

Serious **escalation**: On the U.S., Russia **Sanctions Act** and India

The new U.S. **law** on Russian oil imports **carries** more legal **weight**

The U.S. Russia Sanctions Act, now signed into law by President Donald Trump, and its **resultant impending** tariffs, present a new and **substantially** different escalation of tensions between the U.S. and India. The law provides the U.S. President the authority to **levy** tariffs of up to 100% on countries such as India that import large quantities of Russian oil and gas. This is more serious than the **penal** tariffs that Mr. Trump had **levied** earlier. The **escalation** last year of **reciprocal tariffs** to 50% on India's import of Russian oil **was** based on an Executive Order, and could be **rescinded** through the same method. This latest Act has been passed by the U.S. Congress and so carries a higher order of legal **permanence** and authority. Mr. Trump will have to justify in writing to Congress any **waiver** he wants to provide. The 50% tariffs hit Indian exports to the U.S. hard, but the impact was **somewhat mitigated** by exporters sharing the cost with their American customers. That was, however, a financially **devastating** and **unsustainable bid** to retain customers. **Sharing** a 100% tariff **will** be impossible for India's largely micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) exporters. The 100% tariffs are also over and above the 10% 'forced labour' tariffs and the 50% Section 232 tariffs on steel and aluminium. Indian **exports** to the U.S. **will** simply become too **uncompetitive** should these new tariffs come to pass. India has three options before it: cut Russian oil imports, retain those imports and **bear** the tariffs, or **convince** the U.S. to implement a low tariff using the "up to 100%" phrasing of the law.

Continuing with Russian oil imports and **bearing** the tariffs would **be** a significant **blow** to India's export **ambitions** and MSMEs. The U.S. is India's largest export destination, **accounting for** about 20% of its total goods exports. In any case, historical data have shown that India has usually **complied with** U.S. pressure to cut oil imports from particular countries, including from Russia, vocal claims of **strategic autonomy aside**. Finding other sources will be difficult. Russia accounted for more than 51% of India's oil imports as of July 2026, while supplies through the Strait of Hormuz remain **constrained**. India will have to **chivvy** countries such as Oman to **hasten** their **expansion** of alternative ports. The **price** of oil **remains** well above \$100 a barrel, meaning finding favourable **deals with** new suppliers will be increasingly difficult. Union Commerce Minister Piyush Goyal will have much to do during his planned trip to the U.S. at the end of this month for the G-20 Trade Ministerial. There are still 30 days before the U.S. can levy its tariffs. India's **ability** to **secure** a low rate **will** be a true test of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's friendship with Mr. Trump. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Escalation** (noun) - intensification, surge, heightening, amplification, expansion
तीव्रता / फैलाव
2. **Sanctions** (noun) - penalty, embargo, restriction, ban, deterrent प्रतिबंध
3. **Weight** (noun) - authority, gravity, significance, influence, credibility प्रभाव
4. **Resultant** (adjective) - consequent, ensuing, following, subsequent, indirect
परिणामस्वरूप होने वाला
5. **Impending** (adjective) - imminent, looming, approaching, forthcoming, threatening सिर पर मंडराता हुआ
6. **Substantially** (adverb) - significantly, considerably, drastically, materially, vastly
काफी हद तक
7. **Levy** (verb) - impose, exact, charge, assess, demand लागू करना
8. **Penal** (adjective) - punitive, disciplinary, retributive, penalizing, corrective दंडात्मक
9. **Reciprocal tariffs** (noun) - taxes levied by one nation in response to duties imposed by another देश द्वारा जवाबी कार्रवाई के रूप में लगाए जाने वाले शुल्क
10. **Rescind** (verb) - revoke, repeal, annul, cancel, invalidate रद्द करना
11. **Permanence** (noun) - durability, stability, longevity, endurance, perpetuation
स्थायित्व
12. **Waiver** (noun) - exemption, dispensation, release, relinquishment, renunciation त्याग
13. **Somewhat** (adverb) - slightly, moderately, partially, rather, marginally कुछ हद तक
14. **Mitigate** (verb) - alleviate, ease, diminish, reduce, relieve कम करना
15. **Devastating** (adjective) - ruinous, destructive, disastrous, catastrophic, crushing विनाशकारी
16. **Unsustainable** (adjective) - indefensible, untenable, unviable, unfeasible, fragile असहनीय
17. **Bid** (noun) - attempt, effort, endeavour, venture, trial प्रयास
18. **Uncompetitive** (adjective) - unviable, inefficient, substandard, unmarketable, lagging गैर-प्रतिस्पर्धी
19. **Bear** (verb) - endure, tolerate, shoulder, withstand, sustain सहन करना
20. **Convince** (verb) - persuade, induce, satisfy, assure, influence मनाना
21. **Blow** (noun) - setback, shock, upset, strike, stroke गहरा आघात
22. **Ambition** (noun) - aspiration, goal, objective, desire, aim महत्वाकांक्षा
23. **Account for** (phrasal verb) - to make up or form a specific proportion कुल हिस्सेदारी का निर्माण करना
24. **Comply** (with) (verb) - to act in accordance with an order, rule, or demand किसी नियम का पालन करना
25. **Strategic** (adjective) - tactical, calculated, planned, deliberate, crucial रणनीतिक

26. **Autonomy** (noun) - independence, self-rule, sovereignty, freedom, self-governance स्वतंत्रता
27. **Aside** (adverb) - apart, away, notwithstanding, regardless, aloof अलग
28. **Constrained** (adjective) - restricted, limited, cramped, constricted, hampered सीमित
29. **Chivvy** (verb) - urge, goad, prod, nudge, badger उकसाना
30. **Hasten** (verb) - accelerate, expedite, quicken, speed, spur जल्दी करना
31. **Expansion** (noun) - enlargement, extension, broadening, development, growth विस्तार
32. **Deal with** (phrasal verb) - to take action in order to handle a problem or negotiate terms with someone समझौता करना
33. **Secure** (verb) - obtain, acquire, achieve, gain, procure प्राप्त करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. The new **U.S. Russia Sanctions Act** gives the U.S. President the authority to impose tariffs of up to **100%** on countries such as India that continue importing large quantities of Russian oil and gas.
2. The new law represents a **more serious escalation** in U.S.-India trade tensions than the earlier tariffs imposed by President Donald Trump.
3. Unlike the previous tariffs, which were introduced through an **Executive Order**, the new measure has been passed by the **U.S. Congress**, giving it greater legal permanence and authority.
4. President Trump will also have to provide a **written justification to Congress** if he wants to grant a waiver from the tariffs.
5. Earlier **50% tariffs** on Indian exports had already hurt Indian exporters, although some exporters tried to reduce the impact by **sharing the additional cost with American customers**.
6. However, sharing the burden of a potential **100% tariff** would be extremely difficult, particularly for India's **micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs)**.
7. The proposed tariffs would come **in addition to** existing tariffs, including the 10% forced-labour tariff and 50% Section 232 tariffs on steel and aluminium.
8. If these additional tariffs are imposed, **Indian products could become too expensive and uncompetitive** in the U.S. market.
9. India essentially has **three options**: reduce Russian oil imports, continue importing Russian oil while accepting the tariffs, or negotiate with the U.S. for a lower tariff.
10. Continuing Russian oil imports while absorbing the tariffs could seriously damage India's **export ambitions**, particularly those of MSMEs.
11. The U.S. is India's **largest export destination**, accounting for around **20% of India's total goods exports**, making the issue economically significant.
12. India's dependence on Russian oil has increased substantially; **Russia accounted for more than 51% of India's oil imports in July 2026**.
13. Finding alternative oil supplies will be difficult because supplies through the **Strait of Hormuz remain constrained**, while global oil prices remain above **\$100 a barrel**.
14. India may need to encourage countries such as **Oman** to speed up the expansion of alternative ports and help diversify its sources of oil imports.
15. With around **30 days before the tariffs can be imposed**, India's upcoming negotiations with the U.S. will be crucial; the editorial highlights Commerce Minister **Piyush Goyal's planned U.S. visit** as an important opportunity to seek a lower tariff and manage the economic impact.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What does the word "chivvy" in the passage most nearly mean?** [Editorial page]
- A. To provide financial subsidies to a partner nation in order to lower the costs of energy production.
 - B. To persistently urge or pressure an entity to take action or complete a task more quickly than usual.
 - C. To formally terminate a long-standing diplomatic agreement due to the pressure of external sanctions.
 - D. To analyze the historical data of oil imports to determine the viability of alternative shipping routes.
2. **Which inference is best supported by the passage?**
- A. Personal diplomatic relationships will play a decisive role in resolving the current trade impasse.
 - B. Global energy availability will improve as alternative maritime routes are developed in the Gulf.
 - C. Domestic export volumes are largely resilient to the fluctuations in international energy pricing.
 - D. The American legislature will likely grant a waiver based on historical compliance with sanctions.
3. **What does the phrase "financially unsustainable" imply in the context of Indian exporters?**
- A. A fundamental change in perception.
 - B. A shift from general to specific.
 - C. A loss of commercial viability.
 - D. A reversal in reasoning logic.
4. **The tone of the passage is best described as:**
- A. Pessimistic
 - B. Promotional
 - C. Objective
 - D. Sarcastic
5. **Why does the author argue that the latest U.S. Russia Sanctions Act is "more serious" than previous penal tariffs?**
- A. Because any potential exemptions now require a formal justification to a legislative body rather than a single leader.
 - B. Because the financial capacity of domestic exporters to distribute tariff costs among foreign buyers has been exhausted.
 - C. Because the internal energy reserves of the nation are insufficient to sustain industrial growth during a trade war.
 - D. Because the market price of crude oil has reached a level that renders traditional bilateral negotiations ineffective.
6. **Which of the following idioms given in the alternatives has the meaning?**
To reveal private, sensitive, or confidential information that should have been kept within a specific group, context, or place.
- A. Work one's way through school
 - B. Wag school

- C. School one in something
D. Tell tales out of school
7. **Which of the following idioms given in the alternatives has the meaning?**
Dismissed, thrown out in disgrace.
A. Keep an ear out
B. To be out on your ear
C. To bend someone's ears
D. Blow it out your ear
8. **From the alternatives given below, select the correct meaning of the idiom.**
A fighting chance.
A. A contest or competition in which the winner achieves victory by only a very narrow margin
B. A chance to win but only with a struggle
C. To try to avoid confronting or encountering someone or something
D. To actively try to stay alive, as of one who is sick, injured, or being attacked
9. **Choose the correctly spelt word from the given options.**
A. Malevoilence
B. Malevolence
C. Malevalence
D. Malivoilence
10. **Choose the correctly spelt word from the given options.**
A. Accommodate
B. Accomodate
C. Acomodate
D. Acommodate
11. **Match the word with its closest synonym. Word: Particularly**
A. Especially
B. Generally
C. Roughly
D. Rarely
12. **Select the option with the correct spelling that can replace the underlined word in the given sentence. If the spelling in the given sentence is already correct, choose Option "No replacement required".**
The professor was widely respected for his erudite knowledge of medieval literature.
A. erudiate
B. erudiete
C. eroudite
D. No replacement required
13. **Choose the word that is most opposite in meaning to "average".**
A. Common
B. Ordinary
C. Exceptional
D. Typical
14. **Rearrange the following sentences in correct order to make a meaningful passage.**

1. The document is scanned to extract text using OCR software.
 2. Original pages are uploaded in image format.
 3. Errors in the scanned text are corrected manually.
 4. The output is saved in a searchable PDF format.
 - A. 2-1-3-4
 - B. 1-2-3-4
 - C. 1-3-2-4
 - D. 2-3-1-4
15. **Choose the word that is the antonym of Give up.**
- A. Quit
 - B. Surrender
 - C. Abandon
 - D. Persist
16. **Direction: Rearrange the following sentences (P, Q, R, S) between S1 and S6 to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent paragraph based on the passage.**
- S1. Pressure has been mounting on Canada to enact robust online protections for minors after the government failed multiple times to pass effective legislation.
- P. In response to this growing public pressure, Culture Minister Marc Miller officially introduced a legislative proposal called the Safe Social Media Act in the House of Commons.
- Q. This newly proposed bill includes sweeping measures designed to bar children under the age of sixteen from accessing major social media networks.
- R. However, tech firms could potentially sidestep this restrictive ban if they demonstrate that they have alternative internal policies to minimize harm to minors.
- S. To monitor compliance with these harm-reduction policies, the legislation would also establish a brand-new, independent regulatory body.
- S6. This regulatory body, known as the Digital Safety Commission of Canada, would possess the executive authority to hit non-compliant firms with massive financial penalties.
- A. Q R P S
 - B. P R Q S
 - C. Q P R S
 - D. P Q R S
17. **Select the correct alternative to fill in the blank with the correct preposition in the following sentence.**
- Raghav is deaf _____ the left ear.
- A. on
 - B. for
 - C. in
 - D. at
18. **In the given question, a sentence is divided into four parts and given in the alternatives (A), (B), (C), and (D). There is an error in one part. Choose the alternative containing that part of the sentence that has the error. Choosing the alternative with the error will be the answer.**
- I read a great story that was published on the newspaper, but unfortunately, I do not remember the complete plot of the story.
- A. I read a great story which was

- B. published on the newspaper, but unfortunately,
- C. I do not remember
- D. the complete plot of the story.

19. **Select the correct alternative to fill in the blank with the correct preposition in the following sentence.**

Ramanujam is competent _____ solving all types of mathematical sums.

- A. for
- B. from
- C. by
- D. at

20. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**

I was fascinated by the novel.

- A. The novel fascinated me.
- B. The novel fascinate me.
- C. The novel was fascinated to me.
- D. The novel fascinates me.

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

In the digital economy, data has emerged as a valuable 1._____, often compared to oil in terms of its strategic importance. Companies that can effectively collect and 2._____ data gain a competitive advantage. However, the ethical handling of information remains a contentious issue, especially when personal privacy is 3._____ in the name of profit. Governments worldwide are now working to 4._____ regulatory frameworks that ensure transparency and 5._____ trust.

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

- A. fuel
- B. currency
- C. burden
- D. liability

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

- A. manufacture
- B. ignore
- C. interpret
- D. restrict

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**

- A. compromised
- B. withheld
- C. concealed
- D. disregarded

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**

- A. dismantle
- B. confront

C. establish

D. abolish

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**

A. disregard

B. foster

C. rebuild

D. debate

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) **To persistently urge or pressure an entity to take action or complete a task more quickly than usual.**

passage: "India will have to chivvy countries such as Oman to hasten their expansion of alternative ports." ---In this context, "chivvy" is used alongside "hasten" — meaning India needs to push or urge countries like Oman to speed up their port expansion. "Chivvy" means to keep pressuring or nagging someone to act faster or get something done sooner, which matches Option B exactly.

Option A — Incorrect. The passage does not mention any "financial subsidies" being provided to Oman or any other country. "Chivvy" is about pressuring/urging action, not about giving financial support.

Option C — Incorrect. The passage does not discuss "terminating" any diplomatic agreement. The sentence is about India pushing Oman to speed up port expansion, not about ending any existing agreement.

Option D — Incorrect. The passage does not use "chivvy" to mean analyzing historical data. This word is about actively pressuring or urging someone to act, not about researching or reviewing past information.

2. A) **Personal diplomatic relationships will play a decisive role in resolving the current trade impasse.**

passage: "India's ability to secure a low rate will be a true test of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's friendship with Mr. Trump." ---The passage explicitly frames the outcome of securing a lower tariff rate as depending on the personal relationship between Modi and Trump, calling it "a true test" of their friendship. This directly supports the inference that personal diplomatic ties will be a key factor in resolving this trade tension, matching Option (a).

Option (b) — Incorrect. The passage does not say energy availability will "improve." It only mentions that India "will have to chivvy countries such as Oman to hasten their expansion of alternative ports" — this describes an ongoing effort/need, not a confirmed or guaranteed improvement in energy availability.

Option (c) — Incorrect. The passage states the opposite — it says "the price of oil remains well above \$100 a barrel, meaning finding favourable deals with new suppliers will be increasingly difficult," showing that international energy pricing directly creates difficulty for India, not resilience against it.

Option (d) — Incorrect. The passage does not suggest Congress will "likely grant a waiver" based on India's compliance history. In fact, it emphasizes that the new law makes waivers harder to obtain — Trump must "justify in writing to Congress any waiver he wants to provide" — showing increased difficulty, not an implied likelihood of leniency based on past compliance.

3. C) **A loss of commercial viability.**

passage: "The 50% tariffs hit Indian exports to the U.S. hard, but the impact was somewhat mitigated by exporters sharing the cost with their American customers. That was, however, a financially devastating and unsustainable bid to retain customers." --- "Financially unsustainable" means something cannot continue to work or survive financially over time — the exporters sharing the tariff cost caused financial damage that could not be kept up in the long run. This means their business practice was losing money and could not remain commercially viable, matching Option (c) precisely.

Option (a) — Incorrect. "Financially unsustainable" is about the inability to continue a costly financial practice — it has nothing to do with a "change in perception" (how something is viewed or understood).

Option (b) — Incorrect. The phrase does not describe any "shift from general to specific" — this is a description of scope or categorization, unrelated to the financial strain and unsustainability described in the passage regarding exporters' costs.

Option (d) — Incorrect. "Financially unsustainable" does not describe a "reversal in reasoning logic" — it is about the practical, monetary inability to continue a costly practice, not about any logical argument being reversed or contradicted.

4. C) **Objective**

passage: "India has three options before it: cut Russian oil imports, retain those imports and bear the tariffs, or convince the U.S. to implement a low tariff using the 'up to 100%' phrasing of the law." --Throughout the passage, the author lays out facts, figures, and clear analysis — the law's legal weight, tariff percentages, trade statistics, and India's available options — without emotional exaggeration or personal opinion. The author presents multiple possible outcomes calmly and factually, allowing the reader to understand the situation as it stands. This measured, fact-based, and balanced presentation is what makes the tone objective.

