# Beyond AI talent: India's battle for strategic compute

In the AI race, owning the recipe matters less than controlling the gas. India needs both. Indian households of a certain **vintage** remember the cylinder wait. Mothers carried recipes in their heads and spices in steel dabbas, yet dinner depended on a red cylinder that arrived whenever the agency chose. Skill belonged to us. Supply did not.

**Artificial intelligence** has reached its cylinder moment. For three years, attention **fixated** on clever chatbots and **benchmark** scores. Power now **rests with** whoever controls the fuel: advanced chips, electricity, data centres and, increasingly, the permission to buy them.

In December 2025, President Trump announced that Nvidia may sell its H200 processor to China, a **striking** relaxation. On May 31 this year, the Commerce Department clarified that licensing rules apply to any **firm** headquartered in China, including **subsidiaries** in places such as Malaysia. Beijing has since **played its own hand**. On November 5, Reuters reported roughly 600,000 H200S **stranded** in Hong Kong, awaiting mainland clearance that has not come, as Chinese firms are **steered towards** homegrown alternatives. Doors now swing from either side. Semiconductors have become instruments of **statecraft**, **rationed** like sugar during wartime.

Where does that leave India? Further ahead than **sceptics predicted**, though not yet at the stove. By June, the IndiaAI Mission had **pooled** more than 45,000 GPUs for shared use. By April, 75 institutions had **taped out** 211 chip designs; seven have been **fabricated**, at **nodes** as small as 12 nanometres.

In July, the Government approved Rs 1,27,500 crore for the second phase of its semiconductor mission. At February's AI Impact Summit in New Delhi, India also joined Pax Silica, a **coalition coordinating with** Washington and its **allies** to **secure** silicon sourcing. Respectable progress. Yet the accelerators **humming** inside are imported. We have built a fine kitchen and are renting the flame. Three tasks deserve **urgency**. First, treat compute as a strategic reserve, much as we **stockpile crude**. A nation unsure of its processing power cannot **vouch for** its digital public infrastructure, from Aadhaar-linked services to UPI payments. Second, **resist** choosing **camps** by default. Middle powers gain **leverage** by staying dependable to several capitals at once. Our IT sector earned global trust that way, serving every continent without becoming anyone's satellite. Third, and boardrooms must listen, companies should stop treating AI as another software subscription.

If chip access shifts with every memo from Washington or Beijing, an AI roadmap carries **geopolitical** exposure comparable to a shipping lane through the Red Sea. Leaders who map supplier risk for freight and diesel must now map it for algorithms. Which models sit on whose servers, and in what **jurisdiction**? Who could switch them off? What happens to customer operations if prices double overnight?

Talent is not our **constraint**; engineers, datasets and **ambition abound**. The harder question is whether we will own enough of the fire to cook on our own **terms**. **Seasoned** homemakers never trusted a **lone** cylinder. They kept a **spare tucked beneath** the counter, because long waits had taught them how

deliveries behave. Policymakers and chief executives **ought to borrow** that wisdom. A recipe, however brilliant, feeds nobody until the burner is lit. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Vintage** (noun) - era, period, generation, epoch, age दौर
2. **Artificial intelligence** (noun) - the simulation of human intelligence processes by computer systems कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता
3. **Fixate** (verb) - focus, concentrate, obsess, dwell, centre ध्यान केंद्रित करना
4. **Benchmark** (noun) - standard, criterion, yardstick, gauge, measure मानदंड
5. **Rest with** (phrasal verb) - to be the responsibility, power, or decision of someone किसी के पास होना
6. **Striking** (adjective) - remarkable, noticeable, conspicuous, dramatic, prominent उल्लेखनीय
7. **Firm** (noun) - company, enterprise, corporation, business, establishment कंपनी
8. **Subsidiaries** (noun) - branches, affiliates, divisions, offshoots, auxiliaries सहायक कंपनियां
9. **Play into someone's hands** (phrase) - to act in a way that unintentionally gives an advantage to an opponent किसी को अनजाने में लाभ पहुंचाना
10. **Stranded** (adjective) - stuck, marooned, trapped, abandoned, stalled फंसा हुआ
11. **Steer towards** (verb) - to guide, direct, or influence someone or something in a particular direction की ओर मोड़ना
12. **Statecraft** (noun) - diplomacy, governance, statesmanship, policy, administration शासन कला
13. **Ration** (verb) - restrict, limit, allocate, apportion, control सीमित मात्रा में बांटना
14. **Sceptics** (noun) - doubters, cynics, critics, agnostics, disbelievers संदेहवादी लोग
15. **Predict** (verb) - forecast, foresee, anticipate, project, prophesy भविष्यवाणी करना
16. **Pool** (verb) - combine, merge, consolidate, amalgamate, aggregate एकत्रित करना
17. **Tape** (out) (verb) - to complete the final design phase of a semiconductor chip before manufacturing चिप के डिज़ाइन को अंतिम रूप देना
18. **Fabricate** (verb) - manufacture, produce, construct, build, assemble निर्माण करना
19. **Nodes** (noun) - specific generations of semiconductor manufacturing processes measured by transistor size सेमीकंडक्टर निर्माण की तकनीक का स्तर
20. **Coalition** (noun) - alliance, union, partnership, bloc, confederation गठबंधन
21. **Coordinate with** (phrasal verb) - to work together effectively and harmoniously with another person or group के साथ तालमेल बिठाना
22. **Allies** (noun) - partners, associates, confederates, supporters, collaborators सहयोगी देश
23. **Secure** (verb) - obtain, acquire, procure, safeguard, ensure सुरक्षित करना

