

H-1B, maybe: On Donald Trump and the H-1B visa fees hike

India's tech workers must reduce their **reliance** on U.S. jobs

President Donald Trump's **decision** to charge new applicants for the H-1B highly skilled non-immigrant visa \$100,000, nearly six times the current fee, **has** caused **widespread consternation** that not only might the lives of tens of thousands of **potential** visa applicants in the tech space be impacted, **leading to** "humanitarian consequences" for families, as mentioned by India's Ministry of External Affairs, but there will also be widespread **disruption** among major tech companies in the U.S. that **rely on** hiring skilled workers under this visa. While **the number** of visas issued in this category **has** been **capped** at 85,000 per year since 2004, and **allocations** are decided through a lottery, **reports** based on U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services data **suggest** that **applications** for the upcoming **fiscal year** **have** dropped to a four-year low of nearly 3,59,000. Indian nationals typically **account for** 71% of these visas, yet data also suggest that close to 60% of these visa **recipients** earn less than \$100,000, which, over the longer term, **implies** that their **employers** may find it harder to justify hiring such specialised workers from abroad. The External Affairs Ministry's **response** to the White House action **included** a **reiteration** of the fact that "Skilled talent mobility and exchanges have contributed **enormously** to technology development, innovation, economic growth, competitiveness and wealth creation in the U.S. and India", yet there is limited scope for **South Block** to apply pressure, **diplomatic** or political, to get the policy reversed.

However, the **fallout** for Indian citizens **can** be **contained** if there is a **proactive** approach by the Government to **bolster** India's **infrastructure** and **undertake** necessary reforms to improve the **prospects** for the Indian tech industry to **make** even greater **strides** than it has done **so far**. This might be achieved by **capitalising on** opportunities to develop new capabilities in the **Artificial Intelligence** space and exploring new markets across Asia, including China and Russia, and in parts of Europe, where the **transatlantic contagion** of **nativist protectionism** **has** not yet found willing takers. While the Trump order is **set to** expire within a year, there is no guarantee that it would not be extended, making it all the more **pertinent** for policymakers in India to evolve a long-term plan to reduce reliance of Indian tech workers on the shrinking pool of job opportunities in the U.S. economy. As India and other countries **adjust** to this new reality of the **hostility** of the Trump White House to welcoming future innovators, job-creators, and tax-payers to their **shores**, it is the U.S. rather than other nations that will suffer a shortage of scientific and engineering **prowess** to **fuel** economic progress.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Hike** (noun) – increase, rise, surge, boost, escalation वृद्धि
2. **Reliance** (on) (noun) – dependence, trust, confidence, faith, leaning निर्भरता
3. **Widespread** (adjective) – extensive, broad, prevalent, common, universal व्यापक
4. **Consternation** (noun) – dismay, shock, alarm, anxiety, confusion घबराहट / चिंता
5. **Potential** (adjective) – possible, likely, promising, prospective, latent संभावित
6. **Lead** (to) (verb) – cause, result in, bring about, produce, give rise to कारण बनना
7. **Humanitarian** (adjective) – compassionate, charitable, benevolent, altruistic, philanthropic मानवतावादी
8. **Disruption** (noun) – disturbance, disorder, breakdown, interference, turmoil अव्यवस्था
9. **Rely** (on) (verb) – depend on, count on, trust, bank on, lean on भरोसा करना
10. **Cap** (verb) – limit, restrict, control, regulate, confine सीमा तय करना
11. **Allocation** (noun) – distribution, assignment, allotment, apportionment, share बँटवारा / आवंटन
12. **Fiscal year** (noun) – financial year, accounting year, tax year, budget year वित्तीय वर्ष
13. **Account for** (phrasal verb) – to constitute, explain, represent, or justify का हिस्सा होना / जिम्मेदार होना
14. **Recipient** (noun) – receiver, beneficiary, awardee, grantee, donee प्राप्तकर्ता
15. **Imply** (verb) – suggest, indicate, hint, infer, signify संकेत करना
16. **Employer** (noun) – boss, manager, proprietor, director, hirer नियोक्ता
17. **Reiteration** (noun) – repetition, restatement, emphasis, reminder, echo पुनरावृत्ति
18. **Enormously** (adverb) – greatly, hugely, massively, immensely, tremendously बहुत अधिक
19. **South Block** (noun) – Indian government's main administrative building (houses PMO, Defence, MEA)
20. **Diplomatic** (adjective) – tactful, political, strategic, conciliatory, suave कूटनीतिक
21. **Fallout** (noun) – consequence, result, outcome, repercussion, aftereffect परिणाम
22. **Contain** (verb) – control, restrain, curb, suppress, limit रोकना