Option (a) — Incorrect. While the passage does discuss serious challenges (tariffs, MSME struggles, difficulty finding new oil suppliers), it does so through factual reporting rather than expressing hopelessness or a negative emotional outlook. The passage focuses on explaining the situation and options, not on despairing over it — this is different from a truly "pessimistic" tone.

Option (b) — Incorrect. "Promotional" would mean the passage is trying to advertise or favorably push something (like a product, country, or policy). The passage does not promote any particular course of action or portray any party in an overly positive light — it simply explains the situation and its complications.

Option (d) — Incorrect. Sarcasm involves saying something ironically or mockingly, implying the opposite of what is said. The passage does not use any ironic or mocking language — it states facts and explains implications directly and plainly, without any sarcastic undertone.

5. A) **Because any potential exemptions now require a formal justification to a legislative body rather than a single leader.**

passage: "The escalation last year of reciprocal tariffs to 50% on India's import of Russian oil was based on an Executive Order, and could be rescinded through the same method. This latest Act has been passed by the U.S. Congress and so carries a higher order of legal permanence and authority. Mr. Trump will have to justify in writing to Congress any waiver he wants to provide." ---The passage directly explains why this new law is "more serious" — earlier tariffs came from an Executive Order, which the President alone could easily change or cancel.

Now, since Congress has passed this as an Act, the President cannot simply undo it on his own; he must formally justify any exemption "in writing to Congress." This added legislative check makes the law harder to reverse, which is why the passage calls it more serious — matching Option A exactly.

Option B — Incorrect. The passage does mention that sharing the tariff cost was "financially devastating and unsustainable," but this is presented as a separate point about the impact of the previous 50% tariff — it is not given as the reason why the new Act itself is more serious. The seriousness of the Act is tied to its legal permanence, not to exporters' exhausted capacity.

Option C — Incorrect. The passage does not discuss India's "internal energy reserves" being insufficient for industrial growth. It only discusses India's dependence on Russian oil imports and difficulty finding alternative sources — this is a different point, not connected to why the Act itself is called "more serious" than earlier tariffs.

Option D — Incorrect. While the passage does mention oil prices being "well above \$100 a barrel," this is discussed in the context of finding new suppliers being difficult — it is not the reason given for why the Act is more serious than previous tariffs. The seriousness is specifically tied to its legal/Congressional backing, not to oil price levels affecting negotiations.

6. D) Tell tales out of school (idiom) – To reveal private or confidential information जो गुप्त बात बताना नहीं चाहिए, उसे बता देना
7. B) **To be out on your ear** (idiom) – Dismissed or thrown out in disgrace अपमान के साथ बाहर निकाल दिया जाना
8. B) A fighting chance (idiom) – A chance to win but only with a struggle संघर्ष के साथ जीतने का मौका
9. B) The correct spelling of 'Malevolence / Malevalence / Malivoilence' is '**Malevolence**', which means "the desire to do evil or harm" दुष्टता, दुर्भावना।
10. A) The correct spelling of 'Accomodate / Acomodate / Acommodate' is '**Accommodate**', which means "to provide space or adjust to someone's needs" समायोजित करना, स्थान देना।
11. A) **Particularly** (adverb) – Especially, specifically, notably, distinctly, chiefly विशेष रूप से
 Synonym: **Especially** (adverb) – Particularly, specifically, notably, chiefly, mainly खासकर / विशेष रूप से
 - **Generally** (adverb) – Usually, commonly, broadly सामान्यतः
 - **Roughly** (adverb) – Approximately, about, nearly लगभग
 - **Rarely** (adverb) – Seldom, infrequently, hardly ever बहुत कम
12. D) **No replacement required**
 The correct spelling of 'erudite' is 'erudite', which means "having deep, scholarly knowledge" विद्वान, गहन ज्ञान वाला।
13. C) **Average** (adjective) – Ordinary, typical, common, usual, standard सामान्य
 Antonym: **Exceptional** (adjective) – Outstanding, extraordinary, remarkable, unusual, superior असाधारण
 - **Common** (adjective) – Average, usual, ordinary सामान्य
 - **Ordinary** (adjective) – Average, typical, usual सामान्य
 - **Typical** (adjective) – Average, usual, representative सामान्य

14. A) 2-1-3-4

Sentence 2 starts the passage by introducing the first action: "Original pages are uploaded in image format." This tells us the initial step in the process — what is done first before anything else can happen.

Sentence 2 passage की शुरुआत करता है क्योंकि यह पहला action बताता है: "Original pages को image format में upload किया जाता है।" यह process का पहला step है, जिसके बिना आगे कोई काम नहीं हो सकता।

Sentence 1 follows sentence 2 because after uploading the original pages as images, the next logical step is to scan them to extract text. Sentence 1 introduces the verb phrase "is scanned to extract text using OCR software," which describes what happens to the uploaded images. This creates a clear sequence: first upload, then scan/extract.

