

Guardrails challenge

The AI safety **pact unveiled** by US President Donald Trump and leading technology companies **is** a step towards putting guardrails around increasingly powerful artificial intelligence systems. The **framework** is significant because it goes beyond a general promise to develop AI responsibly and proposes four layers of controls within companies.

The first layer requires companies to **put in place** internal controls to **monitor** AI capabilities and **alignment**, particularly for risks such as **cyberattacks**, **biosecurity** and chemical threats. This should also be **incorporated** at the design stage. The second **calls for** an internal team to monitor whether those safeguards are working. The third and fourth layers are particularly important. The pact calls for independent external **auditing** of these safeguards. It also **envisages** independent board-level **oversight**, under which an independent committee would receive reports from internal teams and external auditors and **oversee corrective action**. These **mechanisms** are a significant improvement over **merely** asking technology companies to make **voluntary** promises. However, the four-layer framework raises a fundamental question: can an industry **driven** by **fierce** competition and commercial **incentives** be left to regulate itself, when the consequences of failure could extend far beyond individual companies? The pact remains, in the words used to describe it, a “morally binding” **commitment** rather than a legally **enforceable** regulatory framework. The **experience** of social media **offers** a warning on the limits of **self-regulation**. The EU has responded through its Digital Services Act, giving regulators investigative and enforcement powers. AI could require a similar evolution.

The four-layer corporate framework could form the first part of a broader six-layer system. The fifth layer should be public **accountability**. Governments would **establish** legally enforceable standards defining the responsibilities of AI developers and **deployers**, including requirements for testing, reporting, incident disclosure and corrective action. Anthropic’s latest threat report **documents** AI being used in cyber operations, fraud, **surveillance** and other harmful activities. The **Hugging Face incident** is a **reminder** that **autonomous** AI systems can operate in ways their creators may not fully **anticipate**. Where an AI agent causes harm by operating outside prescribed safeguards, the response should not end with an internal review. Regulators should have powers to investigate and **impose proportionate** penalties.

The sixth layer has to be international **coordination**. AI competition between countries could create an incentive to **weaken** safeguards. Governments could consider a **multilateral** mechanism — potentially modelled on the G20 in its broad international representation — to establish common safety principles, share information about serious AI incidents and **discourage** a race to **deploy** systems beyond agreed guardrails. **Coordinated**, enforceable rules are **the way forward**.

[Practice Exercise]

- **Deploy** (verb) – Use, implement, install उपयोग करना
- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where ‘red’ denotes ‘subject’ and ‘blue’ denotes ‘verb’.

Vocabulary

1. **Guardrail** (noun) - safety measure, barrier, restriction, protection, safeguard
सुरक्षा उपाय
2. **Pact** (noun) - agreement, treaty, deal, settlement, accord समझौता
3. **Unveil** (verb) - reveal, disclose, uncover, introduce, present अनावरण करना
4. **Framework** (noun) - structure, system, scheme, fabric, plan ढांचा
5. **Put in place** (phrase) - to establish or install something स्थापित करना
6. **Monitor** (verb) - observe, watch, track, supervise, check निगरानी करना
7. **Alignment** (noun) - coordination, conformity, arrangement, positioning, integration तालमेल
8. **Cyberattack** (noun) - an illegal attempt to harm someone's computer system or the information on it साइबर हमला
9. **Biosecurity** (noun) - biosafety, biological protection, health security, biohazard prevention, ecological safety जैव सुरक्षा
10. **Incorporate** (verb) - integrate, include, combine, embody, absorb शामिल करना
11. **Call for** (phrasal verb) - to demand or require something मांग करना
12. **Audit** (verb) - inspect, examine, review, scrutinize, assess लेखा-परीक्षा करना
13. **Envisage** (verb) - foresee, imagine, predict, contemplate, visualize परिकल्पना करना
14. **Oversight** (noun) - supervision, surveillance, control, management, administration
निगरानी
15. **Oversee** (verb) - supervise, manage, direct, administer, guide देखरेख करना
16. **Corrective action** (noun) - a step taken to fix a problem or improve a situation
सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई
17. **Mechanism** (noun) - procedure, system, method, process, structure तंत्र
18. **Merely** (adverb) - simply, solely, purely, entirely, just केवल
19. **Voluntary** (adjective) - optional, elective, discretionary, unpaid, unforced स्वैच्छिक
20. **Drive** (verb) - propel, motivate, push, force, steer प्रेरित करना
21. **Fierce** (adjective) - intense, aggressive, severe, ferocious, cutthroat भयंकर
22. **Incentive** (noun) - motivation, stimulus, encouragement, impetus, lure प्रोत्साहन
23. **Commitment** (noun) - dedication, pledge, promise, vow, obligation प्रतिबद्धता
24. **Enforceable** (adjective) - binding, compulsory, mandatory, applicable, valid
लागू करने योग्य
25. **Self-regulation** (noun) - self-control, self-governance, autonomy, self-management, self-discipline स्व-नियमन
26. **Accountability** (noun) - responsibility, liability, answerability, culpability, obligation जवाबदेही

