

Chinese check: On the détente in the U.S.-China trade war

China has **entrenched** itself as the world's **foremost** factory

While there may be much relief after the détente in the tariff war between China and the U.S., in Busan, South Korea, **following** the meeting between U.S. President Donald Trump and his Chinese **counterpart** Xi Jinping, the **uneasy truce** has **laid bare** a structural **inversion** of power between the two **economies**. **What** began in the 1980s as a **reluctant embrace** of World Bank/IMF-prescribed neoliberal reforms by an **overwhelmingly agrarian** China, **has** now evolved into an unimaginable **assertion** of industrial **dominance**. A **nation** that once **bartered sovereignty** for technology transfer and market access **has**, through patient **accumulation** of manufacturing depth, **labour arbitrage**, and global supply-chain **integration**, positioned itself as the **indispensable node** of world production. The **irony** is **sharp**. **The U.S.**, whose export and technology corporations once defined global trade cycles, now **finds** its four-year political rhythms **ill-suited** to **contest** a rival that plans in **decades**. The **concessions** Mr. Trump has extended to Mr. Xi include some reductions in tariffs, a pause on additions to the “no-trade list” of Chinese firms, and a partial **rollback** on **levies** linked to the **fentanyl** supply-chain dispute. China has promised **resumption** of purchase of American farm products, particularly soybean, and an **easing** of export restrictions on critical minerals.

America's tariff **offensives** since Mr. Trump's first term in 2017 **did yield** some numerical **optics**. U.S. goods **trade deficit** with China **narrowed** by roughly 30%. But economists across the **spectrum** agree that this was less a **triumph** of **re-industrialisation** than a **diversion** of trade flows. The deficit was largely re-routed through **near-shoring** and **friend-shoring**: Mexico, Vietnam and parts of ASEAN became new intermediaries for supply chains once centred in China. **Meanwhile**, China's exporters diversified markets and adjusted prices, while the tariffs' direct burden was borne mostly by U.S. importers and consumers. The human **geography** of the impact **was asymmetric**: in the U.S., **retaliatory** Chinese tariffs targeted farm-belt commodities, hurting those very rural constituencies that powered Mr. Trump's rise. Federal subsidies **softened** the **blow**, but only temporarily. In China, the pain was concentrated in export-processing hubs such as Guangdong and Suzhou, where migrant and urban workers in electronics, semiconductor, and smartphone assembly absorbed the shock. Yet, the political **fallout** remained **contained**, **cushioned** by Beijing's **domestic-stimulus** measures and its “dual-circulation” strategy of inward and outward rebalancing. This trade war has thus **underscored** a **decisive** shift: the U.S. remains the world's largest consumer market, but China has entrenched itself as the world's foremost factory with global **leverage** over intermediate goods, high-end technology and critical minerals.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Check** (noun) – restraint, curb, limitation, control, restriction अवरोध
2. **Détente** (noun) – easing of tensions, thaw, reconciliation, peace, rapprochement पहले विरोधी रहे दो या अधिक देशों के बीच संबंध-सुधार
3. **Entrench** (verb) – establish firmly, embed, ingrain, fortify, root मजबूती से स्थापित करना
4. **Foremost** (adjective) – leading, primary, principal, paramount, premier प्रमुख
5. **Following** (preposition) – after, subsequent to, as a result of, in the wake of के बाद
6. **Counterpart** (noun) – equivalent, opposite number, peer, parallel समकक्ष
7. **Uneasy** (adjective) – tense, strained, uncomfortable, awkward, apprehensive बेचैन
8. **Truce** (noun) – ceasefire, armistice, cessation of hostilities, peace युद्धविराम
9. **Lay bare** (phrase) – to reveal or expose something clearly. उजागर करना
10. **Inversion** (noun) – reversal, overturning, transposition, flip, shift उलटफेर
11. **Economies** (noun) – countries (in an economic context) अर्थव्यवस्थाएँ
12. **Reluctant** (adjective) – unwilling, hesitant, disinclined, averse, resistant अनिच्छुक
13. **Embrace** (noun) – acceptance, adoption, support, espousal, takeover अपनाना
14. **Overwhelmingly** (adverb) – predominantly, mainly, largely, primarily, mostly अत्यधिक रूप से
15. **Agrarian** (adjective) – agricultural, farming, rural, countryside, pastoral कृषि प्रधान
16. **Assertion** (noun) – declaration, claim, affirmation, statement, proclamation दावा
17. **Dominance** (noun) – supremacy, superiority, ascendancy, command, control प्रभुत्व
18. **Barter** (verb) – trade, exchange, swap, deal, negotiate वस्तु विनिमय करना
19. **Sovereignty** (noun) – independence, self-rule, autonomy, self-government, authority संप्रभुता
20. **Accumulation** (noun) – buildup, gathering, amassing, collection, accretion संचय
21. **Labour arbitrage** (noun) – exploiting wage differences between countries. श्रम मध्यस्थता

