

Tepid relief: On the end of the shutdown in the U.S.

The **ending** of the shutdown **does** not **preclude** other crises

President Donald Trump has **garnered** the **dubious honour** of **presiding** over the longest **federal** government shutdown in U.S. history, a 43-day **spiral** of economic uncertainty and **gloom** that was finally **terminated** this week. **Plunging** the lives of nearly 1.4 million **furloughed** and **pay-denied** federal employees into **chaos**, Mr. Trump and his Republican **colleagues** in Congress appeared to **prevail** over the hopes of **Democrats** to extend health insurance subsidies for low-income Americans, **set to** expire at the end of 2025. In return, they **conceded** precious little — the **assurance** of holding a vote in the U.S. **Senate** on the subsidies, but not a vote in the House of Representatives and no promised support by Republicans for the Democrats' position on the subject. However, Republican lawmakers won by 60 votes against 40 in the Senate, to end the shutdown **deadlock** on Sunday, only because eight Democrats **broke** with their party **ranks** to support the package to fund some federal agencies and policies for the entire **fiscal year**, and others until January 30, 2026. A **triumphant** Mr. Trump **vowed** to **press on** with his campaign to end the congressional **filibuster**, the practice **envisioned** to be a **means to check hasty** or **ham-handed** legislative action, **deployed** by Democrats on this occasion to fight for **affordable** health care for low-income families.

While **breaking the logjam** in Congress will come as a relief to many, it is hard to **understate** the impact of the shutdown on the economy, which saw the **suspension** of a range of public services, including flights, a **setback** to routine functions in sectors such as food and nutrition benefits including food stamps for the poor, early learning programmes for poorer families, and those relating to the Internal Revenue Service, national parks and social services more broadly. Yet, **the sheer muscle power** that Republicans enjoy through their control of both houses of Congress **helped** them **put Democrats on the back foot** on the shutdown issue, despite the latter's victory in the recent **mayoral, gubernatorial** and other State-level elections. However, **the acid test** in the **swing** of the **power pendulum** between Mr. Trump, **emboldened** by the margin of his win at the **ballots** in last year's presidential election, and **resurgent** Democratic lawmakers, **will** be next year's mid-term elections. This will serve as a **de facto referendum** on the Trump administration's job performance and will principally include **within its purview** economic policy issues impacting ordinary Americans, such as jobs, as well as questions on health care, education and **immigration**. Unless Republicans **give some quarter** to their liberal and progressive colleagues **across the aisle**, they face the risk of **alienating a sizeable cohort** of voters in the months ahead. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Tepid** (adjective) – lukewarm, half-hearted, unenthusiastic, weak, mild उत्साहहीन
2. **Shutdown** (noun) – closure, stoppage, suspension, halt, cessation बंद
3. **Preclude** (verb) – prevent, rule out, make impossible, prohibit, hinder रोकना
4. **Garner** (verb) – gather, collect, accumulate, amass, acquire इकट्ठा करना
5. **Dubious** (adjective) – doubtful, questionable, suspicious, untrustworthy, shady संदिग्ध
6. **Preside** (verb) – oversee, chair, lead, direct, manage अध्यक्षता करना
7. **Federal** (adjective) – national, central, governmental, union केंद्रीय
8. **Spiral** (noun) – continuous increase, escalation, rise, surge, climb बढ़ोतरी
9. **Gloom** (noun) – despair, depression, pessimism, sadness, misery निराशा
10. **Terminate** (verb) – end, stop, conclude, finish, cease समाप्त करना
11. **Plunge** (into) (verb) – throw, push, force, sink, immerse डुबो देना
12. **Furlough** (verb) – temporary layoff, leave, suspension, unpaid leave अस्थायी रूप से निलंबित करना
13. **Pay-denied** (adjective) – not receiving salary, unpaid, without pay वेतन रहित
14. **Chaos** (noun) – disorder, confusion, turmoil, upheaval, mayhem अराजकता
15. **Colleague** (noun) – associate, coworker, partner, teammate, fellow सहकर्मी
16. **Prevail** (over) (verb) – triumph, win, succeed, overcome, conquer जीतना
17. **Democrat** (noun) – member of the Democratic Party डेमोक्रेट
18. **Set** (to) (verb) – scheduled, due, arranged, destined, fixed निर्धारित
19. **Concede** (verb) – admit, acknowledge, grant, yield, surrender स्वीकार करना
20. **Assurance** (noun) – guarantee, promise, pledge, commitment, vow आश्वासन
21. **Senate** (noun) – upper house of the US Congress सीनेट
22. **Deadlock** (noun) – stalemate, impasse, standoff, gridlock, logjam गतिरोध
23. **Break ranks** (phrase) – rebel, dissent, defect, disagree, oppose पार्टी लाइन से हटना
24. **Fiscal year** (noun) – financial year, accounting year, budget year वित्तीय वर्ष
25. **Triumphant** (adjective) – victorious, successful, winning, jubilant, elated विजयी