24. **Humming** (adjective) - active, operating, running, functioning, buzzing सक्रिय रूप से चल रहा
25. **Urgency** (noun) - priority, immediacy, necessity, exigency, imperative तात्कालिकता
26. **Stockpile** (verb) - accumulate, hoard, amass, store, reserve भंडारण करना
27. **Crude** (noun) - unrefined petroleum extracted directly from the earth कच्चा तेल
28. **Vouch for** (phrasal verb) - to confirm, guarantee, or attest to the reliability or truth of something की गारंटी देना
29. **Resist** (verb) - oppose, withstand, defy, refuse, evade विरोध करना
30. **Camps** (noun) - factions, blocs, sides, groups, coalitions गुट
31. **Leverage** (noun) - influence, clout, advantage, sway, authority प्रभाव
32. **Geopolitical** (adjective) - relating to politics and international relations as influenced by geographical factors भू-राजनीतिक
33. **Jurisdiction** (noun) - authority, territory, domain, sovereignty, governance अधिकार क्षेत्र
34. **Constraint** (noun) - limitation, restriction, hindrance, impediment, bottleneck बाधा
35. **Ambition** (noun) - aspiration, drive, determination, zeal, objective महत्वाकांक्षा
36. **Abound** (verb) - flourish, thrive, proliferate, overflow, teem प्रचुर मात्रा में होना
37. **Terms** (noun) - conditions, stipulations, provisions, rules, parameters शर्तें
38. **Seasoned** (adjective) - experienced, veteran, skilled, practised, adept अनुभवी
39. **Lone** (adjective) - single, solitary, sole, isolated, individual अकेला
40. **Spare** (noun) - reserve, backup, extra, substitute, contingency अतिरिक्त वस्तु
41. **Tuck** (verb) - store, stash, place, conceal, nestle संभाल कर रखना
42. **Beneath** (preposition) - under, underneath, below, lower, subjacent के नीचे
43. **Ought to** (modal verb) - used to indicate duty, moral obligation, or strong advisability करना चाहिए
44. **Borrow** (verb) - adopt, take, embrace, appropriate, utilize अपनाना

## Summary of the Editorial

1. The global AI race is shifting from developing intelligent chatbots and achieving better benchmark scores to controlling the essential resources required for AI, including advanced chips, electricity and data centres.
2. **Strategic compute** has become a critical national resource because countries controlling computing infrastructure will have greater influence over the development and deployment of artificial intelligence.
3. In December 2025, U.S. President Donald Trump announced that Nvidia could sell its H200 processors to China, indicating a relaxation of semiconductor export restrictions.
4. On May 31, the U.S. Commerce Department clarified that licensing restrictions would apply to companies headquartered in China, including their subsidiaries operating in countries such as Malaysia.
5. China has also strengthened its semiconductor strategy. According to Reuters (November 5), approximately 600,000 Nvidia H200 processors were stranded in Hong Kong awaiting clearance to enter mainland China.
6. Beijing is encouraging domestic companies to adopt **homegrown semiconductor alternatives**, demonstrating how technology access is increasingly influenced by geopolitical considerations.
7. Semiconductors have become instruments of **statecraft**, with governments using export restrictions and licensing permissions to control access to critical technologies.
8. India has made considerable progress in developing its AI infrastructure. By June, the IndiaAI Mission had pooled more than **45,000 GPUs** for shared computing facilities.
9. By April, 75 institutions had completed 211 semiconductor chip designs (tape-outs), of which seven had been fabricated using technology nodes as small as 12 nanometres.
10. In July, the Indian government approved **₹1,27,500 crore** for the second phase of the India Semiconductor Mission to strengthen domestic semiconductor manufacturing.
11. At the AI Impact Summit held in New Delhi in February, India joined **Pax Silica**, a coalition working with the United States and its allies to secure semiconductor supply chains.
12. Despite these achievements, India remains dependent on imported advanced AI processors. Therefore, it must treat computing capacity as a **strategic reserve**, similar to its crude oil reserves, to protect critical digital infrastructure such as Aadhaar and UPI.
13. India should avoid becoming dependent on any single geopolitical bloc. Maintaining balanced relationships with multiple countries would strengthen its strategic autonomy and negotiating power.
14. Indian businesses must recognise AI as a strategic infrastructure requirement rather than merely a software subscription. Companies should assess geopolitical risks, including:
    - Dependence on foreign AI models and servers.
    - The jurisdiction governing their data and computing infrastructure.
    - Possibility of technology access being withdrawn.

- Sudden increases in computing costs.

15. India has sufficient AI talent, engineers, datasets and ambition. However, it must develop greater control over semiconductor manufacturing and computing infrastructure to achieve technological independence and ensure uninterrupted AI development.

## Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What bilateral dynamic does the author illustrate by observing that "Doors now swing from either side" in the third paragraph?** [Editorial page]
   A. American authorities restrict chip shipments through extraterritorial licensing rules while Chinese authorities stall approved imports to promote local chips.
   B. American regulators banned all processor exports in December 2025 while Chinese manufacturers flooded Asian subsidiaries with surplus semiconductors.
   C. American suppliers shifted assembly plants to Malaysia while Chinese regulators waived customs inspections for imported graphics processors in Hong Kong.
   D. American diplomatic coalitions restricted silicon access for allied nations while Chinese chipmakers halted domestic processor research until mainland clearance.
2. **Which statement best explains why the author argues that "In the AI race, owning the recipe matters less than controlling the gas. India needs both"?**
   A. Because export licensing memos from Washington and Beijing apply exclusively to algorithmic software code rather than physical semiconductor chips.
   B. Because software talent and chip designs deliver sovereign AI power only when backed by secure domestic compute and hardware supply.
   C. Because India's abundant engineering workforce can replace electrical power and cloud data centres with low-cost academic software subscriptions.
   D. Because joining international silicon coalitions allows developing economies to abandon domestic chip fabrication and focus purely on chatbot design.
3. **Why did roughly 600,000 Nvidia H200 processors remain stranded in Hong Kong as of November 5 according to the passage?**
   A. Because American export regulators revoked all December 2025 sales permissions after discovering unauthorized shipments routed through Malaysian subsidiaries.
   B. Because shipping disruptions across Red Sea transit corridors prevented commercial freight carriers from delivering processors to mainland data centres.
   C. Because Indian customs officials impounded foreign accelerators in Hong Kong to prioritize domestic twelve-nanometre semiconductor fabrication targets.
   D. Because mainland regulatory approval remained withheld as Chinese authorities steered domestic technology firms toward homegrown chip alternatives.
4. **Which of the following best describes the central paradox highlighted in the fourth and fifth paragraphs regarding India's AI ecosystem?**
   A. Although domestic institutions lagged behind early expectations on chip design, local foundries already produce enough processors for national utilities.
   B. Although India expanded GPU pools, chip designs, and silicon alliances, the hardware accelerators running inside remain imported.
   C. Although foreign suppliers relaxed all export controls on graphics processors, Indian boardrooms refused to adopt cloud-based artificial intelligence tools.
   D. Although public funding for semiconductors declined sharply in July, academic laboratories replaced imported accelerators with twelve-nanometre prototypes.
5. **In the sentence, "At February's AI Impact Summit in New Delhi, India also joined Pax Silica, a coalition coordinating with Washington and its allies to secure silicon sourcing," the phrase**

**"a coalition coordinating with Washington and its allies to secure silicon sourcing" functions as:**

A. Gerund phrase
B. Appositive noun phrase
C. Infinitive phrase
D. Absolute phrase

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 numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4. Rearrange these four parts to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**

S1. The accuracy of weather forecasting in India has increased by 10 per cent in the last 20 years, Dr. V. P. Rao, Director General of the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) said to-day.