22. **Integration** (noun) – incorporation, unification, amalgamation, merger, blending एकीकरण
23. **Indispensable** (adjective) – essential, crucial, vital, necessary, key अनिवार्य
24. **Node** (noun) – point, center, hub, junction, nexus केंद्र बिंदु
25. **Irony** (noun) – paradox, incongruity, contradiction, absurdity विडंबना
26. **Sharp** (adjective) – acute, keen, intense, severe, strong तीक्ष्ण
27. **Ill-suited** (adjective) – inappropriate, unsuitable, unfit, mismatched, incompatible अनुपयुक्त
28. **Contest** (verb) – challenge, oppose, dispute, compete with, resist मुकाबला करना
29. **Decade** (noun) – a period of ten years. दशक
30. **Concession** (noun) – compromise, allowance, reduction, grant, indulgence रियायत
31. **Rollback** (noun) – reversal, withdrawal, repeal, rescission, cancellation वापसी
32. **Levy** (noun) – tax, duty, charge, tariff, imposition कर
33. **Fentanyl** (noun) – a powerful synthetic opioid drug. फेंटेनाइल
34. **Resumption** (noun) – restart, recommencement, renewal, continuation, return पुनरारंभ
35. **Easing** (noun) – relaxation, loosening, reduction, alleviation, moderation ढील
36. **Yield** (verb) – produce, generate, result in, give, provide उत्पन्न करना
37. **Optics** (noun) – appearance, perception, public image, impression, look छवि
38. **Trade deficit** (noun) – when a country's imports exceed its exports. व्यापार घाटा
39. **Narrow** (verb) – reduce, decrease, shrink, contract, diminish कम होना
40. **Spectrum** (noun) – range, gamut, span, scope, variety विस्तार
41. **Triumph** (noun) – victory, success, achievement, conquest, win जीत
42. **Re-industrialisation** (noun) – rebuilding a country's industrial base. पुनः औद्योगिकीकरण
43. **Diversion** (noun) – rerouting, redirection, shift, change, deflection मोड़
44. **Near-shoring** (noun) – transferring business to a nearby country. निकट-शोरिंग

45. **Friend-shoring** (noun) – transferring business to a politically allied country. मित्र-शोरिंग
46. **Meanwhile** (adverb) – in the meantime, simultaneously, at the same time, for now इस बीच
47. **Asymmetric** (adjective) – uneven, unbalanced, disproportionate, unequal, lopsided असममित
48. **Retaliatory** (adjective) – revengeful, punitive, reciprocal, tit-for-tat, repaying प्रतिशोधी
49. **Soften** (verb) – cushion, mitigate, alleviate, ease, lessen नरम करना
50. **Blow** (noun) – shock, setback, disappointment, misfortune, disaster झटका
51. **Fallout** (noun) – consequences, repercussions, aftermath, ripple effects, results नतीजे
52. **Contained** (adjective) – limited, controlled, restricted, confined, restrained सीमित
53. **Cushion** (verb) – soften, buffer, absorb, protect, shield सहारा देना
54. **Stimulus** (noun) – boost, incentive, impetus, push, spur प्रोत्साहन
55. **Underscore** (verb) – emphasize, highlight, underline, stress, accentuate ज़ोर देना
56. **Decisive** (adjective) – conclusive, determining, critical, crucial, definitive निर्णायक
57. **Leverage** (noun) – influence, power, advantage, control, clout प्रभाव