26. **Vow** (verb) – swear, pledge, promise, commit, affirm शपथ लेना
27. **Press on** (phrasal verb) – continue, persevere, carry on, persist, proceed जारी रखना
28. **Filibuster** (noun) – obstruction, delaying tactic, stonewalling, blocking अवरोध
29. **Envision** (verb) – imagine, foresee, predict, anticipate, visualize कल्पना करना
30. **Means** (noun) – method, way, mechanism, instrument, tool साधन
31. **Check** (verb) – restrain, control, curb, limit, restrict रोकना
32. **Hasty** (adjective) – rushed, hurried, impulsive, quick, premature जल्दबाजी
33. **Ham-handed** (adjective) – clumsy, awkward, inept, bungling, unskillful अनाड़ी
34. **Deploy** (verb) – use, utilize, employ, implement, harness उपयोग करना
35. **Affordable** (adjective) – reasonably priced, inexpensive, low-cost, economical सस्ता
36. **Break the logjam** (phrase) – resolve a deadlock, unblock, solve an impasse गतिरोध तोड़ना
37. **Understate** (verb) – downplay, minimize, undervalue, underplay कम करके बताना
38. **Suspension** (noun) – halting, interruption, cessation, stoppage, pause निलंबन
39. **Setback** (noun) – reversal, defeat, disappointment, obstruction, hitch झटका
40. **Sheer** (adjective) – utter, complete, total, absolute, pure निरा
41. **Muscle power** (noun) – strength, force, influence, power, might ताकत
42. **Put someone on the back foot** (phrase) – to force into a defensive position. रक्षात्मक स्थिति में डालना
43. **Mayoral** (adjective) – relating to a mayor महापौर संबंधी
44. **Gubernatorial** (adjective) – relating to a governor राज्यपाल संबंधी
45. **The acid test** (noun) – crucial test, true test, decisive test, ultimate test कसौटी
46. **Swing of the power pendulum** (phrase) – shift in political power, change in control सत्ता में बदलाव
47. **Embolden** (verb) – encourage, hearten, strengthen, empower, invigorate प्रोत्साहित करना
48. **Ballot** (noun) – vote, polling, election, voting, referendum मतदान

49. **Resurgent** (adjective) – reviving, resurging, recovering, returning, rebounding
पुनरुत्थानशील
50. **De facto** (adjective) – in fact, actual, effective, real, practical वास्तविक
51. **Referendum** (noun) – public vote, poll, plebiscite, ballot जनमत संग्रह
52. **Within one's purview** (phrase) – within one's scope, responsibility, or authority.
अधिकार क्षेत्र में
53. **Give some quarter** (phrase) – to show some mercy or compromise. रियायत देना
54. **Across the aisle** (phrase) – from the opposing political party. विपक्षी दल से
55. **Alienate** (verb) – estrange, isolate, distance, turn away, set against विरोधी बनाना
56. **Sizeable** (adjective) – large, considerable, substantial, significant, ample बड़ा
57. **Cohort** (noun) – group, segment, generation, band, contingent समूह