23. **Proactive** (adjective) – forward-looking, anticipatory, dynamic, preventive, enterprising सक्रिय
24. **Bolster** (verb) – support, strengthen, reinforce, boost, fortify मजबूत करना
25. **Infrastructure** (noun) – framework, foundation, facilities, system, base आधारभूत संरचना
26. **Undertake** (verb) – attempt, assume, embark on, engage in, begin करना
27. **Prospect** (noun) – possibility, chance, likelihood, expectation, outlook संभावना
28. **Make a stride** (phrase) – to make progress or advancement प्रगति करना
29. **So far** (phrase) – until now, up to this point अब तक
30. **Capitalise** (on) (verb) – exploit, take advantage, leverage, utilise, benefit from लाभ उठाना
31. **Artificial Intelligence** (noun) – the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, especially computer systems. कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता
32. **Transatlantic** (adjective) – across the Atlantic (esp. US–Europe relations) अटलांटिक पार
33. **Contagion** (noun) – spread, transmission, infection, diffusion, dissemination संक्रमण / फैलाव
34. **Nativist** (adjective) – nationalist, anti-immigrant, protectionist, xenophobic, inward-looking स्वदेशी समर्थक
35. **Protectionism** (noun) – trade restriction, economic nationalism, import controls, tariffs, safeguarding संरक्षणवाद
36. **Set** (to) (adjective) – ready, prepared, scheduled, arranged, fixed तैयार
37. **Pertinent** (adjective) – relevant, appropriate, suitable, applicable, fitting प्रासंगिक
38. **Adjust** (verb) – adapt, modify, alter, accommodate, regulate समायोजित करना
39. **Hostility** (noun) – enmity, animosity, aggression, opposition, hatred शत्रुता
40. **Shore** (noun) – a country or other geographic area bounded by a coast.
41. **Prowess** (noun) – skill, expertise, competence, mastery, ability कौशल / दक्षता
42. **Fuel** (verb) – drive, stimulate, ignite, promote, encourage बढ़ावा देना / प्रोत्साहित करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. U.S. President Donald Trump announced a drastic hike in H-1B visa fees to \$100,000, nearly six times the current amount.
2. The decision has created widespread concern among Indian tech workers and their families, with possible humanitarian consequences.
3. Major U.S. tech companies that depend heavily on skilled foreign workers will also face disruptions.
4. The H-1B visa program has been capped at 85,000 visas per year since 2004, issued through a lottery system.
5. Applications for the upcoming fiscal year have dropped to a four-year low of 3,59,000.
6. Indian nationals account for 71% of H-1B visas annually.
7. Around 60% of visa recipients earn less than \$100,000, making it harder for U.S. firms to justify hiring foreign talent under the new fee.
8. India's Ministry of External Affairs highlighted that talent mobility contributes to innovation, economic growth, and competitiveness in both countries.
9. However, India's diplomatic and political leverage is limited, leaving little scope to reverse the U.S. policy.
10. The fallout can be contained if India invests in its own infrastructure and reforms to strengthen the domestic tech industry.
11. India should focus on Artificial Intelligence and emerging tech capabilities to reduce reliance on U.S. jobs.
12. New markets in Asia, China, Russia, and parts of Europe should be explored as alternatives to the U.S. job market.
13. Though Trump's order is set to expire within a year, there is no guarantee it will not be extended.
14. Policymakers must develop a long-term strategy to reduce Indian workers' dependence on U.S. opportunities.
15. In the long run, the U.S. itself will lose out, facing a shortage of scientific and engineering talent essential for economic progress.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