Summary of the Editorial

1. The recent détente between the U.S. and China in Busan has brought temporary relief in their ongoing tariff war.
2. However, it reveals a deeper structural shift in global economic power between the two nations.
3. China, which once reluctantly accepted neoliberal reforms in the 1980s, has now become an industrial superpower.
4. Through decades of consistent planning, China has achieved dominance in manufacturing, labor efficiency, and supply-chain control.
5. The U.S., once the global trade and technology leader, now struggles with its short-term political cycles against China's long-term strategies.
6. The U.S. has offered concessions to China, including partial tariff reductions and easing restrictions on certain Chinese firms.
7. China, in return, has agreed to resume buying U.S. agricultural goods (especially soybeans) and relax some export curbs on minerals.
8. Despite the trade war, America's tariff measures achieved limited results—its trade deficit with China fell by about 30%, but mainly due to trade diversion.
9. Many supply chains shifted from China to countries like Mexico, Vietnam, and other ASEAN nations rather than moving back to the U.S.
10. China adapted swiftly by diversifying its export markets and adjusting prices to offset tariff impacts.
11. In reality, U.S. importers and consumers bore the main financial burden of the tariffs.
12. The U.S. farm sector suffered heavily from China's retaliatory tariffs, particularly hurting Trump's rural voter base.
13. China managed domestic unrest through economic stimulus and the "dual-circulation" policy promoting both internal and external growth.
14. The trade war demonstrated that while the U.S. remains the largest consumer market, China now holds command over global manufacturing.
15. Ultimately, China's control over intermediate goods, high-end technology, and critical minerals solidifies its role as the "world's factory."

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Based on the passage, what is the most accurate characterization of the outcome of the U.S. tariff offensives since 2017?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. They successfully spurred a significant re-industrialization of the American economy.
 - B. They failed completely, as the U.S. trade deficit with China remained unchanged.
 - C. They created a superficial change by shifting trade routes rather than addressing the core economic imbalance.
 - D. They forced China to abandon its "dual-circulation" strategy and make major political concessions.
2. **The passage suggests that the political impact of the trade war was different in each country. What can be inferred about the reason for this differential impact?**
 - A. The U.S. political system is more sensitive to rural voters, while China's government is more sensitive to urban industrial workers.
 - B. Chinese consumers were more severely affected by price hikes than American consumers.
 - C. The U.S. government was unable to provide any financial support to affected sectors, while the Chinese government could.
 - D. The Chinese political system is inherently more stable and immune to economic pressures than the American one.
3. **What is the "structural inversion of power" referred to in the opening of the passage?**
 - A. China has become the world's largest consumer market, while the U.S. has become the top manufacturing hub.
 - B. The U.S. now relies on long-term planning, while China is focused on short-term political cycles.
 - C. The relationship has shifted from one where China sought access to one where it holds indispensable leverage in global production.
 - D. The World Bank and IMF have switched their allegiance from the U.S. to China as the leading global economy.
4. **The author's reference to the U.S. having "four-year political rhythms ill-suited to contest a rival that plans in decades" primarily implies what?**
 - A. The U.S. electoral system is inherently dysfunctional and should be reformed to have longer presidential terms.
 - B. Chinese policymakers are more intelligent and strategically adept than their American counterparts.
 - C. The short-term nature of American political cycles is a strategic disadvantage against China's long-term, consistent economic planning.
 - D. The U.S. government is incapable of formulating any form of long-term industrial policy.
5. **Considering the overall argument of the passage, what can be inferred as the author's view on the "uneasy truce" mentioned at the beginning?**
 - A. It is a permanent resolution that has successfully reset the U.S.-China relationship to its 1980s dynamic.
 - B. It is a minor pause that does not fundamentally alter the deeper, long-term trend of China's rising economic leverage.
 - C. It represents a major victory for the U.S., as it forced China to resume purchases of American farm products.

- D. It has completely halted the processes of near-shoring and friend-shoring, recentering global supply chains back in China.
6. **Select the most appropriate idiom to fill in the blank**
He decided to _____ and escalate the war
A. Wave the red flag
B. Tighten the purse strings
C. Cry foul
D. Double down
7. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
It's possible that triclosan exposure could trigger changes (A) / in the production of thyroid hormones and estrogen (B) / that interrupts normal skeletal development and (C) / maintenance of healthy bones as women age. (D)
A. It's possible that triclosan exposure could trigger changes
B. in the production of thyroid hormones and estrogen
C. that interrupts normal skeletal development and
D. maintenance of healthy bones as women age.
8. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
One who damages public property
A. Vandal
B. Phonetics
C. Extravaganza
D. Pyre
9. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom**
The stadium was bursting at the seams during the final match of the championship.
A. Overflowing with people
B. In complete chaos
C. Well-organized and orderly
D. Falling apart due to old age
10. **Select the wrongly spelt word.**
A. Champion
B. Chouffer
C. Charisma
D. Choir
11. **Select the most appropriate Antonym of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**
The impact of the disaster was **considerable**.
A. Negligible
B. Massive
C. Significant
D. Tremendous
12. **Select the most appropriate Antonym of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**
The soldiers marched into the battlefield despite the looming **peril**.
A. Security
B. Jeopardy

