AI for all: On the India AI Impact Summit 2026

The AI Impact Summit was a sign of things to come in India

The attendance at the AI Impact Summit, in New Delhi, showed an extreme **enthusiasm** for **Artificial Intelligence** (AI) technologies by digitally connected Indians. While **statistics** shared by AI firms have frequently cited India as the biggest **user base** outside the U.S., the **crowds** over the week were the biggest **indicator** of just how keen many Indians are to adopt this technology. **At its core,** the summit was a **continuation** of a series of annual **multilateral** discussions on AI, and 89 countries have signed a **declaration laying out** a **voluntary** set of commitments to share knowledge on AI **democratisation**. The summit's context comes with **foreboding challenges** for India: namely, **deploying** and **diffusing** a technology whose **capital and infrastructure reside abroad**, and finding a place in the global AI ecosystem that will place Indians well in the economic transformations that this technology's adoption **promises**. India's data centre capacity is growing healthily, but the AI moment calls for further momentum, a difficult ask when the costs of **graphics processing units** (GPUs) **driving** AI **push up** the cost of **domestic deployment** so much, not to mention the additional electrical capacity that must be built. A national strategy that **relies overwhelmingly on** becoming a hub for the deployment of models, with less **emphasis on** their training and **finetuning**, could **pose** risks; after all, with fewer labour costs, the advantage that India has will be smaller than in the **ITeS era.**

On the international cooperation front, it is disappointing that India has so **eagerly** enabled the U.S.'s **hands-off** impulses for AI. This is a technology with **enormous** scope for economic and social **disruption**. Countries must use the annual AI forum to collectively build tools and safety standards that can exercise actual **leverage** over how LLMs diffuse throughout society. Leadership of the **Global South** entails empowering countries that are individually **vulnerable** to **collateral damage** in an era of great power **rivalries**. AI is increasingly defining that era more and more acutely. **Consensus** at all costs is not the appropriate approach. As a country of **enthusiastic** AI adopters, India has the leverage and capacity to **articulate** an optimistic but **prudent** way forward for AI governance, and the summit declaration showed no signs of this power. The summit's central pillar remains an important one: for AI to be a **net good**, its capabilities need to be **democratised**. As India closes its **digital divide**, there cannot be an **inference gap**. If the summit made anything clear, it was that India is as capable of organically contributing to worldwide growth as it has the capacity, should it choose, to be a force to shape its orderly growth. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Enthusiasm** (noun) - eagerness, fervor, zeal, passion, ardor उत्साह

2. **Artificial Intelligence** (noun) - a branch of computer science dealing with simulation of intelligent behavior in computers कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता

3. **Statistics** (noun) - data, figures, information, metrics, parameters आंकड़े

4. **User base** (noun) - the established group of people who regularly use a particular product or service उपयोगकर्ता आधार

5. **Crowd** (noun) - multitude, gathering, throng, assembly, horde भीड़

6. **Indicator** (noun) - sign, signal, mark, pointer, gauge संकेत

7. **At its core** (phrase) - fundamentally or basically at the most essential level बुनियादी तौर पर

8. **Continuation** (noun) - extension, resumption, maintenance, endurance, protraction निरंतरता

9. **Multilateral** (adjective) - international, multifaceted, collective, pluralistic, universal बहुपक्षीय

10. **Declaration** (noun) - announcement, proclamation, decree, assertion, manifesto घोषणा

11. **Lay out** (phrasal verb) - to explain or present something in a clear and detailed manner विस्तार से बताना

12. **Voluntary** (adjective) - optional, discretionary, non-compulsory, elective, unforced स्वैच्छिक

13. **Democratisation** (noun) - the action of making something accessible to everyone लोकतंत्रीकरण

14. **Foreboding challenge** (noun) - a feeling that difficult or dangerous obstacles are coming ahead भविष्य की गंभीर चुनौतियां

15. **Deploy** (verb) - station, position, install, utilize, implement तैनात करना

16. **Diffuse** (verb) - spread, circulate, disseminate, propagate, disperse फैलाना

17. **Capital and infrastructure** (noun) - the financial wealth and physical systems needed for an industry पूंजी और बुनियादी ढांचा

18. **Reside** (verb) - dwell, inhabit, occupy, stay, exist निवास करना

19. **Abroad** (adverb) - overseas, internationally, elsewhere, away, out विदेशी

20. **Promises** (noun) - indications, prospects, potential, likelihood, expectations संभावनाएं

21. **Graphics processing unit** (noun) - specialized electronic circuit designed to manipulate and alter memory to accelerate the creation of images/data (gpus) ग्राफिक्स प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट

22. **Drive** (verb) - propel, fuel, impel, stimulate, motivate संचालित करना

23. **Push up** (phrasal verb) - to cause an increase in the amount or cost of something दाम बढ़ाना

24. **Domestic deployment** (noun) - the act of implementing or using a technology within one's own country घरेलू तैनाती

25. **Rely on** (phrasal verb) - to depend on or trust someone or something to do a particular job निर्भर रहना

26. **Overwhelmingly** (adverb) - massively, predominantly, immensely, profusely, vastly भारी रूप से

27. **Emphasis** (on) (noun) - special importance, value, or prominence given to something जोर देना