1. As part of the centenary celebrations, the President, Mr. Fakhrudding Ali Ahmed will on Friday inaugurate IMD's new six-storeyed "Mausam Bhavan", and release a centenary volume.

2. Briefing newsmen on IMD's centenary celebrations, Dr. Rao said that from 1980 onward India will get satellite weather pictures "every 30 minutes" which will help better forecasting.

3. The IMD will host an international conference on monsoon in March, 1977.

4. He said pictures would become available from five geostationary satellites scheduled to be orbited in 1978 — two by the United States, one by European countries, one by the Soviet Union and one by Japan.

S6. Dr. Rao said that participation in "world weather watch" (WWW) was one of the biggest accomplishments of the IMD.

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

7. **Direction: In the following question, the passage is split into five parts and named A, B, C, D, and E. Rearrange these five parts to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent paragraph.**

A. While they often promise to make interesting points, they are so unreadable, one's eye drifts off after the first few paragraphs.

B. However, more recently, one has come across whole clusters of articles which share the same soulless dullness which makes them unreadable.

C. As an advocate, one reads a lot of legal articles.

D. This is the scourge of legal academia today.

E. These copies are of a wide variety; wordy and pretentious articles by veteran lawyers, inexperienced articles by students with a staccato logical flow, and of course, a great number of absolutely brilliant articles.

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

8. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word "Grievance."**

A. Euphoria
B. Objection

C. Disregard
D. Understatement

9. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the given word.**
**Deploy**
A. Allocate
B. Dispatch
C. Utilize
D. Procure

10. **Directions: Choose the correct meaning of idiom given below" Hit the roof "**
A. Achieve success
B. Become very angry
C. Climb a building
D. Escape trouble

11. **Select the option that best expresses the meaning of the given phrasal verb.**
Live up to
A. To spend more money than one earns
B. To fulfil expectations or standards
C. To survive a difficult period of hardship
D. To depend on someone or something for one's income

12. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
**Prestigious**
A. Disreputable
B. Resistant
C. Seasoned
D. Intolerant

13. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
**Onerous**
A. Frivolous
B. Facile
C. Trivial
D. Truncated

14. **Choose the correct one-word substitution for:**
"Property inherited from one's father"
A. Matrimony
B. Patrimony
C. Autocracy
D. Testimony

15. **Choose the correctly spelt word that fits the sentence:**
Maintaining impeccable _____ in public administration is vital to prevent any unintended consequence during policy execution.
A. Professionalism
B. Proffessionalism
C. Profesionalism
D. Professionalizm

16. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
    A window will have been opened by her.
    A. She will open a window.
    B. She will have been opened a window.
    C. She will have opened a window.
    D. She will be opened a window.
17. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in indirect speech.**
    "I have been to Hyderabad", Vishnu told me.
    A. Vishnu told me that he had been to Hyderabad.
    B. Vishnu tell me that he has been to Hyderabad.
    C. Vishnu told me that he has being to Hyderabad.
    D. Vishnu told me that he have be to Hyderabad.
18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank and make a grammatically correct sentence.**
    Rampant discharge of untreated effluent into the river can _____ serious health hazards for the communities living along its banks.
    A. lead on
    B. lead to
    C. lead astray
    D. lead off
19. **Directions: Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence**
    The students **enjoyed to play in the rain** .
    A. enjoyed play in the rain
    B. were enjoying play
    C. enjoyed playing in the rain
    D. enjoyed to be playing
20. **Directions: Find the part of the sentence that contains an error**
    The committee discussed about the proposal for over two hours but failed to reach any conclusion.
    A. The committee discussed about the proposal
    B. for over two hours
    C. but failed to reach
    D. any conclusion.

**Directions: Complete the following passage by filling in the blanks with the most appropriate words or phrases from the options given below.**

It is rare for a cricketer to (A)___ both Winston Churchill and Nvidia's Jensen Huang in the same week. Skipper Pat Cummins "channelled his inner Winston Churchill" at his press conference, according to an Australian newspaper. Then, after Cameron Bancroft's mea culpa (my fault) revealed it ought to be nostra culpa (our fault), the comparison to Huang followed, for that sense of entitlement. Governing bodies are keener than transgressing players to project a clean image of their sport even if it means condoning wrongdoing. Players know that if they commit an offence often enough and lie about it consistently enough, they might (B)___ with it. Cummins' press conference left no (C)___ either for him or his team. There was much talk of mates being thrown under the bus. Now the entire team, coaches and

administrators have all thrown one another under a huge bus. The gaps in Usman Khawaja's account in his memoir have been filled by a powerful 4464-word essay by Bancroft. Everybody knew about the sandpaper a teammate carried to the field in the Cape Town Test. Australia had used it in the previous Test without getting caught. Steve Smith, David Warner and Bancroft took the blame and were punished. The question is no longer who is lying, but who is telling the more detailed truth. We await memoirs by Smith and Warner. Cheating is as old as sport, yet everything from drug-taking to match-fixing to ball tampering comes as a surprise. This is a comment on our keenness to (D)___ ourselves. It is easy to dismiss cheating in sport as unimportant. After all, Presidents and Prime Ministers have made it commonplace. Yet, as this column has often said, sport is both trivial and profound. That's why we pour (E)___ it such qualities as honesty, purity and so on, aiming for the ideal at least in the artificial.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (A).**
    A. rebuke
    B. evoke
    C. dismiss
    D. avert
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (B).**
    A. fall out
    B. come up
    C. get away
    D. put up
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (C).**
    A. elbow grease
    B. red tape
    C. cold feet
    D. wiggle room
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (D).**
    A. challenge
    B. enlighten
    C. deceive
    D. reproach
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (E).**
    A. into
    B. beyond
    C. from
    D. against