- C. Hazard
D. Threat
13. **The question consists of six sentences of a passage. The first and sixth sentences are given as S1 and S6. The middle four sentences in each have been jumbled up and labelled as P, Q, R and S. You are required to find the proper sequence of the four sentences**
S1: Education, it is believed, is inseparable from our societal aspirations.
P: Education, as many would argue, was for realization of the Ultimate and the Absolute.
Q: In ancient times, for example, there was a distinctive spiritual meaning associated with education.
R: As these aspirations / world views undergo a process of transformation with the changing times, so does the meaning for education.
S: It was to overcome the finiteness of existence: all earthly temptations and desires.
S6: But, for a modern / technical mind, this preoccupation with supreme spiritual knowledge may not hold such fascination.
A. RPSQ
B. SRQP
C. QRPS
D. RQPS
14. **Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.**
The country faced a **runaway** inflation that shook the economy.
A. Balanced
B. Stable
C. Declining
D. Uncontrolled
15. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
A person who is in charge of keys of a prison
A. Turnkeys
B. Wag
C. Intemperate
D. Purgative
16. **Select the wrongly spelt word.**
A. Cremator
B. Crateer
C. Cricketer
D. Cracker
17. **Select the most appropriate Antonym of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**
He was charged with misappropriation of funds.
A. Embezzlement
B. Fraud
C. Stewardship
D. Theft
18. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

Most schools in Paris (A) / will stay open (B) / until the summer holidays (C) / start after Friday afternoon. (D)

- A. Most schools in Paris
- B. will stay open
- C. until the summer holidays
- D. start after Friday afternoon.

19. **Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.**

The marketplace was filled with a deafening **cacophony** of sounds.

- A. Melody
- B. Silence
- C. Din
- D. Symphony

20. **The question consists of a sentence, parts of which have been jumbled. These parts have been labelled as P, Q, R and S. Given below each sentence are four sequences, namely (a), (b), (c) and (d). You are required to re-arrange the jumbled parts of the sentence and mark your response accordingly.**

He urged so many to get involved(P)/ who has left his mark (Q)/ this is the final word of an educational philosopher(R)/ on a world in which(S)

- A. RSPQ
- B. SPQR
- C. QPRS
- D. RQSP

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.

In a recent judgment on a custodial death case from Chhattisgarh, the Chhattisgarh High Court ____ (1) ____ an observation that should ____ (2) ____ anyone who believes in the rule of law. The High Court noted that the police officers involved in the death of a man in custody appeared to have ____ (3) ____ “to teach a lesson” to the victim for misbehaving in public. The facts of the case are as troubling as the language used. In this case, a Dalit man, arrested for alleged public misbehaviour, died in custody just hours after a medical check found no injuries. However, the postmortem revealed 26 wounds. Four police officers were convicted ____ (4) ____ murder by the trial court, but the High Court reduced it to ____ (5) ____ homicide, citing lack of intent but knowledge that the assault could cause death.

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

- A. makes
- B. made
- C. making
- D. make

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

- A. unsettle
- B. placate
- C. appease
- D. fabricate

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
- A. spontaneous
 - B. fortuitous
 - C. exonerated
 - D. intended
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
- A. at
 - B. on
 - C. of
 - D. to
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
- A. exculpated
 - B. remitted
 - C. voracious
 - D. culpable

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanation

1. C) They created a superficial change by shifting trade routes rather than addressing the core economic imbalance.

- The passage explicitly states that while the trade deficit with China narrowed, economists agree "that this was less a triumph of re-industrialisation than a diversion of trade flows." It details how the deficit was "re-routed" through countries like Mexico and Vietnam. This directly supports the inference that the change was more about optics and geography than a fundamental restructuring of the U.S. industrial base. Options a) and b) are directly contradicted by the text, and option d) is not supported, as the passage shows China adapted rather than abandoned its strategies.