Summary of the Editorial

1. The U.S. experienced its longest-ever federal government shutdown, lasting 43 days.
2. The shutdown caused significant economic uncertainty and hardship.
3. Nearly 1.4 million federal employees were furloughed or denied pay.
4. President Trump and the Republicans were primarily responsible for the shutdown.
5. The central political conflict was between Republicans and Democrats.
6. Democrats sought to extend health insurance subsidies for low-income Americans.
7. Republicans largely prevailed, conceding very little in the deal to end the shutdown.
8. The concession was only a promise to hold a Senate vote on the health subsidies, with no guarantee of passage.
9. The shutdown ended due to eight Democrats breaking ranks to support the Republican funding package.
10. President Trump vowed to continue his effort to end the legislative filibuster, which Democrats used in this fight.
11. The shutdown severely disrupted public services, including flights, food stamps, and national parks.
12. Despite the relief, the economic and social impact of the shutdown was substantial.
13. Republicans used their control of Congress to gain a political advantage over Democrats.
14. The upcoming mid-term elections will be the key test of power between Trump and the resurgent Democrats.
15. The editorial warns that unless Republicans compromise, they risk alienating a large segment of voters in the future.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the main theme of the passage?** [Editorial page]
- A. The advantages of ending the congressional filibuster
 - B. The economic and political fallout of the U.S. government shutdown
 - C. The rise of Democratic power in state elections
 - D. The importance of early learning programmes for poor families
2. **Which of the following can best be inferred from the passage about why Republicans were able to force an end to the shutdown despite recent Democratic wins at state and local levels?**
- A. Republican control of both houses of Congress gave them the legislative power to push their package through.
 - B. Democratic victories at state and local levels meant Democrats controlled the Senate.
 - C. The filibuster was used by Republicans to block Democratic proposals throughout.
 - D. Public services resumed immediately without any concessions from Republicans.
3. **Who vowed to press on with a campaign to end the congressional filibuster?**
- A. A group of eight Democrats who crossed party lines.
 - B. President Donald Trump.
 - C. Republican senators who voted against the package.
 - D. Democratic mayors and governors.
4. **What will next year's mid-term elections primarily serve as, according to the passage?**
- A. A routine local election cycle with no bearing on national policy.
 - B. A de facto referendum on the Trump administration's job performance, especially on economic issues.
 - C. A vote solely on the future of the filibuster.
 - D. An event limited to deciding control of national parks and social services.
5. **Fill the blank with the correct number:**
"Republican lawmakers won by ___ votes against 40 in the Senate, to end the shutdown deadlock on Sunday."
- A. 50
 - B. 70
 - C. 80
 - D. 60
6. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
- A) The Centre had earlier projected full-year GDP to contract by 8%. There was a 3.7% growth in fourth-quarter gross value added, with all but two of the economy's eight broad sectors posting expansions.
 - B) Still, the pandemic's crushing impact over the preceding three quarters meant that only the agriculture, forestry and fishing and the utility services recorded full-year growth.
 - C) Mining and quarrying and the worst-hit contact-intensive omnibus services category of trade, hotels, transport, communications and broadcasting contracted 5.7% and 2.3%, respectively.

- D) GDP expanded by 1.6% in the final quarter of the last fiscal, an acceleration from the 0.5% growth in the preceding three-month period, that marginally softened the extent of the full-year's record contraction to 7.3%.
- E) The national income estimates released by the NSO posit an economy that appears to have found some footing in the January-March quarter before the pandemic's second wave hit.
- A. EDACB
B. DBAEC
C. CBDAE
D. BADEC
7. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
To smell a rat
A. To have reason to know the presence of a rat
B. To have reason to suspect
C. To know the smell of a rat
D. To learn the smell of a rat
8. **Select the correct collocation from the options and complete the sentence**
It is very difficult for her to _____.
A. keep a secret
B. touch a secret
C. make a secret
D. cry a secret
9. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
The 2023 Nobel Prize for Physics was shared / by three scientists—Pierre Agostini, Ferenc Krausz and Anne L'Huillier—for its "experimental / methods that generate attosecond pulses for / the study of electron dynamics in matter."
A. by three scientists—Pierre Agostini, Ferenc Krausz and Anne L'Huillier—for its "experimental
B. The 2023 Nobel Prize for Physics was shared
C. methods that generate attosecond pulses for
D. the study of electron dynamics in matter."
10. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
A. Finery
B. Hiest
C. Cringe
D. Defer
11. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM for the word 'assertion' in the following sentence.**
There was a combination of agrarian colonising tendencies with the assertion of local landlord power that was able to assimilate pioneer peasants.
A. insistence
B. averment
C. statement
D. denial
12. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**

For the aspiring East India company that looked at every opportunity for expansion and self-aggrandisement, the century had to be projected as one of instability

- A. humility
- B. exaggeration
- C. upliftment
- D. elevation

13. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**

They successfully defused the situation.

- A. mitigated
- B. mediated
- C. activated
- D. narrated

14. **Select the most appropriate collocating word to fill in the blank.**

Ram was praised for his _____ leadership.

