

Rude lessons: On the U.S.-Canada trade dispute, lessons for India

India should learn from Canada and be wary of deals with the U.S.

The U.S.-Canada trade dispute has a few **sharp** lessons for India. The two **economies** have been deeply **economically** integrated since at least 1965, when they **established** free trade in automobiles and their parts. This then **widened** into a **full-fledged free trade agreement** in 1989, which was **expanded** into the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) about five years later. The economic **integration** between the U.S. and Canada **has steadily** continued and, by all accounts, **has** worked well for both economies. The **target** for the much smaller Canadian economy **was** to achieve **economies of scale** by producing **vast** amounts of a few products. According to Nobel laureate Paul Krugman, Canada **accounts for** 70% of the oil refined in the American Midwest, and supplies 60% of the nation's aluminium. It also supplies nearly all the types of **lumber** used in U.S. residential construction. Yet, despite this long and **fruitful** trade partnership, their economic relationship has fallen to a new low. Canada **pulled out** of negotiations over a new **tariff** deal **citing** last-minute **insertions** by the U.S. side. The U.S. has made a similar **allegation** against Canada. Canada recently **levied reciprocal tariffs** on the U.S. of up to 50% as a reaction to the 50% tariffs that the U.S. has **imposed** on imports from Canada. From September 29, the U.S. will **outright** ban certain Canadian alcoholic spirits, some dairy goods, and motorcycles. **Statements** by U.S. President Donald Trump **are** **hardly conciliatory** in nature.

The first **lesson** for India **lies** here: if this is how the U.S. treats a next-door neighbour, **alliance** member, and **long-standing** trade partner, India should not **take for granted** any favourable treatment that it might receive from the U.S. The second lesson is that **barrelling** ahead with trade deals might not always be the best plan. Before Canada, Malaysia also **backed out** of a deal it had signed with the U.S. It argued that once the U.S.'s reciprocal tariff system was **deemed** illegal, the benefit from a trade deal no longer **outweighed** the costs of opening up to the U.S. Despite the success of its recent trade pacts, India should **weigh** the same **pros and cons** when it comes to the U.S., especially since a deal might not be the end of the tariff pressure. India has faced this before. Despite the February 2026 agreement of 18% tariffs on imports from India, the U.S. has **forged** ahead with its forced labour and excess capacity investigations that could see tariff levels exceed that limit. India has done well to **insist** that a deal will not be struck until its advantage over its competitors is clear. The third lesson is that this advantage can **vanish** even after **a deal is struck**. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Rude** (adjective) - harsh, blunt, unpleasant, severe, jarring कड़वा (जैसे 'रुड लेसन' यानी कड़वे सबक)
2. **Wary** (of) (adjective) - marked by keen caution, cunning, and watchfulness especially in detecting and escaping danger से सावधान
3. **Sharp** (adjective) - acute, keen, piercing, distinct, severe स्पष्ट
4. **Economy** (noun) - economic system, financial structure, market अर्थव्यवस्था
5. **Economically** (adverb) - financially, fiscally, monetarily आर्थिक रूप से
6. **Establish** (verb) - set up, institute, create, found स्थापित करना
7. **Widen** (verb) - broaden, expand, extend, stretch विस्तार देना
8. **Full-fledged** (adjective) - complete, fully developed, mature, fully fledged, comprehensive पूर्ण विकसित
9. **Free trade agreement** (noun) - FTA, a legal pact between two or more countries to reduce or remove trade barriers, such as tariffs and quotas, making it easier to buy and sell goods and services across borders मुक्त व्यापार समझौता
10. **Expand** (verb) - grow, enlarge, extend, amplify, spread विस्तार करना
11. **Integration** (noun) - unification, amalgamation, merging, combination एकीकरण
12. **Steadily** (adverb) - continuously, progressively, unremittingly, gradually लगातार
13. **By all accounts** (phrase) - according to what everyone says सभी के अनुसार
14. **Economies of scale** (noun) - the cost to produce each item goes down as a company makes more of them बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन के लाभ (लागत कम होना)
15. **Vast** (adjective) - huge, immense, extensive, massive, enormous विशाल
16. **Account for** (phrasal verb) - to form the total of something हिस्सा होना
17. **Lumber** (noun) - timber, wood, logs, forestry products लकड़ी (इमारती लकड़ी)
18. **Fruitful** (adjective) - productive, rewarding, beneficial, profitable, constructive उपयोगी
19. **Pull out** (phrasal verb) - to stop being involved in an activity or agreement पीछे हट जाना
20. **Tariff** (noun) - duty, tax, levy, customs charge, excise शुल्क (आयात पर)
21. **Cite** (verb) - reference, mention, quote, point to हवाला देते हुए
22. **Insertion** (noun) - addition, inclusion, entry, incorporation, introduction शामिल करना
23. **Allegation** (noun) - charge, accusation, claim, imputation आरोप
24. **Levy** (verb) - impose, charge, exact, assess, enforce लगाया गया (कर या शुल्क)