2. A) The U.S. political system is more sensitive to rural voters, while China's government is more sensitive to urban industrial workers.

- This is an inference based on the details provided. The passage states that in the U.S., retaliatory tariffs "targeted farm-belt commodities, hurting those very rural constituencies that powered Mr. Trump's rise," implying a direct political vulnerability. In China, the pain was in export hubs, but "the political fallout remained contained, cushioned by Beijing's domestic-stimulus measures." This implies the Chinese government took successful action to mitigate political unrest among its key urban industrial base. Option b) is contradicted (the burden was on U.S. importers/consumers), option c) is false (the U.S. did provide subsidies), and option d) is too broad and absolute a claim that goes beyond what the passage supports.

3. C) The relationship has shifted from one where China sought access to one where it holds indispensable leverage in global production.

- This question requires synthesizing the core argument of the passage. The "inversion" is detailed in the sentences that follow: "What began in the 1980s as a reluctant embrace... has now evolved into an unimaginable assertion of industrial dominance." The passage contrasts China's past of "barter[ing] sovereignty for technology transfer" with its current position as "the indispensable node of world production." The final sentence confirms this by stating China has "entrenched itself as the world's foremost factory with global leverage." Option a) inverts the roles described in the passage. Option b) is the opposite of the "irony" mentioned (the U.S. has short-term rhythms, China plans in decades). Option d) is not mentioned or implied.

4. C) The short-term nature of American political cycles is a strategic disadvantage against China's long-term, consistent economic planning.

- This is an inference about the consequences of the differing timeframes. The passage frames this as a point of "irony" and a key reason for the "structural inversion." It suggests that the U.S., focused on short-term political gains and election cycles (like the four-year presidential term), is at a disadvantage when competing with a state that operates on a much longer strategic horizon ("decades"). The inference is that this difference in planning capacity contributes to China's rising dominance. Options a), b), and d) are overly absolute or introduce

value judgments ("dysfunctional," "more intelligent," "incapable") that are not supported by the more neutral, analytical tone of the passage.

5. B) It is a minor pause that does not fundamentally alter the deeper, long-term trend of China's rising economic leverage.

- The passage uses the "uneasy truce" as a starting point to argue that the underlying power dynamic has fundamentally shifted ("laid bare a structural inversion"). The author then spends the rest of the passage detailing this long-term shift, from China's patient accumulation of power to the ineffectiveness of U.S. tariffs and China's entrenched position as the "world's foremost factory." The concessions listed are presented as temporary measures within this larger, irreversible trend. The author's focus is on the decisive, structural shift, not the temporary truce. Options a), c), and d) are all contradicted by the passage's central thesis about China's entrenched and leveraged position.

6. D) **Double down** – To strengthen one's commitment to a strategy or course of action, especially one that is potentially risky. अपनी प्रतिबद्धता को और मजबूत करना (खासकर जोखिम भरे कार्य में)।

- **Wave the red flag** – To warn someone of danger or trouble. खतरे की चेतावनी देना
- **Tighten the purse strings** – To reduce spending or control finances strictly. खर्च में कटौती करना
- **Cry foul** – To complain that something wrong or unfair has happened. अन्याय की शिकायत करना

7. C) 'interrupts' के बदले 'interrupted' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'that' Clause में verb 'could trigger' Past Tense में है अतः Relative Clause में भी Verb Past Tense में होगा; जैसे— It was the noise that disturbed my sleep.

- 'interrupted' will be used instead of 'interrupts' because in 'that' clause the verb 'could trigger' is in Past Tense, so in Relative Clause also Verb will be in Past Tense; Like— It was the noise that disturbed my sleep.

8. A) **Vandal** – One who damages public property गुंडा, बदमाश

- **Phonetics** – Science of sound of speech स्वरविज्ञान
- **Extravaganza** – Public activity which takes place in a very elaborate, colourful and expensive way आडंबर
- **Pyre** – A heap of combustible material, especially one for burning a corpse as part of a funeral ceremony चिता

9. A) **Bursting at the seams** (phrase) – Overflowing with people लोगों से भरा हुआ

10. B) The incorrect spelling among the options is 'Chouffer'. The correct spelling is 'Chauffeur', व्यक्तिगत या किराए की गाड़ी चलाने वाला.