- A. imaginary
- B. visionary
- C. magical
- D. broad

15. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

Giving the worrying impression that something bad is going to happen

- A. Desolate
- B. Suspicious
- C. Ominous
- D. Bleak

16. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

- A) This has forced India to match the Chinese deployment, leading to an extraordinary build-up on a scale not seen since 1962.
- B) That India and China have agreed to stop sending more troops to the frontline is a welcome step towards hitting pause on the rising tensions along the LAC.
- C) The new agreement of September 21, at the sixth round of Corps Commander talks since June, will put a stop to this build-up, that is, if it is implemented sincerely.
- D) Indeed, the genesis of the tensions lies in China's large-scale deployment of troops to forward areas in May, and subsequent multiple transgressions in the Galwan Valley, Pangong Lake, Gogra, Hot Springs, and Depsang plains that have violated almost every core tenet of the four border agreements that have helped keep the peace since 1993.

- A. ACBD
- B. BDAC
- C. ACDB
- D. BDCA

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

The doctor directed the nurse to administer an _____ medicine to the patient.

- A. official
- B. eminent

- C. alternative
D. insightful
18. **A sentence has been given with a blank to be filled with an appropriate word. Choose the correct alternative.**
If you are the one who is planning to lose weight, remember to keep your snacking _____.
- A. outgoing
B. prejudiced
C. uncontrolled
D. moderate
19. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
Post Covid, the outbound tourism market / has been growing steady and this growth momentum/ is expected to continue till about 2032, /an industry executive said.
- A. Post Covid, the outbound tourism market
B. is expected to continue till about 2032,
C. an industry executive said
D. has been growing steady and this growth momentum
20. **Select the most appropriate homonym to fill in the blank.**
Efforts were made to _____ the disease
- A. Check
B. Cheque
C. Chalk
D. Czech

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.

Clean India Mission is one of the most _____(1) and popular missions to have taken place in India. This mission includes a reward to a state and a city. This encourages every citizen to keep the surroundings clean. This cleanliness campaign was _____(2) by the Indian government at the national level, _____(3) all the rural towns and urban cities. Its primary objective is to spread awareness and importance of cleanliness. Slogans are written on the banners and pictures are painted in a very attractive manner to evoke the feeling of cleanliness. After that, a major objective was to teach citizens to _____(4) of waste mindfully and to provide basic _____(5) facilities. For this, wet and dry dustbins are kept by every citizen whether it is home or office.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
- A. insignificant
B. meaningless
C. significant
D. demonstrative
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
- A. governed
B. rehearsed
C. dominated

- D. unorganized
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
- A. encompassing
 - B. preventing
 - C. excluding
 - D. restraining
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
- A. show
 - B. disturb
 - C. dispose
 - D. finish
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
- A. sanitation
 - B. refinement
 - C. purification
 - D. contamination

Answers

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

[Editorial Page]

Explanations

1. B) **The economic and political fallout of the U.S. government shutdown**

The passage primarily discusses how the unprecedented 43-day shutdown affected federal employees, disrupted public services, exposed political conflict between Republicans and Democrats, and shaped future electoral consequences. Thus, the main theme is the economic and political fallout of the shutdown.

- The advantages of ending the congressional filibuster – Incorrect because filibuster is only briefly mentioned, not the central focus.
- The rise of Democratic power in state elections – Incorrect because state-level victories are mentioned only in passing.
- The importance of early learning programmes – Incorrect because such programmes are just one example of disrupted services, not the theme.

2. A) **Republican control of both houses of Congress gave them the legislative power to push their package through.**

The passage explicitly notes the “sheer muscle power that Republicans enjoy through their control of both houses of Congress” which allowed them to put Democrats on the back foot and pass funding.

- B — False: Democratic state/local wins do not equate to Senate control; passage says Republicans control Congress.
- C — False: The passage says Democrats used the filibuster on this occasion, not Republicans.
- D — False: The passage details serious service suspensions and concessions (limited) — services did not simply resume without consequences.

3. B) **The passage states “A triumphant Mr. Trump vowed to press on with his campaign to end the congressional filibuster.”**

- A — Incorrect: The eight Democrats supported the funding package; they were not described as leading a campaign to end the filibuster.
- C — Incorrect: The passage does not say Republican senators vowed to end the filibuster; it attributes the vow to Mr. Trump.
- D — Incorrect: Mayors and governors are only mentioned as election winners for Democrats — not as leading a filibuster campaign.