1. **What is the overall tone of the passage?**
 - A. Analytical
 - B. Alarmist
 - C. Humorous
 - D. Indifferent
2. **Direction: Identify the grammatically correct sentence from the options below.**
 - A. President Trump's decision to charge new applicants for the H-1B visa \$100,000 have caused consternation.
 - B. President Trump's decision to charge new applicants for the H-1B visa \$100,000 has caused consternation.
 - C. President Trump's decision to charge new applicants for the H-1B visa \$100,000 causing consternation.
 - D. President Trump's decision to charge new applicants for the H-1B visa \$100,000 are causing consternation.
3. **Direction: Identify the correct type of the following sentence from the passage:**

"The External Affairs Ministry's response to the White House action included a reiteration of the fact that 'Skilled talent mobility and exchanges have contributed enormously to technology development, innovation, economic growth, competitiveness and wealth creation in the U.S. and India', yet there is limited scope for South Block to apply pressure, diplomatic or political, to get the policy reversed."

 - A. Simple Sentence
 - B. Compound Sentence
 - C. Complex Sentence
 - D. Compound-Complex Sentence
4. **Why has President Trump's decision to hike the H-1B visa fee caused widespread concern?**
 - A. Because it directly affects only wealthy American citizens.
 - B. Because it may disrupt the U.S. tech industry and harm Indian families.
 - C. Because it guarantees more job opportunities for Indian workers in the U.S.
 - D. Because it removes the annual cap of 85,000 visas.
5. **What solution does the passage suggest for India to counter the negative impact of the H-1B visa fee hike?**
 - A. Intensify diplomatic pressure on the U.S. government.
 - B. Reduce the number of skilled graduates in India.
 - C. Strengthen domestic infrastructure and explore new markets.
 - D. Suspend collaboration with U.S. tech firms.
6. **Your sibling accidentally broke your favourite vase. Which of the following idioms might you use to tell them not to worry about it?**
 - A. "Shallow brooks are noisy"
 - B. "Bite the bullet!"
 - C. "You're walking on air!"
 - D. "Don't cry over spilt milk!"
7. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

- A) Human rights are standards that recognise and protect the dignity of all human beings.
B) Individuals also have responsibilities: in using their human rights, they must respect the rights of others.
C) Human rights law obliges governments to do some things and prevents them from doing others.
D) Human rights govern how individual human beings live in society and with each other, as well as their relationship with the State and the obligations that the State have towards them.
- A. ADCB
B. DCBA
C. DACB
D. ACBD
8. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
A word, number, or other figure that looks the same when viewed (or rotated) upside down .
A. Ambigram
B. Anadiplosis
C. Anagram
D. Alliteration
9. **Select the correct idiom to substitute the underlined segment in the following sentence.**
His remarks made the matter worse
A. Added fuel to the fire
B. Made a splash
C. Spilled the beans
D. Killed two birds with one stone
10. **Select the correct spelling of the highlighted word in the following sentence.**
Children are **vulnarable** to diseases.
A. vulnerabel
B. vulnerable
C. vulnarable
D. vulnerble
11. **Select the most appropriate Antonym of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**
The plan was based on **concrete** evidence.
A. Abstract
B. Tangible
C. Substantial
D. Solid
12. **Select the most appropriate Antonym of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**
New policies may **compound** the economic crisis.
A. Exacerbate
B. Intensify
C. Magnify
D. Alleviate
13. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

- A) People feel stressed due to multiple reasons in life. Some people's failure in their personal lives affects their professional lives and vice versa.
- B) There should be a balance between these two; however, it is not as simple as it sounds.
- C) People give a lot of importance to physical fitness but what one needs to understand is that mental health, which is being neglected, is as important as physical health.
- D) If anyone feels he is under stress and strain, he/she should talk to friends, colleagues and family. If mental health starts getting worse, reaching out a therapist is the best option because one can get adequate support to overcome difficulties.
- A. BDAC
- B. CABD
- C. BCAD
- D. ABCD
14. **Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.**
She granted him **forgiveness** even though his mistake was severe.
- A. Revenge
- B. Punishment
- C. Retaliation
- D. Pardon
15. **Select the correct spelling of the highlighted word in the following sentence.**
The contract was signed under **coersion**.
- A. coersion
- B. coerzion
- C. coercion
- D. courcion
16. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**
Irrigation works have a special importance / in an agricultural countries like India, / where rainfall is unequally distributed throughout the seasons. / No error
- A. Irrigation works have a special importance
- B. in an agricultural countries like India
- C. where rainfall is unequally distributed throughout the seasons
- D. No error
17. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the highlighted group of words in the given sentence.**
There is an increasing number of people who do **not believe in the existence of God**.
- A. atheists
- B. seers
- C. cynics
- D. fugitives
18. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**