11. A) **Considerable** (adjective) – Significant, substantial, noteworthy, remarkable, large. पर्याप्त

Antonym: Negligible (adjective) – So small or unimportant as to be not worth considering, trivial, minor. नगण्य

- **Massive** (adjective) – Huge, enormous, monumental, colossal. विशाल
- **Significant** (adjective) – Important, notable, meaningful, substantial. महत्वपूर्ण

- **Tremendous** (adjective) – Extremely large, astonishing, prodigious. भारी

12. A) **Peril** (noun) – Danger, risk, hazard, jeopardy, threat. खतरा

Antonym: Security (noun) – Safety, protection, shelter, defense. सुरक्षा

- **Jeopardy** (noun) – Danger, risk, exposure to harm. संकट
- **Hazard** (noun) – Risk, peril, threat, menace. जोखिम
- **Threat** (noun) – Menace, intimidation, danger, peril. धमकी

13. D) RQPS

R starts the paragraph by picking up the noun phrase from S1 — “these aspirations / world views” — and uses the cause–effect structure “As... so does...” to show how changing social aspirations transform the meaning of education. This keeps continuity with S1’s claim that education is tied to society’s aims.

Q follows R because it begins with the discourse marker “for example,” which illustrates the change R mentions, by anchoring it in “ancient times” and specifying a spiritual meaning for education.

P comes next as it defines that spiritual meaning with the copular verb “was” + complement — “for realization of the Ultimate and the Absolute” — giving a concrete predicate to Q’s general claim.

S concludes the block by using the pronoun “It” (anaphora for Education from P) and an infinitive of purpose — “to overcome” — expanding the spiritual goal with a colon-led detail “all earthly temptations and desires.” This completes the idea and naturally sets up S6’s “But” contrast with the modern/technical mind.

In Hindi:

- R शुरुआत करता है क्योंकि यह S1 के societal aspirations को संदर्भित करते हुए “As... so does...” वाला grammatical connector इस्तेमाल करता है, जिससे पता चलता है कि जैसे-जैसे aspirations बदलती हैं, वैसे-वैसे education का meaning बदलता है.
- Q, R के बाद “for example” से logically जुड़ता है — यानि R में बताए गए परिवर्तन का उदाहरण देता है: ancient times में education का spiritual अर्थ.
- P, Q की बात को परिभाषित करता है; यहाँ “was” (linking verb) + complement “for realization of the Ultimate and the Absolute” से Q के spiritual meaning को स्पष्ट किया गया है.
- S अंत में pronoun “It” (जो Education को refer करता है) और infinitive purpose “to overcome” के साथ grammatical connection बनाता है, और आगे colon के बाद विवरण देता है — “all earthly temptations and desires” — जिससे spiritual उद्देश्य पूरी तरह complete होता है, और S6 की “But” वाली modern contrast को तैयार करता है.

14. D) **Runaway** (adjective) – rampant, out-of-control, soaring, galloping, spiralling बेकाबू

Synonym: Uncontrolled (adjective) – not regulated, unchecked (अनियंत्रित)

- **Balanced** (adjective) – equal, steady (संतुलित)

- **Stable** (adjective) – firm, steady (स्थिर)
- **Declining** (adjective) – decreasing, weakening (गिरता हुआ)

15. A) **Turnkeys** – A person who is in charge of keys of a prison जेलर

- **Wag** – A jocular person who is full of amusing anecdotes ठठोलिया, मसखरा
- **Intemperate** – That which is showing lack of self control असंयमित
- **Purgative** – A medicine meant to clear body of harmful substance शोधक

16. B) The correct spelling among the options provided is "Creator" which should be spelled as "Creator." (पैदा करनेवाला, रचनाकार).

17. C) **Misappropriation** (noun) – Embezzlement, misuse, theft, fraud, pilfering. गलत उपयोग / हेराफेरी
Antonym: Stewardship (noun) – Responsible management and supervision of resources, guardianship, trusteeship. संरक्षण / प्रबंधन

- **Embezzlement** (noun) – Misuse or theft of entrusted funds. गबन
- **Fraud** (noun) – Deception, trickery, scam, swindle. धोखाधड़ी
- **Theft** (noun) – Stealing, robbery, pilferage, burglary. चोरी

18. D) 'start after Friday afternoon' के बदले 'starting from Friday afternoon' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ 'until' का प्रयोग एक निश्चित समय (summer holidays) तक की अवधि को दर्शाने के लिए हो रहा है, अतः 'starting from' का प्रयोग अधिक उपयुक्त है; जैसे— The shop will remain open until the festival starting from tomorrow.