4. B) **The passage says the mid-terms “will serve as a de facto referendum on the Trump administration’s job performance” and will “principally include...economic policy issues...such as jobs, as well as questions on health care, education and immigration.”**

- A — Incorrect: The passage argues the mid-terms are significant for judging national administration performance, not routine/local only.
- C — Incorrect: The filibuster is one issue mentioned, but the passage identifies broader economic and policy issues as the primary focus.

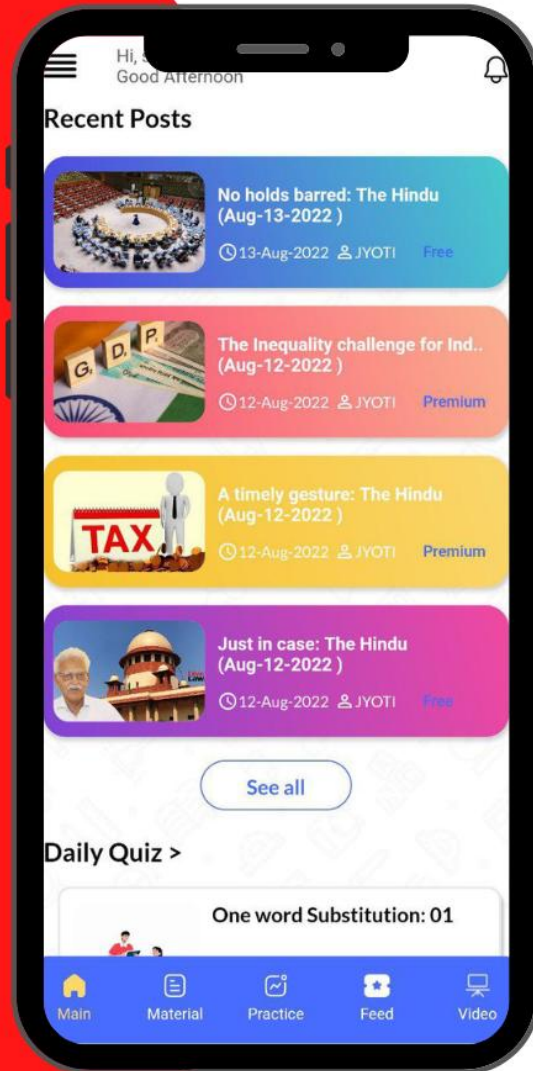
- D — Incorrect: The mid-terms are not limited to narrow administrative topics like parks; they address wide national policy questions.
5. D) **The passage explicitly states “Republican lawmakers won by 60 votes against 40 in the Senate.”**
- A — Incorrect: The passage gives 60, not 50.
 - B — Incorrect: 70 is not the figure mentioned.
 - C — Incorrect: 80 is not the figure mentioned.
6. A) **EDACB**
- E -> Refers to the national income estimates released by the NSO that suggests the economy found some footing before the pandemic's second wave. This provides an introduction.
 - D -> This speaks about the GDP growth in the final quarter, softening the contraction to 7.3%. This gives a detailed overview of the economy's position at the end of the fiscal year.
 - A -> Mentions the Centre's projection about the GDP contraction and how the actual results differed.
 - C -> Goes into detail about specific sectors that faced contraction.
 - B -> Closes by addressing the overall impact of the pandemic on most sectors, with only a few showing growth.
7. B) **To smell a rat** (idiom) – To have reason to suspect संदेह करने का कारण होना
8. A) **'Keep a secret'** का use होगा क्योंकि "keep a secret" का अर्थ होता है रहस्य को छुपा के रखना। Sentence में इसे इस तरह से प्रयोग किया जा सकता है कि किसी को कोई रहस्य छुपा कर रखना मुश्किल है। इसलिए 'keep a secret' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'touch a secret', 'make a secret', और 'cry a secret' इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- 'Keep a secret' should be used because it means to withhold or not disclose information. In the sentence, it is mentioned that it is challenging for her to conceal something, making 'keep a secret' appropriate here. On the other hand, 'touch a secret', 'make a secret', and 'cry a secret' don't fit in this context.
9. A) **'its'** के बदले 'their' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर तीन वैज्ञानिकों की बात हो रही है और इसलिए संदर्भ plural है; जैसे— The prize was shared by three scientists for their innovative methods.
- 'their' will be used instead of 'its' because we are talking about three scientists here and hence the reference is plural; Like— The prize was shared by three scientists for their innovative methods.
10. B) The **INCORRECTLY** spelled word among the options provided is option B "**Hiest**". The correct spelling is "Heist" which means “a robbery or theft”, especially one involving a large haul of stolen goods चोरी, डाकैती.
11. D) **Assertion** (noun) – A confident and forceful statement of fact or belief, declaration, proclamation, affirmation. सुनिश्चित कथन
Antonym: **Denial** (noun) – The action of declaring something to be untrue, contradiction, negation, disavowal. अस्वीकार

