To offer new opportunities
 - C. To make only a small change
 - D. To cause serious damage or setback
6. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
 - A. Over the past week in Kerala, everything from a character named Janaki in a film to Zumba dance performances by school students has angered some section or the other.
 - B. Religion happens to be the common thread running through most of these controversies.
 - C. Navigating the cultural landscape these days is akin to treading a minefield.
 - D. It is becoming evident that the most innocuous creative expressions can blow up to become heated controversies.
 - A. C, D, A, B
 - B. D, A, B, C
 - C. B, D, C, A
 - D. A, B, C, D
7. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Hanging by a thread.

- A. To avoid danger or trouble
B. To be perilously close to failing, dying, or resulting in a bad outcome
C. To do something very risky
D. Crude and lacking sophistication
8. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below. While the first and the last sentences (S1 and S6) are in the correct order, the sentences in between are jumbled up. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
S1. CV Raman's story begins in a village near Tiruchirapalli (known in his days as Trichinopoly) in southern India.
P. When he was four years old, Raman's family moved to Vishakapatnam.
Q. He was born on 8 November 1888, the second child of R Chandrashekara Iyer and Parvati Ammal.
R. Chandrasekara Iyer was an athletic man and he took active interest in sports.
S. His father took up a job there, as a lecturer in Mrs. AV Narsimha Rao College, where he taught physics, mathematics and physical geography.
S6. His young son Raman was not physically very strong, but was very intelligent and he preferred to read books and work at his studies.
A. QPSR
B. SRPQ
C. PQSR
D. QPRS
9. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
Was your bicycle stolen by him?
A. Has he stolen your bicycle?
B. Was he stealing your bicycle?
C. Had he stolen your bicycle?
D. Did he steal your bicycle?
10. **Select the most appropriate Antonym of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**
The patient's energy was **flagging** after the long surgery.
A. Strengthening
B. Declining
C. Weakening
D. Fading
11. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct sequence to form a meaningful sentence.**
(P) The second term of the Trump administration, which had previously been welcomed by India, has upset India's carefully crafted foreign policy.
(Q) As details of the extent of China's military connections to Pakistan and of equipment transfer tumble out, India must take notice.
(R) India's foreign policy is currently facing an existential crisis.
(S) The recent India-Pakistan conflict should also be viewed as a 'wake up call'.
A. P, R, Q, S
B. Q, P, S, R
C. S, R, Q, P

- D. R, P, S, Q
12. **Select the correct spelling of the highlighted word in the following sentence.**
The author **alluede** to a famous incident in his book.
A. alluede
B. alude
C. allood
D. allude
13. **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.**
When everything starts working for you, (A)/you will find (B)/ things are achieve and delivered. (C)/ No error (D)
A. When everything starts working for you, (A)
B. you will find (B)
C. things are achieve and delivered. (C)
D. No error (D)
14. **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.**
Evolutionary biology leave us (A)/ distinctly pessimistic about the possibility(B)/ that altruism can arise naturally among humans. (C)/ No error (D)
A. Evolutionary biology leave us (A)
B. distinctly pessimistic about the possibility(B)
C. that altruism can arise naturally among humans. (C)
D. No error (D)
15. **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.**
The fascination with gold at least (A)/seems to be a case were traditional belief and (B)/ modern finance would point the same way. (C)/ No error (D)
A. The fascination with gold at least (A)
B. seems to be a case were traditional belief and (B)
C. modern finance would point the same way. (C)
D. No error (D)
16. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The country's politics _____ complex, with more than ten parties competing for power.
A. are
B. am
C. is
D. were
17. **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
18. **Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.**
The host gave a **gracious** welcome to the guests.
A. Rude
B. Harsh
C. Stern
D. Courteous
19. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
This saree was bought by my son on the occasion of my birthday.
A. My son has bought the saree on the occasion of my birthday.
B. My son has bought this saree on the occasion of my birthday.
C. My son had bought this saree on the occasion of my birthday.
D. My son bought this saree on the occasion of my birthday.
20. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
The irrational fear of snakes
A. Necrophobia
B. Nomophobia
C. Xenophobia
D. Ophidiophobia
21. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Skeleton in the cupboard
A. A famous and hidden fact
B. An interesting and thoughtful fact
C. An embarrassing and hidden fact
D. A popular and known fact
22. **Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.**
Stock prices **vaulted** after the company announced record profits.
A. Declined
B. Jumped
C. Dropped
D. Fell
23. **Select the most appropriate Antonym of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**
The good news seemed to **exhilarate** the entire crowd.
A. Depress
B. Delight
C. Inspire
D. Thrill
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Fish live in aquariums and pigs live in _____.
A. dens
B. stables
C. kennels