Indian feminism grew out of the women's movements / of the late nineteenth century, / reached full maturity in the early twentieth century. / No error

- A. Indian feminism grew out of the women's movements
- B. of the late nineteenth century
- C. reached full maturity in the early twentieth century
- D. No error

19. **Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.**

His **renunciation** of wealth and luxury inspired many followers.

- A. Acquisition
- B. Abnegation
- C. Possession
- D. Attainment

20. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

- A) He says it is scary to think of what an unbridled AI can do to humanity.
 - B) The best way to predict the future is to invent it and the future so invented is feared by the very person who invented it!
 - C) The reasons given by Geoffrey Hinton, the godfather of artificial intelligence, for leaving the technology giant Google appear similar
 - D) Well, I suppose it includes healthcare.
- A. BDAC
 - B. CABD
 - C. BCAD
 - D. ABCD

Comprehension:

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

India has the fourth highest number of PhD graduates globally, according to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. A number of these students come from regions where universities do not have the resources to subscribe to journals. A PhD student has to read hundreds of papers and books to complete research. How can students, who already suffer resource _____ (1) _____, and get a stipend of ₹20,000-35,000, be asked to spend \$20-3,000 (₹17,000-2.64 lakh) to access a paper online? This cannot be the _____ (2) _____. In August, _____ (3) _____ Delhi High Court ordered the blocking of free access sites — SciHub and Libgen. This _____ (4) _____ a debate over the rights of students and the scientific community, particularly in the Global South, in accessing knowledge. The sites were blocked on _____ (5) _____ of copyright infringement, based on a plea filed by three of the biggest academic publishers in the world, which corner 40% of the market.

21. **What should come in the place of 1.**

- A. autonomy
- B. constraints
- C. wastrel
- D. tapestry

22. **What should come in the place of 2.**

- A. norm
- B. angst
- C. douse
- D. edict

23. **What should come in the place of 3.**

- A. a
- B. the
- C. an
- D. no article

24. **What should come in the place of 4.**

- A. trigger
- B. triggering
- C. triggers
- D. triggered

25. **What should come in the place of 5.**

- A. baselessness
- B. invalidity
- C. grounds
- D. glean

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. A) Analytical

The passage examines Donald Trump's H-1B visa fee hike rationally, presenting its impact on Indian applicants, tech companies, and possible long-term solutions for India. This makes the tone analytical.

B. Alarmist: The passage does highlight concerns but does not exaggerate them; it remains balanced.

C. Humorous: There is no attempt at humor; the subject is serious.

D. Indifferent: The passage clearly cares about consequences and policy responses, so it is not indifferent.

2. B) President Trump's decision to charge new applicants for the H-1B visa \$100,000 has caused consternation

B is correct because the subject "decision" is singular and takes the singular verb has caused.

A is incorrect because "have caused" is plural, but the subject is singular.

C is incorrect because "causing" makes the sentence incomplete (a fragment, no main verb).

D is incorrect because "are causing" mismatches the singular subject "decision."

3. D) Compound-Complex Sentence

D is correct because the sentence has two independent clauses ("The External Affairs Ministry's response... included a reiteration..." + "yet there is limited scope...") and one dependent clause ("that skilled talent mobility and exchanges have contributed..."). This makes it a compound-complex sentence.

A is incorrect because it is not simple — it has multiple clauses.

B is incorrect because it is not just compound; it also contains a dependent clause.

C is incorrect because it is not only complex; it also joins two independent clauses with "yet."

4. B) Because it may disrupt the U.S. tech industry and harm Indian families.

The passage highlights that the fee hike will cause "humanitarian consequences" for families and create "widespread disruption" for tech companies in the U.S. that rely on skilled H-1B workers.