27. **Establish** (verb) - create, found, set up, institute, form स्थापित करना
28. **Deployer** (noun) - installer, implementer, operator, user, utilizer तैनात करने वाला
29. **Document** (verb) - record, log, detail, register, chronicle दर्ज करना
30. **Surveillance** (noun) - observation, scrutiny, monitoring, watch, spy निगरानी
31. **Hugging face incident** (noun) - a specific event involving a security breach or vulnerability discovered on the hugging face ai platform हगिंग फेस घटना
32. **Reminder** (noun) - prompt, memo, hint, notification, cue अनुस्मारक
33. **Autonomous** (adjective) - independent, self-governing, sovereign, self-reliant, free स्वायत्त
34. **Anticipate** (verb) - foresee, expect, predict, forecast, envision पूर्वानुमान लगाना
35. **Impose** (verb) - inflict, levy, enforce, exact, command थोपना
36. **Proportionate** (adjective) - commensurate, balanced, equivalent, corresponding, proportional आनुपातिक
37. **Coordination** (noun) - collaboration, cooperation, synchronization, harmony, organization समन्वय
38. **Weaken** (verb) - undermine, diminish, impair, lessen, reduce कमजोर करना
39. **Multilateral** (adjective) - international, multi-sided, collective, joint, participatory बहुपक्षीय
40. **Discourage** (verb) - deter, dissuade, dishearten, demoralize, prevent हतोत्साहित करना
41. **Coordinated** (adjective) - synchronized, concerted, organized, harmonized, united समन्वित
42. **The way forward** (phrase) - a plan or method for making progress in the future आगे का रास्ता

Summary of the Editorial

1. The AI safety pact unveiled by U.S. President Donald Trump and leading technology companies is an attempt to establish safeguards for increasingly powerful AI systems.
2. The pact is significant because it goes beyond general promises of responsible AI development and proposes a four-layer corporate safety framework.
3. The first layer requires companies to establish internal controls to monitor AI capabilities and alignment, particularly risks involving cyberattacks, biosecurity and chemical threats.
4. These safety measures should be incorporated at the design stage, rather than being added only after an AI system has been developed.
5. The second layer requires an internal team to continuously monitor whether the company's safeguards are actually functioning effectively.
6. The third layer introduces independent external auditing, which can provide greater objectivity than relying solely on company employees.
7. The fourth layer proposes independent board-level oversight, with a committee receiving reports from internal teams and external auditors and supervising corrective action.
8. These four layers represent an improvement over voluntary promises, but they raise concerns about whether technology companies can effectively regulate themselves.
9. The editorial questions self-regulation because the AI industry is driven by strong competition and commercial incentives, while failures could create risks extending beyond individual companies.
10. The pact is only a "morally binding" commitment and does not create legally enforceable obligations. The experience of social media demonstrates the limitations of voluntary self-regulation.
11. The European Union's Digital Services Act provides an example of stronger regulation by giving authorities investigative and enforcement powers.
12. The editorial argues that the four-layer corporate framework should become part of a broader six-layer AI safety system, with the fifth layer being public accountability.
13. Under public accountability, governments should establish legally enforceable standards covering AI testing, reporting, incident disclosure and corrective action, with regulators empowered to investigate harmful incidents and impose proportionate penalties.
14. The sixth layer should involve international coordination, because competition between countries could encourage governments and companies to weaken safety standards in pursuit of faster AI deployment.
15. The editorial concludes that countries should establish coordinated and enforceable international rules, including common safety principles and mechanisms for sharing information about serious AI incidents, to prevent a race to deploy AI beyond agreed safeguards.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

1. In the passage, the word "envisages" most nearly means:
 - A. Investigates
 - B. Conceptualizes
 - C. Circumvents
 - D. Discontinues
2. What does the reference to the European Union's Digital Services Act primarily illustrate in the passage?
 - A. A model of public oversight empowering regulators with investigative mechanisms.
 - B. An international initiative aimed at stopping cross-border state cyber warfare.
 - C. A voluntary industry agreement designed to monitor internal company safeguards.
 - D. A corporate governance layer that mandates independent board audit reviews.
3. Why is an internal review deemed insufficient when an AI agent causes harm outside prescribed safeguards?
 - A. Internal reviews focus exclusively on international coordination across governments.
 - B. Regulators require statutory authority to investigate and levy proportionate fines.
 - C. Company boards lack the technical capacity to read internal safety team audits.
 - D. Voluntary promises dissolve once a corporate system causes damage.
4. Select the correct indirect form of the given sentence:

The official said, "The pact calls for independent external auditing of these safeguards."

 - A. The official said that the pact called for independent external auditing of those safeguards.
 - B. The official stated that the pact had called for independent external auditing of these safeguards.
 - C. The official said that the pact calls for independent external auditing of these safeguards.
 - D. The official said whether the pact called for independent external auditing of those safeguards.
5. Which harmful activity is NOT documented in Anthropic's latest threat report as cited in the passage?
 - A. Conduct of malicious cyber operations
 - B. Facilitation of digital online fraud
 - C. Chemical threats to public security
 - D. Covert digital surveillance actions
6. Direction: In the following question, the first and the last sentences of the passage are numbered S1 and S6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named A, B, C, and D. Rearrange these four parts to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.

S1. Sometimes a revival looks like a family wedding: fleets of cars, precise handwritten notes, a staccato of urgent phone calls and the luxurious rustle of silk saris.

 - A. At 92, she has been up early every morning for months, working out the festival schedule, personally inviting speakers and guests, planning daily menus and overseeing room allotments.
 - B. At the bougainvillea-framed The Bangala in Karaikudi, on the eve of the Chettinad Heritage and Cultural Festival, the formidable Mrs Meenakshi Meyyappan sits at the centre of it all.
 - C. Comprising 75 villages and spread over about 600 square miles, the region is home to the Nattukottai Chettiar community, that did business across South-East Asia and poured their

profits into lavish mansions spanning 40,000 square feet and more between the 18th and mid-20th centuries.

- D. In the five years that it has run, the festival has brought tourism, attention and change to Chettinad, introducing the rest of the country to the treasures of this unique arid landscape, punctuated by sprawling, extravagant mansions.

S6. Over the past decade, as the mansions began to be torn down, it became clear that Chettinad needed attention if it was to survive.