## Answers

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

## Explanations

1. **A) American authorities restrict chip shipments through extraterritorial licensing rules while Chinese authorities stall approved imports to promote local chips.**
   passage: "On May 31 this year, the Commerce Department clarified that licensing rules apply to any firm headquartered in China, including subsidiaries in places such as Malaysia. Beijing has since played its own hand. On November 5, Reuters reported roughly 600,000 H200s stranded in Hong Kong, awaiting mainland clearance that has not come, as Chinese firms are steered towards homegrown alternatives. Doors now swing from either side."----The author shows two sides controlling chip flows. The US licensing rules reach even Chinese-headquartered firms' subsidiaries abroad (extraterritorial). China, for its part, is holding back clearance for H200 chips already available and pushing its firms towards homegrown chips. So the "door" can be shut by either country. Option A says exactly this, so it is correct.
   - Option B: Incorrect. The option says the US banned all processor exports in December 2025 and China flooded subsidiaries with surplus chips, but the passage says that in December 2025 Trump announced Nvidia may sell the H200 to China, a relaxation. The passage never mentions China flooding anyone with chips.
   - Option C: Incorrect. The option says American suppliers moved assembly plants to Malaysia and China waived customs checks in Hong Kong. The passage mentions Malaysia only as a place where Chinese-headquartered subsidiaries are covered by licensing, and says the chips in Hong Kong are stuck awaiting mainland clearance, not waived.
   - Option D: Incorrect. The option says American coalitions restricted silicon access for allies and Chinese chipmakers halted domestic research. The passage says India joined Pax Silica to help secure silicon sourcing with Washington's allies, not to be restricted, and says Chinese firms are being steered towards homegrown alternatives, which means domestic development is encouraged, not halted.
2. **B) Because software talent and chip designs deliver sovereign AI power only when backed by secure domestic compute and hardware supply.**
   passage: "Skill belonged to us. Supply did not." Also: "Talent is not our constraint; engineers, datasets and ambition abound. The harder question is whether we will own enough of the fire to cook on our own terms. ... A recipe, however brilliant, feeds nobody until the burner is lit."----The "recipe" means skill, talent and designs. The "gas" means the fuel for AI: chips, electricity and data centres. The author says India has the recipe, but the accelerators inside its systems are imported ("we are renting the flame"). Since chip access can change with one memo from Washington or Beijing, skill alone cannot give real AI power. India needs secure compute and hardware supply as well. Option B says exactly this, so it is correct.
   - Option A: Incorrect. The option says the licensing memos apply only to software code and not to chips, but the passage says the opposite: the rules in the passage are about advanced processors such as Nvidia's H200 chips.

- Option C: Incorrect. The option says engineers can replace power and data centres with cheap software subscriptions, but the passage says power and data centres are part of the "fuel," and it warns companies to stop treating AI as "another software subscription."
- Option D: Incorrect. The option says joining silicon coalitions lets India drop domestic chip fabrication, but the passage says India joined Pax Silica and also approved Rs 1,27,500 crore for the second phase of its semiconductor mission. It still calls for owning more of the "fire," not giving up fabrication.

3. **D) Because mainland regulatory approval remained withheld as Chinese authorities steered domestic technology firms toward homegrown chip alternatives.**
   passage: "On November 5, Reuters reported roughly 600,000 H200s stranded in Hong Kong, awaiting mainland clearance that has not come, as Chinese firms are steered towards homegrown alternatives."----The passage gives the reason directly. The chips are waiting for mainland clearance, and that clearance has not come because Chinese firms are being pushed towards homegrown chips. Option D says exactly this, so it is correct.
   - Option A: Incorrect. The option says American regulators revoked all December 2025 permissions after finding illegal shipments via Malaysia, but the passage says the December 2025 announcement was a relaxation allowing Nvidia to sell the H200 to China. Malaysia is mentioned only as a place where licensing rules cover subsidiaries of China-headquartered firms.
   - Option B: Incorrect. The option says Red Sea shipping disruptions blocked delivery, but the passage mentions the Red Sea only in a comparison, saying chip-access risk is like a shipping lane through the Red Sea. It does not say the chips were delayed by shipping problems.
   - Option C: Incorrect. The option says Indian customs officials impounded the chips in Hong Kong, but the passage never says India had anything to do with these processors. The hold-up is caused by the wait for mainland China's clearance.
4. **B) Although India expanded GPU pools, chip designs, and silicon alliances, the hardware accelerators running inside remain imported.**
   passage: "By June, the IndiaAI Mission had pooled more than 45,000 GPUs for shared use. By April, 75 institutions had taped out 211 chip designs; seven have been fabricated... In July, the Government approved Rs 1,27,500 crore for the second phase of its semiconductor mission... India also joined Pax Silica... Respectable progress. Yet the accelerators humming inside are imported. We have built a fine kitchen and are renting the flame."----The paradox is the gap between progress and dependence. India has pooled GPUs, designed chips, funded a second phase and joined a silicon coalition. Yet the accelerators doing the real work are still imported, so India is "renting the flame." Option B says exactly this, so it is correct.
   - Option A: Incorrect. The option says local foundries already make enough processors for national utilities, but the passage says only seven designs have been fabricated and the accelerators are imported. It also says India did better than sceptics predicted, not worse.
   - Option C: Incorrect. The option says foreign suppliers relaxed all export controls and Indian boardrooms refused cloud AI tools, but the passage says controls are being used

as statecraft. It tells boardrooms to stop treating AI as just a software subscription, not that they refuse AI tools.

- Option D: Incorrect. The option says public funding fell sharply in July and labs replaced imports with 12-nanometre prototypes, but the passage says the Government approved Rs 1,27,500 crore in July, and accelerators are still imported.

5. **B) Appositive noun phrase**
passage: "India also joined Pax Silica, a coalition coordinating with Washington and its allies to secure silicon sourcing."----The phrase "a coalition coordinating with Washington and its allies to secure silicon sourcing" comes right after "Pax Silica" and renames or explains it. The main noun in the phrase is "coalition", and the rest of the words ("coordinating with Washington and its allies to secure silicon sourcing") describe that noun. A noun phrase placed beside another noun to explain or rename it is an appositive noun phrase. Option B says this, so it is correct.
    - Option A: Incorrect. A gerund phrase starts with an -ing word that works as a noun, such as "Coordinating with allies is useful." Here the phrase begins with the noun "coalition", and "coordinating" only describes it, so this is not a gerund phrase.
    - Option C: Incorrect. An infinitive phrase is built around "to + verb" and acts as a whole phrase, such as "to secure silicon sourcing." That small part sits inside the larger phrase, but the whole phrase does not start with "to", hence incorrect.
    - Option D: Incorrect. An absolute phrase is a noun plus a participle that is not attached to any word in the sentence, such as "the talks having ended." This phrase is attached to "Pax Silica" and renames it, so it is not absolute.
6. C) **2-4-1-3**
Hindi Explanation:
Sentence 2 S1 के तुरंत बाद आएगा (S1-2), क्योंकि S1 में भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (IMD) के महानिदेशक Dr. V. P. Rao के परिचय के बाद यह बताता है कि IMD के शताब्दी समारोहों (centenary celebrations) पर पत्रकारों को जानकारी देते हुए डॉ. राव ने कहा कि 1980 से भारत को हर 30 मिनट में उपग्रह मौसम चित्र (satellite weather pictures) मिलेंगे जिससे बेहतर पूर्वानुमान में मदद मिलेगी।
Sentence 4 Sentence 2 को follow करेगा (2-4), जो pronoun "He" के माध्यम से डॉ. राव के कथन को आगे बढ़ाता है और Sentence 2 के "satellite weather pictures" का विस्तार करते हुए स्पष्ट करता है कि ये चित्र 1978 में कक्षा में स्थापित किए जाने वाले पाँच भूस्थैतिक उपग्रहों (five geostationary satellites) से उपलब्ध होंगे।
Sentence 1 Sentence 4 के ठीक बाद आएगा (4-1), जो शताब्दी समारोहों (centenary celebrations) के कार्यक्रम का विवरण देता है कि राष्ट्रपति श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद शुक्रवार को IMD के नए छह मंजिला "Mausam Bhavan" का उद्घाटन करेंगे और एक शताब्दी ग्रंथ का विमोचन करेंगे।
Sentence 3 Sentence 1 के बाद आकर क्रम को पूर्ण करेगा (1-3), जो आगामी कार्यक्रमों की श्रृंखला को जोड़ते हुए बताता है कि IMD मार्च 1977 में मानसून पर एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन (international conference on monsoon) की मेजबानी करेगा, और अंत में S6 "world weather watch" (WWW) में भागीदारी को IMD की सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धियों में से एक बताकर passage को तार्किक रूप से समाप्त करता है।
English Explanation:
Sentence 2 directly follows S1 (S1-2), expanding on Dr. V. P. Rao's statement by noting that while briefing newsmen on IMD's centenary celebrations, he announced that India will receive satellite weather pictures every 30 minutes from 1980 onward to improve forecasting.

Sentence 4 follows Sentence 2 (2-4), referring back to Dr. Rao via "He" and elaborating directly on "satellite weather pictures" by specifying that they will come from five geostationary satellites scheduled to be orbited in 1978.
Sentence 1 directly follows Sentence 4 (4-1), returning to the "centenary celebrations" theme by detailing that the President, Mr. Fakhrudding Ali Ahmed, will inaugurate IMD's new six-storeyed "Mausam Bhavan" and release a centenary volume.
Sentence 3 follows Sentence 1 (1-3), continuing the schedule of IMD events by noting that it will host an international conference on monsoon in March 1977, while S6 naturally concludes the sequence by highlighting Dr. Rao's remark on IMD's participation in "world weather watch" (WWW).

7. D) **C-E-B-A-D**
Hindi Explanation:
Sentence C पूरे passage का independent opening sentence है (C), जो मुख्य विषय का परिचय देता है कि एक अधिवक्ता (advocate) के रूप में व्यक्ति बहुत सारे कानूनी लेख (legal articles) पढ़ता है।
Sentence E Sentence C के तुरंत बाद आएगा (C-E), क्योंकि यह demonstrative phrase "These copies" के माध्यम से Sentence C में उल्लिखित "legal articles" को संदर्भित करते हुए उनकी विविधता—अनुभवी वकीलों के भारी-भरकम लेख, छात्रों के अपरिपक्व लेख, और कई शानदार लेख—का वर्णन करता है।
Sentence B Sentence E को follow करेगा (E-B), जो contrastive adverb "However" के माध्यम से सामान्य विविधता की तुलना में हालिया बदलाव को प्रस्तुत करता है कि अधिक हाल ही में ऐसे लेखों के पूरे समूह सामने आए हैं जो एक जैसी नीरसता (soulless dullness) साझा करते हैं जो उन्हें अपठनीय बनाती है।
Sentence A Sentence B के ठीक बाद आएगा (B-A), जो pronoun "they" के माध्यम से उन्हीं नीरस और अपठनीय लेखों (clusters of articles) को संदर्भित करते हुए स्पष्ट करता है कि यद्यपि वे अक्सर दिलचस्प बिंदु उठाने का वादा करते हैं, वे इतने अपठनीय होते हैं कि पहले कुछ पैराग्राफ के बाद ही पाठक की नज़र भटकने लगती है।
Sentence D Sentence A के बाद आकर क्रम को पूर्ण करेगा (A-D), जो demonstrative pronoun "This" के माध्यम से इस पूरी अपठनीयता की समस्या को समेटते हुए निष्कर्ष देता है कि आज कानूनी अकादमिक जगत (legal academia) का यही अभिशाप (scourge) है।
English Explanation:
Sentence C serves as the standalone opening topic sentence, introducing the premise that as an advocate, one reads a large number of legal articles.
Sentence E directly follows Sentence C (C-E), referring back to "legal articles" via "These copies" to categorize their wide variety—ranging from pretentious pieces by veteran lawyers to brilliant ones.
Sentence B follows Sentence E (E-B), pivoting with "However" to contrast that traditional variety with a recent trend of clusters of articles sharing a soulless dullness that makes them unreadable.
Sentence A directly follows Sentence B (B-A), using "they" to refer to those unreadable clusters of articles and elaborating on how one's eye drifts off after the first few paragraphs despite their promising points.
Sentence D concludes the sequence (A-D), using "This" to summarize the phenomenon described in the preceding sentences as the scourge of legal academia today.