A is wrong because wealthy American citizens are not directly affected by H-1B policy.

C is wrong because the hike reduces opportunities, not guarantees them.

D is wrong because the 85,000 visa cap remains unchanged.

5. C) Strengthen domestic infrastructure and explore new markets.

The passage clearly states that the fallout for Indian citizens can be contained by "bolstering India's infrastructure, improving prospects for the tech industry, developing AI capabilities, and exploring new markets across Asia and Europe."

A is wrong because the passage notes there is limited scope for diplomatic or political pressure.

B is wrong because reducing skilled graduates would weaken, not strengthen, India's position.

D is wrong because suspending collaboration with U.S. firms is not recommended and would harm India's tech sector further.

6. D) **Don't cry over spilt milk** (idiom) – कोई बात नहीं, दूध का जला छाछ भी फूंक फूंक कर पीता है।

7. A) **ADCB**

A: starts with a general introduction about what human rights are (Sentence A).

D: Sentence D provides an elaboration on Sentence A, indicating how human rights influence the way individuals interact with each other and the State. Here, the connection is the broad context of human rights and how they function in society.

C: Sentence C further narrows the discussion to specifics about how human rights laws operate in relation to the governments. This serves as a bridge between the societal and individual perspectives, focusing on the role of governments

B: Sentence B then balances the earlier rights-focused discourse by adding that individuals have certain responsibilities when exercising their rights. This is a logical progression from discussing the obligations of governments to reminding individuals of their responsibilities.

8. A) **Ambigram** (noun) – A word, number, or other figure that looks the same when viewed (or rotated) upside down.

- **Anadiplosis** (noun) – A rhetorical device where the last word of one sentence or clause is repeated as the first word in the next.
- **Anagram** (noun) – A word or phrase formed by rearranging the letters of another.
- **Alliteration** (noun) – The occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of closely connected words.

9. A) **Added fuel to the fire** – Made the matter worse (स्थिति को और खराब कर दिया)

10. B) The correct spelling of '**vulnerable**' is vulnerable which means "susceptible, at risk, exposed" असुरक्षित, संवेदनशील.

11. A) **Concrete** (adjective) – Tangible, real, specific, measurable, on-ground. ठोस/स्पष्ट

Antonym: **Abstract** (adjective) – Theoretical, conceptual, intangible, non-physical. सैद्धांतिक

- **Tangible** (adjective) – Perceptible by touch, real, substantial. मूर्त
- **Substantial** (adjective) – Considerable, real, meaningful. पर्याप्त
- **Solid** (adjective) – Firm, stable, strong, not hollow. ठोस

12. D) **Compound** (verb) – Worsen, aggravate, intensify, add to, magnify. बढ़ा देना/और बिगाड़ना

Antonym: **Alleviate** (verb) – Lessen, relieve, mitigate, ease, assuage. कम करना/राहत देना

- **Exacerbate** (verb) – Worsen, inflame, aggravate. बिगाड़ना
- **Intensify** (verb) – Strengthen, heighten, escalate. तेज करना
- **Magnify** (verb) – Amplify, enlarge, exaggerate. बढ़ा करना

13. B) **CABD**

C: This sentence is a good starting point because it introduces the general topic of mental health and how it is neglected by people, even though they prioritize physical fitness

A: After understanding that mental health is crucial, the next sentence (A) explains one specific aspect of mental health, which is 'stress'.

B: Following the mention of personal and professional lives in Sentence A, Sentence B elaborates on the need for balance between them, introducing the concept that achieving such a balance isn't straightforward.

D: Concluding with Sentence D is logical as it offers a solution to the problem highlighted in the previous sentences.

14. D) **Forgiveness** (noun) – pardon, absolution, mercy, clemency, exoneration क्षमा

Synonym: **Pardon** (noun) – official release from blame (क्षमा याचना)

- **Revenge** (noun) – action of inflicting hurt in return (बदला)
- **Punishment** (noun) – penalty imposed (सजा)
- **Retaliation** (noun) – act of returning attack (प्रतिकार)

15. C) The correct spelling of 'coersion' is 'coercion' which means "use of force or pressure to make someone do something" – दबाव या ज़बरदस्ती।

16. B) "in an agricultural countries like India,"

Solution) 'an' के बाद singular noun चाहिए; 'countries' के बदले 'country' होगा.