- 'starting from Friday afternoon' will be used instead of 'start after Friday afternoon' because here 'until' is used to indicate the duration up to a specific time (summer holidays), hence 'starting from' is more appropriate; Like— The shop will remain open until the festival starting from tomorrow.

19. C) **Cacophony** (noun) – din, racket, clamour, babel, discord (कोलाहल)

Synonym: Din (noun) – loud, unpleasant, and prolonged noise (शोर)

- **Melody** (noun) – sweet musical sound (संगीत)
- **Silence** (noun) – complete quiet (मौन)
- **Symphony** (noun) – harmonious music (संगीत रचना)

20. D) RQSP

R starts the sentence with the demonstrative subject "this" and the copular verb "is," giving us the main clause: "this is the final word of an educational philosopher."

Q follows "R" as a relative clause beginning with "who," directly modifying "an educational philosopher," and linking back to it: "who has left his mark."

S comes next to extend Q with a prepositional phrase that selects the locus of "left his mark": "on a world," and it opens a relative frame "in which," preparing for a finite clause.

P concludes the sentence by completing the "in which" clause with a clear subject-verb-object sequence: "he urged so many to get involved," where "he" coherently refers back to "an educational philosopher."

Full sentence: this is the final word of an educational philosopher who has left his mark on a world in which he urged so many to get involved.

In Hindi:

- R sentence की शुरुआत करता है क्योंकि इसमें subject "this" और verb "is" है, जिससे main clause बनता है— "this is the final word of an educational philosopher."
- Q, R के बाद आता है क्योंकि "who" एक relative clause शुरू करता है जो "an educational philosopher" को modify करता है: "who has left his mark," यानी किस दार्शनिक की बात हो रही है यह स्पष्ट होता है।
- S, Q से जुड़ता है क्योंकि "on a world" prepositional phrase "has left his mark" का क्षेत्र बताता है, और "in which" अगली finite clause के लिए grammatical पुल तैयार करता है।
- P, S "in which" clause को पूरा करता है: "he urged so many to get involved," जहाँ "he" उसी philosopher की ओर संकेत करता है और verb "urged" से पूरी अर्थ-श्रृंखला logically बंद हो जाती है।

21. B) 'Made' का use होगा क्योंकि "made" past tense है और sentence में "In a recent judgment" लिखा है, जो बीती हुई घटना को दर्शाता है। High Court ने यह observation पहले ही दी थी, इसलिए 'made' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'makes' का अर्थ है present tense, 'making' continuous/participle रूप है, और 'make' base form है—ये तीनों context में fit नहीं होते।

- 'Made' will be used because it is the past tense form, and the sentence talks about a recent judgment (already completed action). The High Court already gave the observation, so 'made' is correct. Whereas, 'makes' means present tense, 'making' is a participle/continuous form, and 'make' is base form—all incorrect here.

22. A) 'Unsettle' का use होगा क्योंकि "unsettle" का अर्थ है किसी को परेशान, विचलित या अस्थिर कर देना। Sentence में कहा गया है कि High Court की observation किसी भी व्यक्ति को जो कानून के शासन में विश्वास रखता है, चौंका देगी या विचलित करेगी, इसलिए 'unsettle' सही है। जबकि 'placate' का अर्थ है शांत करना, 'appease' का अर्थ है खुश करना या तुष्ट करना, और 'fabricate' का अर्थ है गढ़ना या झूठी रचना करना—ये context में फिट नहीं होते।

- 'Unsettle' will be used because it means to disturb, upset, or make someone feel troubled. The sentence says that the High Court's observation should disturb anyone who believes in the rule of law, hence 'unsettle' is correct. Whereas 'placate' means to calm down, 'appease' means to satisfy or pacify, and 'fabricate' means to invent or falsify—all of which don't fit the context.