8. B) **Grievance** (noun) – complaint, resentment, grudge, objection, dissatisfaction. (शिकायत)

Synonym: **Objection** (noun) – an expression or feeling of disapproval or opposition; a reason for disagreeing. (आपत्ति / शिकायत)

- **Euphoria** (noun) – elation, ecstasy, jubilation, rapture. (अत्यंत उत्साह)
- **Disregard** (noun) – indifference, negligence, contempt. (अवहेलना / उपेक्षा)
- **Understatement** (noun) – trivialization, minimization, moderation. (कम करके कहना)

9. C) **Deploy** (verb) – to bring into effective action or use something, such as resources, skills, or forces; utilize, use, employ, implement, apply. (उपयोग करना)
   Synonym: **Utilize** (verb) – to make practical and effective use of something; use, employ, apply. (उपयोग में लाना)
   - **Allocate** (verb) – to distribute resources or duties for a particular purpose; assign, earmark, apportion. (आवंटित करना)
   - **Dispatch** (verb) – to send off to a destination or for a purpose; send, forward, despatch. (भेजना)
   - **Procure** (verb) – to obtain or acquire something, especially with care or effort; purchase, secure, acquire. (खरीदना / हासिल करना)
10. B) **Hit the roof** (idiom) – To become very angry. बहुत गुस्सा हो जाना
11. B) **Live up to** (phrasal verb) – to be as good as expected or promised; to meet a standard or fulfil expectations. (उम्मीदों पर खरा उतरना)
    - To fulfil expectations or standards. (अपेक्षाओं या मानकों को पूरा करना)
12. A) **Prestigious** (adjective) – inspiring respect and admiration because of high status or achievement; reputed, esteemed, distinguished, renowned, celebrated. (प्रतिष्ठित)
    Antonym: **Disreputable** (adjective) – not respected or considered socially acceptable; dishonourable, shady. (बदनाम / अप्रतिष्ठित)
    - **Resistant** (adjective) – showing opposition or unwillingness to accept something; opposed, defiant. (प्रतिरोधी)
    - **Seasoned** (adjective) – having a lot of experience of a particular activity; experienced, veteran. (अनुभवी)
    - **Intolerant** (adjective) – not willing to accept views or behaviour that differ from one's own; bigoted, narrow-minded. (असहिष्णु)
13. B) **Onerous** (adjective) – involving an amount of effort and difficulty that is oppressively burdensome; burdensome, arduous, demanding, taxing, strenuous. (कठिन / कष्टसाध्य या बोझिल)
    Antonym: **Facile** (adjective) – easily achieved or accomplished without much effort; effortless, easy, uncomplicated, straightforward. (सुगम / सरल)
    - **Frivolous** (adjective) – not having any serious purpose or value; trivial, superficial, flippant, petty. (तुच्छ या अगंभीर)
    - **Trivial** (adjective) – of little value or importance; minor, insignificant, petty, inconsequential. (मामूली या महत्वहीन)
    - **Truncated** (adjective) – shortened in duration or extent; curtailed, cut short, reduced, abridged. (संक्षिप्त या छोटा किया हुआ)
14. B) **Patrimony** (noun) – Property inherited from one's father पितृसंपत्ति
    - **Matrimony** (noun) – The state of being married विवाह
    - **Autocracy** (noun) – A system of government by one person with absolute power एकतंत्र

- **Testimony** (noun) – A formal written or spoken statement, especially one given in a court of law गवाही

15. **A) The correctly spelt word is (A) |**
    - **Professionalism** (noun – competence, expertise, efficiency, proficiency, skill / पेशेवरपन).
16. **C) She will have opened a window.**
    Passive से Active में बदलने के लिए "by her" का "She" Subject बनता है और "a window" Object बनता है। Passive में "will have been opened" Future Perfect Passive है, इसलिए Active में Verb "will have opened" (Future Perfect) होगी।
    To change Passive into Active, "She" from "by her" becomes the Subject and "a window" becomes the Object. "Will have been opened" is Future Perfect Passive, so the active verb is "will have opened" (Future Perfect).
17. **A) Vishnu told me that he had been to Hyderabad.**
    Direct से Indirect Speech में बदलते समय Reporting Verb "told" Past Tense में है, इसलिए Reported Speech में Present Perfect "have been" बदलकर Past Perfect "had been" हो जाता है। Pronoun "I" बदलकर Subject के अनुसार "he" हो गया और "that" conjunction का प्रयोग किया गया।
    While changing Direct to Indirect Speech, the reporting verb "told" is in the Past Tense, so Present Perfect "have been" changes to Past Perfect "had been". The pronoun "I" changes to "he" according to the subject, and the conjunction "that" is used.
18. **B) lead to**
    'lead to' का use होगा क्योंकि 'lead to' का अर्थ होता है to result in a particular action or consequence; cause something to happen (का कारण बनना)। Sentence में कहा गया है कि नदी में अनुपचारित गंदे पानी का बेरोकटोक प्रवाह उसके किनारे रहने वाले समुदायों के लिए गंभीर स्वास्थ्य खतरों का कारण बन सकता है (can lead to serious health hazards), इसलिए 'lead to' यहाँ सही है क्योंकि कारण (गंदा पानी) पहले आता है और परिणाम (स्वास्थ्य खतरे) 'lead to' के बाद आता है, और 'can' के बाद क्रिया का मूल रूप व्याकरण की दृष्टि से सटीक है। 'Lead on' का अर्थ होता है किसी को झूठी उम्मीद देकर बहकाना (to mislead someone into believing something false); यह व्यक्ति को उद्देश्य बनाकर आता है, 'serious health hazards' के साथ अर्थहीन है। 'Lead astray' का अर्थ होता है किसी को गलत रास्ते पर ले जाना (to cause someone to go wrong or behave badly); इसके बाद भी व्यक्ति ही object बनता है, परिणाम नहीं, इसलिए यहाँ असंगत है। 'Lead off' का अर्थ होता है शुरुआत करना (to begin or start something); यह किसी कार्यक्रम या बातचीत की शुरुआत के लिए आता है, कारण-परिणाम के लिए नहीं।
    - 'lead to' should be used because 'lead to' means to result in a particular action or consequence; to cause something to happen. The sentence says that untreated effluent flowing unchecked into the river can cause serious health hazards for nearby communities, making 'can lead to serious health hazards' contextually and grammatically correct, as the cause comes first, the result follows 'lead to', and 'can' takes the base form of a verb. 'Lead on' means to mislead someone into believing something false and takes a person as its object, so it makes no sense with 'hazards'. 'Lead astray' means to cause someone to go wrong or behave badly and also needs a person as its object, not a result. 'Lead off' means to begin or start something, which describes the opening of an event or conversation and not cause and effect.