- Article "an" requires a singular noun: use "country," not "countries."
Like— Irrigation works have a special importance in an agricultural country like India, where rainfall is unequally distributed throughout the seasons.

17. A) **Atheists** (noun) – People who do not believe in the existence of God. नास्तिक

- **Seers** (noun) – People who are said to have the ability to predict the future or have profound insights. भविष्यद्रष्टा; संत
- **Cynics** (noun) – People who believe that others are motivated purely by self-interest rather than noble intentions. निंदक
- **Fugitives** (noun) – People who escape from authority to avoid arrest or persecution. भगोड़ा

18. C) "reached full maturity in the early twentieth century."

Solution) दूसरे खंड को जोड़ने के लिए relative pronoun 'which' (या conjunction 'and') चाहिए; केवल 'reached' से वाक्य अपूर्ण है।

- Insert "which" (or "and") to link the clause; otherwise it's a run-on.
Like— Indian feminism grew out of the women's movements of the late nineteenth century, which reached full maturity in the early twentieth century.

19. B) **Renunciation** (noun) – abnegation, renouncement, relinquishment, self-denial त्याग

Synonym: **Abnegation** (noun) – act of renouncing or rejecting (स्वयं का त्याग)

- **Acquisition** (noun) – something acquired (अर्जन)
- **Possession** (noun) – ownership or control (स्वामित्व)
- **Attainment** (noun) – act of achieving something (प्राप्ति)

20. C) **BCAD**

B-C: The "very person who invented it" in sentence B is referring to Geoffrey Hinton in sentence C. Hinton is known as one of the pioneers of deep learning, a subfield of artificial intelligence. Therefore, B leads to C

C-A: Sentence C mentions the apprehensions Geoffrey Hinton has about artificial intelligence. Sentence A delves deeper into these apprehensions: "He says it is scary..." Here, "He" refers to Geoffrey Hinton, and "it" refers to the concerns about AI.

A-D: After elaborating on the concerns in sentence A, sentence D provides more specificity regarding the areas where these concerns might apply, like "healthcare."

21. B) '**Constraints**' का use होगा क्योंकि "constraints" का अर्थ होता है सीमाएँ या बाधाएँ।

sentence में mention किया गया है कि PhD students पहले से ही resource limitations से suffer करते हैं, इसलिए 'constraints' यहाँ बिल्कुल सही बैठता है। जबकि 'Autonomy' का अर्थ है स्वतंत्रता या स्वशासन, 'Wastrel' का अर्थ है फिजूलखर्च व्यक्ति, और 'Tapestry' का अर्थ है कढ़ाईदार वस्त्र या विविधता का मिश्रण, जो इस context में resource limitation को व्यक्त नहीं करते।

- '**Constraints**' will be used because it means limitations or restrictions. The sentence states that PhD students already suffer from resource shortages, making 'constraints' contextually and grammatically correct. Whereas, 'Autonomy' means independence, 'Wastrel' means a wasteful person, and 'Tapestry' means a woven fabric or mixture of elements, none of which express the idea of resource shortage.

22. A) '**Norm**' का use होगा क्योंकि "norm" का अर्थ होता है सामान्य मानक या accepted standard.

Sentence में बताया गया है कि इतने resource constraints के बावजूद छात्रों से papers के लिए इतना पैसा खर्च करवाना सामान्य मानक (norm) नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए 'norm' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'angst' का अर्थ है चिंता या डर, 'douse' का अर्थ है बुझाना, और 'edict' का अर्थ है सरकारी आदेश या decree, जो इस context में logically और grammatically फिट नहीं होते।

- '**Norm**' will be used because it means a standard or accepted way of doing things. The sentence highlights that asking students with limited resources to pay such high amounts cannot be the norm, making 'norm' correct here. Whereas, 'angst' means fear or anxiety, 'douse' means to extinguish, and 'edict' means an official order, which do not fit