- **Insistence** (noun) – The fact or quality of insisting that something is the case or should be done, demand, assertion. दृढ़ निश्चय
 - **Averment** (noun) – An affirmation or allegation by a party in a legal proceeding, declaration, assertion. पुष्टीकरण
 - **Statement** (noun) – A definite or clear expression of something in speech or writing, declaration, assertion. कथन
12. A) **Self-aggrandisement** (noun) – The act of promoting oneself as being powerful or important, often by exaggerating one's own achievements. आत्म-प्रशंसा
- Antonym: Humility** (noun) – Modesty or lack of pride, a quality of not thinking you are better than other people. विनम्रता
- **Exaggeration** (noun) – A statement that represents something as better or worse than it really is. अतिशयोक्ति
 - **Upliftment** (noun) – The act of raising or improving something or someone. उन्नति
 - **Elevation** (noun) – The height of a place above sea level; or the act of raising something to a higher position. उचाई
13. A) **Defused** (verb) – To make a situation less tense or dangerous, to reduce the danger or tension in. खतरा कम करना
- Synonym: **Mitigated** (verb) – Make less severe, serious, or painful. घातकता कम करना
- **Mediated** (verb) – Intervene between people in a dispute to bring about an agreement. मध्यस्थता करना
 - **Activated** (verb) – Set in motion or trigger into action. सक्रिय करना
 - **Narrated** (verb) – Give a spoken or written account of. कहानी सुनाई
14. B) **'Visionary'** का use होगा क्योंकि "visionary" का अर्थ होता है आगे की सोच वाला या नवाचारी। sentence में mention किया गया है कि राम की नेतृत्व की प्रशंसा की गई है, इसलिए 'visionary' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Imaginary' का अर्थ है कल्पनिक, 'Magical' का अर्थ है जादुई, और 'Broad' का अर्थ है विस्तृत, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'Visionary' should be used because it means having or showing foresight or innovative ideas. The sentence mentions that Ram was praised for his leadership, making 'visionary' fitting here. Whereas, 'Imaginary' means fictitious, 'Magical' implies enchanting or extraordinary, and 'Broad' means wide or extensive, which don't fit in this context.
15. C) **Ominous** (noun) – Giving the worrying impression that something bad is going to happen अशुभ
- **Desolate** (adjective) – Empty and feeling unhappy or showing no hope of improvement वीरान
 - **Suspicious** (adjective) – Having or showing a cautious distrust of someone or something संदेहजनक
 - **Bleak** (adjective) – Cold and miserable or not hopeful or encouraging उदासिन
16. B) **BDAC**