25. **Reciprocal tariffs** (noun) - a trade tax where one country matches the import duty rates that another country charges on its products जवाबी शुल्क
26. **Impose** (verb) - inflict, levy, set, enforce, place लागू करना
27. **Outright** (adjective) - absolute, complete, total, outright, direct पूरी तरह से से
28. **Hardly** (adverb) - scarcely, barely, almost not, infrequently मुश्किल से
29. **Conciliatory** (adjective) - appeasing, pacifist, soothing, reconciliatory, peace-making सुलह करने वाला
30. **Lie** (verb) - rest, reside, be found, exist में निहित होना
31. **Alliance** (noun) - coalition, partnership, league, union, confederation गठबंधन
32. **Long-standing** (adjective) - long-term, enduring, established, deep-rooted लंबे समय से चला आ रहा
33. **Take for granted** (phrase) - failing to appreciate the true value of someone or something, or accepting something as true without questioning it हल्के में लेना
34. **Barrel** (verb) - rush, hurtle, race, speed, move fast अंधाधुंध आगे बढ़ना
35. **Back out** (phrasal verb) - to withdraw, retreat, or pull out मुकर जाना
36. **Deem** (verb) - consider, regard, judge, view, think मानना
37. **Outweigh** (verb) - surpass, exceed, override, be heavier than भारी पड़ना
38. **Weigh** (verb) - consider, evaluate, assess, deliberate, ponder विचार करना
39. **Pros and cons** (noun) - advantages and disadvantages, ups and downs फायदे-और-नुकसान
40. **Forge** (verb) - build, create, form, construct, fashion स्थापित करना (जैसे संबंध बनाना)
41. **Insist** (verb) - demand, maintain, urge, persist, stand firm जिद्द करना
42. **Vanish** (verb) - disappear, fade away, dissolve, evaporate, melt away गायब होना
43. **Strike a deal** (phrase) - to reach or make an agreement समझौता होना

Summary of the Editorial

1. The **U.S.-Canada trade dispute** offers important lessons for India about dealing with the United States on trade matters.
2. The U.S. and Canada have had **deep economic integration** since 1965, beginning with free trade in automobiles and auto parts.
3. Their trade relationship expanded into a **full-fledged free trade agreement** in 1989 and later into NAFTA.
4. This long-standing economic integration was largely **beneficial to both countries**, especially to Canada, which gained economies of scale by specialising in key products.
5. Canada has become an important supplier to the U.S., providing large shares of **oil, aluminium and lumber** used in American industries.
6. Despite this successful and highly integrated trade relationship, the **U.S.-Canada economic partnership has recently deteriorated sharply**.
7. Canada withdrew from negotiations over a new tariff agreement, accusing the U.S. of making **last-minute changes**; the U.S. made similar accusations against Canada.
8. Both countries have imposed **high reciprocal tariffs**, with Canada imposing tariffs of up to 50% in response to U.S. tariffs.
9. The U.S. has also announced bans on certain Canadian goods, while President Donald Trump's statements have been **far from conciliatory**.
10. The **first lesson for India** is that it should not take favourable treatment from the U.S. for granted, even if India is a strategic partner and long-standing trade partner.
11. The **second lesson** is that India should not rush into trade agreements simply for the sake of reaching a deal.
12. Malaysia's decision to withdraw from a U.S. trade deal shows that countries must assess whether the **benefits of market access outweigh the costs** of opening their economies.
13. India should similarly carefully evaluate the **pros and cons** of any trade agreement with the U.S., because signing a deal may not necessarily end tariff pressures.
14. India's experience shows this risk: despite agreeing in February 2026 to an **18% tariff rate**, the U.S. continues investigations into forced labour and excess capacity that could lead to higher tariffs.
15. Therefore, India is right to **insist on securing a clear competitive advantage before signing a deal**, while recognising that even an advantage secured through an agreement can **disappear after the deal is signed**.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which of the following best captures the central theme of the passage?** [Editorial page]
 - A. The historical evolution of automobile manufacturing across North America
 - B. The economic benefits of establishing uniform tariff rates across borders
 - C. The necessity for India to approach trade deals with the U.S. cautiously
 - D. The role of international tribunals in resolving western trade disputes
2. **What is implied by "a deal might not be the end of the tariff pressure" in the context of the passage?**
 - A. Signed agreements guarantee that original tariff caps remain permanently fixed
 - B. Secondary regulatory inquiries can still be used to raise duties later
 - C. Domestic industries receive subsidies when trade pacts expire
 - D. Neighboring trading partners usually step in to absorb excess import costs
3. **Direction: Read the passage and answer the questions based on the understanding of the passage:**

Identify the correct type of sentence used in the line: "Although the two economies have been deeply integrated since 1965, their economic relationship has recently fallen to a new low."

 - A. Simple
 - B. Compound
 - C. Complex
 - D. Compound-Complex
4. **In context, the phrase "last-minute insertions" most nearly means:**
 - A. Routine legal edits made to clarify long-standing contract definitions
 - B. Unexpected terms introduced late in negotiations without prior consensus
 - C. Standard tariff adjustments required by international trade bodies
 - D. Procedural delays caused by bureaucratic reviews in neighboring states
5. **What does the word "reciprocal" in the passage most nearly mean?**
 - A. Unilateral
 - B. Compensatory
 - C. Mutual
 - D. Temporary
6. **Direction: In the following question, the first and the last sentences of the passage are numbered S1 and S6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named A, B, C, and D. Rearrange these four parts to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**

S1. Open Google Maps in Toronto and you may see one name for a place.

 - A. That is what's happening with Lake Ontario, the smallest of the Great Lakes that lie on the US-Canadian border.
 - B. Increasingly, the map in your pocket can depend on where you're standing.
 - C. After President Trump ordered the US government to rename it "Lake America" following failed trade talks between the two nations this summer, the lake began appearing under different names on different maps.
 - D. Open it in New York and you may see another.

S6. But changing a name on a government database doesn't necessarily change what the rest of the world calls it.