- A. B-A-D-C
- B. B-D-A-C
- C. A-B-D-C
- D. B-A-C-D

7. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the given word.**

COMPLICITY

- A. Innocence
- B. Ignorance
- C. Collusion
- D. Opposition

8. **Direction: Select the most appropriate meaning of the highlighted idiom in the given sentence:**

The new regulations aim to plug the loopholes in the tax system.

- A. Introduce errors
- B. Remove deficiencies
- C. Increase complexity
- D. Reduce transparency

9. **Select the option that best expresses the meaning of the given phrasal verb.**

Set up

- A. To use existing information or experience to help accomplish a task
- B. To publicly demand that something be done
- C. To establish, build, or create something new
- D. To dismantle an argument or prove that it is false

10. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**

REPLENISH

- A. Refill
- B. Deplete
- C. Restore
- D. Resupply

11. **Select the most appropriate word which means the same as the group of words given.**

Overflow or fill an area with excess water, as in a flood

- A. Inundate
- B. Storm
- C. Cover
- D. Supersede

12. **Select the sentences that contains no spelling errors**

- A. People suffering from edzema have allergies with red and itchy skin.

- B. People suffering from ekzema have allergies with red and itchy skin.
C. People suffering from eczema have allergies with red and itchy skin.
D. People suffering from ekezema have allergies with red and itchy skin
13. **Convert the sentence provided below from its passive voice structure to an active voice structure:**
The package is delivered to the office every morning.
A. The office delivers the package every morning
B. Someone delivers the package to the office every morning.
C. The office has delivered the package every morning
D. The package delivers itself to the office every morning.
14. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The anchor gave us a _____ welcome, a pleasant smile and a bouquet on reaching the hotel
A. wonderful
B. winning
C. warm
D. worth
15. **Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error. If there is no error, select 'No error'.**
One of his son is a teacher
A. No error
B. One of
C. his son
D. is a teacher
16. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution'.**
Santa Claus stays at the North Pole when he isn't out deliver gifts for Christmas
A. out delivering
B. out of deliver
C. out to delivering
D. No substitution
17. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
VERBOSE
A. Wordy
B. Talkative
C. Loquacious
D. Concise
18. **A sentence is provided in indirect speech. From the four given options, choose the one that most accurately conveys the sentence in its corresponding direct speech.**
The judge said that justice must be served at any cost.
A. "Justice should be served at any cost," said the judge.
B. "Justice must be served at any cost," the judge said.
C. "We serve justice at any cost," said the judge.
D. "One must serve justice," the judge said.
19. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the given word.**
TRANSCEND

- A. Fail
- B. Surpass
- C. Submit
- D. Yield

20. **Direction: Rearrange the following four sentences (1, 2, 3, 4) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent paragraph.**

1. Indra himself began to fight Garuda, and finally, Indra threw the vajrayudha at him.
2. But even the vajrayudha could not harm Garuda, yet not wanting to disrespect a weapon made with sage Dadichi's bone, he dropped a beautiful golden feather, coming to be known as Suparna.
3. Garuda flew to devaloka at great speed to get the pot of nectar guarded by Indra, in order to give it to Kadru and free his mother.
4. Terrified by Garuda's speed, Indra asked all the devas to use their might against him, but they proved entirely powerless.

- A. 3-1-4-2
- B. 3-4-1-2
- C. 4-3-1-2
- D. 3-4-2-1

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

Did you know that the Maldives (1)___ the world's largest population of reef manta rays, and the third-largest population of oceanic manta rays? To see these magnificent creatures, I head to Landaa Giraavaru, a 44-acre island in the Baa Atoll of the Maldives. I opt (2)___ the resort's Manta on Call service, which provides guests with a resort-issued phone that can ring anytime between 9 am and 6 pm when researchers (3)___ mantas. One morning, I am walking along the island's tree-lined pathways, and the next minute I am on a speedboat to Hanifaru Bay, which is a key (4)___ site for manta rays. Guided by expert marine biologists at the Trust, I (5)___ into the belly of Hanifaru Bay where I witness these stunning creatures up close.

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

- A. export
- B. hosts
- C. captured
- D. tames

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

- A. with
- B. to
- C. for
- D. against

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

- A. spot
- B. sighting
- C. release
- D. lose

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

- A. dispersal
- B. gathered
- C. isolation
- D. aggregation

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

- A. hike
- B. plunged
- C. snorkel
- D. swims

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. B) Conceptualizes

Definition: To envisage means to contemplate, visualize, or form a mental picture of a future possibility. Conceptualizes means to form a concept, idea, or mental picture of something, which perfectly matches the meaning of envisage.

Passage: "It also envisages independent board-level oversight, under which an independent committee would receive reports from internal teams and external auditors and oversee corrective action." Here, "envisages" means to imagine, plan, or foresee something as part of a proposal — the pact is describing/proposing a system where an independent committee would exist and perform certain functions. "Conceptualizes" means to form an idea or plan of something — this matches closely, since the pact is laying out/proposing the idea of this board-level oversight structure.

- Investigates: Means to research or examine thoroughly, which is an active study rather than a mental visualization.
- Circumvents: Means to find a way around an obstacle or avoid something.
- Discontinues: Means to stop doing or providing something.

2. A) A model of public oversight empowering regulators with investigative mechanisms.

Passage: "The experience of social media offers a warning on the limits of self-regulation. The EU has responded through its Digital Services Act, giving regulators investigative and enforcement powers. AI could require a similar evolution." --The passage says social media showed us that self-regulation (companies checking themselves) is not enough. So the EU made a law called the Digital Services Act, which gives real power to outside regulators — power to investigate and take action. This is an example of government/public oversight, not company self-checking. The passage then says AI might need to move in this same direction. So this matches option A.