- This seems like a statement that describes a decision or resolution between India and China. It doesn't follow from another statement, making it a potential starting sentence.
 - D. This sentence provides a background to why the tension exists. It could logically follow the first sentence to give the reader an understanding of why the decision in Sentence B was made.
 - The word "This" refers to China's actions described in Sentence D. So, A should follow D.
 - C. This sentence talks about a new agreement that aims to stop the build-up mentioned in Sentence A. Thus, C follows A.
17. C) '**Alternative**' का use होगा क्योंकि "alternative" का अर्थ होता है वैकल्पिक या प्रतिस्थापित। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि डॉक्टर ने नर्स से किसी अन्य औषधि को देने के लिए कहा है, इसलिए 'alternative' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Official' का अर्थ है आधिकारिक, 'Eminent' का अर्थ है प्रमुख या प्रसिद्ध, और 'Insightful' का अर्थ है समझदार या गहरी समझ वाला, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'Alternative' should be used because it means substitute or another option. The sentence mentions that the doctor directed the nurse to give a different type of medicine to the patient, making 'alternative' fitting here. Whereas, 'Official' means authorized, 'Eminent' means distinguished or notable, and 'Insightful' implies deep understanding, which don't fit in this context.
18. D) '**Moderate**' का use होगा क्योंकि "moderate" का अर्थ होता है संतुलित या सीमित रखना। Sentence में यह कहा गया है कि अगर आप वजन घटाने की योजना बना रहे हैं, तो अपने नाश्ते को संतुलित रखें, इसलिए 'moderate' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Outgoing' का अर्थ है बाहर जानेवाला, 'Prejudiced' का अर्थ है पक्षपाती, और 'Uncontrolled' का अर्थ है अनियंत्रित, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'Moderate' should be used because it means keeping something balanced or within limits. The sentence advises that if you are planning to lose weight, it is essential to keep your snacking moderate, making this option appropriate. Whereas, 'Outgoing' means extroverted or moving outwards, 'Prejudiced' means biased, and 'Uncontrolled' means not being under control, which don't fit in this context.
19. D) '**steady**' के बदले 'steadily' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि हमें यहाँ पर एक adverb की आवश्यकता है जो verb 'has been growing' को modify करे; जैसे— The plant has been growing steadily in the garden.
- 'steadily' will be used instead of 'steady' because an adverb is needed here to modify the verb 'has been growing'; Like— The plant has been growing steadily in the garden.
20. A) '**Check**' का use होगा क्योंकि "check" का अर्थ होता है रोकना या नियंत्रित करना। sentence में mention किया गया है कि कोशिश की गई थी बीमारी को रोकने की, इसलिए 'check' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Cheque' का अर्थ है एक प्रकार की बैंक की पर्ची, 'Chalk' का अर्थ है चॉक, और 'Czech' एक देश का नाम है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'Check' should be used because it means to stop or control. The sentence mentions that efforts were made to control the disease, making 'check' fitting here. Whereas, 'Cheque'

refers to a type of banking note, 'Chalk' means a white soft limestone substance, and 'Czech' is the name of a country, which don't fit in this context.

21. C) '**Significant**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "significant" का अर्थ होता है महत्वपूर्ण या प्रमुख। जबकि 'Insignificant' का अर्थ है अमहत्वपूर्ण, 'Meaningless' का अर्थ है बिना किसी अर्थ का, और 'Demonstrative' का अर्थ है प्रदर्शनीय या संवेदनशील, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Significant' should be used because it means important or notable. Whereas, 'Insignificant' means unimportant, 'Meaningless' implies having no meaning or significance, and 'Demonstrative' implies showing feelings openly or being indicative, which don't fit in this context.
22. A) '**Governed**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "governed" का अर्थ होता है प्रशासित करना या नियंत्रित करना। जबकि 'Rehearsed' का अर्थ है अभ्यास करना, 'Dominated' का अर्थ है प्रभुत्व स्थापित करना, और 'Unorganized' का अर्थ है असंगठित होना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Governed' should be used because it means to administer or control. Whereas, 'Rehearsed' means to practice, 'Dominated' means to have a commanding influence, and 'Unorganized' means not structured or arranged in a coherent order, which don't fit in this context.
23. A) '**Encompassing**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "encompassing" का अर्थ होता है समाहित करना या समेटना। जबकि 'Preventing' का अर्थ है रोकना, 'Excluding' का अर्थ है छोड़ देना, और 'Restraining' का अर्थ है नियंत्रित करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Encompassing' should be used because it means to include or contain something. Whereas, 'Preventing' means to stop or hinder, 'Excluding' means to leave out or not include, and 'Restraining' implies controlling or holding back, which don't fit in this context.
24. C) '**Dispose**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "dispose" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को सही तरीके से निष्कासित करना। जबकि 'Show' का अर्थ है दिखाना, 'Disturb' का अर्थ है परेशान करना, और 'Finish' का अर्थ है समाप्त करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Dispose' should be used because it means to get rid of something in a correct manner. Whereas, 'Show' means to display, 'Disturb' means to bother, and 'Finish' implies completion, which don't fit in this context.
25. A) '**Sanitation**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "sanitation" का अर्थ होता है स्वच्छता और स्वास्थ्य संबंधित सुविधाएं प्रदान करना। जबकि 'Refinement' का अर्थ है सुधारना, 'Purification' का अर्थ है शुद्ध करना, और 'Contamination' का अर्थ है प्रदूषण करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Sanitation' should be used because it refers to providing cleanliness and health-related facilities. Whereas, 'Refinement' implies improvement, 'Purification' means making something pure, and 'Contamination' means to pollute or contaminate, which don't fit in this context.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam