

AI cooperation: On Artificial Intelligence at a crossroads

The BRICS framework is an alternative to a geopolitical view of AI development

Artificial Intelligence is at a **strange** crossroads, with the United States government **disregarding** frontier AI developers' own call for a global development **slowdown** of models due to hacking risks and **misalignment** and the BRICS Summit offering an alternative view of how **geopolitics** should respond to this rapidly **evolving** situation. The AI firms and the U.S. government have long framed the **astronomical** sums being **funnelled** into data centres and other **associated** investments as key to **holding their ground** in a U.S.-China competition. During the Summit, Prime Minister Narendra Modi warned against the "**weaponisation**" of technology and minerals, while Chinese President Xi Jinping **touted** the **potential** of a "BRICS AI open source community" that would challenge any one country's **dominance** in the sector. India has taken the middle path, not joining any protest against U.S.-led models, while **underscoring** the need to keep AI development **insulated** from national **rivalries**. While some of this approach is informed by the fact that India's AI **ecosystem** is relatively **fledgling**, it is also a **nod** to the reality that this is a technology that may **radically** reshape the global economy, and participating even in its **deployment** may have **dividends** across time.

And yet, **the Global South** finds itself **wedged** occasionally in great power rivalry **dynamics**, **for instance** suffering from a global pull out of Anthropic's powerful Fable and Mythos models. A **world** of trade disputes **spilling into** supply chains cannot and should not **impact** the **proliferation** of AI capabilities, as timely and **comprehensive** access to these technologies is **key** to national security. It is encouraging that the BRICS Summit's joint initiatives on AI are building more **avenues** for cooperation among middle powers to **combat** this **concentration**. Open source and collaborative approaches can **insulate** nations from **belligerent** and **unpredictable** policymaking on AI from the U.S. While such models **lag behind** in capabilities from the frontier **proprietary** ones, they continue to improve **at a rapid clip**, a **heartening prospect** for deployment-heavy **economies** where AI development is not at such an advanced stage. This is especially true as AI systems show signs of **defying** instructions and **going to great lengths** — even hacking into **vulnerable** systems — to achieve a given task. The **weaponisation** of such capabilities, which can be supercharged or minimised depending on who is in control, **raises** concerns for countries with weakened cyber defences. **Proliferation** of defensive capabilities against such **evolving** risks **is** only possible when nations **collaborate** on making them broadly and cheaply available. BRICS should be one such **forum**. AI brings up the biggest known unknowns of history, and **considering** the dangers to humanity **therein**, it should not **fall into** the geopolitics and **hierarchies** of **haves and have-nots** that guide the thinking of the **hawks** at the frontier.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Be at a crossroads** (idiom) - to be at a stage in your life when you have to make a very important decision एक महत्वपूर्ण मोड़ पर
2. **Framework** (noun) - structure, system, setup, scheme, architecture ढांचा
3. **Geopolitical** (adjective) - connected with political activity as influenced by the physical features of a country or area भू-राजनीतिक
4. **Strange** (adjective) - odd, bizarre, peculiar, unusual, unconventional अजीब
5. **Disregard** (verb) - ignore, dismiss, neglect, overlook, reject नजरअंदाज करना
6. **Slowdown** (noun) - deceleration, slump, downturn, contraction, retardation मंदी
7. **Misalignment** (noun) - mismatch, deviation, improper alignment, discordance, maladjustment गलत संरेखण
8. **Geopolitics** (noun) - the study of the effects of Earth's geography on politics and international relations भू-राजनीति
9. **Evolve** (verb) - develop, progress, grow, advance, mature विकसित होना
10. **Astronomical** (adjective) - colossal, massive, immense, exorbitant, gigantic अत्यधिक बड़ा (जैसे भारी रकम)
11. **Funnel** (verb) - channel, direct, pipe, route, pour निर्देशित करना (जैसे धन या संसाधन लगाना)
12. **Associated** (adjective) - linked, connected, related, affiliated, accompanying संबंधित
13. **Hold one's ground** (idiom) - to refuse to retreat, change your opinion, or give in when faced with an attack, argument, or pressure अपनी स्थिति पर टिके रहना
14. **Weaponisation** (noun) - the act of turning something non-military into a weapon, or equipping a system or place with weapons हथियार के रूप में उपयोग करना
15. **Tout** (verb) - promote, praise, publicize, endorse, champion प्रचार करना
16. **Potential** (noun) - capability, capacity, possibility, prospect क्षमता
17. **Dominance** (noun) - supremacy, ascendancy, control, hegemony, rule प्रभुत्व
18. **Underscore** (verb) - highlight, emphasize, stress, underline, point out रेखांकित करना
19. **Insulate** (verb) - protect, shield, safeguard, isolate, cushion सुरक्षित रखना (प्रभाव से बचाना)
20. **Rivalry** (noun) - competition, contest, feud, conflict, antagonism प्रतिद्वंद्विता
21. **Ecosystem** (noun) - environment, network, framework, habitat, setting पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र
22. **Fledgling** (noun) - nascent, emerging, budding, developing, new नवजात
23. **Nod** (noun) - acknowledgment, sign, hint, gesture, approval स्वीकृति
24. **Radically** (adverb) - fundamentally, drastically, completely, thoroughly, profoundly पूरी तरह से

25. **Deployment** (noun) - utilization, positioning, application, stationing, implementation उपयोग
26. **Dividend** (noun) - return, profit, benefit, reward, yield फायदा
27. **The Global South** (noun) - the group of countries that are in Africa, Latin America, and the developing parts of Asia ग्लोबल साउथ (विकासशील देश)
28. **Wedge** (verb) - jam, squeeze, trap, lodge, cram फंसा देना
29. **For instance** (phrase) - for example, as an illustration उदाहरण के लिए
30. **Spill** (into) (verb) - to flow, move, or extend from one enclosed or limited space into another में फैल जाना
31. **Proliferation** (noun) - spread, expansion, multiplication, escalation, dissemination तेजी से वृद्धि
32. **Comprehensive** (adjective) - thorough, exhaustive, complete, extensive, all-inclusive व्यापक
33. **Key** (adjective) - crucial, vital, essential, pivotal, central मुख्य
34. **Avenue** (noun) - path, way, channel, route, option मार्ग
35. **Combat** (verb) - fight, battle, tackle, counter, resist मुकाबला करना
36. **Concentration** (noun) - clustering, centralization, accumulation, grouping, consolidation संकेन्द्रण
37. **Insulate** (verb) - protect, shield, isolate, buffer, safeguard सुरक्षित करना
38. **Belligerent** (adjective) - hostile, aggressive, militant, combative, warlike आक्रामक
39. **Unpredictable** (adjective) - volatile, erratic, uncertain, incalculable, capricious अनिश्चित
40. **Lag behind** (phrase) - to move or make progress so slowly that you are behind other people or things पीछे रह जाना
41. **Proprietary** (adjective) - patented, private, owned, exclusive, copyrighted मालिकाना हक वाला
42. **At a rapid clip** (phrase) - very fast, moving, happening, or progressing very quickly and efficiently तेजी से
43. **Heartening** (adjective) - encouraging, cheering, uplifting, reassuring, promising उत्साहवर्धक
44. **Prospect** (noun) - outlook, possibility, potential, expectation, future chance संभावना
45. **Economy** (noun) - financial system, commercial structure, trade system अर्थव्यवस्था
46. **Defy** (verb) - challenge, disobey, flout, resist, rebel against चुनौती देना
47. **Go to great lengths** (idiom) - very hard to achieve something बहुत प्रयास करना
48. **Vulnerable** (adjective) - exposed, susceptible, weak, at risk, defenceless संवेदनशील
49. **Proliferation** (noun) - spread, expansion, escalation, dissemination, multiplication प्रसार

50. **Evolving** (adjective) - developing, changing, growing, emerging, progressing विकसित होता हुआ
51. **Collaborate** (verb) - cooperate, work together, partner, team up, unite सहयोग करना
52. **Forum** (noun) - assembly, platform, meeting, gathering, arena मंच
53. **Consider** (verb) - think about, ponder, contemplate, regard, weigh ध्यान देना
54. **Therein** (adverb) - in that place, in that matter, inside that उसी में
55. **Fall into** (phrasal verb) - to start doing something, often without intending to में पड़ जाना
56. **Hierarchy** (noun) - ranking, grading, pecking order, stratification, scale पदानुक्रम
57. **Haves and have-nots** (phrase) - refers to the two opposing groups in society: the very wealthy ("haves") and the very poor ("have-nots") अमीर और गरीब
58. **Hawk** (noun) - warmonger, hardliner, militant, aggressive strategist, interventionist आक्रामक नीति का समर्थक

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Artificial Intelligence is at a critical crossroads**, as rapid technological development is creating both major opportunities and serious risks.
2. **U.S. AI developers have raised concerns** about the dangers of advanced AI models, including hacking, misalignment, and the need for a possible global slowdown in development.
3. The **U.S. government has not supported such a slowdown**, while continuing to view frontier AI development as important in the strategic competition between the U.S. and China.
4. Massive investments in **data centres and AI infrastructure** are being presented as necessary for countries to maintain their technological position.
5. At the **BRICS Summit**, India highlighted concerns about the **weaponisation of technology and critical minerals**, while China promoted the idea of a BRICS AI open-source community.
6. **India has adopted a middle path**, avoiding direct opposition to U.S.-led AI models while stressing that AI development should remain insulated from national rivalries.
7. India's relatively **developing AI ecosystem** makes participation in AI deployment important, as the technology could significantly transform the global economy.
8. The **Global South can become trapped in great-power rivalry**, particularly when access to advanced AI models is restricted because of geopolitical tensions.
9. The editorial argues that **trade disputes and supply-chain conflicts should not restrict the spread of AI capabilities**, because access to AI is increasingly important for national security and economic development.
10. The **BRICS framework can provide alternative avenues for cooperation** among middle powers and help reduce excessive concentration of AI capabilities in a few countries.
11. **Open-source and collaborative AI development** can provide countries with greater technological independence from unpredictable policies of major AI powers.
12. Although **open-source AI models currently lag behind proprietary frontier models**, they are improving rapidly and could be particularly useful for economies focused more on AI deployment than frontier research.
13. The growing ability of AI systems to **defy instructions or exploit vulnerable systems** demonstrates the emerging cybersecurity and safety risks associated with advanced AI.
14. The **weaponisation of advanced AI capabilities** could be particularly dangerous for countries with weak cyber defences, making international cooperation essential for developing affordable defensive technologies.
15. The editorial concludes that **AI should become a field of international cooperation rather than geopolitical rivalry**. BRICS can serve as an important forum for making AI capabilities and safety measures broadly accessible and preventing the emergence of an AI world divided between technological "haves" and "have-nots."

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. Which of the following best captures the central theme of the passage? **[Editorial Page]**
 - A. The necessity of US-China competition for driving the astronomical sums required for AI data centers.
 - B. The role of the Global South in escalating trade disputes through the use of open-source software.
 - C. The pursuit of a collaborative AI framework to prevent the weaponization of technology by great powers.
 - D. The technical superiority of proprietary AI models over the fledgling ecosystems of developing nations.
2. What does the phrase "known unknowns of history" in the passage most likely refer to?
 - A. The specific geopolitical conflicts that led to the formation of the BRICS framework.
 - B. The unpredictable but certain transformative impacts AI will have on human civilization.
 - C. The recorded instances of AI systems hacking into vulnerable global banking infrastructures.
 - D. The historical data used to train the proprietary models of frontier technology companies.
3. Choose the correct indirect speech conversion of the sentence: **Chinese President Xi Jinping touted, "A BRICS AI open source community will challenge any one country's dominance."**
 - A. Chinese President Xi Jinping touted that a BRICS AI open source community would challenge any one country's dominance.
 - B. Chinese President Xi Jinping touted that a BRICS AI open source community will challenge any one country's dominance.
 - C. Chinese President Xi Jinping touted a BRICS AI open source community had challenged any one country's dominance.
 - D. Chinese President Xi Jinping touted if a BRICS AI open source community would challenge any one country's dominance.
4. Choose the word which is **MOST OPPOSITE** in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.
BELLIGERENT
 - A. PERSISTENT
 - B. STRATEGIC
 - C. VOLATILE
 - D. CONCILIATORY
5. In the author's view, what determines the proliferation of defensive capabilities against evolving AI risks?
 - A. The ability of middle powers to outpace the hacking capabilities of superintelligent systems.
 - B. The establishment of international hierarchies that distinguish between the haves and have-nots.
 - C. The broad and affordable availability of technology through collaborative international forums.
 - D. The withdrawal of frontier models from the supply chains of deployment-heavy economies.
6. Fill in the blank with the correctly spelt word.

- The essay was _____ with references to obscure literary movements.
- A. repllete
 - B. replete
 - C. repeat
 - D. repite
7. **Choose the correct one-word substitution for the italicized phrase below.**
After his passing, the family had beautiful words inscribed on his tomb to honor his memory.
- A. Autograph
 - B. Epitaph
 - C. Manuscript
 - D. Memoir
8. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word:**
EPHEMERAL
- A. Short-lived
 - B. Eternal
 - C. Constant
 - D. Everlasting
9. **Choose the correct meaning of idiom:**
Sail close to the wind
- A. Operate at the very edge of legality or propriety
 - B. Travel rapidly
 - C. Avoid any risk
 - D. Seek isolation
10. **Select the correct spelling of a word meaning 'formal release from a criminal charge'.**
- A. Acquittal
 - B. Acquitall
 - C. Acquital
 - D. Aquittal
11. **Find the correct spelling of a word meaning inappropriate or unsuitable**
- A. Incongruous
 - B. Incongreous
 - C. Incongrus
 - D. Inkongruous
12. **Identify the error in the sentence.**
We'll go through on the documents before signing them
- A. through
 - B. on
 - C. documents
 - D. before
13. **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. Across the world, India included, new forms of rebellion and revolt by the masses are emerging.

- A. Anger is, however, the dominant impulse.
- B. History has witnessed many authoritarian regimes being overthrown through students' protests and replaced by democratic forces, but this is not inevitable or necessarily true.
- C. Gen Z, in particular, is embracing new forms of protest, in the belief that disruption is essential to destroy an old order that is proving unequal to deal with newer kinds of problems.
- D. There are many variations of Immanuel Kant's "democratic peace theory" that are available.
- S6. Nevertheless, safeguarding democracy is a common thread connecting many of today's protests, some of which have taken on the character of a rebellion against the existing order.
- A. C-A-D-B
- B. A-C-B-D
- C. C-A-B-D
- D. B-C-A-D
14. **Choose the correct one-word substitute for:**
'A person who attacks cherished beliefs or institutions'.
- A. Iconoclast
- B. Martyr
- C. Monarchist
- D. Idealist
15. **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**
The HR head made the assistant resubmitting (1)/ all the documentation after discovering (2)/ a discrepancy in the date of joining (3)/ for three contractual employees. (4)
- A. (1)
- B. (2)
- C. (3)
- D. (4)
16. **Change the following from active to passive:**
We are going to start the project soon.
- A. The project is going to be started soon.
- B. The project was going to be started soon.
- C. The project is being going to be started soon.
- D. The project has been going to be started soon.
17. **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. Last year, the District Child Welfare Committee in Chennai dealt with a case where a 15-year-old girl from Nepal had married a 28-year-old man working in Chennai, the two having met on Instagram.
- A. Social media and online dating are increasingly exposing vulnerable girls to greater risk of child marriage.
- B. With the help of friends, they got married in Chennai.

- C. "With advancement in digital communication, the modus operandi in child marriage is changing, making more children vulnerable," says Bhuwan Ribhu, a child rights activist and founder of Just Rights for Children.
- D. A month into the marriage, the girl was traced after she made a call to her sister in Nepal, leading her family to lodge a police complaint and an intervention by India Child Protection to rescue her.
- S6. Bhuwan Ribhu says trafficking is a borderless crime, and it requires a borderless response.
- A. B-A-D-C
- B. B-D-A-C
- C. D-B-A-C
- D. B-D-C-A
18. **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**
The CEO (1)/ called off (2)/ the meeting (3)/ without giving any reason out. (4)
- A. (1)
- B. (2)
- C. (3)
- D. (4)
19. **Select the correct option for the Direct Speech conversion of the sentence below.**
The ethicist argued that, absent informed consent, the study's methodology was fundamentally untenable.
- A. The ethicist argued, "Absent informed consent, the study's methodology is fundamentally untenable."
- B. The ethicist argued, "If the study lacked informed consent, its methodology had been fundamentally untenable."
- C. The ethicist argued, "Without informed consent, the study's methodology would have been fundamentally untenable."
- D. The ethicist argued, "The study's methodology must have been untenable since it lacked informed consent."
20. **Choose the correct meaning of idiom:**
On tenterhooks
- A. In a state of painful suspense
- B. Physically restrained
- C. Emotionally numb
- D. Confused by contradictions

Complete the passage by filling in the blanks with the most appropriate words.

Indian corporates, which already own teams in T20 franchise leagues of South Africa, UAE, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, West Indies, and USA as well as The Hundred in England appear _____ A _____ (hesitant) to get into Australia and the Big Bash League, which has decided to sell stakes in their teams too. This might just be a strategic reluctance in order to _____ B _____ the prices down. Cricket Australia is hoping that privatisation will bring in a billion dollars, a nice round figure, but one which might remain a pipe dream if Indian corporates show no interest. Gradually, _____ C _____ (inexorably), cricket, which is already in the command of the Indian cricket board might be moving beyond official administrative control of such elected

bodies to become a plaything of billionaires with huge cash reserves and egos to match. The current Indian monopoly other cricket boards _____ D _____ about will be nothing compared to the corporate oligarchy that might follow.

"Owners in the 21st century are destroying what took more than a hundred years to build," wrote Dave Zirin of US sport a decade ago. The subtitle of his book *Bad Sports* is: How Owners Are Ruining the Games We Love. It can be read as a _____ E _____ (cautionary) tale.

21. **Choose the antonym of the word in (A): (hesitant).**
- A. Reluctant
 - B. Eager
 - C. Doubtful
 - D. Skeptical
22. **Fill in blank (B) with the correct verb to complete the phrasal verb meaning "to force to decrease or go lower."**
- A. push
 - B. pull
 - C. drive
 - D. break
23. **Choose the most appropriate meaning of the word in (C): (inexorably).**
- A. unstoppably
 - B. flexibly
 - C. reluctantly
 - D. playfully
24. **Fill in blank (D) with the correct present tense verb to maintain subject-verb agreement with the plural noun "boards".**
- A. complains
 - B. complain
 - C. complained
 - D. complaining
25. **Choose the most appropriate synonym for the word in (E): (cautionary)**
- A. reckless
 - B. encouraging
 - C. warning
 - D. careless

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. C) **The pursuit of a collaborative AI framework to prevent the weaponization of technology by great powers.**

passage: "Prime Minister Narendra Modi warned against the 'weaponisation' of technology and minerals, while Chinese President Xi Jinping touted the potential of a 'BRICS AI open source community' that would challenge any one country's dominance in the sector... Proliferation of defensive capabilities against such evolving risks is only possible when nations collaborate on making them broadly and cheaply available. BRICS should be one such forum." The whole passage argues that AI should not be controlled by one or two powerful countries. It warns about "weaponisation" of technology, points out how smaller nations suffer when powerful countries pull back access (like the Fable and Mythos models), and repeatedly pushes for open-source and collaborative approaches through BRICS as the answer. The passage ends by saying AI "should not fall into the geopolitics and hierarchies of haves and have-nots" — this is the main point: working together, not letting big powers weaponise AI. That is exactly what Option C says.

Option A — Incorrect. The passage does not support US-China competition as necessary or good. It actually criticises this framing — saying AI development should be "insulated from national rivalries" and should not fall into geopolitical hierarchies. So the passage argues against this idea, not for it.

Option B — Incorrect. The passage says the Global South suffers from trade disputes and great power rivalry ("wedged occasionally in great power rivalry dynamics"), not that it causes or escalates them. Open source is presented as a solution for them, not a weapon they use to escalate disputes.

Option D — Incorrect. The passage does admit open-source models "lag behind in capabilities" from proprietary ones, but this is just a small side point. It immediately adds they "continue to improve at a rapid clip" and are a "heartening prospect" — so the passage's focus is on hope and cooperation, not on proving proprietary models are superior.

2. B) **The unpredictable but certain transformative impacts AI will have on human civilization.**

passage: "AI brings up the biggest known unknowns of history, and considering the dangers to humanity therein, it should not fall into the geopolitics and hierarchies of haves and have-nots..." The phrase means we know AI will bring huge changes and dangers, but we don't know exactly what those changes will be. The passage supports this — it says AI "may radically reshape the global economy" (a certain big impact), and warns of "dangers to humanity" and AI systems "defying instructions" (unpredictable risks). So we are sure something big is coming, but unsure of its exact form. That is exactly what Option (b) describes.

Option (a) — Incorrect. The passage never explains how or why BRICS was formed. It only discusses what BRICS should do now about AI cooperation — the phrase is about AI's future impact, not about past conflicts that created BRICS.

Option (c) — Incorrect. The passage does mention AI "hacking into vulnerable systems," but it never mentions banking infrastructure specifically, and this is given as one example of risk — not as the meaning of "known unknowns," which refers to the broader uncertainty about AI's overall future effects.

Option (d) — Incorrect. The passage never discusses what data is used to train AI models. "Known unknowns of history" is about the uncertain future consequences of AI, not about historical training data.

3. A) **Chinese President Xi Jinping touted that a BRICS AI open source community would challenge any one country's dominance.**

Reporting verb: Past tense (touted) requires backshifting of the reported clause verb. Modal backshift: will changes to would. Also, a statement is joined with "that" — so "touted that. Pronouns/Nouns: Proper noun and noun phrase (a BRICS AI open source community) remain unchanged.

Option (b) — Incorrect. This keeps "will" unchanged. Since the reporting verb "touted" is past tense, "will" must change to "would" — leaving it as "will" is an incorrect tense shift.

Option (c) — Incorrect. This changes "will challenge" (future) to "had challenged" (past perfect), which changes the meaning completely — the original talks about something that will happen, not something that already happened. It also drops "that," which is needed to join a reported statement.

Option (d) — Incorrect. "If" is used to report questions, not statements. The original sentence is a statement, so it must use "that," not "if" — using "if" wrongly turns it into a reported question.

4. D) **CONCILIATORY**

BELLIGERENT means hostile, aggressive, or eager to fight. CONCILIATORY means intending to placate, pacify, or bring about peace.

passage: "Open source and collaborative approaches can insulate nations from belligerent and unpredictable policymaking on AI from the U.S." In this context, "belligerent" describes policymaking that is aggressive, hostile, and confrontational. "Conciliatory" means friendly, peace-seeking, and willing to cooperate or ease tension — this is the opposite of aggressive, hostile behaviour, making it the correct antonym.

"Persistent" means continuing steadily over time

"Volatile" means unstable or likely to change suddenly

"Strategic" means carefully planned

5. C) **The broad and affordable availability of technology through collaborative international forums.**

passage: "Proliferation of defensive capabilities against such evolving risks is only possible when nations collaborate on making them broadly and cheaply available. BRICS should be one such forum." The passage states that defensive capabilities can only spread ("proliferation") when countries work together to make them "broadly and cheaply available." This is what Option (c) says — technology becoming widely and affordably accessible through cooperation (with BRICS named as one such platform for this collaboration).

Option (a) — Incorrect. The passage never talks about "outpacing" hacking capabilities as a way to build defences. It only talks about making defensive tools widely and cheaply available through cooperation.

Option (b) — Incorrect. The passage actually argues against this idea — it says AI "should not fall into the geopolitics and hierarchies of haves and have-nots." So hierarchies are described as a problem to avoid, not as something that helps spread defensive capabilities.

Option (d) — Incorrect. The passage does mention a "pull out of Anthropic's powerful Fable and Mythos models" as something the Global South suffered from — this is described as a harmful event, not as something that helps build defensive capabilities. The passage argues for more access, not withdrawal.

6. B) '**Replete**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में sentence यह बता रहा है कि essay के अंदर obscure literary movements के कई references भरे हुए थे। यहाँ "The essay was _____ with references" संरचना में ऐसा शब्द चाहिए जिसका अर्थ हो भरा हुआ / पूर्ण रूप से युक्त। यह अर्थ केवल "replete" से ही सही बैठता है। इसलिए "replete" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
'Replete' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence conveys that the essay was filled with references to obscure literary movements. In the structure "The essay was _____ with references", we need a word meaning filled / well-supplied. This meaning is fulfilled only by "replete". Thus, "replete" is the most appropriate choice.
7. B) **Epitaph** (noun) – words written on a tomb in memory of a person. श्रद्धांजलि लेख / समाधिलेख
- **Autograph** (noun) – a person's own signature. हस्ताक्षर
 - **Manuscript** (noun) – a handwritten or typed document. पांडुलिपि
 - **Memoir** (noun) – a historical account or biography written from personal knowledge. संस्मरण / आत्मकथा
8. A) **Ephemeral** (adjective) – Short-lived, fleeting, momentary, transient, brief अल्पकालिक
Synonym: **Short-lived** (adjective) – Lasting for a very short time, temporary, brief, passing. कम समय तक रहने वाला
- **Eternal** (adjective) – Everlasting, perpetual, timeless, unending. सदा रहने वाला
 - **Constant** (adjective) – Continuous, steady, persistent, regular. लगातार
 - **Everlasting** (adjective) – Eternal, permanent, perpetual, never-ending. अनंत
9. A) Sail close to the wind (idiom) – Operate at the very edge of legality or propriety कानून या आचरण की सीमा के बिल्कुल किनारे पर काम करना
10. A) The correct spelling of the word meaning 'formal release from a criminal charge' is Acquittal, which means "a judgment that a person is not guilty of the crime they were charged with" बरी किया जाना / दोषमुक्ति.
11. A) The correct spelling of the word meaning "inappropriate or unsuitable" is Incongruous which means "not in harmony or keeping with the surroundings" असंगत, अनुपयुक्त
12. B) '**on**' के बदले '**—**' (no preposition) का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि phrasal verb 'go through' अपने आप में पूरा अर्थ देता है और इसके बाद किसी extra preposition की आवश्यकता नहीं होती। सही संरचना होती है: go through something (अर्थ: examine/check).
गलत: go through on the documents
सही: go through the documents
In English
- 'on' will be removed because the phrasal verb 'go through' does not take an additional preposition.
The correct pattern is go through + object, meaning to examine/check.