19. C) 'enjoyed playing in the rain' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'enjoy' के बाद Verb की V-ing form (Gerund) आती है, Infinitive "to + V1" नहीं; जैसे— I enjoy reading।
    - 'Enjoyed playing in the rain' will be used because 'enjoy' is followed by the V-ing form (gerund) and not the infinitive "to + V1"; Like— I enjoy reading.
20. **A) The committee discussed about the proposal**
    'discussed about' में 'about' गलत है क्योंकि 'discuss' एक Transitive Verb है, जिसके बाद सीधे Object आता है और preposition नहीं लगता। सही वाक्य "The committee discussed the proposal for over two hours but failed to reach any conclusion" होगा।
    - 'About' in 'discussed about' is incorrect because 'discuss' is a transitive verb and takes its object directly without a preposition. The correct sentence is "The committee discussed the proposal for over two hours but failed to reach any conclusion".
21. **B) evoke**
    Blank (A) needs a verb meaning "bring to mind." The sentences that follow describe comparisons others drew: Cummins was likened first to Churchill and then to Huang.
    - a) rebuke: means to criticise someone sharply. It violates the requirement because the cricketer did not scold Churchill or Huang; he was compared with them.
    - b) evoke: means to bring a memory, image or comparison to mind. It matches a cricketer who called up comparisons with both Churchill and Huang in a single week.
    - c) dismiss: means to reject as unworthy of attention (in cricket, also to get a batter out). The passage itself uses it later in this sense: "dismiss cheating in sport as unimportant." It violates the requirement because the cricketer did not reject either man; he reminded people of them.
    - d) avert: means to prevent something or turn something away. It violates the requirement because one cannot prevent or turn away Churchill and Huang; the sentence is about comparisons, not prevention.

    Hindi:
    Blank (A) में "मन में लाना" या "स्मरण कराना" के meaning वाला verb चाहिए। आगे के वाक्य बताते हैं कि दूसरों ने तुलनाएँ कीं: Cummins की तुलना पहले Churchill से और फिर Huang से हुई।
    - a) rebuke: इसका meaning है किसी को कड़ी फटकार लगाना। यह violate करता है क्योंकि cricketer ने Churchill या Huang को फटकारा नहीं; उसकी उनसे तुलना की गई।
    - b) evoke: इसका meaning है किसी स्मृति, छवि या तुलना को मन में जगाना। यह उस cricketer से match करता है जिसने एक ही सप्ताह में लोगों के मन में Churchill और Huang दोनों की तुलना जगा दी।
    - c) dismiss: इसका meaning है किसी को ध्यान के अयोग्य मानकर ठुकरा देना (cricket में batter को out करना भी)। Passage आगे इसी अर्थ में इसका प्रयोग करता है: "dismiss cheating in sport as unimportant"। यह violate करता है क्योंकि cricketer ने इन दोनों में से किसी को ठुकराया नहीं; उसने लोगों को उनका स्मरण कराया।
    - d) avert: इसका meaning है किसी बात को रोकना या टाल देना। यह violate करता है क्योंकि Churchill और Huang को रोका या टाला नहीं जा सकता; वाक्य तुलना के विषय में है, रोकने के विषय में नहीं।
22. **C) get away**

Blank (B) needs the first part of a phrasal verb with "with it" that means "escape punishment." Players who offend "often enough" and lie "consistently enough" hope to avoid being caught.

- a) fall out: forms "fall out with," meaning to quarrel with someone. It violates the requirement because one cannot quarrel with an offence, and the sentence is about avoiding punishment.
- b) come up: forms "come up with it," meaning to think of or produce an idea. It violates the requirement because the issue is escaping punishment, not inventing something.
- c) get away: forms "get away with it," meaning to do something wrong without being punished. It matches players who escape the consequences of repeated, well-covered offences.
- d) put up: forms "put up with it," meaning to tolerate something unpleasant. It violates the requirement because the players are committing the offence, not tolerating it.

Hindi:

Blank (B) में "with it" के साथ बनने वाले phrasal verb का पहला भाग चाहिए, जिसका meaning है "दंड से बच निकलना"। जो खिलाड़ी "often enough" अपराध करते हैं और "consistently enough" झूठ बोलते हैं, वे पकड़े न जाने की आशा रखते हैं।

- a) fall out: यह "fall out with" बनाता है, जिसका meaning है किसी से झगड़ा करना। यह violate करता है क्योंकि किसी अपराध से झगड़ा नहीं किया जा सकता, और वाक्य दंड से बचने के विषय में है।
- b) come up: यह "come up with it" बनाता है, जिसका meaning है कोई विचार सोचना या प्रस्तुत करना। यह violate करता है क्योंकि बात दंड से बचने की है, कुछ नया सोचने की नहीं।
- c) get away: यह "get away with it" बनाता है, जिसका meaning है अनुचित काम करके भी दंड से बच जाना। यह उन खिलाड़ियों से match करता है जो पुनः-पुनः किए गए और भली-भाँति छिपाए गए अपराधों के परिणाम से बच निकलते हैं।
- d) put up: यह "put up with it" बनाता है, जिसका meaning है किसी अप्रिय बात को सहन करना। यह violate करता है क्योंकि खिलाड़ी अपराध कर रहे हैं, उसे सहन नहीं कर रहे।

23. **D) wiggle room**

Blank (C) needs an idiom meaning "room to manoeuvre." Cummins' firm, Churchill-like press conference committed him and his team to a fixed position.

- a) elbow grease: means hard physical effort. It violates the requirement because the press conference involved no physical labour; the issue is the lack of room to manoeuvre.
- b) red tape: means excessive official rules and paperwork. It violates the requirement because the press conference created no bureaucratic procedures; the issue is how much freedom it left the team.
- c) cold feet: means a loss of nerve before doing something. It violates the requirement because the idiom works with "get" or "have" ("get cold feet"), and the sentence is about freedom to change position, not nervousness.
- d) wiggle room: means scope to change one's position or escape a commitment. It matches a press conference that left Cummins and his team no way to retreat from what was said.