 - A. D-B-A-C

- B. B-D-A-C
C. D-A-B-C
D. B-A-D-C
7. **Direction: In the following question, the first and the last sentences of the passage are numbered S1 and S6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named A, B, C, and D. Rearrange these four parts to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**
- S1. Getting out of a chair may seem too trivial a task to pay much attention to, but your ability to do so actually reveals a great deal about your health.
- A. It's commonly performed in GP surgeries, or community settings when screening for health issues amongst older people, but it can also easily be performed at home.
B. "It tells us about their strength, their balance and their flexibility."
C. To assess this, doctors use the sit-to-stand test (STS), which measures how many times you can rise to a standing position from seated within 30 seconds.
D. "It's a really helpful test, because it tells us so much about how well people are functioning," says Jugdeep Dhesi, a consultant geriatrician at Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust in London and professor of geriatric medicine at Kings College London, in the UK.
- S6. We know that there's some studies that suggest that it can help to inform whether people are at risk of things like falls, cardiovascular issues or even at a higher risk of dying."
- A. C-A-D-B
B. C-D-A-B
C. A-C-D-B
D. C-A-B-D
8. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word:**
DELETERIOUS
A. Harmful
B. Useful
C. Comforting
D. Helpful
9. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.**
Cacophony
A. Noise
B. Harmony
C. Dissonance
D. Clamor
10. **Choose the correct meaning of idiom:**
Show the white feather
A. To act cowardly
B. To signal for help
C. To display courage
D. To admit defeat gracefully
11. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.**
Subterfuge
A. Chicanery

- B. Candor
C. Trickery
D. Deception
12. **Spot the correct spelling of plant-based pollution cleanup.**
A. Phytoremediation
B. Phytoremydiation
C. Phytoremidiation
D. Phytremediation
13. **Choose the correct one-word substitute for:**
'A professional who prepares maps'.
A. Topographer
B. Cartographer
C. Geodesist
D. Archivist
14. **Select the correct option:**
Neither the editor nor the contributors ____ willing to accept the changes unconditionally.
A. was
B. were
C. has been
D. is
15. **Select the sentence containing the homonym of the highlighted word:**
The guards stood in **pike** formation along the causeway.
A. The angler pulled a large pike from the icy lake.
B. The rebel was punished by being placed on the pike.
C. The infantry pike split the enemy's front line.
D. The pike gleamed beside the veteran's armor.
16. **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:**
They **returned back to home** after the event.
A. back to their house
B. returned to house
C. returned home
D. went back to house
17. **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:**
He was accused **for theft**.
A. with theft
B. by theft
C. of theft
D. on theft
18. **Change the following from active to passive:**
Will the authorities enforce the revised ordinance promptly?
A. Will the revised ordinance be enforced promptly by the authorities?
B. Will the revised ordinance being enforced promptly by the authorities?
C. Will the revised ordinance have been enforced promptly by the authorities?
D. Will the revised ordinance enforced promptly by the authorities?

19. 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.

He knows that / he has no other option / but to work hard.

- A. He knows that
 - B. but to work hard
 - C. No error
 - D. he has no other option
20. The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

She has / not written / a single novel / by three years.

- A. She has
- B. by three years
- C. not written
- D. a single novel

Directions: Five words in the passage below have been replaced with blanks. Choose the option that best completes each one.

How can one raise one's awareness of God? When will gnana take root in one? These are some of the questions that (1)___ one. The answer lies in our puranas, said Dr. Sudha Seshayyan. Muchukunda was a famous Chola king, whose devotion is unparalleled. On a rainy, cold night, a monkey sought shelter on top of a tree, shivering not only because of the rain and hunger but also because a hungry tiger stood at the bottom of the tree, with its eyes fixed on its prey, the monkey. Afraid of falling asleep, the monkey kept awake through the night by plucking leaves from the tree and dropping them down, unaware of a Shiv ling on the ground upon which the leaves had been falling. Goddess Parvati, who along with Siva watched the monkey's act, recommended that it (2)___ since it had performed puja, with its entire focus on the ground where the Linga stood. Accepting Her logic that any display of bhakti in any form should be accepted, Siva obliged, offering it the life of a ruler in its next birth. (3)___, the monkey prayed that even in its next birth it should have the face of the monkey, as a reminder of past life. Named Muchukunda, the reborn monkey was a great ruler, fearless warrior and devotee of Siva.

Indra used Muchukunda's services to beat an army of asuras in Devlok. Indra wanted to reward him but worried that he might ask for the Somaskanda idol that he himself worshipped, and he got six replicas made and lined them up all together. However, Muchukunda (4)___ picked the original and Indra sent him back with all seven idols. Evolved souls will always know truth from falsehood, since they are aware of the Supreme Being. Such devotees are very dear to God. Muchukunda had the original idol (5)___ at Tyagaraja temple in Tiruvarur and the other six were installed in famous temples nearby.

21. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (1):