Sentence 1, sentence 2 के बाद आता है क्योंकि original pages को image format में upload करने के बाद अगला कदम है उन्हें scan करके text extract करना। Sentence 1 verb phrase "is scanned to extract text using OCR software" introduce करता है, जो बताता है कि uploaded images के साथ क्या होता है। इससे स्पष्ट sequence बनती है: पहले upload, फिर scan।

Sentence 3 follows sentence 1 because after OCR software extracts text, errors may be present. Sentence 3 introduces "Errors in the scanned text are corrected manually," which is the next logical step — fixing mistakes before finalizing the output.

Sentence 3, sentence 1 के बाद आता है क्योंकि OCR software द्वारा text extract करने के बाद errors हो सकती हैं। Sentence 3 बताता है "Errors in the scanned text को manually correct किया जाता है," जो अगला logical step है — output finalize करने से पहले mistakes को ठीक करना।

Sentence 4 follows sentence 3 as it introduces the final step: "The output is saved in a searchable PDF format." After uploading, scanning, and correcting errors, the last action is to save the final output. This completes the passage.

Sentence 4, sentence 3 के बाद naturally आता है क्योंकि यह अंतिम step बताता है: "Output को searchable PDF format में save किया जाता है।" Upload करना, scan करना, और errors correct करने के बाद आखिरी action है final output को save करना। यह passage को complete करता है।

15. D) **Give up** (phrasal verb) – Quit, surrender, abandon, relinquish, yield हार मानना / छोड़ देना
Antonym: **Persist** (verb) – Continue, endure, persevere, keep going, carry on डटे रहना / जारी रखना

- **Quit** (verb) – Give up, stop, leave छोड़ देना
- **Surrender** (verb) – Give up, yield, submit आत्मसमर्पण करना
- **Abandon** (verb) – Give up, leave, desert त्याग देना

16. D) P Q R S

Sentence P, पैराग्राफ की शुरुआत (S1 के तुरंत बाद) में आया क्योंकि इसमें मौजूद "In response to this growing public pressure" शब्द सीधे तौर पर S1 में दी गई बात 'Pressure has been mounting' की ओर इशारा करते हैं। यह "factual ground" तैयार करता है कि इस दबाव के जवाब में संस्कृति मंत्री मार्क मिलर ने 'Safe Social Media Act' नाम का एक विधायी प्रस्ताव पेश किया।

Sentence Q, Sentence P के बाद आया क्योंकि इसमें मौजूद "This newly proposed bill" (यह नया प्रस्तावित विधेयक) शब्द सीधे तौर पर P में पेश किए गए 'Safe Social Media Act' की ओर इशारा करते हैं। यह एक अनिवार्य लिंक बनाता है जो बताता है कि इस विधेयक का मुख्य उद्देश्य 16 साल से कम उम्र के बच्चों पर प्रतिबंध लगाना है।

Sentence R, Sentence Q के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें मौजूद "this restrictive ban" (यह प्रतिबंधात्मक रोक) शब्द सीधे तौर पर Q में बताए गए सोशल मीडिया प्रतिबंध ('bar children... from accessing') की ओर इशारा करते हैं। यह स्पष्ट करता है कि इस कड़े प्रतिबंध के बावजूद टेक कंपनियों के पास इससे बचने का एक रास्ता (workaround) मौजूद है।

Sentence S, Sentence R के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह पूरे scenario को एक "conclusion" (S6 से पहले) की ओर ले जाता है। इसमें "these harm-reduction policies" का जिक्र है जो सीधे तौर पर R में बताई गई कंपनियों की अपनी नीतियों ('policies to minimize harm') से जुड़ा है, और यह बताता है कि इन पर नज़र रखने के लिए एक स्वतंत्र नियामक संस्था (regulatory body) बनाई जाएगी, जो S6 (जिसमें इस नियामक संस्था के नाम और उसकी शक्तियों की बात है) के तार्किक प्रवाह को पूरा करता है।

- Sentence P comes at the beginning (after S1) because the phrase "In response to this growing public pressure" creates a mandatory link pointing directly back to the context of mounting public pressure introduced in S1. It sets the factual ground by introducing the Safe Social Media Act.
- Sentence Q follows P because the transitional phrase "This newly proposed bill" creates a mandatory link, directly referring to the "Safe Social Media Act" described at the end of P. It outlines the core restriction of the bill regarding users under sixteen.
- Sentence R follows Q as it uses the phrase "this restrictive ban" to create a mandatory link pointing directly to the age restriction ('bar children... from accessing') mentioned in Q, introducing the specific loophole or workaround available to tech firms.
- Sentence S follows R as the conclusion (leading into S6). It uses the phrase "these harm-reduction policies" to refer directly back to the internal "policies to minimize harm" described in R, explaining that a new regulatory body will be created to enforce them, which seamlessly bridges into the official naming and financial powers of that commission outlined in S6.

17. C) **in'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि English grammar में शरीर के किसी विशेष अंग (body part) के साथ disability या defect दिखाने के लिए preposition "in" का प्रयोग किया जाता है। इसलिए "deaf in the left ear" सही प्रयोग है। इसलिए, option 3 सबसे उपयुक्त है।

- 'in' should be used because in English, when referring to a defect or disability related to a specific body part, the preposition "in" is used. Hence, "deaf in the left ear" is the correct expression. Thus, option 3 is the most appropriate choice.

18. B) **published on the newspaper, but unfortunately,**

on the newspaper' के बदले 'in the newspaper' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि newspaper के साथ सही preposition in होती है, न कि on।

- 'published in the newspaper' will be used instead of 'published on the newspaper' because the correct preposition used with newspaper is "in", not "on".

19. D) **at'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि English grammar में "competent at" का प्रयोग किसी skill या activity में दक्षता (ability) को दर्शाने के लिए किया जाता है। यहाँ "solving all types of mathematical sums" एक skill है, इसलिए "competent at" सही प्रयोग है। इसलिए, option 4 सबसे उपयुक्त है।

- 'at' should be used because "competent at" is the correct prepositional phrase used to indicate proficiency in a particular skill or activity. Since solving mathematical sums is a skill, "competent at" is appropriate. Thus, option 4 is the most appropriate choice.

20. A) **The novel fascinated me.**

Passive से Active Voice में बदलने के लिए, Passive वाक्य का Agent (by के बाद वाला शब्द) Active वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है और Passive वाक्य का Subject Active वाक्य का Object बन जाता है। Verb को Passive से Active में बदलते समय सही Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है। Passive वाक्य में "I" Subject है, "was fascinated" Verb (Past Simple Passive) है और "by the novel" Agent है। Active में बदलने पर Agent "The novel" Subject बन गया है, Verb को "fascinated" (Past Simple Active) में बदला गया है और "me" Object के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया है।

To change a sentence from Passive to Active Voice, the agent (after "by") of the passive sentence becomes the subject of the active sentence, and the subject of the passive sentence becomes the object. The verb is transformed from the passive form to the active form, ensuring correct tense usage. In this case, "I" (Subject), "was fascinated" (Verb in Past Simple Passive), and "by the novel" (Agent) from the passive voice have been transformed into "The novel" (Subject), "fascinated" (Active Verb in Past Simple), and "me" (Object).

21. B) **currency** का use होगा क्योंकि "currency" का अर्थ होता है विनिमय का माध्यम या ऐसी वस्तु जिसका आर्थिक मूल्य होता है। sentence में mention किया गया है कि डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में data एक मूल्यवान संसाधन बन गया है जिसकी तुलना तेल से की जा रही है, यानी data अब आर्थिक लेन-देन और मूल्य निर्माण का साधन है, इसलिए 'currency' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'fuel' का अर्थ है ऊर्जा प्रदान करने वाला पदार्थ, 'burden' का अर्थ है बोझ, और 'liability' का अर्थ है दायित्व, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं। 'Currency' will be used because it means a medium of exchange or something that holds economic value. The sentence mentions that in the digital economy, data has become a valuable asset, like oil, representing value and trade, making 'currency' fitting here. Whereas 'fuel' means something that gives energy, 'burden' means load, and 'liability' means responsibility, which don't fit in this context.
22. C) **Interpret** का use होगा क्योंकि "interpret" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ का अर्थ निकालना या समझना। Sentence में कहा गया है कि जो कंपनियाँ डेटा को प्रभावी ढंग से एकत्रित और समझ सकती हैं, वे प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक लाभ प्राप्त करती हैं। इसलिए 'interpret' यहाँ सही है क्योंकि यह डेटा के विश्लेषण और अर्थ निकालने की प्रक्रिया को दर्शाता है। जबकि 'manufacture' का अर्थ है निर्माण करना (to produce something physically), 'ignore' का अर्थ है अनदेखा करना, और 'restrict' का अर्थ है सीमित करना — ये तीनों शब्द डेटा के विश्लेषण या समझने के कार्य को व्यक्त नहीं करते, इसलिए गलत हैं।
 - 'Interpret' will be used because it means to understand or explain the meaning of something. The sentence says that companies that can effectively collect and understand data gain a competitive advantage, so 'interpret' fits perfectly in context. Whereas, 'manufacture' means to produce something physically, 'ignore' means to pay no attention, and 'restrict' means to limit — none of these convey the sense of analyzing or understanding data, hence incorrect.
23. A) **Compromised** का use होगा क्योंकि "compromised" का अर्थ होता है "कमज़ोर पड़ना या खतरे में पड़ना।" sentence में कहा गया है कि व्यक्तिगत गोपनीयता (personal privacy) लाभ (profit) के नाम पर खतरे में पड़ जाती है, इसलिए 'compromised' सबसे उपयुक्त शब्द है। जबकि 'withheld' का अर्थ है "रोक लेना," 'concealed' का अर्थ है "छिपाना," और 'disregarded' का अर्थ है "अनदेखा करना," जो यहाँ के अर्थ "खतरे में डालना" से मेल नहीं खाते।
 - 'Compromised' will be used because it means "to be weakened or put at risk." The sentence talks about personal privacy being endangered in the name of profit, so 'compromised' fits best. Whereas, 'withheld' means "held back," 'concealed' means