Hindi:

Blank (C) में "अपनी स्थिति बदलने की छूट" के meaning वाला idiom चाहिए। Cummins की दृढ़, Churchill जैसी press conference ने उन्हें और उनकी team को एक निश्चित स्थिति से बाँध दिया।

- a) elbow grease: इसका meaning है कठोर शारीरिक परिश्रम। यह violate करता है क्योंकि press conference में कोई शारीरिक श्रम नहीं था; बात पीछे हटने की छूट के अभाव की है।
- b) red tape: इसका meaning है अत्यधिक शासकीय नियम और लिखित औपचारिकताएँ। यह violate करता है क्योंकि press conference से कोई शासकीय प्रक्रिया नहीं बनी; बात यह है कि उसने team को कितनी छूट छोड़ी।
- c) cold feet: इसका meaning है कोई काम करने से पहले साहस खो देना। यह violate करता है क्योंकि यह idiom "get" या "have" के साथ आता है ("get cold feet"), और वाक्य स्थिति बदलने की छूट के विषय में है, घबराहट के विषय में नहीं।
- d) wiggle room: इसका meaning है अपनी स्थिति बदलने या किसी वचन से निकलने की छूट। यह उस press conference से match करता है जिसने Cummins और उनकी team के लिए कही गई बात से पीछे हटने का कोई मार्ग नहीं छोड़ा।

24. **C) deceive**

Blank (D) needs a verb that, with "ourselves," means "fool ourselves." Cheating "is as old as sport," yet each case "comes as a surprise," so our surprise shows a wish not to see what we already know.

- a) challenge: means to test someone or push them to do better. It violates the requirement because the sentence is about denying an obvious truth, not about striving to improve.
- b) enlighten: means to give knowledge or understanding. It violates the requirement because people keen to inform themselves would not be surprised by something as old as sport.
- c) deceive: means to make someone believe something false. It matches a public that keeps pretending cheating is new, fooling itself each time.
- d) reproach: means to blame or criticise. It violates the requirement because the passage describes surprise, not self-blame.

Hindi:

Blank (D) में ऐसा verb चाहिए जो "ourselves" के साथ "स्वयं को छलना" का meaning दे। Cheating "is as old as sport", फिर भी प्रत्येक घटना "comes as a surprise", अर्थात हमारा आश्चर्य दिखाता है कि हम वह देखना नहीं चाहते जो हम पहले से जानते हैं।

- a) challenge: इसका meaning है किसी को परखना या और अच्छा करने के लिए प्रेरित करना। यह violate करता है क्योंकि वाक्य एक स्पष्ट सत्य को न मानने के विषय में है, सुधार के प्रयास के विषय में नहीं।
- b) enlighten: इसका meaning है ज्ञान या समझ देना। यह violate करता है क्योंकि जो लोग स्वयं को जानकारी देने को उत्सुक हों, वे खेल जितनी पुरानी बात से चकित नहीं होंगे।
- c) deceive: इसका meaning है किसी को किसी असत्य बात पर विश्वास दिलाना। यह उन लोगों से match करता है जो पुनः-पुनः ऐसा जताते हैं कि cheating कोई नई बात है, और इस प्रकार स्वयं को छलते हैं।
- d) reproach: इसका meaning है दोष देना या आलोचना करना। यह violate करता है क्योंकि passage आश्चर्य का वर्णन करता है, स्वयं को दोष देने का नहीं।

25. **A) into**

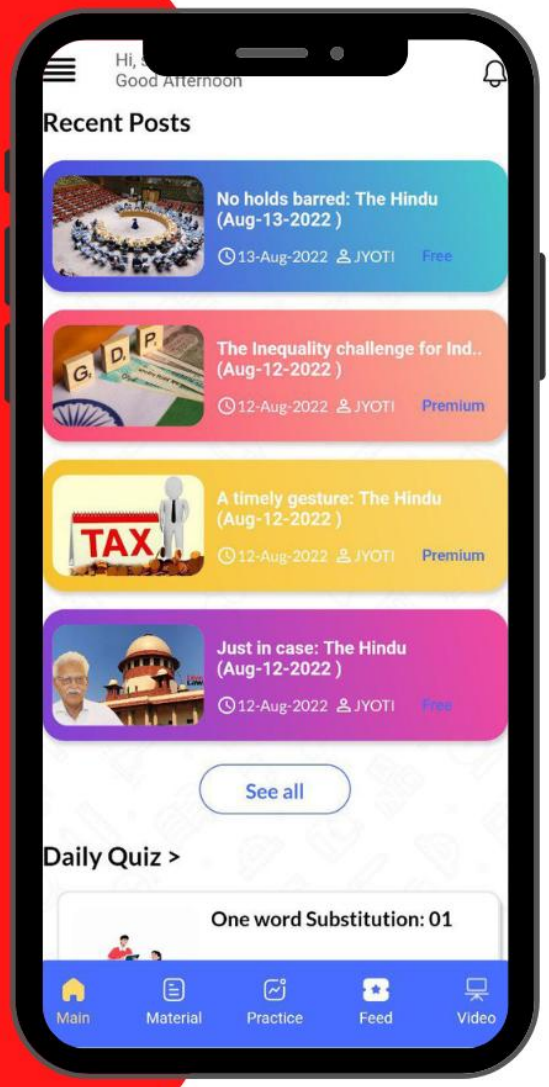
Blank (E) needs the preposition that completes "pour ... into it," meaning to fill something with qualities or invest them in it. Here, we fill sport with ideals such as "honesty, purity."

- a) into: marks movement inward, completing "pour into." It matches our habit of filling sport with ideals, "aiming for the ideal at least in the artificial."
- b) beyond: marks something further than a point. It violates the requirement because "pour beyond it" makes no sense; the qualities go into sport, not past it.
- c) from: marks a source that something comes out of. It violates the requirement because it would mean drawing these qualities out of sport, the opposite of investing them in it.
- d) against: marks opposition or contact. It violates the requirement because we are not setting these qualities against sport; we are placing them in it.

Hindi:

Blank (E) में वह preposition चाहिए जो "pour ... into it" पूरा करे, जिसका meaning है किसी में गुण भरना या लगाना। यहाँ हम खेल को "honesty, purity" जैसे आदर्शों से भरते हैं।

- a) into: यह भीतर की ओर गति बताता है और "pour into" पूरा करता है। यह खेल को आदर्शों से भरने की हमारी प्रवृत्ति से match करता है, "aiming for the ideal at least in the artificial"।
- b) beyond: यह किसी सीमा से आगे की स्थिति बताता है। यह violate करता है क्योंकि "pour beyond it" का कोई अर्थ नहीं बनता; गुण खेल में जाते हैं, उससे आगे नहीं।
- c) from: यह उस स्रोत को बताता है जिससे कुछ बाहर आता है। यह violate करता है क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होगा इन गुणों को खेल से निकालना, जो उन्हें खेल में भरने का उल्टा है।
- d) against: यह विरोध या टकराव बताता है। यह violate करता है क्योंकि हम इन गुणों को खेल के विरुद्ध नहीं रख रहे; हम उन्हें खेल में भर रहे हैं।




# Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

**English Madhyam**