23. D) 'Intended' का use होगा क्योंकि "intended" का अर्थ है जानबूझकर योजना बनाना या नीयत रखना। Sentence में कहा गया है कि पुलिस ने पीड़ित को सबक सिखाने के लिए ऐसा जानबूझकर किया था, इसलिए 'intended' सही है। जबकि 'spontaneous' का अर्थ है स्वतःस्फूर्त, 'fortuitous' का अर्थ है संयोगवश हुआ, और 'exonerated' का अर्थ है दोषमुक्त करना—ये context में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Intended' will be used because it means planned or done deliberately. The sentence mentions that the police acted deliberately to teach a lesson, hence 'intended' fits correctly. Whereas

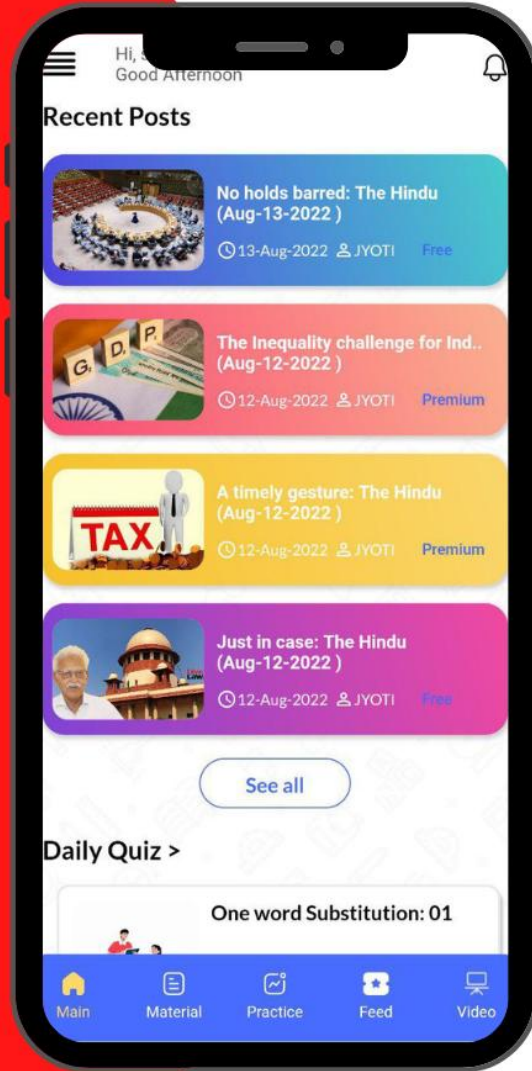
'spontaneous' means unplanned, 'fortuitous' means accidental or by chance, and 'exonerated' means freed from blame—all of which don't match the context.

24. C) 'Of' का use होगा क्योंकि "convicted of" एक fixed grammatical combination है, जिसका अर्थ है किसी अपराध का दोषी ठहराया जाना। Sentence में कहा गया है कि पुलिसकर्मी murder के दोषी ठहराए गए, इसलिए 'of' सही है। जबकि 'at' का अर्थ है स्थान पर, 'on' प्रीपोज़िशन स्थिति या सतह दर्शाता है, और 'to' दिशा/लक्ष्य के लिए प्रयोग होता है—ये context में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Of' will be used because "convicted of" is the correct collocation, meaning found guilty of a crime. The sentence says the police officers were convicted of murder, hence 'of' is correct. Whereas 'at' refers to place, 'on' indicates surface/position, and 'to' shows direction—none of which fit the legal context here.

25. D) 'Culpable' का use होगा क्योंकि "culpable homicide" एक कानूनी शब्द (legal term) है, जिसका अर्थ है ऐसा अपराध जिसमें हत्या का इरादा न हो लेकिन मृत्यु होने की संभावना का ज्ञान हो। Sentence में High Court ने murder को कम करके culpable homicide माना है, इसलिए 'culpable' सही है। जबकि 'exculpated' का अर्थ है दोषमुक्त करना, 'remitted' का अर्थ है घटाना/माफ करना, और 'voracious' का अर्थ है अत्यधिक भूखा या लालची—ये context में सही नहीं हैं।

'Culpable' will be used because "culpable homicide" is a legal expression meaning killing without intent to murder but with knowledge that death could result. The sentence clearly refers to this, so 'culpable' fits. Whereas 'exculpated' means freed from blame, 'remitted' means reduced/forgiven, and 'voracious' means excessively greedy or hungry—all incorrect in this legal context.



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