- A. besiege
- B. beset
- C. confound
- D. besetting

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (2):**

- A. should reward
- B. be rewarded
- C. rewarded
- D. rewarding

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (3):**

- A. Thereupon
- B. Ironically
- C. Nevertheless
- D. Notwithstanding

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (4):**

- A. unerring
- B. intuitively
- C. unerringly
- D. fortuitous

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (5):**

- A. been installing
- B. installed
- C. install
- D. been installed

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. C) The necessity for India to approach trade deals with the U.S. cautiously
 The passage is structured explicitly around drawing "lessons" for India from the U.S.-Canada trade dispute, and this framing runs consistently through the entire piece. The very title of the passage — "India should learn from Canada and be wary of deals with the U.S." — signals the central theme directly. The author systematically presents three lessons: (1) India shouldn't assume favourable treatment from the U.S. even as a trade partner, (2) rushing into trade deals isn't always wise (citing Malaysia's withdrawal), and (3) even after a deal is struck, negotiated advantages can disappear (citing India's own experience with the February 2026 tariff agreement being undermined by subsequent investigations). All of this builds toward a singular, cohesive argument: India must exercise caution in its trade dealings with the U.S. This option is the only one broad and accurate enough to summarize the passage's overall purpose and argument.
 Option A: While the passage does mention that U.S.-Canada trade integration began with "free trade in automobiles and their parts" in 1965, this is merely a historical detail used to illustrate the depth of the U.S.-Canada trade relationship. It is not the passage's focus or purpose
 Option B: The passage does not discuss "uniform tariff rates" as a concept or advocate for such a policy. In fact, it describes the opposite — a breakdown in trade relations marked by escalating, non-uniform, retaliatory tariffs
 Option D: The passage does mention that the U.S.'s "reciprocal tariff system was deemed illegal" in relation to Malaysia's decision to back out of a deal, but this is a brief, specific reference — not a discussion of international tribunals or their broader role in dispute resolution.
2. B) **Secondary regulatory inquiries can still be used to raise duties later**
 The phrase implies that reaching a trade agreement does not protect a country from future duty hikes. The passage uses India's own experience as concrete evidence for this claim. Even after India secured a formal tariff agreement capping duties at 18% in February 2026, the U.S. continued pursuing independent "forced labour and excess capacity investigations" — these are examples of secondary regulatory or investigative mechanisms that operate outside the boundaries of the signed deal itself.
 Option A: The author is warning precisely that a deal does not guarantee tariff caps stay fixed, as shown by the India example where ongoing investigations threaten to push tariffs beyond the agreed 18% ceiling.
 Option C: The passage contains no reference to subsidies, domestic industry compensation, or the expiration of trade pacts triggering any such support.
 Option D: There is no mention anywhere in the passage of neighboring trading partners absorbing import costs.
3. C) **Complex**
 A complex sentence consists of one independent clause and at least one dependent (subordinate) clause, joined by a subordinating conjunction. In this sentence:

Dependent clause: "Although the two economies have been deeply integrated since 1965" — this clause begins with the subordinating conjunction "Although" and cannot stand alone as a complete sentence, since it expresses an incomplete thought that depends on the main clause for full meaning. Independent clause: "their economic relationship has recently fallen to a new low" — this clause can stand alone as a complete sentence, expressing a full and independent thought. Since the sentence contains exactly one independent clause and one dependent clause connected by the subordinating conjunction "Although," it fits the definition of a complex sentence precisely.

Option A: A simple sentence contains only one independent clause and no dependent clause.

Option B: A compound sentence consists of two or more independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (e.g., "and," "but," "or") or a semicolon

Option D: A compound-complex sentence requires at least two independent clauses and at least one dependent clause.

4. B) Unexpected terms introduced late in negotiations without prior consensus

The phrase "last-minute insertions" refers to new terms or clauses added into the deal at a very late stage of negotiations, which is precisely why Canada cited them as the reason for pulling out. The word "insertions" implies content that was added into the agreement, while "last-minute" indicates this happened close to the point of finalizing the deal — suggesting these additions were introduced without prior discussion or mutual agreement between the two parties. The fact that Canada withdrew from negotiations because of these insertions strongly implies they were unexpected, contentious, or unagreed-upon changes that disrupted the negotiation process. This directly matches option (b), which captures both the suddenness ("late in negotiations") and the lack of mutual agreement ("without prior consensus") implied by the context.

Option A: The word "routine" contradicts the tone and context of the passage. If the insertions were merely routine clarifications, they would not have caused Canada to pull out of the negotiations entirely.

Option C: The passage does not attribute the "last-minute insertions" to any international trade body or describe them as standard/required adjustments.

Option D: "Insertions" refers to the addition of new content or terms into the deal, not to "delays."

5. C) Mutual

The word "reciprocal" means something given, felt, or done in return — implying a mutual exchange or corresponding action between two parties. In this context, Canada's tariffs are described as a direct "reaction to" the U.S.'s own 50% tariffs, and Canada matched that percentage almost exactly ("up to 50%"). This mirrors the very essence of reciprocity — one party's action is matched or returned by the other in kind. The passage explicitly frames this as an exchange between two sides responding to each other's actions, which is precisely what "mutual" captures — a two-way, corresponding relationship between the U.S. and Canada's tariff measures.

Option A: Unilateral means an action taken by only one party, without agreement or corresponding action from the other side.

Option B: Compensatory implies making up for a loss, damage, or deficiency

Option D: "Reciprocal" has nothing to do with duration or time-limited nature.