D. sties

25. **Select the correct spelling of the highlighted word in the following sentence.**

This project is very **exactting** and needs attention.

A. exacting

B. execting

C. exactting

D. exxacting

Answers

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

Explanations

1. B) Patients dependent on advanced therapies may face higher costs.
The passage mentions that patients needing cancer or rare disease drugs could be severely impacted, and retail costs of advanced therapies will rise.
2. A) Generics are excluded from the current tariff structure.
The passage explicitly says India's generics industry has been spared because tariffs target patented medicines, not generics.
3. B) A shift towards protectionism and political reshaping of supply chains
The last lines highlight that global supply chains forged post–World War II are being reshaped by new political realities.
4. B) Adjective
"Sprawling" here describes the industry (its wide spread or extensive nature), so it functions as an adjective.
5. D) To cause serious damage or setback
The idiom "deal a blow" means to harm, damage, or weaken something significantly. Here it implies that tariffs on generics would seriously hurt India's pharma exports.
6. A) C, D, A, B
C: C starts the paragraph by introducing the main idea (thesis statement)—navigating cultural issues today is like walking through a minefield.
D: The pronoun "It" in D refers back to the situation described in C, maintaining cohesion. The verb "is becoming evident" extends the idea introduced in C
A: The phrase "Over the past week in Kerala" sets a time and place context, linking back to the general statement in D. The verb "has angered" connects to D's idea of controversies.
B: B concludes the paragraph by identifying the common factor (religion) behind these controversies, tying back to C's claim about cultural sensitivity. The noun "Religion" is the subject, and the verb "happens to be" explains its role in the controversies mentioned in A.
In Hindi:
C paragraph की शुरुआत करता है क्योंकि यह main idea (thesis) introduce करता है—आजकल सांस्कृतिक मुद्दों से निपटना खतरनाक हो गया है।
"It" (D में) C में बताई गई स्थिति को refer करता है, जिससे cohesion बनता है।
A, D के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह real-life examples (Janaki, Zumba) देता है जो D के claim को support करते हैं। "Over the past week in Kerala" (time-place context) D के general statement से जुड़ा है।
B paragraph को conclude करता है क्योंकि यह बताता है कि धर्म (religion) इन विवादों का मुख्य कारण है, जो C के claim से वापस जुड़ा है। "Religion" subject है, और "happens to be" verb है जो A में बताए गए controversies से connect करता है।

7. B) **Hanging by a thread** (idiom) – To be perilously close to failing, dying, or resulting in a bad outcome. किसी चीज़ का विफलता, मृत्यु, या किसी बुरे परिणाम के बेहद करीब होना।
8. A) **QPSR**
 $S1 \rightarrow Q \rightarrow P \rightarrow S \rightarrow R \rightarrow S6$
 S1: This sentence introduces CV Raman and sets the context for the narrative.
 Q follows S1: Q logically follows S1 by providing basic biographical details about CV Raman's birth and his parents. It connects directly to the introduction in S1.
 P comes next after Q: P progresses the narrative by mentioning a significant event in Raman's early life — his family moving to Vishakapatnam. This sentence builds on the timeline introduced in Q.
 S follows P: S explains the reason for the move mentioned in P, specifically the new job taken by Raman's father. The use of "there" refers back to Vishakapatnam, creating a logical connection.
 R comes after S: R provides additional details about Raman's father, elaborating on his personality and interests, which complements S by offering more context about the family environment.
 S6: S6 concludes the paragraph by transitioning back to Raman and highlighting his intellectual traits, contrasting with his father's athletic nature mentioned in R.
 S1 CV Raman की कहानी शुरू करता है।
 Q, S1 के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह उनके जन्म और माता-पिता के बारे में जानकारी देता है।
 P, Q के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह उनके बचपन में परिवार के स्थान परिवर्तन का उल्लेख करता है।
 S, P के बाद फिट होता है क्योंकि यह बताता है कि उनके पिता ने विशाखापट्टनम में नौकरी क्यों की।
 R, S के बाद उनके पिता के व्यक्तित्व और खेलों में रुचि का वर्णन करता है।
 S6, पूरे paragraph को Raman की शारीरिक कमजोरी लेकिन बुद्धिमत्ता के उल्लेख के साथ समाप्त करता है।
9. D) **Did he steal your bicycle?**
 Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Passive वाक्य का Subject Active वाक्य का Object बन जाता है। Verb को Passive से Active में बदलते समय सही Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है। Passive वाक्य "Was your bicycle stolen by him?" में "Your bicycle" Subject है, "was stolen" Verb (Past Indefinite Passive) है और "by him" Agent है। Active वाक्य में बदलने पर Subject "He" बन जाएगा, Verb "stole" (Past Indefinite Active) में परिवर्तित होगी और Object "your bicycle" रहेगा। सही वाक्य होगा: "Did he steal your bicycle?"।
 To change a sentence from Passive to Active Voice, the subject of the passive sentence becomes the object in the active sentence. The verb is transformed from the passive form to the active form, ensuring correct tense usage. In the passive sentence "Was your bicycle stolen by him?", "Your bicycle" is the subject, "was stolen" is the verb in Past Indefinite Passive, and "by him" is the agent.

In the active sentence, the subject becomes "He," the verb changes to "stole" (Past Indefinite Active), and the object remains "your bicycle." The correct sentence is: "Did he steal your bicycle?"

10. A) **Flagging** (adjective) – declining, weakening, fading, dwindling, slackening घटता हुआ
Antonym: **Strengthening** (verb/adjective) – Becoming stronger, more vigorous, improving. मज़बूत होना

- **Declining** (verb) – Gradually decreasing or deteriorating. घटता हुआ
- **Weakening** (verb) – Losing strength, becoming feeble. कमजोर होना
- **Fading** (verb) – Gradually disappearing or losing intensity. फीका होना

11. D) **R, P, S, Q**

R: R starts the sentence with the subject "India's foreign policy," introducing the main topic of discussion.

P: P follows R because it provides additional context about "the second term of the Trump administration," explaining why India's foreign policy is facing a crisis.

S: S comes next as it introduces a new but related event—"the recent India-Pakistan conflict"—which serves as a 'wake up call' in the context of the foreign policy crisis. It logically follows P because it presents another factor contributing to the crisis, using the word "also" to show addition.

Q: Q concludes the sentence by introducing evidence ("details of China's military connections to Pakistan") that supports why India must take notice.

R sentence की शुरुआत करता है क्योंकि यह subject "India's foreign policy" को introduce करता है, जो बताता है कि मुख्य विषय क्या है।

P, R के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह Trump administration के दूसरे कार्यकाल के बारे में बताता है, जिससे India की foreign policy प्रभावित हुई है। यह relative clause ("which had previously been welcomed by India") के माध्यम से पिछले संदर्भ को जोड़ता है।

S, P के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह एक नया घटनाक्रम ("India-Pakistan conflict") introduce करता है, जिसे 'wake up call' कहा गया है। यह "also" शब्द का use करके पिछले point से connection बनाता है।

Q sentence को समाप्त करता है क्योंकि यह China-Pakistan military connections के बारे में जानकारी देता है, जिससे India को सतर्क होने की आवश्यकता है। "As" से शुरू होकर, यह dependent clause के रूप में कारण बताता है।

12. D) The correct spelling of 'alluede' is 'allude', which means "to refer, hint or suggest" (संकेत करना, उल्लेख करना).

13. C) "things are achieve and delivered."

Solution) 'be + V3' (passive) चाहिए; इसलिए 'achieve' के बदले 'achieved' होगा और 'delivered' के साथ समानता बनेगी: 'are achieved and delivered'.

- Passive requires 'be + past participle'; use "achieved," keeping parallel with "delivered": "are achieved and delivered."

Like— When everything starts working for you, you will find things are achieved and delivered.

14. A) "leave us"

Solution) 'Evolutionary biology' किसी शास्त्र/विषय को दर्शाता है, अतः singular verb 'leaves' लगेगी।

- "Evolutionary biology" is a singular field; use the singular verb "leaves."

Like— Evolutionary biology leaves us distinctly pessimistic about the possibility that altruism can arise naturally among humans.

15. B) "were traditional belief and ..."

Solution) 'were' के बदले relative adverb 'where' चाहिए: 'a case where ...'; 'were' (be का past) गलत है।

- Use the relative adverb "where," not "were" (past of be): "a case where ...".

Like— The fascination with gold, at least, seems to be a case where traditional belief and modern finance would point the same way.

16. C) 'is'

'is' प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'politics' यहाँ विषय/क्षेत्र (field) के रूप में एकवचन अर्थ में है: "Politics is complex." 'Are' बहुवचन के लिए, 'am' प्रथम पुरुष के लिए, और 'were' past tense है।

Use 'is' since 'politics' is a singular field/discipline here. 'Are' is plural, 'am' is first person, and 'were' is past tense.

17. 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. पेटिकोट

18. D) **Gracious** (adjective) – kind, courteous, polite, generous, benevolent कृपालु

Synonym: **Courteous** (adjective) – Polite, respectful (विनम्र)

Rude (adjective) – Impolite, rough (असभ्य)

Harsh (adjective) – Cruel, severe (कठोर)

Stern (adjective) – Strict, serious (सख्त)

19. D) **My son bought this saree on the occasion of my birthday**

Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है। Verb को Active से Passive में बदलते समय सही Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है। Passive

वाक्य में "This saree" Subject है, "was bought" Verb (Past Simple Passive) है और "by my son"

Agent है। Active में बदलने पर, "My son" Subject बन गया है, "bought" Verb (Past Simple Active) में बदल गया है, और "this saree" Object है।

To change a sentence from Passive to Active Voice, the subject of the passive sentence becomes the object in the active sentence. The verb is transformed from the passive form to the active form, maintaining the correct tense.

In the given sentence, "This saree" (Subject), "was bought" (Verb in Past Simple Passive), and "by my son" (Agent) are transformed in the active voice as "My son" (Subject), "bought" (Verb in Past Simple Active), and "this saree" (Object).

20. D) **Ophidiophobia** (noun) – Irrational fear of snakes सांपों का तर्कहीन भय

Necrophobia (noun) – Fear of dead things or death. मृत चीजों या मृत्यु का भय।

Nomophobia (noun) – Fear of being without a mobile phone or being unable to use it. मोबाइल फोन के बिना या उसे इस्तेमाल न कर पाने का भय।

Xenophobia (noun) – Fear or dislike of people from other countries or strangers. विदेशियों या अजनबियों के प्रति भय या नापसंदगी।

21. C) **Skeleton in the cupboard** (idiom): It refers to an embarrassing or shameful secret that someone tries to keep hidden from others. कब्र में कंकाल एक ऐसी बात का प्रतीक है जो शर्मनाक या छिपी हुई होती है और जिसे व्यक्ति दूसरों से छिपाने की कोशिश करता है।

22. B) **Vault** (verb) – rise, jump, surge, increase, escalate (तेजी से बढ़ना)

Synonym: **Jumped** (verb) – To increase suddenly or rapidly (तेजी से बढ़ना)

Declined (verb) – To go down, reduce (गिरना)

Dropped (verb) – To fall suddenly (गिरना)

Fell (verb) – Past tense of fall, to drop down (गिरा)

23. A) **Exhilarate** (verb) – Excite, thrill, energize, delight, inspire. रोमांचित करना

Antonym: **Depress** (verb) – Sadden, dishearten, deject, discourage, demoralize. उदास करना

• **Delight** (verb) – Please, charm, satisfy. प्रसन्न करना

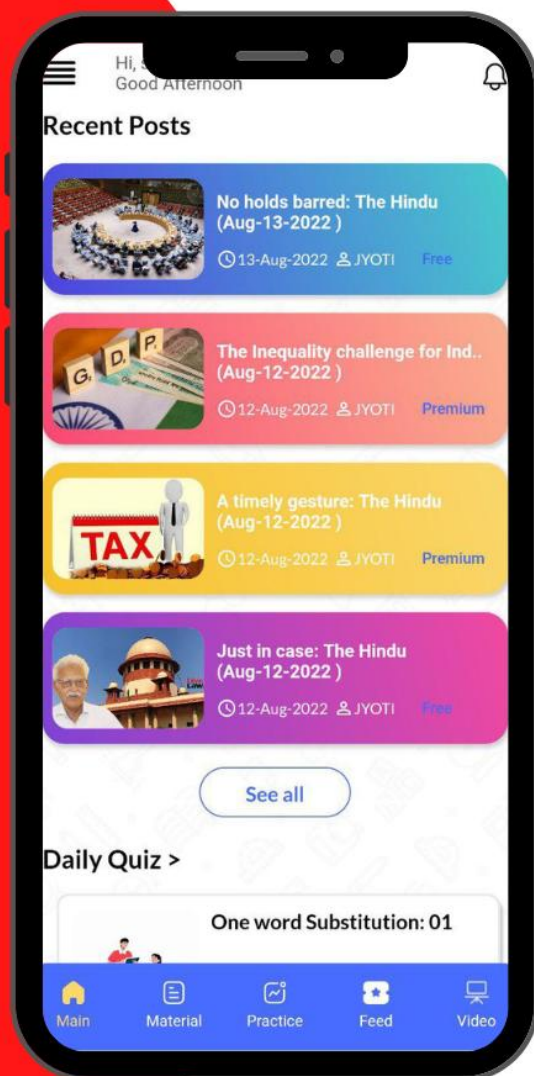
• **Inspire** (verb) – Motivate, encourage, stimulate. प्रेरित करना

• **Thrill** (verb) – Excite, arouse, stimulate. रोमांचित करना

24. D) **'Sties'** का use होगा क्योंकि "sties" का अर्थ है वह स्थान जहाँ सूअर (pigs) रहते हैं। sentence में स्पष्ट रूप से पूछा गया है कि सूअर कहाँ रहते हैं, जबकि 'Dens' का अर्थ है गुफाएँ या स्थान जहाँ जंगली जानवर (जैसे शेर) रहते हैं, 'Stables' का अर्थ है अस्तबल या स्थान जहाँ घोड़े रहते हैं, और 'Kennels' का अर्थ है वह स्थान जहाँ कुत्ते रखे जाते हैं। ये विकल्प इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'Sties' will be used because it means the place where pigs live. The sentence clearly asks where pigs live, and "sties" is the correct answer. Whereas, 'Dens' refers to caves or places where wild animals (like lions) live, 'Stables' refers to a place where horses are kept, and 'Kennels' refers to a place where dogs are housed. These options are not relevant in this context.

25. A) The correct spelling of 'exactting' is **'exacting'** which means "demanding, strict, rigorous, tough, precise" कठोर, कठिन।



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