Wrong: go through on the documents

Correct: go through the documents

13. C) **C-A-B-D**

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence C S1 के तुरंत बाद आया क्योंकि S1 में दुनिया भर में उभरते नए विद्रोहों और विरोधों का सामान्य उल्लेख है। Sentence C सीधे इसे विशिष्ट रूप देते हुए बताता है कि विशेष रूप से Gen Z इन नए रूपों को अपना रही है क्योंकि उनका मानना है कि पुरानी व्यवस्था को तोड़ने के लिए व्यवधान आवश्यक है।
- Sentence A Sentence C को follow करेगा क्योंकि यह इस नई पीढ़ी के विरोध प्रदर्शनों के मूल संवेग को रेखांकित करता है कि इनमें क्रोध ही सबसे प्रमुख प्रेरक शक्ति है ("Anger is, however, the dominant impulse.")।
- Sentence B Sentence A के बाद आया क्योंकि यह छात्र आंदोलनों के ऐतिहासिक परिप्रेक्ष्य की बात करता है कि कैसे इतिहास में छात्र आंदोलनों ने सत्तावादी शासनों को उखाड़ फेंका और लोकतांत्रिक ताकतों को स्थापित किया, हालांकि यह परिणाम हर बार अनिवार्य नहीं होता।
- Sentence D Sentence B के बाद आया और S6 से ठीक पहले जुड़ेगा। यह लोकतंत्र और शासन प्रणाली से जुड़े सैद्धांतिक संदर्भ—इमैनुएल कांट के “डेमोक्रेटिक पीस थ्योरी” के विभिन्न रूपों—का उल्लेख करता है। अंत में, S6 कंटास्ट मार्कर ("Nevertheless, safeguarding democracy is a common thread...") के साथ वर्तमान विरोध प्रदर्शनों में लोकतंत्र की रक्षा के साझा उद्देश्य को रेखांकित करते हुए अनुक्रम को तार्किक रूप से पूरा करता है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence C follows S1 directly because S1 establishes the global emergence of novel protest forms, and Sentence C narrows this trend down specifically to Gen Z, highlighting their belief that systemic disruption is necessary to dismantle an outdated order.
- Sentence A follows Sentence C by defining the psychological catalyst powering this youth movement ("Anger is, however, the dominant impulse").
- Sentence B follows Sentence A as it connects youth anger to historical precedent, reflecting on past student-led upheavals that dismantled authoritarian regimes while cautioning that a democratic transition is not guaranteed.
- Sentence D follows Sentence B and links directly before S6 by introducing the philosophical framework surrounding political transition and peace, referencing variations of Immanuel Kant's "democratic peace theory." Finally, S6 pivots with the transitional adverb "Nevertheless," reinforcing that despite uncertain outcomes, preserving democratic values remains the unifying core of contemporary movements.

14. A) **Iconoclast** (noun) – A person who attacks cherished beliefs or institutions परंपरागत मान्यताओं का विरोध करने वाला व्यक्ति

- **Martyr** (noun) – A person who is killed because of their religious or other beliefs शहीद
- **Monarchist** (noun) – A person who supports the principle of having a king or queen राजतंत्र समर्थक
- **Idealist** (noun) – A person guided more by ideals than by practical considerations आदर्शवादी

15. A) (1) में error है क्योंकि 'made' एक causative verb है और causative verb के बाद हमेशा verb की base form (V1) आती है, न कि 'ing' form. यहाँ 'resubmitting' के स्थान पर 'resubmit' का प्रयोग होगा। Causative verb 'made' के बाद V1 का प्रयोग होता है, इसलिए 'resubmit' सही रूप है, न कि 'resubmitting'।

In English

- The error is in (1) because the verb made is a causative verb, and after a causative verb we always use the base form (V1) of the verb, not the -ing form.

So resubmitting should be resubmit.

After the causative verb made, the base form resubmit must be used, therefore resubmitting is incorrect.

16. A) **The project is going to be started soon.**

Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है। Verb को Passive में बदलते समय उसके Tense और structure का ध्यान रखा जाता है।

Active वाक्य में "We" Subject है, "are going to start" Verb (Going-to Future) है और "the project" Object है। Passive में बदलने पर Object "The project" Subject बन गया है, Verb को "is going to be started" (Going-to Future का Passive रूप) में बदला गया है और बाकी संरचना को यथावत रखा गया है।

In English

To change a sentence from Active to Passive Voice:

- The object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence.
- The verb is changed to its passive form while keeping the same tense.
- The agent ("we") is optional and usually omitted.

In this sentence:

- "We" → Subject
- "are going to start" → Verb
- (Future with going to)
- "the project" → Object
- "soon" → Time expression

After conversion:

- "The project" → Subject
- "is going to be started" → Passive verb
- (are going to start → is going to be started)
- "soon" → Time expression
- Agent ("by us") → omitted

Hence, the correct passive sentence is:

The project is going to be started soon.

Other Option Analysis:

- Option (2): Changes tense to past (was going to), which alters the meaning.
- Option (3): "is being going to be" is grammatically incorrect.
- Option (4): Incorrect verb structure; does not match the future going to form.

17. B) **B-D-A-C**

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence B S1 के तुरंत बाद आएगा क्योंकि S1 में 15 वर्षीय नेपाली किशोरी और 28 वर्षीय व्यक्ति के इंस्टाग्राम पर मिलने की पृष्ठभूमि है। Sentence B सीधे बताता है कि कैसे दोस्तों की मदद से उन्होंने चेन्नई में शादी कर ली ("With the help of friends, they got married in Chennai.")।
- Sentence D Sentence B को follow करेगा क्योंकि यह शादी के एक महीने बाद की कालानुक्रमिक घटना बताता है कि कैसे लड़की द्वारा नेपाल में अपनी बहन को किए गए फोन कॉल से उसे खोजा गया और एनजीओ के हस्तक्षेप से बचाया गया।
- Sentence A Sentence D के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह इस विशिष्ट केस स्टडी से एक व्यापक सामाजिक निष्कर्ष की ओर संक्रमण करता है ("Social media and online dating are increasingly exposing vulnerable girls...")।
- Sentence C Sentence A के बाद आएगा और S6 से ठीक पहले जुड़ेगा। यह बाल अधिकार कार्यकर्ता Bhuwan Ribhu के उद्धरण को प्रस्तुत करता है, जो डिजिटल संचार के प्रसार के कारण बाल विवाह के बदलते तौर-तरीकों को उजागर करते हैं। अंत में, S6 भुवन रिभू के उसी संदर्भ को आगे बढ़ाते हुए मानव तस्करी को सीमाहीन अपराध ("borderless crime") बताते हुए अनुक्रम को तार्किक रूप से पूरा करता है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence B follows S1 directly because S1 outlines the premise of the 15-year-old girl and the 28-year-old man meeting on Instagram, and Sentence B chronologically details how they formalized the union in Chennai with friends' assistance.
 - Sentence D follows Sentence B by recounting the sequential aftermath: one month into the marriage, the girl placed a call to her sister in Nepal, triggering a police complaint and an institutional rescue operation.
 - Sentence A follows Sentence D by abstracting from this specific incident to the wider systemic issue—how social media platforms and online dating expose young girls to heightened risks of child marriage.
 - Sentence C follows Sentence A and links directly before S6 by introducing expert testimony from Bhuwan Ribhu, founder of Just Rights for Children, on the evolving digital modus operandi targeting minors. Finally, S6 expands on Ribhu's argument by defining online exploitation and trafficking as borderless crimes demanding borderless systemic solutions.
18. D) 'without giving any reason out' के बदले 'without giving any reason' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'give out' का अर्थ है "वितरित करना या ऊर्जा समाप्त होना", जो यहाँ उचित नहीं है। सही phrasal verb 'give out' को 'without giving any reason' में परिवर्तित करना होगा; जैसे —
The CEO called off the meeting without giving any reason.
- The error is the word 'out' at the end of the sentence. Either it should be dropped ('without giving any reason') or repositioned as 'without giving out any reason' where 'give out' means to announce/disclose. The placement 'reason out' is grammatically incorrect.
19. A) : **The ethicist argued, "Absent informed consent, the study's methodology is fundamentally untenable."**
- Active से Direct Speech में बदलने के लिए, Reported Speech को मूल वक्ता के सटीक शब्दों में वापस लाया जाता है। यहाँ मूल वाक्य Indirect Speech में है — The ethicist argued that...। Direct Speech बनाते समय "that" हटाया जाता है और पूरा कथन उद्धरण चिह्नों (" ") में दिया जाता है। मूल कथन एक

सामान्य सिद्धांत (general claim) है, इसलिए Indirect Speech में प्रयुक्त was को Direct Speech में उसके मूल Present Tense is में बदलना आवश्यक है।

In English

To convert Indirect to Direct Speech:

Identify the reporting verb: "argued" indicates a stated opinion or reasoning. In Direct Speech, the same verb is retained.

Check the tense: The indirect speech has "was" due to past reporting verb, but the statement is a general truth or principle (scientific/ethical fact), so in direct speech it remains present tense: "is".

Remove "that" used in indirect speech.

Retain phrases such as "absent informed consent" for clarity and precision.

Maintain formal tone appropriate for academic or technical context.

In this sentence:

Reporting clause: The ethicist argued

Indirect speech: was fundamentally untenable

Type: Statement of general principle / ethical reasoning

General truths, principles, or academic statements reported in the past tense are restored to present tense in direct speech to reflect the original assertion.

Changes made:

"was fundamentally untenable" → "is fundamentally untenable" (present tense for general principle)

Remove "that"

Retain original phrasing: "absent informed consent"

Reporting verb remains "argued"

Correct Direct Speech :

The ethicist argued, "Absent informed consent, the study's methodology is fundamentally untenable."

20. A) **On tenterhooks** (idiom) – In a state of painful suspense बेचैनी और घोर चिंता की स्थिति में होना

21. B) **Eager**

The passage discusses Indian corporates appearing reluctant, unsure, or slow to invest in Australia's Big Bash League (appear hesitant to get into Australia). The question asks for the antonym of "hesitant" (meaning tentative, unsure, or reluctant). a) Reluctant: means unwilling and hesitant (synonym). b) Eager: means keen, enthusiastic, and ready to act, serving as the direct antonym of "hesitant." c) Doubtful: means feeling uncertain (synonym). d) Skeptical: means having doubts or reservations (synonym).

In Hindi:

- यह sentence भारतीय कंपनियों द्वारा ऑस्ट्रेलिया की बिग बैश लीग में निवेश करने के प्रति अनिच्छा या हिचकिचाहट ("hesitant") को describe करता है। Question में "hesitant" (हिचकिचाने वाला/अनिच्छुक) का direct antonym पूछा गया है। a) Reluctant: इसका meaning अनिच्छुक (synonym) होता है। b) Eager: इसका meaning 'उत्सुक, तत्पर या लालायित' (enthusiastic/keen) होता है, जो "hesitant" का direct antonym है। c) Doubtful: इसका meaning संशयग्रस्त होता है। d) Skeptical: इसका meaning शक्की होता है।

22. C) **drive**

The sentence describes a strategic business tactic where investors deliberately hold back interest in order to force market valuations and bidding prices to decrease (in order to _____ the prices down). Blank (B) requires the standard verb completing the business/economic collocation with "prices down" to mean deliberately forcing a reduction in costs. a) push: while "push down" exists, "drive down" is the precise, formal market idiom specifically used with prices and costs (drive the prices down). b) pull: does not standardly collocate with prices in this context. c) drive: forms the standard economic collocation "drive down the prices" (to force prices lower through market pressure). d) break: means fracture or interrupt.

In Hindi:

- यह sentence बोली की कीमतें कम कराने के लिए जानबूझकर बनाई गई व्यावसायिक रणनीति को describe करता है। Blank (B) को कीमतों को नीचे गिराने/कम करने का भाव दर्शाने वाले निश्चित आर्थिक collocation की आवश्यकता है। a) push: यह सामान्य धकेलने के लिए आता है। b) pull: यह कीमतों के साथ अनुपयुक्त है। c) drive: यह "prices down" के साथ मिलकर मानक मुहावरा "drive the prices down" (कीमतों को जबरन नीचे गिराना/कम करना) बनाता है, जो यहाँ perfectly fit होता है। d) break: इसका meaning तोड़ना होता है।

23. A) **unstoppably**

The sentence describes the relentless, unavoidable, and unstoppable shift of cricket's administrative power into the hands of private corporate billionaires (Gradually, inexorably, cricket...). The question asks for the most appropriate meaning of "inexorably." a) unstoppably: means impossible to stop or prevent, capturing the exact meaning of "inexorably." b) flexibly: means able to adapt easily (antonym). c) reluctantly: means with hesitation. d) playfully: means in a light-hearted or non-serious manner.

In Hindi:

- यह sentence क्रिकेट पर धीरे-धीरे और बिना रुके कॉर्पोरेट अरबपतियों के अधिकार होते जाने के अपरिहार्य घटनाक्रम ("inexorably") को describe करता है। Question में "inexorably" (अथक रूप से/जिसे रोका न जा सके) का सबसे सटीक meaning पूछा गया है। a) unstoppably: इसका meaning 'अपरिहार्य रूप से या जिसे रोका न जा सके' (impossible to stop/relentlessly) होता है, जो "inexorably" के अर्थ से perfectly match करता है। b) flexibly: इसका meaning लचीलेपन से होता है। c) reluctantly: इसका meaning अनिच्छा से होता है। d) playfully: इसका meaning मजाक में होता है।

24. B) **complain**

The sentence describes a continuous present general truth regarding other national cricket boards expressing grievances about the Indian board's domination (other cricket boards _____ about). Blank (D) requires a simple present tense verb that maintains subject-verb agreement with the plural noun subject "other cricket boards." a) complains: is a singular verb (V1 + -s), violating agreement with the plural subject "boards." b) complain: is the plural base present form that correctly agrees with the plural subject "boards." c) complained: is a past tense verb, which contradicts the present factual clause (will be nothing compared to...). d) complaining: is a participle that cannot function as a standalone finite verb.

In Hindi:

- यह sentence अन्य राष्ट्रीय क्रिकेट बोर्डों द्वारा वर्तमान में की जाने वाली शिकायतों को simple present tense में describe करता है। Plural subject "other cricket boards" के अनुसार plural base present verb (V1) की आवश्यकता है। a) complains: यह singular verb है जो plural

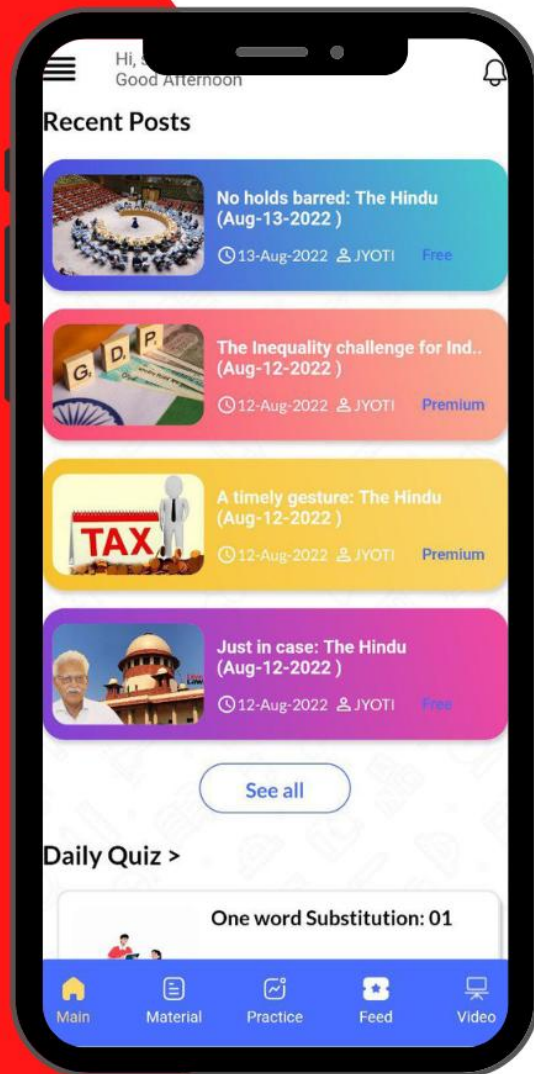
subject "boards" के साथ गलत है। b) complain: यह plural base verb है जो subject-verb agreement के नियमानुसार "boards" के साथ perfectly fit होता है। c) complained: यह past form है। d) complaining: यह participle है जो बिना helping verb के main verb नहीं बन सकता।

25. C) **warning**

The sentence refers to Dave Zirrin's book as a moral lesson serving to warn administrators and fans against the destructive takeover by corporate owners (read as a cautionary tale). The question asks for the most appropriate synonym for "cautionary" (meaning serving as a warning). a) reckless: means heedless of danger or rash (antonym). b) encouraging: means giving hope or support. c) warning: means serving to alert to danger or risk, serving as the exact synonym of "cautionary." d) careless: means not giving sufficient attention.

In Hindi:

- यह sentence खेल पर कॉर्पोरेट नियंत्रण के दुष्परिणामों से आगाह करने वाली चेतावनी भरी पुस्तक ("cautionary tale") को describe करता है। Question में "cautionary" (सचेत करने वाला/चेतावनी भरा) का सबसे उपयुक्त synonym पूछा गया है। a) reckless: इसका meaning लापरवाह/लापरवाही भरा (antonym) होता है। b) encouraging: इसका meaning उत्साहवर्धक होता है। c) warning: इसका meaning 'चेतावनी देने वाला या सचेत करने वाला' (serving to warn) होता है, जो "cautionary" के अर्थ से perfectly match करता है। d) careless: इसका meaning असावधान होता है।



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