23. B) '**The**' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ Delhi High Court एक specific संस्था है। किसी particular जगह, संस्था या body को refer करने के लिए हमेशा definite article "the" लगाया जाता है। इसलिए यहाँ सही उत्तर the Delhi High Court है। जबकि 'A' का अर्थ होता है "कोई एक", जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है; 'An' vowel sound से पहले आता है, पर यहाँ proper noun है; और 'No article' लगाने से वाक्य अधूरा और grammatically incorrect हो जाएगा।

- '**The**' will be used because "Delhi High Court" is a specific institution. For a particular place, institution, or body, the definite article "the" is always used. Hence, the correct usage is the Delhi High Court. Whereas 'A' means "any one," which is not appropriate here; 'An' is used before vowel sounds, but this is a proper noun; and 'No article' would make the sentence incomplete and grammatically incorrect.

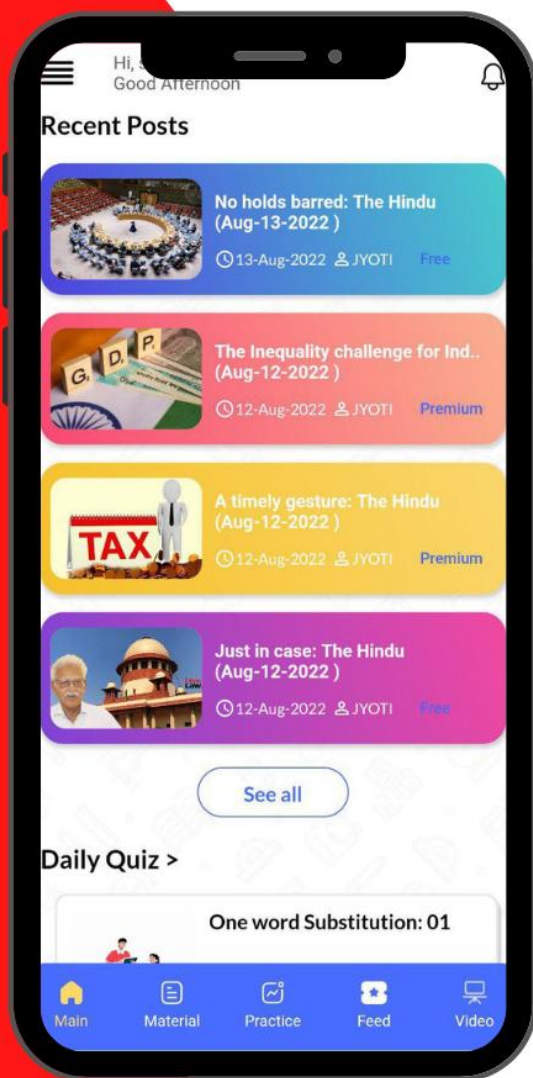
24. D) '**Triggered**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह Past tense में है और sentence की main घटना को describe कर रहा है कि "High Court ने sites block कीं और इसने एक debate को triggered किया।" यहाँ completed action है इसलिए past form ज़रूरी है। जबकि 'Trigger' base verb है जो

tense से match नहीं करता, 'Triggering' participle/continuous form है जो यहाँ सही नहीं बैठेगा, और 'Triggers' present tense है जो past घटना से मेल नहीं खाता।

- **'Triggered'** will be used because it is in past tense and the sentence is describing a completed action — the blocking of sites triggered a debate. Since the High Court order happened in the past, past tense is required. Whereas, 'Trigger' is the base form and doesn't fit grammatically, 'Triggering' is a participle/continuous form unsuitable here, and 'Triggers' is present tense, which does not match with the past event.

25. C) **'Grounds'** का use होगा क्योंकि "grounds" का अर्थ होता है किसी कार्य के पीछे का कारण या आधार। sentence में mention किया गया है कि sites को copyright infringement के grounds पर block किया गया, इसलिए 'grounds' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Baselessness' का अर्थ है बिना आधार के होना, 'Invalidity' का अर्थ है अमान्यता, और 'Glean' का अर्थ है इकट्ठा करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **'Grounds'** will be used because it means the reason or basis for an action. The sentence mentions that the sites were blocked on the grounds of copyright infringement, making 'grounds' fitting here. Whereas, 'Baselessness' means lack of basis, 'Invalidity' means nullity, and 'Glean' means to collect, which don't fit in this context.



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