6. A) D-B-A-C

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence D S1 के तुरंत बाद आएगा क्योंकि S1 और Sentence D मिलकर एक parallel construct बनाते हैं। S1 में Toronto में Google Maps खोलने का उल्लेख है, जबकि Sentence D सीधे इसे पूरा करते हुए New York में Maps खोलने और दूसरा नाम दिखने की बात करता है ("Open it in New York and you may see another.")।
- Sentence B Sentence D को follow करेगा क्योंकि यह S1 और Sentence D के उदाहरणों को एक general observation में summarize करता है कि आपकी जेब में मौजूद नक्शा इस बात पर निर्भर कर सकता है कि आप कहाँ खड़े हैं ("Increasingly, the map in your pocket can depend on where you're standing.")।
- Sentence A Sentence B के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें प्रयुक्त phrase "That is what's happening..." सीधे Sentence B की स्थिति को एक concrete example से जोड़ता है—US-Canadian border पर स्थित Lake Ontario का मामला।
- Sentence C Sentence A के बाद आएगा और S6 से ठीक पहले जुड़ेगा। यह Lake Ontario के नाम विवाद का कारण समझाता है कि पूर्व अमेरिकी आदेश के बाद इसे "Lake America" नाम दिया गया, जिससे यह अलग-अलग नक्शों पर अलग-अलग नामों से दिखने लगी। अंत में, S6 contrast transition ("But changing a name on a government database...") के साथ sequence को logically conclude करता है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence D follows S1 directly because it completes the parallel conditional construction initiated in S1, contrasting the map display in Toronto with that in New York ("Open it in New York and you may see another").
- Sentence B follows Sentence D because it synthesizes the Toronto/New York comparison into a broader principle: digital maps increasingly reflect the physical location of the user.
- Sentence A follows Sentence B because the demonstrative opening "That is what's happening..." anchors the theoretical concept in Sentence B to the specific real-world case study of Lake Ontario on the US-Canada border.
- Sentence C follows Sentence A and links directly before S6 by explaining the catalyst behind the naming dispute (the presidential renaming directive to "Lake America"), resulting in divergent map representations. Finally, S6 introduces the concluding contrast ("But changing a name on a government database..."), reflecting on the limits of administrative mandates in reshaping widespread cartographic consensus.

7. A) C-A-D-B

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence C S1 के तुरंत बाद आएगा क्योंकि S1 में कुर्सी से उठने की क्षमता द्वारा स्वास्थ्य का आकलन करने की बात कही गई है। Sentence C सीधे "To assess this..." के साथ डॉक्टर्स द्वारा उपयोग किए जाने वाले sit-to-stand test (STS) और उसकी 30-second की प्रक्रिया को introduce करता है।
- Sentence A Sentence C को follow करेगा क्योंकि इसमें प्रयुक्त pronoun "It" सीधे Sentence C के sit-to-stand test को refer करता है और बताता है कि इसे GP surgeries या घर पर आसानी से perform किया जा सकता है।

- Sentence D Sentence A के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह मेडिकल एक्सपर्ट Jugdeep Dhesi के direct quote को introduce करता है, जो बताते हैं कि यह टेस्ट लोगों के overall functioning के बारे में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी देता है।
- Sentence B Sentence D के बाद आएगा और S6 से ठीक पहले जुड़ेगा। यह Jugdeep Dhesi के quote को continue करते हुए स्पष्ट करता है कि यह टेस्ट strength, balance और flexibility के बारे में बताता है। अंत में, S6 quote के अंतिम हिस्से को पूरा करते हुए falls, cardiovascular issues और mortality risk जैसी गंभीर स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं की चेतावनी के साथ sequence को logically complete करता है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence C follows S1 directly because the demonstrative purpose phrase "To assess this" links directly back to evaluating functional health introduced in S1, formally defining the sit-to-stand test (STS) and its 30-second metric.
 - Sentence A follows Sentence C because the pronoun "It" refers to the newly introduced STS protocol, detailing its application across clinical GP practices and domestic home environments.
 - Sentence D follows Sentence A because it introduces expert testimony from consultant geriatrician Jugdeep Dhesi, validating the diagnostic importance of the test in assessing physical functionality.
 - Sentence B follows Sentence D as it continues Dhesi's quotation without interruption, specifying the exact physical attributes evaluated (strength, balance, and flexibility). Finally, S6 logically completes the quotation by enumerating the clinical risks predicted by the test, including falls, cardiovascular complications, and increased mortality
8. A) **Deleterious** (adjective) – Harmful, damaging, injurious, detrimental, noxious. हानिकारक
Synonym: **Harmful** (adjective) – Causing or likely to cause harm, damaging, unsafe, hurtful, unhealthy. हानिकर
- **Useful** (adjective) – Beneficial, advantageous, serviceable, practical, helpful. उपयोगी
 - **Comforting** (adjective) – Soothing, consoling, reassuring, encouraging, calming. सांत्वनादायक
 - **Helpful** (adjective) – Supportive, cooperative, beneficial, assisting, obliging. सहायक
9. B) **Cacophony** (noun) – Harsh mixture of sounds, discord, noise, uproar, din. कर्णकटु ध्वनि / बेसुरा शोर
Antonym: **Harmony** (noun) – The combination of musical notes that are pleasing to the ear; agreement or concord. मधुरता / मेलजोल
- **Noise** (noun) – Unpleasant or loud sound. शोर
 - **Dissonance** (noun) – Lack of harmony among musical notes, disagreement. बेसुरापन / असहमति
 - **Clamor** (noun) – Loud and confused noise, shouting. कोलाहल / शोरगुल
10. A) **Show the white feather** (idiom) – To act cowardly कायरता दिखाना
11. B) **Subterfuge** (noun) – Deceit used in order to achieve one's goal; trickery, deception, fraud, guile, cunning. छल, धोखा
Antonym: **Candor** (noun) – The quality of being open and honest in expression; frankness, sincerity, truthfulness, fairness. स्पष्टवादिता, ईमानदारी