- B) The Act is about controlling online platforms and content, not about stopping "cyber warfare between countries."
- C) The Act is actually given as an example of moving away from voluntary self-regulation, not an example of it. So this option says the opposite of what the passage means.
- D) The board-level audit is a separate, company-level layer mentioned earlier. The EU Act is a government law, not part of that internal company system. These are two different things in the passage.

3. B) Regulators require statutory authority to investigate and levy proportionate fines.

Passage : "Where an AI agent causes harm by operating outside prescribed safeguards, the response should not end with an internal review. Regulators should have powers to investigate and impose proportionate penalties." ---The passage says that when AI causes harm, just doing an internal review inside the company is not enough. Instead, outside regulators (government bodies) should also have the legal power to investigate the matter and give proper

punishments. This means an internal review alone is not sufficient because real legal power from regulators is needed too. This matches option B closely.

- The passage does not say internal reviews are only about "international coordination across governments." Internal review is a company-level process, while international coordination is a separate, sixth layer discussed later for a different purpose. These are not linked here.
- The passage never says company boards "lack technical capacity" to understand safety audits. In fact, earlier in the passage, the board-level oversight is described as a good improvement, receiving reports from internal teams and auditors. There is no mention of any technical weakness.
- The passage does not say promises "dissolve" after harm happens. It says the pact is currently only a "morally binding" promise, not a legal rule, but it never says these promises disappear once damage occurs.

4. A) The official said that the pact called for independent external auditing of those safeguards.

Sentence line: The official said, "The pact calls for independent external auditing of these safeguards." When we change direct speech to indirect speech, a few things normally change here:

1.) Tense: The reporting verb "said" is in the past tense, so the present tense "calls" shifts one step back to the past tense: "called".

2.) Demonstrative word: "These" (near, pointing close) usually changes to "those" (far, pointing away) in indirect speech.

So the correct form is: The official said that the pact called for independent external auditing of those safeguards.

- B. "Had called" is past perfect tense. This would mean the pact's call happened before some other past event, but the original sentence does not show this. This wrongly changes the tense too far back.
- C. Here, the tense is not changed at all — "calls" stays in present tense. Since "said" is past, the verb must shift back to "called". Also, "these" should become "those", which is also missing here.
- "Whether" is used only when the original sentence is a question (yes/no type), like "Does the pact call for...?" But here, the original sentence is a simple statement, not a question. So using "whether" is wrong.

5. C) Chemical threats to public security

Passage: "Anthropic's latest threat report documents AI being used in cyber operations, fraud, surveillance and other harmful activities."----The passage names exactly three specific things from Anthropic's threat report: "cyber operations," "fraud," and "surveillance." After that, it just says "other harmful activities" without naming anything more specifically. So "chemical threats" is never mentioned as part of this report. (Note: "chemical threats" is mentioned earlier in the passage, but in a different context — as a risk that companies should monitor internally under the first layer of controls, not as something documented in Anthropic's threat report.)

- Conduct of malicious cyber operations: The passage says "cyber operations" — this is explicitly mentioned in the threat report.

- Facilitation of digital online fraud: The passage says "fraud" — this closely matches and is explicitly mentioned.
- Covert digital surveillance actions: The passage says "surveillance" — this is also explicitly mentioned.

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

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence B S1 के तुरंत बाद आएगा क्योंकि S1 में revival की तुलना family wedding की हलचल से की गई है, और Sentence B सीधे उस दृश्य के केंद्र स्थल—Karaikudi के The Bangala—और Chettinad Heritage and Cultural Festival की पूर्व संध्या पर इसके केंद्र में बैठी Mrs Meenakshi Meyyappan को introduce करता है।
- Sentence A Sentence B को follow करेगा क्योंकि इसमें use किया गया pronoun "she" सीधे Sentence B की Mrs Meenakshi Meyyappan को refer करता है और 92 वर्ष की आयु में festival schedule, invitations और room allotments के प्रबंधन में उनकी सक्रिय भूमिका का विवरण देता है।
- Sentence D Sentence A के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह व्यक्तिगत प्रयासों से आगे बढ़कर "the festival" के पांच वर्षों के broader impact (tourism, attention और landscape के sprawling, extravagant mansions की पहचान) को रेखांकित करता है।
- Sentence C Sentence D के बाद आएगा और S6 से ठीक पहले जुड़ेगा। इसमें use किया गया phrase "the region" सीधे Sentence D के Chettinad को refer करता है और इसके 75 गांवों, Nattukottai Chettiar समुदाय और उनके द्वारा 18वीं से 20वीं सदी के बीच बनाए गए lavish mansions का ऐतिहासिक background देता है। अंत में, S6 पिछले दशक में इन mansions के ढहाए जाने और Chettinad के अस्तित्व पर आए संकट का उल्लेख करके अनुक्रम को पूर्ण करता है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence B follows S1 directly because S1 evokes the atmospheric commotion of a revival resembling a traditional family wedding, and Sentence B grounds that metaphor in a specific venue—The Bangala in Karaikudi—introducing Mrs Meenakshi Meyyappan at the helm of the Chettinad Heritage and Cultural Festival.
- Sentence A follows Sentence B because the subject pronoun "she" links back to the 92-year-old matriarch Mrs Meyyappan, detailing her hands-on preparation ranging from festival scheduling and invitations to hospitality logistics.
- Sentence D follows Sentence A by panning out from individual event planning to the cumulative five-year civic impact of "the festival", highlighting how it generated national tourism and celebrated the region's extravagant mansions.
- Sentence C follows Sentence D and links directly before S6 because the noun phrase "the region" explicitly anchors to Chettinad, providing vital historical and demographic context regarding the Nattukottai Chettiar community and their vast architectural estates. Finally, S6 provides the necessary narrative urgency, documenting the demolition of these heritage structures over the past decade to explain why such cultural revivals are essential for Chettinad's survival.