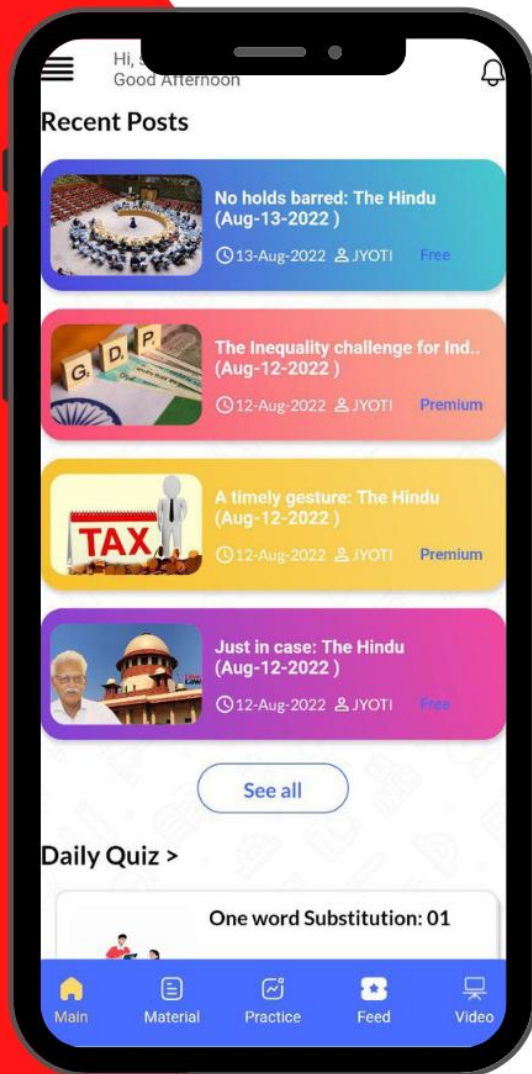
"hidden," and 'disregarded' means "ignored," none of which express the idea of privacy being endangered.

24. C) '**Establish**' का use होगा क्योंकि "establish" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को स्थापित करना या बनाना (to set up or create something officially)। Sentence में बताया गया है कि सरकारें पारदर्शिता और विश्वास सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नियामक ढाँचे बना रही हैं, इसलिए 'establish' सही है। जबकि 'Dismantle' का अर्थ है तोड़ना या नष्ट करना, 'Confront' का अर्थ है सामना करना, और 'Abolish' का अर्थ है समाप्त करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Establish' will be used because it means to set up or create something officially. The sentence mentions that governments are working to build regulatory frameworks ensuring transparency and trust, making 'establish' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Dismantle' means to take apart or destroy, 'Confront' means to face, and 'Abolish' means to end something, which don't fit in this context.

25. B) '**Foster**' का use होगा क्योंकि "foster" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को प्रोत्साहित करना या बढ़ावा देना। Sentence में बताया गया है कि सरकारें ऐसे regulatory frameworks बना रही हैं जो transparency और trust को बढ़ावा दें, इसलिए 'foster' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Disregard' का अर्थ है उपेक्षा करना, 'Rebuild' का अर्थ है फिर से बनाना, और 'Debate' का अर्थ है बहस करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Foster' will be used because it means to encourage or promote the development of something. The sentence mentions that governments are creating frameworks to ensure transparency and foster trust, so 'foster' fits here. Whereas, 'Disregard' means to ignore, 'Rebuild' means to construct again, and 'Debate' means to argue or discuss, which don't fit in this context.



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