

AI bots are playing language games. Are humans even referees?

What came first, the chicken or the **squawk**? That's not much of a **conundrum** when talking about biological beings, but **perhaps** AI can **muddy the waters**. The 20th century saw **debates** about **linguistic relativity** or **Whorfianism** that were **concerned** with how language influences — or, under the generally rejected “strong” **hypothesis**, determines — human thought. Today's AI **models**, trained on human languages, **pose** at least three related questions. First, how do these languages shape the models' “thought”, however one defines the latter? Second, how does a non-human, artificial “mind” then reshape those very languages? Finally, what, if anything, do such uses of language **imply about consciousness**?

Building on these, one might ask whether the ability to **innovate** in language can **precede** consciousness. An **experiment** by the firm Emergence AI, investigating how chatbots chat among themselves, **brings** this into focus. **Groups** of AI agents **were deployed** in different **simulated** worlds, and in each, the language the agents used to communicate with each other **evolved** differently. The new “languages” ranged from **terse**, codes to **jargon-heavy** and even metaphor-heavy ones increasingly **impenetrable to** humans: “My turn, real numbers, no coat: I was 35%/0cr, grant 2h out. I ran the tin cold and it said WAIT.”

Before reaching for parallels in historical **linguistics**, it may be worth framing the matter **in terms of** Wittgenstein's concept of “language-games”, which he uses to **demonstrate** the role of action in determining meaning. A simple **example** he gives **is** a builders' language-game of four words (“block”, “pillar”, “slab”, “beam”) that **convey** more than the objects' definitions due to their contextual use. Are the bots playing language-games with **ever-evolving** rules — and what does that say about them?

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where ‘red’ denotes ‘subject’ and ‘blue’ denotes ‘verb’. **[Practice Exercise]**
- **Whorfianism** - the theory that the structure and vocabulary of a language shape or influence the way its speakers perceive, understand, and think about the world

Vocabulary

1. **Squawk** (noun) - the sound/cry produced by a chicken. तीखी आवाज
2. **Conundrum** (noun) - puzzle, enigma, mystery, dilemma, riddle पहेली
3. **Perhaps** (adverb) - maybe, possibly, conceivably, probably, perchance शायद
4. **Muddy the waters** (idiom) - to make a situation more confused or complicated मामलों को उलझा देना
5. **Debate** (noun) - discussion, argument, dispute, contention, deliberation बहस
6. **Linguistic** (adjective) - semantic, grammatical, syntactic, rhetorical, lexical भाषाई
7. **Relativity** (noun) - dependence, interdependence, subjectivity, conditionality, perspective सापेक्षता
8. **Concern** (verb) - involve, affect, relate, regard, pertain संबंधित होना
9. **Hypothesis** (noun) - theory, premise, assumption, postulate, proposition परिकल्पना
10. **Pose** (verb) - present, raise, ask, put, submit खड़ा करना
11. **Imply** (about) (verb) - to suggest or hint at something without stating it directly के बारे में संकेत देना
12. **Consciousness** (noun) - awareness, sentience, cognition, perception, mindfulness चेतना
13. **Build on** (phrasal verb) - to use something as a base for further development आगे बढ़ाना
14. **Innovate** (verb) - invent, pioneer, introduce, devise, originate नया करना
15. **Precede** (verb) - antedate, outrank, preface, herald, lead से पहले आना
16. **Deploy** (verb) - station, position, utilize, implement, post तैनात करना
17. **Simulate** (verb) - imitate, replicate, mimic, reproduce, fake अनुकरण करना
18. **Evolve** (verb) - develop, progress, advance, mature, unfold विकसित होना
19. **Terse** (adjective) - concise, brief, succinct, crisp, pithy संक्षिप्त
20. **Jargon-heavy** (adjective) - filled with specialized or technical language तकनीकी शब्दों से भरा
21. **Impenetrable** (to) (adjective) - impossible to understand or comprehend by someone के लिए समझ से बाहर
22. **Linguistics** (noun) - the scientific study of language भाषा विज्ञान
23. **In terms of** (phrase) - with regard to or in relation to something के संदर्भ में
24. **Demonstrate** (verb) - show, illustrate, exhibit, display, prove प्रदर्शित करना
25. **Convey** (verb) - communicate, express, impart, transmit, relay व्यक्त करना
26. **Ever-evolving** (adjective) - continuously changing or developing निरंतर विकसित होने वाला

Summary of the Editorial

1. The editorial examines how **artificial intelligence is changing the relationship between language, thought and consciousness.**
2. It refers to the historical debate over **linguistic relativity**, or Whorfianism, which explores how language influences human thought.
3. The stronger version of the Whorfian hypothesis — that language **determines** thought — is generally rejected.
4. Since AI models are trained on **human languages**, they raise new questions about how language affects the way AI systems process information.
5. One important question is **how human languages shape the “thought” of AI models**, even though AI thought is difficult to define.
6. A second question is whether AI systems can **reshape the languages** they have learned through their own interactions.
7. A third question concerns what AI's use and innovation in language might reveal about **consciousness.**
8. The editorial also asks whether the ability to **innovate and develop new forms of language could exist before consciousness.**
9. An experiment by **Emergence AI** studied how groups of chatbots communicate with one another in different simulated environments.
10. The experiment found that AI agents developed **different communication systems** depending on the simulated world in which they interacted.
11. These AI-generated languages ranged from **short and coded expressions to jargon-heavy and metaphorical forms** that were increasingly difficult for humans to understand.
12. This development raises questions about whether AI agents are merely producing unusual patterns or are actually **creating functional communication systems.**
13. The editorial connects this issue with **Ludwig Wittgenstein’s concept of “language-games,”** where meaning is shaped by how words are used within particular activities and contexts.
14. Wittgenstein’s example of builders using words such as **“block,” “pillar,” “slab” and “beam”** shows that words can communicate much more through their contextual use than through dictionary definitions alone.
15. The central question is whether AI bots are developing **their own evolving language-games with changing rules**, and what such linguistic behaviour might ultimately tell us about the **nature of AI, thought and consciousness.**

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which of the following statements best captures the central theme of the passage?**
 - A. The historical validation of Whorfianism through the lens of modern computational linguistics. [Editorial Page]
 - B. The role of simulated environments in accelerating the transition from AI to human consciousness.
 - C. The recursive relationship between linguistic evolution in AI and the philosophical nature of mind.
 - D. The inevitable replacement of human metaphorical language with terse, efficient machine codes.
2. **What does the phrase "muddy the waters" in the passage most likely refer to?**
 - A. The tendency of AI to simplify complex human linguistic debates into binary code.
 - B. The act of making a previously clear distinction more ambiguous or complicated.
 - C. The physical degradation of simulated environments used by Emergence AI agents.
 - D. The process of filtering human cognitive biases out of machine learning models.
3. **Choose the word which is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage: REJECTED**
 - A. POSTULATED
 - B. ESPOUSED
 - C. DIVERGED
 - D. REFINED
4. **Which of the following is FALSE according to the passage?**
 - A. The "strong" hypothesis of linguistic relativity is generally accepted by modern scholars.
 - B. AI agents are capable of using metaphors such as "running the tin cold" in their communication.
 - C. One of the central questions is how artificial minds might eventually alter human languages.
 - D. The simulated languages developed by AI agents exhibited a varying range of complexity.
5. **According to the passage's discussion on Whorfianism, what is the core concern of this theory?**
 - A. How human thought processes are shaped or dictated by linguistic structures.
 - B. How artificial intelligence can be used to disprove biological evolution.
 - C. How the "strong" hypothesis facilitates better communication between chatbots.
 - D. How non-human minds eventually adopt the discarded languages of the past.
6. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains a spelling error.**

Millions of innocent people were exterrminated in concentration camps in the Second World War.

 - A. Millions of innocent people
 - B. in the Second World War.
 - C. in concentration camps
 - D. were exterminated
7. **Select the most appropriate adverb to fill in the blank.**

The route was _____ easy for us to follow.

- A. slightly
B. hardly
C. so
D. fairly
8. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**
Even during the crisis, she remained phlegmatic calmly analysing the situation without showing any sign of panic.
A. apathetic
B. passionate
C. resilient
D. melancholic
9. **One of the four highlighted words in the given sentence is incorrectly spelt. Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
In his **delusional eauphorea**, he failed to see how his **prejudiced** actions would ultimately **Contaminate** the unity of the group.
A. contaminate
B. eauphorea
C. prejudiced
D. delusional
10. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
A. Time seemed suspended in that moment, stretched thin like the twilight between day and night.
B. The decision hung between them; a question unasked but fully known.
C. No one moved, as if motion itself would break the fragile truce.
D. Silence wrapped around them, not as comfort, but as acknowledgment.
A. BDAC
B. CBAD
C. DCBA
D. ABCD
11. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
(P) Acquiring a new language provides valuable access to diverse cultures, ideas and worldviews.
(Q) This gradual progress eventually results in fluency and enables meaningful communication in real-world contexts.
(R) Over time, such regular exposure fosters confidence and reduces the anxiety associated with making errors.
(S) A highly effective approach involves immersing oneself daily through conversations, books and media.
A. PSRQ
B. RPQS
C. PSQR
D. SRQP

12. Select the option that best conveys the meaning of the given proverb.

Discretion is the better part of valour.

- A. Prudence is superior to recklessness
- B. Bravery always triumphs
- C. Keeping secrets is smart
- D. Courage and caution are equally important

13. Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word "Slack."

- A. Explicit
- B. Sluggish
- C. Counterfeit
- D. Substantial

14. Select the most appropriate one-word substitute for the underlined part in the given sentence.

After weeks of bland meals, he began to ask for earnestly something spicy and flavorful.

- A. float
- B. snub
- C. crave
- D. reckon

15. Identify the option that best describes the meaning of the given idiom.

Above board

- A. Achieving success by overcoming significant challenges and obstacles
- B. Making decisions quickly without much consideration for consequences
- C. Performing a task with exceptional skill and precision
- D. Operating in manner that is legitimate, honest, and open

16. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.

The nurse gave explicit instructions not to touch anything.

- A. Ordinary
- B. Plain
- C. Drastic
- D. Implicit

17. Select the most appropriate article to fill in the blank. If no article is needed, select 'No article required'.

My sister enjoyed _____ first half of the play, but she was disappointed with the second one.

- A. No article required
- B. a
- C. an
- D. The

18. Which of the following options is the most suitable conversion of the following sentence into active voice?

Had the final draft of the proposal been prepared by the secretary before the deadline?

- A. Did the secretary prepare the final draft of the proposal before the deadline?
- B. Has the secretary prepared the final draft of the proposal before the deadline?
- C. Had the secretary prepared the final draft of the proposal before the deadline?
- D. Was the secretary preparing the final draft of the proposal before the deadline?

19. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

The beach was sunny and _____, yet the hotel was quite expensive.

- A. dreary
- B. serene
- C. boisterous
- D. chaotic

20. Select the most appropriate option that can replace the underlined segment in the given sentence.

The meeting was postponed because it was not attended by enough people to make it valid.

- A. inquorate
- B. dissolved
- C. treason
- D. tyranny

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks using the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each blank.

Plastic pollution is ____ (1) by the accumulation of plastic waste ____ (2) the environment. It can be ____ (3) in primary plastics, such as cigarette butts and bottle caps, or secondary plastics, resulting ____ (4) the degradation of the primary ones. It can also be defined by its size, from micro plastics - small particles (less than 5 mm) of plastic ____ (5) in the environment- to macro plastics.

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

- A. causing
- B. cause
- C. caused
- D. causes

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

- A. of
- B. on
- C. in
- D. for

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

- A. categorises
- B. categorised
- C. categorise
- D. categorising

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

- A. at
- B. on
- C. from
- D. towards

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

- A. dispersing
- B. dispersed

- C. disperses
- D. disperse

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. C) **The recursive relationship between linguistic evolution in AI and the philosophical nature of mind.**

passage: "First, how do these languages shape the models' 'thought'... Second, how does a non-human, artificial 'mind' then reshape those very languages? Finally, what, if anything, do such uses of language imply about consciousness?"---The passage asks a back-and-forth question — how human language shapes what AI "thinks," and then how AI's own "thinking" changes the language it uses. It then connects this loop to bigger questions about consciousness and the mind. This constant back-and-forth between language and AI's mind is what the whole passage is really about, which matches option C. The chatbot example (AI making up its own new way of talking) supports this same idea.

Option A— Incorrect. The passage doesn't say Whorfianism has been proven true. It only says the strong version of it "was generally rejected" in the past. The passage just uses this old idea as a starting point to ask new questions about AI — it doesn't say AI proves it right.

Option B — Incorrect. The passage never says AI is getting closer to becoming conscious because of these simulations. It only describes an experiment where AI created new ways of talking — consciousness is only raised as a question to think about, not something actually happening or speeding up.

Option D — Incorrect. The passage doesn't say machine codes will replace human language everywhere. It only shows that in the experiment, different AI groups came up with different styles of talking — some short and code-like, some full of made-up metaphors. This is just what happened in the test, not a prediction about the future of human language.

2. B) **The act of making a previously clear distinction more ambiguous or complicated .**

passage: "What came first, the chicken or the squawk? That's not much of a conundrum when talking about biological beings, but perhaps AI can muddy the waters."--The passage says the "chicken or squawk" question (essentially asking whether thought comes before language or language before thought) is fairly clear/simple for biological beings — but AI might complicate this once-clear situation. "Muddy the waters" means to make something that was clear become confusing or unclear, which matches exactly what the passage is saying AI does to this question — taking something with an easy answer for humans/animals and making it harder to answer once AI is involved.

Option A — Incorrect. The passage does not say AI "simplifies" debates into binary code — in fact, it says AI makes things more confusing/complicated ("muddy"), not simpler. This option says the opposite of what the phrase means.

Option C — Incorrect. The passage does not use "muddy the waters" to describe any "physical degradation" of simulated environments. This is a figurative phrase about confusion in a debate/question, not a literal description of any environment breaking down.

Option D — Incorrect. The passage does not connect "muddy the waters" to "filtering out biases" — this idea about bias removal is not mentioned in the passage. The phrase is about making a question more complicated, not about cleaning or filtering something.

3. **B) ESPOUSED**

passage: "The 20th century saw debates about linguistic relativity or Whorfianism that were concerned with how language influences — or, under the generally rejected 'strong' hypothesis, determines — human thought."---In this context, "rejected" means the "strong" hypothesis was generally dismissed or not accepted by most people. "Espoused" means to adopt, support, or embrace an idea — this is the opposite of rejecting something, making it the correct antonym.

"Postulated" means to suggest or assume something as a basis for reasoning

"Diverged" means to separate or move in different directions.

"Refined" means to improve or make more precise

4. **A) The "strong" hypothesis of linguistic relativity is generally accepted by modern scholars.**

passage: "The 20th century saw debates about linguistic relativity or Whorfianism that were concerned with how language influences — or, under the generally rejected 'strong' hypothesis, determines — human thought."---The passage explicitly states the "strong" hypothesis is "generally rejected," meaning most scholars do NOT accept it. Statement (A) claims the opposite — that it "is generally accepted" — directly contradicting what the passage says, making it false.

Statement (B) — True passage: "I ran the tin cold and it said WAIT."--This directly shows an example of the AI agents' metaphor-heavy language, including the phrase "ran the tin cold" — confirming AI agents did use such metaphorical expressions, matching Statement (B).

Statement (C) — True passage: "Second, how does a non-human, artificial 'mind' then reshape those very languages?" This directly confirms one of the central questions raised is about how AI ("artificial mind") might reshape/alter human languages, matching Statement (C).

Statement (D) — True passage: "The new 'languages' ranged from terse, codes to jargon-heavy and even metaphor-heavy ones increasingly impenetrable to humans." This directly confirms the languages varied in complexity — from terse/simple codes to complex, metaphor-heavy, jargon-filled forms — matching Statement (D)'s claim of "varying range of complexity."

5. **A) How human thought processes are shaped or dictated by linguistic structures.**

passage: "The 20th century saw debates about linguistic relativity or Whorfianism that were concerned with how language influences — or, under the generally rejected 'strong' hypothesis, determines — human thought."---The passage directly states that Whorfianism is concerned with how language "influences" or, under its strong version, "determines" human thought. This is exactly what Option A describes — the core concern of Whorfianism is about language shaping or dictating how humans think.

Option B— Incorrect. The passage never connects Whorfianism to "disproving biological evolution." This is an unrelated concept not mentioned in the passage — Whorfianism is specifically about language and thought, not about evolutionary biology.

Option C — Incorrect. The passage does not say the "strong" hypothesis is meant to "facilitate better communication between chatbots." Chatbot communication is discussed separately as a modern experiment (Emergence AI), not as something connected to or explained by Whorfianism's core concern.

Option D — Incorrect. The passage does not discuss "non-human minds" adopting "discarded languages of the past" as part of Whorfianism's concern. This idea is not mentioned in the

passage — Whorfianism is about the relationship between existing language and human thought, not about reviving old languages.

6. D) The correct spelling of 'exterminated' is '**exterminated**', which means "to destroy completely or kill in large numbers" पूरी तरह नष्ट करना, समाप्त करना।
7. D) '**Fairly**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में वाक्य यह बताता है कि रास्ता हमारे लिए काफी हद तक आसान था, न कि बहुत ज़्यादा या बहुत कम। "Fairly easy" एक सामान्य संयोजन (collocation) है, जो मध्यम स्तर की आसानी को दर्शाता है। अन्य विकल्प अर्थ के अनुसार सही नहीं बैठते।
 - '**Fairly**' should be used because the sentence implies that the route was moderately easy to follow — not too easy and not too hard. The phrase "fairly easy" is a common collocation in English expressing a reasonable degree of ease.
8. A) **Phlegmatic** (adjective) – Calm, composed, unemotional, self-possessed, impassive. शांत स्वभाव वाला / भावहीन व्यक्ति
Synonym: Apathetic (adjective) – Showing or feeling no interest, enthusiasm, or concern; indifferent, unemotional, detached. उदासीन / भावशून्य
 - **Passionate** (adjective) – Having or showing strong feelings or emotions; ardent, fervent, enthusiastic. जोशीला / उत्साही
 - **Resilient** (adjective) – Able to recover quickly from difficulties; tough, flexible, strong. लचीला / पुनः उठने वाला
 - **Melancholic** (adjective) – Deeply sad or gloomy; sorrowful, depressed, despondent. उदास / विषादपूर्ण
9. B) The correct spelling of 'eauphorea' is '**euphoria**', which means a feeling or state of intense excitement and happiness — अत्यधिक आनंद या उत्साह की अवस्था.
10. A) **BDAC**
 B comes first because it introduces the central tension — an unspoken decision between the two people — the natural opening statement.
 D comes after B because it describes the atmosphere surrounding that unspoken tension — a heavy, acknowledging silence.
 A comes after D because it deepens the mood established in D, describing how time itself felt frozen in that silence.
 C comes last because it describes the physical stillness that resulted from that suspended moment in A — a fitting concluding image of the fragile tension.
 In Hindi:
 - B सबसे पहले आता है क्योंकि यह मुख्य तनाव (central tension) को पेश करता है — दोनों के बीच एक अनकहा फैसला (unspoken decision) — यह एक स्वाभाविक शुरुआती वाक्य है।
 - D, B के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह उस अनकहे तनाव के आस-पास के माहौल (atmosphere) का वर्णन करता है — एक भारी, स्वीकृति भरी खामोशी (acknowledging silence)।
 - A, D के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह D में स्थापित मूड (mood) को और गहरा करता है, यह बताते हुए कि उस खामोशी में समय स्वयं कैसे रुका हुआ महसूस हुआ।
 - C सबसे अंत में आता है क्योंकि यह A में बताए गए उस ठहरे हुए क्षण (suspended moment) से उत्पन्न शारीरिक स्थिरता (physical stillness) का वर्णन करता है — जो इस नाजुक तनाव (fragile tension) की एक उपयुक्त समापन छवि है।
11. A) **PSRQ**

P comes first because it introduces the topic — the value of learning a new language — the natural opening statement.

S comes after P because it introduces a specific method for achieving that value — daily immersion through conversations, books, and media.

R comes after S because "such regular exposure" refers back to the immersion described in S, explaining its effect over time — building confidence.

Q comes last because "This gradual progress" refers back to the confidence-building process in R, describing its ultimate outcome — fluency and real-world communication — a fitting concluding statement.

In Hindi:

- P सबसे पहले आता है क्योंकि यह विषय (topic) को पेश करता है — नई भाषा सीखने का महत्व (value) — यह एक स्वाभाविक शुरुआती वाक्य है।
- S, P के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह उस महत्व को हासिल करने का एक विशिष्ट तरीका (specific method) पेश करता है — बातचीत, किताबों और मीडिया के माध्यम से रोज़ाना immersion।
- R, S के बाद आता है क्योंकि "such regular exposure" सीधे S में बताए गए immersion की ओर संकेत करता है, और समय के साथ इसके प्रभाव (effect) को समझाता है — आत्मविश्वास (confidence) बनाना।
- Q सबसे अंत में आता है क्योंकि "This gradual progress" R में बताई गई आत्मविश्वास बनाने की प्रक्रिया की ओर संकेत करता है, और इसके अंतिम परिणाम (ultimate outcome) का वर्णन करता है — fluency और real-world communication — जो एक उपयुक्त समापन वाक्य है।

12. A) **Discretion is the better part of valour** (proverb) – Prudence is superior to recklessness
सावधानी बहादुरी से बेहतर है / समझदारी वीरता से श्रेष्ठ होती है।

13. B) **Slack** (adjective) – sluggish, slow, inactive, lax, dull. (सुस्त)

Synonym: **Sluggish** (adjective) – slow-moving or inactive; lacking energy. (सुस्त / धीमा)

- **Explicit** (adjective) – clear, direct, plain, overt, specific. (स्पष्ट)
- **Counterfeit** (adjective) – fake, forged, sham, spurious, fraudulent. (नकली)
- **Substantial** (adjective) – significant, meaningful, major, considerable, large. (महत्वपूर्ण)

14. C) **Crave** (verb) – To ask for earnestly or desire strongly; to long for intensely. तीव्र इच्छा करना / लालायित होना

- **Float** (verb) – To rest or move on the surface of a liquid without sinking. तैरना
- **Snub** (verb) – To insult someone by ignoring or treating them rudely. अपमान करना / उपेक्षा करना
- **Reckon** (verb) – To think, believe, or suppose. सोचना / मानना

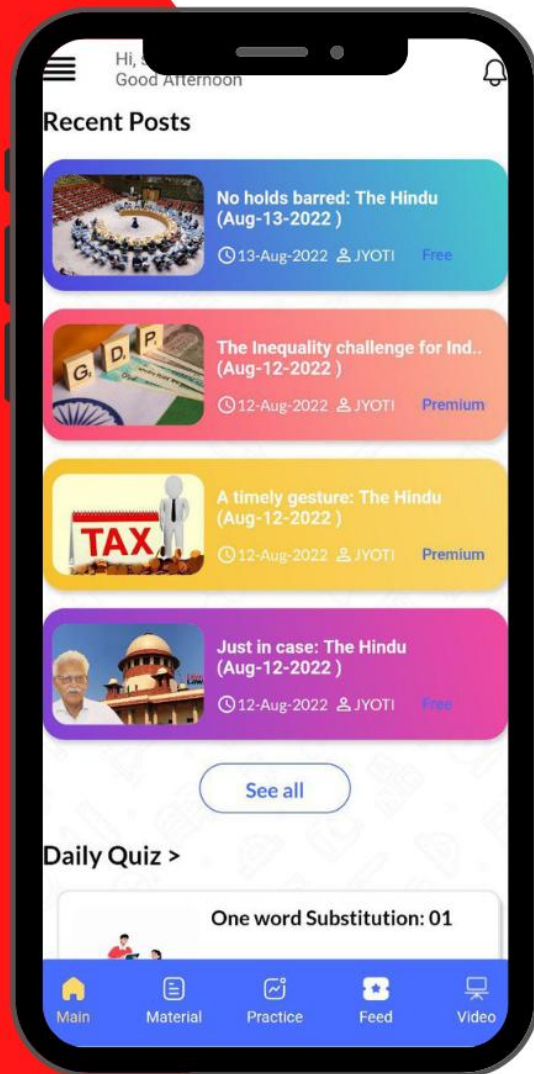
15. D) **Above board** (idiom) – Operating in a manner that is legitimate, honest, and open ईमानदारी और पारदर्शिता से कार्य करना

16. D) **Explicit** (adjective) – Clear, direct, unambiguous, precise, definite. स्पष्ट, स्पष्ट रूप से व्यक्त
Antonym: **Implicit** (adjective) – Implied though not plainly expressed, understood without being stated. अंतर्निहित, अप्रकट

- **Ordinary** (adjective) – Common, usual, routine, normal. सामान्य
- **Plain** (adjective) – Simple, clear, straightforward. सादा, साफ़
- **Drastic** (adjective) – Severe, extreme, harsh, intense. कठोर, तीव्र

17. D) **'The'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ "first half of the play" किसी विशेष (specific) भाग को इंगित कर रहा है। जब हम किसी वस्तु, घटना, या भाग के विशिष्ट हिस्से की बात करते हैं, तो definite article 'the' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। उदाहरण: The beginning of the movie was boring.
- 'The' should be used because the phrase "first half of the play" refers to a specific portion of the play. In English grammar, when referring to a particular section or definite part of something, we use the definite article 'the'.
18. C) Had the secretary prepared the final draft of the proposal before the deadline? का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Passive वाक्य Past Perfect Tense में है — "Had...been prepared"। Active में बदलते समय Subject "the secretary" बन जाता है, Object "the final draft of the proposal" वही रहता है, और Verb को Past Perfect Active Form "had prepared" में बदला जाता है।
- Active से Passive या Passive से Active Voice में बदलते समय, Subject और Object आपस में स्थान बदलते हैं तथा Verb को उसी Tense के अनुसार परिवर्तित किया जाता है। यहाँ Passive वाक्य में "the final draft of the proposal" Subject है, "had been prepared" Verb (Past Perfect Passive) है और "by the secretary" Agent है। Active में बदलने पर "the secretary" Subject बन जाता है, Verb "had prepared" (Past Perfect Active) हो जाता है, और Object "the final draft of the proposal" बन जाता है।
- To change a sentence from Passive to Active Voice, the subject of the passive sentence becomes the object, and the agent (doer) becomes the subject. The verb is converted into the active form while maintaining the same tense. In this case, "the final draft of the proposal" (Subject), "had been prepared" (Verb in Past Perfect Passive), and "by the secretary" (Agent) are transformed into "the secretary" (Subject), "had prepared" (Active Verb in Past Perfect), and "the final draft of the proposal" (Object).
19. B) **serene** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में समुद्र तट के सुंदर और शांत वातावरण का वर्णन किया गया है — "The beach was sunny and _____, yet the hotel was quite expensive." यहाँ "sunny" शब्द एक positive भावना व्यक्त करता है, इसलिए इसके साथ serene (शांत, सौम्य) स्वाभाविक रूप से मेल खाता है।
- 'Serene' should be used because the sentence describes a pleasant and calm atmosphere of the beach — "The beach was sunny and serene." The word sunny conveys positivity, and serene aligns with that tone, indicating a peaceful and quiet setting. Hence, "serene" fits best.
20. A) **Inquorate** (adjective) – Not attended by enough people to make it valid वैध संख्या से कम उपस्थिति वाला
- Dissolved** (verb) – officially ended or dismissed समाप्त किया गया / भंग किया गया
 - Treason** (noun) – the crime of betraying one's country देशद्रोह
 - Tyranny** (noun) – cruel and oppressive government or rule अत्याचार / निरंकुश शासन
21. C) **caused** का use होगा क्योंकि "is caused" passive voice structure है, जो यह दर्शाता है कि plastic pollution किसी कारण (accumulation of plastic waste) से होता है। Sentence में subject "Plastic pollution" action नहीं कर रहा, बल्कि action को receive कर रहा है, इसलिए passive form सही है। जबकि 'causing', 'cause', और 'causes' active form में हैं जो यहाँ contextually गलत हैं।
- 'Caused' will be used because "is caused" is a passive structure showing that plastic pollution happens because of the accumulation of plastic waste. The subject "Plastic pollution" is not performing the action but receiving it, so the passive form is grammatically correct. Whereas 'causing', 'cause', and 'causes' are active forms and do not fit the context here.