- **Chicanery** (noun) – Deception or trickery for achieving a purpose. कपट
 - **Trickery** (noun) – The use of tricks to deceive someone. चालबाज़ी
 - **Deception** (noun) – The act of causing someone to accept as true what is false. धोखा
12. A) The correct spelling of 'plant-based pollution cleanup' is '**Phytoremediation**' which means "the use of plants to remove, transfer, stabilize, or destroy contaminants in soil and groundwater" पौधों द्वारा प्रदूषण की सफाई की प्रक्रिया।
13. B) **Cartographer** (noun) – A person who draws or produces maps. मानचित्रकार
- **Topographer** (noun) – A person who studies or represents the physical features of an area on a map or chart. स्थलाकृतिक सर्वेक्षक
 - **Geodesist** (noun) – A scientist who studies the Earth's shape, size, and gravitational field. भूमिति विज्ञानी
 - **Archivist** (noun) – A person who maintains and preserves official documents and records. अभिलेखपाल
14. B) '**were**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Neither...nor' के प्रयोग में Verb हमेशा उस Noun के अनुसार लगती है जो Verb के सबसे निकट होता है। यहाँ "contributors" (plural noun) Verb के सबसे पास है, इसलिए Verb भी plural form "were" होगी।
- 'Were' should be used because in the construction 'Neither...nor', the verb agrees with the noun or pronoun that is closest to it. Here, "contributors" is a plural noun placed nearest to the verb, so the verb must also be plural — hence, "were" is the correct choice.
15. A) **The angler pulled a large pike from the icy lake.**
- वाक्य में 'pike' का अर्थ है — एक लंबा भाला (a long spear used by infantry soldiers)। अब हमें ऐसा वाक्य चुनना है जिसमें 'pike' का समान उच्चारण वाला लेकिन अलग अर्थ वाला शब्द (homonym) प्रयोग हुआ हो।
- विकल्प A में 'pike' का अर्थ है — एक मछली की प्रजाति (a large freshwater fish), जो भाले से बिल्कुल भिन्न है।
- दोनों का उच्चारण समान है, लेकिन अर्थ पूरी तरह अलग — इसलिए यह homonym का उदाहरण है।
- In the highlighted sentence, pike means a long spear or weapon used by soldiers. In option A, pike refers to a type of freshwater fish known for its elongated body and sharp teeth. They are spelled and pronounced the same, but have different meanings, making them homonyms.
16. C) '**returned home**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'returned' में ही 'back' का भाव निहित है, इसलिए 'returned back' कहना व्याकरण की दृष्टि से गलत है। साथ ही, 'home' से पहले 'to' का प्रयोग नहीं होता।
- 'returned home' will be used because the word 'returned' itself implies the sense of 'back', so using both together ('returned back') is grammatically incorrect. Also, the preposition 'to' is not used before 'home'.
17. C) '**of theft**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि verb 'accuse' के साथ preposition 'of' का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे— He was accused of murder.
- 'of theft' will be used because the verb 'accuse' always takes the preposition 'of'; Like— He was accused of murder.
18. A) **Will the revised ordinance be enforced promptly by the authorities?**
- 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। Active वाक्य में "the

authorities" Subject है, "will enforce" Verb (Simple Future) है और "the revised ordinance" Object है। Passive में बदलने पर Object "The revised ordinance" Subject बन गया है, Verb को "will be enforced" (Simple Future Passive) में बदला गया है और "by the authorities" के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया है।

In English

The given sentence is in Active Voice and Simple Future Tense.

Active structure (interrogative):

Will + Subject + V¹ + Object + ?

the authorities → Subject

will enforce → Verb (Simple Future)

the revised ordinance → Object

While changing to Passive Voice:

The object becomes the subject.

The verb changes to will be + V³.

The sentence remains interrogative.

Therefore, the correct passive form is:

Will the revised ordinance be enforced promptly by the authorities?

Other Options Analysis

Option 2: will be being enforced Continuous form is incorrect here.

Option 3: will have been enforced Future perfect tense → tense mismatch.

Option 4: will be enforced missing "be" Incomplete passive structure.

19. B) 'but to work hard' के बदले '**other than to work hard**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इसमें 'but' का प्रयोग अनुचित है, 'but' का प्रयोग आमतौर पर किसी विपरीत परिस्थिति या विकल्प के बारे में बताते समय होता है, जबकि 'other than' अधिक सटीक रूप से यह दर्शाता है कि कोई अन्य विकल्प नहीं है। जैसे—He had no choice other than to follow the rules.

- 'other than to work hard' will be used instead of 'but to work hard' because the use of 'but' is inappropriate here; 'but' is typically used to introduce a contrast or an alternative condition, whereas 'other than' more accurately indicates that there is no other alternative. Like—He had no choice other than to follow the rules.

20. B) 'by three years' के बदले 'for three years' या 'in three years' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहां समय की अवधि दिखाई जा रही है, जिसके लिए 'for' का प्रयोग करते हैं, और 'in' का प्रयोग तब होता है जब हम किसी कार्य के पूरा होने की समय सीमा बताते हैं; जैसे— She has not written a single novel for three years (यह दर्शाता है कि वह तीन साल से एक भी उपन्यास नहीं लिख पाई है) या She wrote a single novel in three years (यह दर्शाता है कि उसने तीन साल में एक उपन्यास लिखा)।

- 'by three years' will be replaced by 'for three years' or 'in three years' because the phrase is indicating a period of time, which requires the use of 'for', and 'in' is used when specifying a deadline for completion of an action; Like— She has not written a single novel for three years (this indicates that she hasn't written a novel in the span of three years) or She wrote a single novel in three years (this indicates that it took her three years to write a novel).

21. B) **beset**

Blank (1) needs a plural present-tense verb agreeing with "questions," meaning to trouble a

person persistently. a) besiege: is a plural present-tense verb meaning surrounding a place with

armed force, or crowding round someone with demands, violating the requirement since it needs a mass of many pressing from outside, as in "reporters besiege the minister," whereas here two questions arise inside a single seeker's mind. b) beset: is a plural present-tense verb meaning troubling or plaguing someone persistently, matching spiritual doubts that keep returning to the seeker. c) confound: is a plural present-tense verb meaning confusing someone utterly or proving them wrong, violating the requirement since these questions are clearly framed and understood — the passage says the answer lies in the puranas, so what is missing is the answer, not the sense of the questions. d) besetting: is a present participle, violating the requirement since the clause opened by "that" needs a finite verb to complete it.

Hindi:

- Blank (1) में plural present-tense verb चाहिए जो "questions" से agree करे और लगातार परेशान करने का भाव दे। a) besiege: इसका meaning है सेना लेकर घेर लेना, या माँगों के साथ चारों ओर से घेरना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि इसके लिए बाहर से घेरती भीड़ चाहिए, जैसे "reporters besiege the minister", जबकि यहाँ दो सवाल एक ही साधक के मन में उठ रहे हैं। b) beset: इसका meaning है लगातार परेशान करना या सताना, जो साधक को बार-बार घेरने वाले इन सवालों से match करता है। c) confound: इसका meaning है पूरी तरह उलझा देना या गलत साबित कर देना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि सवाल साफ हैं और passage खुद कहता है कि जवाब पुराणों में है — यानी कमी जवाब की है, सवाल समझ में न आने की नहीं। d) besetting: यह present participle है, जो violate करता है क्योंकि "that" से शुरू हुए clause को पूरा करने के लिए finite verb चाहिए।

22. B) **be rewarded**

Blank (2) needs a passive subjunctive after "recommended that," since the monkey receives the reward rather than giving one. a) should reward: is a modal active meaning ought to give a reward, violating the requirement since the active voice makes the monkey the giver, reversing who is being honoured. b) be rewarded: is a passive subjunctive meaning that it should be given a reward, matching the fixed structure "recommended that it be..." and keeping the monkey as the one rewarded. c) rewarded: is a bare past participle with no auxiliary, violating the requirement since "that it rewarded" would read as active past tense, again making the monkey the one doing the rewarding. d) rewarding: is a present participle, violating the requirement since the "that" clause needs a finite verb, and the "-ing" form once more casts the monkey as the giver.

Hindi:

- Blank (2) में "recommended that" के बाद passive subjunctive चाहिए, क्योंकि इनाम बंदर को मिल रहा है, वो दे नहीं रहा। a) should reward: यह modal active है जिसका meaning है इनाम देना चाहिए, जो violate करता है क्योंकि active voice से बंदर ही इनाम देने वाला बन जाता है। b) be rewarded: यह passive subjunctive है जिसका meaning है कि उसे इनाम दिया जाए, जो "recommended that it be..." वाली structure से match करता है और बंदर को पाने वाला ही रखता है। c) rewarded: यह बिना auxiliary वाला past participle है, जो violate करता है क्योंकि "that it rewarded" active past tense जैसा पढ़ा जाएगा, और फिर बंदर ही देने वाला बन जाएगा। d) rewarding: यह present participle है, जो violate करता है क्योंकि "that" वाले clause को finite verb चाहिए, और "-ing" रूप फिर बंदर को देने वाला बना देता है।

23. C) **(Nevertheless)**

Blank (3) needs a connector opening the sentence and marking that the monkey asks for something surprising in spite of the boon just granted. a) Thereupon: is a conjunctive adverb

meaning immediately after that, violating the requirement since it marks only sequence in time, losing the contrast between a king's life offered and an animal's face requested. b) Ironically: is a conjunctive adverb meaning contrary to what one would expect, with a twist of fate, violating the requirement since the monkey's wish is a deliberate choice, not an unintended reversal of fortune. c) Nevertheless: is a conjunctive adverb meaning in spite of what has just been said, matching the monkey choosing to keep its animal face even after being promised a ruler's life. d) Notwithstanding: is chiefly a preposition meaning despite, violating the requirement since it needs a noun after or before it, as in "notwithstanding the boon," and cannot stand alone before a comma the way a conjunctive adverb does.

Hindi:

- Blank (3) में ऐसा connector चाहिए जो sentence शुरू करे और बताए कि अभी मिले वरदान के बावजूद बंदर कुछ चौंकाने वाला माँगता है। a) Thereupon: इसका meaning है उसके तुरंत बाद, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह सिर्फ समय का क्रम बताता है, और राजा का जीवन बनाम बंदर का मुँह वाला contrast खो जाता है। b) Ironically: इसका meaning है उम्मीद के उलट, किस्मत के अजीब मोड़ की तरह, जो violate करता है क्योंकि बंदर की यह इच्छा सोच-समझकर की गई है, कोई अनचाहा उलटफेर नहीं। c) Nevertheless: इसका meaning है अभी कही गई बात के बावजूद, जो बंदर के उस चुनाव से match करता है जिसमें वो राजा का जीवन पाकर भी अपना मुँह वैसा ही रखना चाहता है। d) Notwithstanding: यह मुख्यतः preposition है जिसका meaning है के बावजूद, जो violate करता है क्योंकि इसके साथ noun चाहिए, जैसे "notwithstanding the boon", यह अकेला comma से पहले खड़ा नहीं हो सकता।

24. C) unerringly

Blank (4) sits between the subject "Muchukunda" and the verb "picked," so it must be an adverb modifying how he picked, meaning without a single mistake. a) unerring: is an adjective meaning never missing or going wrong, exactly right in meaning but wrong in form, violating the requirement since an adjective describes a noun, and "Muchukunda unerring picked" leaves the verb unmodified — the "-ly" is what the slot demands. b) intuitively: is an adverb meaning by instinct, without conscious reasoning, correctly formed but violating the requirement since it explains how the knowledge arrived, while the sentence needs the choice marked as correct, which is what the following line about knowing truth from falsehood rests on. c) unerringly: is an adverb meaning without making any mistake, hitting the mark exactly, matching both the adverb slot and a single faultless choice that proves his spiritual awareness. d) fortuitous: is an adjective meaning happening by lucky chance, violating the requirement on both counts — an adjective cannot modify "picked," and luck would prove nothing about evolved souls, undoing the point the passage draws from the episode.

Hindi:

- Blank (4) subject "Muchukunda" और verb "picked" के बीच है, इसलिए यहाँ adverb चाहिए जो बताए कि उसने कैसे चुना — यानी बिना एक भी गलती किए। a) unerring: यह adjective है जिसका meaning है कभी न चूकने वाला, meaning बिल्कुल सही है पर form गलत, जो violate करता है क्योंकि adjective noun को बताता है, और "Muchukunda unerring picked" में verb बिना modify के रह जाता है। b) intuitively: यह adverb है जिसका meaning है सहज बोध से, बिना सोचे-समझे, form सही है पर violate करता है क्योंकि यह बताता है कि ज्ञान कैसे आया, जबकि यहाँ चुनाव के सही होने वाला शब्द चाहिए, जिस पर आगे की "truth from falsehood" वाली बात टिकी है। c)

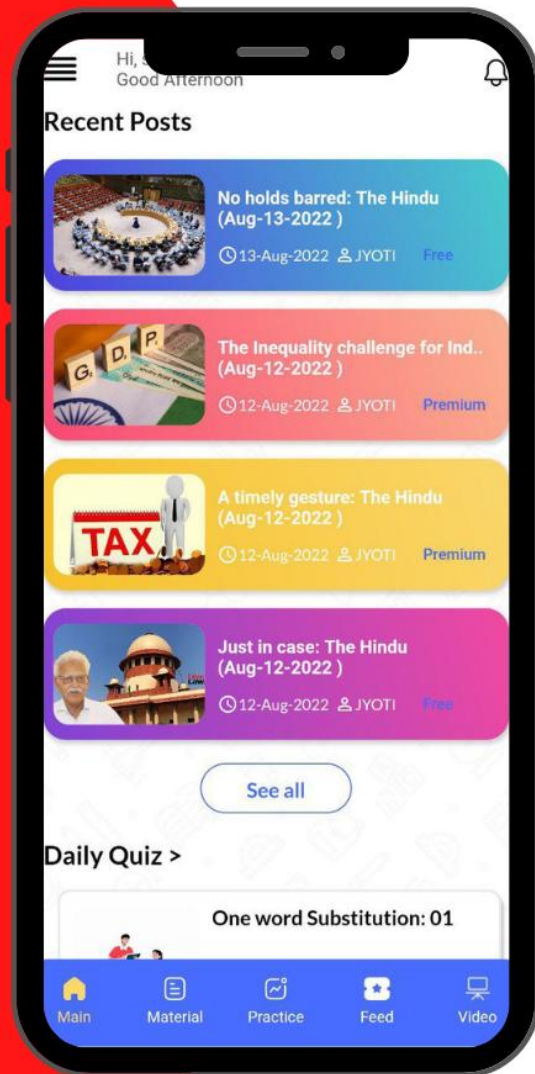
unerringly: यह adverb है जिसका meaning है बिना कोई गलती किए, ठीक निशाने पर, जो adverb वाली जगह और उस एक निर्दोष चुनाव, दोनों से match करता है। d) fortuitous: यह adjective है जिसका meaning है संयोग से हो जाने वाला, जो दो वजहों से violate करता है — adjective "picked" को modify नहीं कर सकता, और किस्मत से हुआ चुनाव evolved souls के बारे में कुछ साबित नहीं करता।

25. B) installed

Blank (5) needs a past participle straight after "had the original idol," in the causative structure where someone arranges for a thing to be done. a) been installing: is a perfect continuous form, violating the requirement since "had the idol been installing" would make the idol the one carrying out the work, and the causative takes no "been" after its object. b) installed: is a past participle meaning set up ceremonially in its place, matching the causative "had the idol installed," and echoed by "were installed" in the same sentence. c) install: is a base-form verb, violating the requirement since "had + object + base form" means the object performs the action, so the idol would be doing the installing. d) been installed: is a passive perfect form, violating the requirement since "been" belongs with "had" as the auxiliary, as in "the idol had been installed," and cannot follow the object in this causative pattern.

Hindi:

- Blank (5) में "had the original idol" के ठीक बाद past participle चाहिए, उस causative structure में जहाँ कोई किसी काम को करवाता है। a) been installing: यह perfect continuous रूप है, जो violate करता है क्योंकि "had the idol been installing" से मूर्ति ही काम करती दिखेगी, और causative में object के बाद "been" आता ही नहीं। b) installed: यह past participle है जिसका meaning है विधिपूर्वक स्थापित किया गया, जो "had the idol installed" वाली structure से match करता है, और उसी sentence का "were installed" भी यही दोहराता है। c) install: यह base-form verb है, जो violate करता है क्योंकि "had + object + base form" में object खुद काम करता है, यानी मूर्ति ही स्थापना करती दिखेगी। d) been installed: यह passive perfect रूप है, जो violate करता है क्योंकि "been" को "had" के साथ auxiliary बनकर आना चाहिए, जैसे "the idol had been installed", यह object के बाद इस causative pattern में नहीं आ सकता।



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