7. C) **COMPLICITY** (noun) – the state of being involved with others in wrongdoing; participation as an accomplice. Hindi: सहापराध, सहभागिता।
 Synonym: **Collusion** (noun) – secret or illegal cooperation in order to deceive others. Hindi: सांठगांठ
- **Innocence** (noun) – the state of being free from guilt or wrongdoing; opposite of Complicity. Hindi: निर्दोषता
 - **Ignorance** (noun) – lack of knowledge or awareness; opposite of Complicity. Hindi: अज्ञानता
 - **Opposition** (noun) – resistance or conflict against something; opposite of Complicity. Hindi: विरोध
8. B) **Plug the loopholes** (idiom) – Remove deficiencies खामियों को दूर करना
9. C) **Set up** (phrasal verb) – to establish, build, or create. (स्थापित करना)
10. B) **Replenish** (verb) – To fill something up again; to restore a supply or stock to its former level. फिर से भरना, पुनः पूर्ति करना
 Antonym: **Deplete** (verb) – To use up or drastically reduce a resource or supply; to exhaust. खत्म करना, समाप्त करना, घटाना
- **Refill** (verb) – To fill something again — a synonym of replenish, not antonym. फिर से भरना
 - **Restore** (verb) – To bring back to a former condition — a synonym of replenish. पुनः स्थापित करना
 - **Resupply** (verb) – To provide a fresh supply — a synonym, not antonym of replenish. फिर से आपूर्ति करना
11. A) **Inundate** (verb) – Overflow or fill an area with excess water, as in a flood बाढ़ से भर देना
- **Storm** (noun/verb) – A violent disturbance of the atmosphere with strong winds and usually rain, thunder, lightning, or snow. तूफान
 - **Cover** (verb) – Put something such as a cloth or lid on top of or in front of (something) to protect or conceal it. ढकना
 - **Supersede** (verb) – Take the place of (a person or thing previously in authority or use); supplant. प्रतिस्थापित करना
12. C) **People suffering from eczema have allergies with red and itchy skin.**
13. B) **Someone delivers the package to the office every morning.**
 Passive से Active Voice में बदलने के लिए, 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 "The package" Subject है, "is delivered" Verb (Simple Present Passive) है और "to the office" Prepositional Phrase है। Active वाक्य में Object "The package" अब Object ही रहेगा, जबकि नया Subject "Someone" लिया गया है क्योंकि करने वाला (doer) स्पष्ट नहीं है। Verb को Passive से Active में बदलकर "delivers" (Simple Present Active) किया गया है और "to the office" यथावत रखा गया है।
 While converting passive to active, the subject of the passive sentence becomes the object of the active sentence.

The verb is changed from passive to active form, while retaining the same tense.

Here, "The package" (passive subject) becomes the object.

An appropriate agent ("Someone") is introduced as the subject.

The verb "is delivered" (simple present passive) changes to "delivers" (simple present active), and "to the office" remains unchanged.

14. C) 'Warm' का use होगा क्योंकि "warm welcome" एक common phrase है जिसका अर्थ होता है दिल से किया गया स्वागत। Sentence में दिया गया है कि anchor ने होटल पहुंचने पर हंसी और गुलदस्ते के साथ स्वागत किया, जो दिखाता है कि स्वागत गर्मजोशी से भरा था। 'Wonderful' का अर्थ होता है अद्भुत, 'Winning' का अर्थ है जीतने वाला या आकर्षक, और 'Worth' का अर्थ है मूल्य, जो इस context में सही नहीं बैठते।

- 'Warm' should be used because "warm welcome" is a familiar expression meaning a friendly and sincere reception. The sentence illustrates that the anchor offered a pleasant smile and a bouquet upon arrival at the hotel, which suggests a heartfelt greeting. 'Wonderful' means extraordinarily good, 'Winning' implies being attractive or successful, and 'Worth' refers to value, none of which are as contextually appropriate as 'warm' for this situation.

15. C) 'son' के बदले 'sons' का प्रयोग होगा। 'One of' के बाद always plural noun का प्रयोग होता है, क्योंकि यह एक समूह में से एक को दर्शाता है। सही वाक्य: "One of his sons is a teacher."

- 'sons' will be used instead of 'son'. "One of" is always followed by a plural noun because it refers to one item from a group. Correct sentence: "One of his sons is a teacher."

Rule: "One of" is always followed by a plural noun.

16. A) 'out deliver' के बदले 'out delivering' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर 'when he isn't' के बाद Verb का -ing form आना चाहिए, जो Continuous Tense को दर्शाता है। जैसे— He is out delivering newspapers.

- 'out delivering' will be used instead of 'out deliver' because after 'when he isn't', the verb should be in the -ing form indicating a continuous action. Like— He is out delivering newspapers.

17. D) **Verbose** (adjective) – Using or containing more words than needed; not concise; long-winded. वाचाल, शब्दाडंबरी, अनावश्यक रूप से लंबा Antonym: Concise (adjective) – Giving much information clearly in few words; brief and to the point. संक्षिप्त, सारगर्भित

- **Wordy** (adjective) – Using too many words — a synonym of verbose, not antonym. शब्दाडंबरी, बहुत शब्दों वाला
- **Talkative** (adjective) – Fond of talking — similar in meaning to verbose. बातूनी
- **Loquacious** (adjective) – Tending to talk a great deal — a synonym of verbose, not antonym. वाचाल

18. B) "Justice must be served at any cost," the judge said.

Indirect से Direct Speech में बदलने के लिए, Reported Speech के वाक्य को उद्धरण चिह्न (" ") में रखा जाता है और Reporting Verb ("said that") से "that" हटा दिया जाता है। साथ ही, वाक्य के मूल शब्दों को बिना परिवर्तन के वापस रखा जाता है ताकि अर्थ वही बना रहे। यहाँ "The judge" Subject है, "said that" Reporting Verb है, और "justice must be served at any cost" Reported Speech है। Direct Speech में बदलने पर "that" हटाया गया है, Reported Speech को

उद्धरण चिन्हों में लिखा गया है, और Verb तथा Modal ("must") को यथावत रखा गया है क्योंकि यह Universal Statement है।

- To change a sentence from Indirect to Direct Speech, the reported part of the sentence is placed within quotation marks (" ") and the conjunction "that" is removed after the reporting verb. The original words of the speaker are retained without change to preserve the meaning. In this sentence, "The judge" is the Subject, "said that" is the Reporting Verb, and "justice must be served at any cost" is the Reported Speech. When converted into direct speech, "that" is removed, the reported clause is enclosed in quotation marks, and the modal "must" remains unchanged as it expresses a universal truth.

19. B) **TRANSCEND** (verb) – to go beyond the range or limits of; to be greater than or superior to.
Hindi: ऊँचा उठना।

Synonym: **Surpass** (verb) – to exceed; to be greater or better than. Hindi: से आगे निकलना

- Fail** (verb) – to be unsuccessful; opposite of Transcend. Hindi: असफल होना
- Submit** (verb) – to yield to authority or a superior force; opposite of Transcend. Hindi: समर्पण करना
- Yield** (verb) – to give way; to produce less than expected; opposite of Transcend. Hindi: झुकना

20. B) 3-4-1-2

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence 3 paragraph की शुरुआत करेगा क्योंकि यह introductory sentence है। यह Garuda के devaloka जाने के primary mission—Indra द्वारा guard किए जा रहे nectar ८ pot को प्राप्त करना ताकि अपनी माँ को Kadru से मुक्त करा सके—को स्थापित करता है।
- Sentence 4 Sentence 3 को follow करेगा क्योंकि यह Sentence 3 में उल्लिखित Garuda की गति पर Indra की immediate reaction बताता है—Indra का भयभीत होना और devas को Garuda के विरुद्ध अपनी शक्ति लगाने का आदेश देना, लेकिन devas का powerless सिद्ध होना।
- Sentence 1 Sentence 4 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि devas के असफल होने के बाद Indra स्वयं युद्ध में उतरता है ("Indra himself began to fight Garuda") और अंततः Garuda पर अपना अमोघ अस्त्र vajrayudha चलाता है।
- Sentence 2 Sentence 1 के बाद आएगा और paragraph का conclusion बनेगा। यह vajrayudha के प्रहार का परिणाम स्पष्ट करता है कि अस्त्र Garuda को नुकसान नहीं पहुँचा सका, फिर भी ऋषि Dadichi की अस्थियों से बने अस्त्र का सम्मान करते हुए Garuda ने अपना एक पंख गिरा दिया, जिससे उनका नाम "Suparna" पड़ा।

English Explanation:

- Sentence 3 functions as the standalone introductory sentence, defining Garuda's primary quest: flying rapidly toward devaloka to secure the nectar guarded by Indra to win his mother's freedom from Kadru.

- Sentence 4 follows Sentence 3 directly by detailing the celestial reaction to his arrival — Indra's alarm at Garuda's velocity and his failed command ordering the devas to overpower him.
- Sentence 1 follows Sentence 4 chronologically; with the collective host of devas defeated, Indra enters the conflict personally and hurls the supreme weapon, the vajrayudha.
- Sentence 2 follows Sentence 1 as the natural conclusion, revealing that the thunderbolt proved harmless against Garuda, who nonetheless yielded a radiant golden feather out of reverence for Sage Dadichi, earning the enduring title "Suparna".

21. B) hosts

Blank (1) needs a singular present-tense verb agreeing with "the Maldives," which as the name of one country takes a singular verb, for a place being home to a large wild population that visitors travel to see. a) export: is the base/plural form, violating the requirement on two counts. The singular subject "the Maldives" needs the "-s" form, and the meaning, sending goods abroad for sale, is the opposite of what the passage shows: the writer travels to the Maldives to see the mantas in their own waters. b) hosts: is a singular present-tense verb meaning providing a home or natural setting for living things, matching both the singular subject and a country whose waters hold the world's largest reef manta population. c) captured: is past tense, violating the requirement since the sentence states an ongoing fact about where these mantas live now, not a one-time past event. Its meaning, catching and holding by force, also contradicts the mantas swimming freely in open water at Hanifaru Bay. d) tames: means training wild animals to become gentle and obedient around humans, violating the requirement since these mantas are wild. Researchers have to spot them in the open sea, which would not be needed if they were trained and kept.