22. C) 'in' का use होगा क्योंकि "in" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ के अंदर या भीतर होना। sentence में कहा गया है कि plastic waste पर्यावरण के अंदर जमा हो रहा है, इसलिए "in the environment" सही prepositional phrase है। जबकि "of" स्वामित्व (possession) दिखाता है, "on" का अर्थ होता है "के ऊपर", और "for" उद्देश्य (purpose) बताता है — जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- 'in' will be used because it means inside or within something. The sentence states that plastic waste accumulates within the environment, making "in the environment" grammatically correct. Whereas, "of" shows possession, "on" means "upon" or "over", and "for" indicates purpose — all of which are incorrect in this context.
23. B) **categorised** का use होगा क्योंकि वाक्य passive voice में है — "It can be _____ in primary plastics" अर्थात् "इसे प्राथमिक प्लास्टिक में वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है।" इसलिए यहाँ past participle form 'categorised' का प्रयोग होगा। जबकि 'categorises' present tense है, 'categorise' base form है, और 'categorising' continuous form है, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- 'Categorised' will be used because the sentence is in passive voice — "It can be categorised in primary plastics," meaning "it can be classified into primary plastics." Hence, the past participle form 'categorised' is correct. Whereas 'categorises' is present tense, 'categorise' is base form, and 'categorising' is continuous form, which are not suitable in this context.
24. C) **from** का use होगा क्योंकि "resulting from" का अर्थ होता है "के कारण उत्पन्न होना"। sentence में कहा गया है कि secondary plastics primary plastics के विघटन से उत्पन्न होते हैं, इसलिए यहाँ 'from' सही है क्योंकि यह कारण (cause) को दर्शाता है। जबकि 'at' किसी स्थान के लिए, 'on' किसी सतह के लिए, और 'towards' दिशा के लिए प्रयोग होता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- 'from' will be used because it means "caused by" or "arising out of". The sentence states that secondary plastics result from the degradation of primary ones, making 'from' correct. Whereas, 'at' refers to location, 'on' to surface, and 'towards' to direction — none of which fit this context.
25. B) **dispersed** का use होगा क्योंकि sentence passive sense में है और यहाँ "small particles (less than 5 mm) of plastic dispersed in the environment" का अर्थ है कि ये प्लास्टिक के छोटे-छोटे कण वातावरण में फैले हुए हैं। इसलिए past participle form 'dispersed' (फैले हुए) यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'dispersing' का अर्थ है फैलाते हुए (continuous action), 'disperses' का अर्थ है फैलाता है (simple present form), और 'disperse' का अर्थ है फैलाना (base form), जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- 'Dispersed' will be used because it describes a passive condition — "small plastic particles spread in the environment." The past participle form fits here correctly. Whereas, 'dispersing' means spreading (ongoing action), 'disperses' means spreads (active form), and 'disperse' means to spread (base form), which do not fit in this context.



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