Hindi:

- Blank (1) में "the Maldives" से agree करने वाला singular present-tense verb चाहिए, क्योंकि एक देश के नाम के तौर पर इसके साथ singular verb आता है, और यह बताए कि किसी जगह पर एक बड़ी wild population रहती है जिसे लोग देखने आते हैं। a) export: यह base/plural form है, जो दो वजहों से violate करता है। Singular subject "the Maldives" के साथ "-s" वाला form चाहिए, और इसका meaning, यानी सामान बेचने के लिए दूसरे देश भेजना, passage से उल्टा है: लेखिका खुद Maldives जाती है ताकि mantas को उनके अपने पानी में देख सके। b) hosts: यह singular present-tense verb है जिसका meaning है जीवों को रहने की जगह या natural माहौल देना, जो singular subject और उस देश, दोनों से match करता है जिसके पानी में दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी reef manta population रहती है। c) captured: यह past tense है, जो violate करता है क्योंकि sentence एक चलती हुई fact बता रहा है कि ये mantas आज कहाँ रहती हैं, कोई एक बार की बीती घटना नहीं। इसका meaning, यानी force से पकड़कर रखना, भी Hanifaru Bay के खुले पानी में freely तैरती mantas से टकराता है। d) tames: इसका meaning है wild जानवरों को train करके इंसानों के आगे शांत और कहना मानने वाला बनाना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि ये mantas wild हैं। Researchers को इन्हें खुले समुद्र में ढूँढना पड़ता है, जिसकी ज़रूरत ही नहीं होती अगर ये trained होकर कहीं रखी गई होतीं।

22. C) **for**

Blank (2) needs the preposition that pairs with "opt" and takes a noun phrase after it ("the resort's Manta on Call service") to mean choosing that service. a) with: violating the requirement since "opt with" is not an English combination at all. "Opt" pairs with prepositions like "for," "to," "in," "out of" and "against," but never with "with," so the phrase carries no meaning. b) to: forms "opt to," which must be followed by a base-form verb ("opt to join"), violating the requirement since a noun phrase follows here, not a verb. c) for: forms "opt for," meaning to choose something from the options available, matching both the noun phrase object and the writer's decision to use the service, which she then actually uses. d) against: forms "opt against," meaning to decide not to choose something, violating the requirement since the very next sentences show her using the service: the resort phone, the speedboat and the trip to Hanifaru Bay.

Hindi:

- Blank (2) में वो preposition चाहिए जो "opt" के साथ जुड़े और उसके बाद noun phrase ("the resort's Manta on Call service") ले सके, यानी उस service को चुनने का meaning दे। a) with: यह violate करता है क्योंकि "opt with" अंग्रेजी में कोई combination है ही नहीं। "Opt" के साथ "for," "to," "in," "out of" और "against" जैसे prepositions आते हैं, पर "with" कभी नहीं, इसलिए इस phrase का कोई meaning नहीं बनता। b) to: यह "opt to" बनाता है, जिसके बाद base-form verb चाहिए ("opt to join"), जो violate करता है क्योंकि यहाँ उसके बाद noun phrase है, verb नहीं। c) for: यह "opt for" बनाता है, जिसका meaning है available options में से किसी चीज़ को चुनना, जो noun phrase object और लेखिका के इस service को चुनने, दोनों से match करता है, जिसे वो आगे सच में use करती है। d) against: यह "opt against" बनाता है, जिसका meaning है किसी चीज़ को ना चुनने का फैसला, जो violate करता है क्योंकि अगले ही sentences में वो service use करती दिखती है: resort का phone, speedboat और Hanifaru Bay की trip।

23. A) **spot**

Blank (3) needs a plural present-tense verb agreeing with "researchers," for the moment mantas are noticed in the water. That is the event that makes the guest's phone ring. a) spot: means to notice or catch sight of something, matching the alert system exactly: researchers see mantas, the phone rings, and the writer rushes to Hanifaru Bay to witness them. b) sighting: is an -ing form meaning seeing, close in meaning, but violating the requirement since the clause "when researchers ___ mantas" needs a finite verb, and "when researchers sighting mantas" leaves it without one. c) release: means letting go of animals that were being held, violating the requirement since the mantas would have to have been in captivity, which the passage never mentions. Also, a planned release would happen at a fixed time, whereas the phone "can ring anytime," which fits chance sightings of wild animals. d) lose: means failing to keep track of something, violating the requirement since the call leads straight to the writer seeing the mantas up close. If researchers had lost them, there would be nothing to call guests out for.

Hindi:

- Blank (3) में "researchers" से agree करने वाला plural present-tense verb चाहिए, जो उस पल को बताए जब पानी में mantas नज़र आती हैं। यही वो event है जिससे guest का phone बजता है। a) spot: इसका meaning है किसी चीज़ को देख लेना या notice करना, जो alert system से ठीक match करता है: researchers mantas देखते हैं, phone बजता है, और लेखिका उन्हें देखने Hanifaru Bay जाती है। b) sighting: यह -ing form है जिसका meaning है देखना, meaning करीब है, पर violate करता है क्योंकि "when researchers ___ mantas" वाले clause को finite verb चाहिए, और "when researchers sighting mantas" में वो है ही नहीं। c) release: इसका meaning है पकड़कर रखे गए जानवरों को छोड़ना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि इसके लिए mantas का पहले captivity में होना ज़रूरी है, जिसका passage में कोई mention नहीं। साथ ही planned release का time fixed होता, जबकि phone "can ring anytime," जो wild जानवरों के अचानक दिखने से मेल खाता है। d) lose: इसका meaning है किसी चीज़ का track खो देना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि call के बाद लेखिका सीधे mantas को पास से देखती है। अगर researchers उन्हें खो देते, तो guests को बुलाने की कोई वजह ही नहीं होती।

24. D) aggregation

Blank (4) needs a noun used before "site," naming what mantas do at Hanifaru Bay that makes it the key place to see them in large numbers. a) dispersal: means scattering or spreading out over a wide area, violating the requirement since a place mantas spread away from would be the worst spot to see them, whereas the writer is sent here precisely to witness them up close. b) gathered: is a past participle meaning collected together, violating the requirement since "a key gathered site" would describe the site itself as something that has been collected. The slot before "site" needs a noun naming the activity that happens there, as in "camping site," not an -ed form describing something done to the site. c) isolation: means being kept apart from others, violating the requirement since it points to separation, while the passage stresses the world's largest population and a site where many mantas can be seen together. d) aggregation: means a large number of animals coming together in one place, matching "the world's largest population" and the reason researchers send guests to this bay: it is where mantas gather in numbers.

Hindi:

- Blank (4) में "site" से पहले आने वाला ऐसा noun चाहिए जो बताए कि mantas Hanifaru Bay में क्या करती हैं, जिससे यह उन्हें बड़ी संख्या में देखने की सबसे खास जगह बनती है। a) dispersal: इसका meaning है बिखर जाना या बड़े area में फैल जाना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि जहाँ से mantas दूर फैल जाती हों वो उन्हें देखने की सबसे खराब जगह होगी, जबकि लेखिका को यहाँ ठीक इसलिए भेजा जाता है कि वो उन्हें पास से देख सके। b) gathered: यह past participle है जिसका meaning है इकट्ठा किया हुआ, जो violate करता है क्योंकि "a key gathered site" से लगेगा कि site खुद ही इकट्ठी की गई है। "Site" से पहले वहाँ होने वाली activity बताने वाला noun चाहिए, जैसे "camping site," site पर हुए किसी काम को बताने वाला -ed form नहीं। c) isolation: इसका meaning है दूसरों से अलग रखा जाना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह अलग होने का भाव देता है,

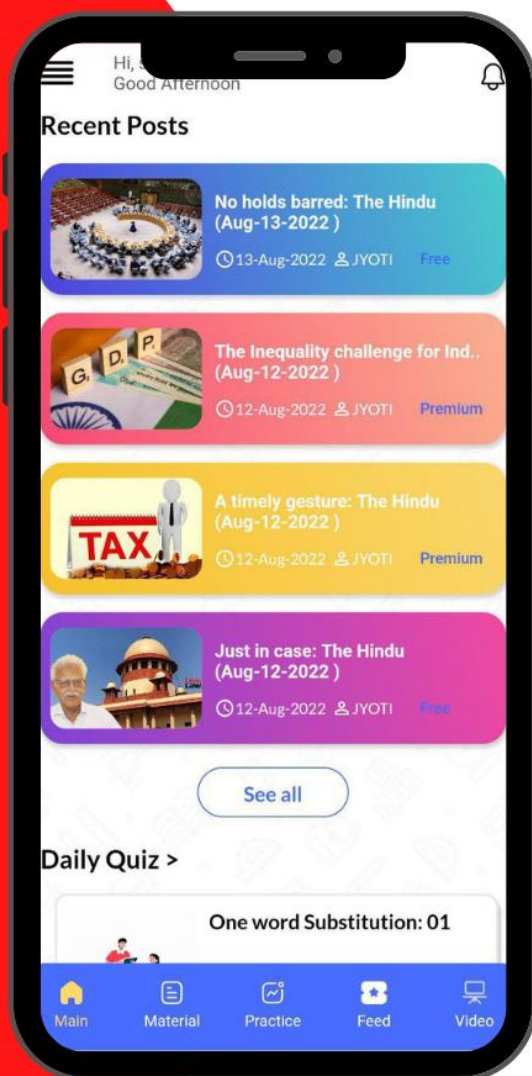
जबकि passage दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी population और एक ऐसी जगह पर जोर देता है जहाँ कई mantas एक साथ दिखती हैं। d) aggregation: इसका meaning है बहुत सारे जानवरों का एक जगह पर इकट्ठा होना, जो "the world's largest population" और researchers के guests को इसी bay में भेजने की वजह, दोनों से match करता है: यही वो जगह है जहाँ mantas बड़ी संख्या में जुटती हैं।

25. C) snorkel

Blank (5) needs a first-person present-tense verb agreeing with "I," since the whole account runs in the present ("I head," "I opt," "I am walking," "I witness"), for moving through the water to see mantas up close. a) hike: means walking a long distance on land, usually on trails or hills, violating the requirement since a bay is a body of water, and no one can hike into its middle. b) plunged: is past tense meaning dived or jumped suddenly into water, close in meaning, but violating the requirement since the narration stays in the present throughout, and a single past-tense verb here breaks that frame. c) snorkel: means swimming at the surface with a mask and breathing tube while watching underwater life, matching both the present-tense "I" and the act of getting into the water with marine biologists to witness mantas up close. d) swims: carries the third-person "-s" ending, violating the requirement since the subject is "I," which takes "swim," not "swims." That is an agreement error before meaning is even considered.

Hindi:

- Blank (5) में "I" से agree करने वाला first-person present-tense verb चाहिए, क्योंकि पूरा account present में चलता है ("I head," "I opt," "I am walking," "I witness"), और यह mantas को पास से देखने के लिए पानी में आगे बढ़ने को बताए। a) hike: इसका meaning है ज़मीन पर, आमतौर पर पहाड़ों या trails पर, लंबी दूरी पैदल चलना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि bay पानी का हिस्सा है, और उसके बीच में कोई hike नहीं कर सकता। b) plunged: यह past tense है जिसका meaning है अचानक पानी में कूद जाना, meaning करीब है, पर violate करता है क्योंकि पूरी narration present tense में है, और यहाँ एक अकेला past-tense verb उस frame को तोड़ देता है। c) snorkel: इसका meaning है mask और breathing tube लगाकर पानी की surface पर तैरते हुए नीचे की life देखना, जो present-tense "I" और marine biologists के साथ पानी में उतरकर mantas को पास से देखने, दोनों से match करता है। d) swims: इसमें third-person वाला "-s" लगा है, जो violate करता है क्योंकि subject "I" है, जिसके साथ "swim" आता है, "swims" नहीं। यह meaning देखने से पहले ही agreement की गलती है।



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