28. **Finetuning** (noun) - calibration, adjustment, refinement, modification, optimization सूक्ष्म सुधार

29. **Pose** (verb) - present, constitute, create, produce, cause उत्पन्न करना

30. **Ites era** (noun) - the period dominated by information technology enabled services (outsourcing) आईटीईएस युग

31. **Eagerly** (adverb) - keenly, hungrily, impatiently, avidly, zealously उत्सुकता से

32. **Hands-off** (adjective) - non-intervening, laissez-faire, detached, passive, non-interference हस्तक्षेप न करने वाला

33. **Enormous** (adjective) - massive, colossal, gargantuan, immense, vast विशाल

34. **Disruption** (noun) - disturbance, disorder, upheaval, interruption, interference व्यवधान

35. **Leverage** (noun) - influence, authority, advantage, power, clout प्रभाव या लाभ

36. **Global South** (noun) - a term used to identify countries in the regions of latin america, africa, asia, and oceania (developing nations) विकासशील देश

37. **Entail** (verb) - involve, necessitate, require, demand, encompass आवश्यक बनाना

38. **Vulnerable** (adjective) - susceptible, defenseless, exposed, weak, sensitive असुरक्षित

39. **Collateral damage** (noun) - incidental destruction or unintended injury occurring during an action पार्श्व क्षति

40. **Rivalries** (noun) - competitions, conflicts, contentions, enmities, feuds प्रतिद्वंद्विता

41. **Consensus** (noun) - agreement, harmony, unity, accord, concurrence आम सहमति

42. **Enthusiastic** (adjective) - eager, avid, fervent, spirited, vigorous उत्साही

43. **Articulate** (verb) - express, enunciate, utter, voice, pronounce स्पष्ट रूप से कहना

44. **Prudent** (adjective) - wise, cautious, judicious, sagacious, sensible समझदार

45. **Net good** (noun) - a situation where the total advantages outweigh the disadvantages कुल लाभ

46. **Democratised** (adjective) - accessible, popularized, shared, egalitarian, inclusive सबके लिए सुलभ

47. **Digital divide** (noun) - the gulf between those who have ready access to computers and the internet, and those who do not डिजिटल विभाजन

48. **Inference gap** (phrase) - the disparity in the ability to run or use ai models effectively on local hardware इन्फरेंस गैप (निष्कर्ष अंतराल)

Summary of the Editorial

1. The AI Impact Summit held in New Delhi showed huge enthusiasm for Artificial Intelligence among Indians.

2. Large public participation proved that India is highly interested in adopting AI technologies.

3. AI companies often report that India has the largest AI user base outside the United States.

4. The summit was part of ongoing international discussions on AI governance and cooperation.

5. Around 89 countries signed a declaration to share knowledge and promote AI democratisation.

6. India faces major challenges because AI infrastructure and capital are mostly located abroad.

7. India must secure a strong position in the global AI ecosystem to benefit from AI-driven economic changes.

8. Although India's data centre capacity is increasing, much more expansion is needed.

9. High costs of GPUs and electricity make AI deployment expensive in India.

10. Focusing mainly on AI model deployment rather than training and fine-tuning may create long-term risks.

11. India's traditional advantage of low labour cost may not be as strong in the AI era as it was in the ITeS sector.

12. The editorial criticises India for supporting the U.S.'s less-regulated approach to AI governance.

13. AI has great potential for economic growth but also for social disruption, so global safety standards are necessary.

14. As a leader of the Global South, India should help vulnerable countries deal with AI-related risks.

15. The summit highlighted that for AI to benefit everyone, its capabilities must be democratised, and India has the power to shape responsible and balanced AI growth globally.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which of the following factors are cited as significant obstacles to India's domestic AI deployment momentum?**   **[Editorial Page]**
   i) Insufficient growth in current data center capacity.
   ii) The high cost of graphics processing units (GPUs).
   iii) The requirement for additional electrical capacity.
   A. i and iii
   B. i and ii
   C. Only ii
   D. ii and iii

2. **What does the author suggest should be the primary objective of the annual AI forum regarding international cooperation?**
   A. To encourage hands-off regulatory impulses.
   B. To collectively build tools and safety standards for LLM diffusion.
   C. To maintain consensus at all costs among great power rivals.
   D. To focus exclusively on infrastructure residing abroad.

3. **What can be inferred from the author's mention of an "inference gap" in the concluding lines of the passage?**
   A. As the digital divide closes, there is a risk that India will only use AI (inference) without understanding how it works.
   B. If India does not democratise AI capabilities, the benefits of the technology will be restricted to a small elite despite high adoption rates.
   C. India's data centre capacity is currently unable to handle the volume of inferences required by its users.
   D. The gap between U.S. technology and Indian deployment is widening due to high electrical costs.

4. According to the passage, which country is currently the only one with a larger Artificial Intelligence (AI) user base than India?
   A. The United Kingdom
   B. The United States
   C. New Delhi
   D. The Global South

5. **Which set of words correctly fills the blanks?**
   The AI Impact Summit in New Delhi showed that many Indians are (1)_____ to adopt AI technology. However, a major challenge is that the hardware and infrastructure for AI currently (2)_____. The author notes that while India's data centers are growing well, the country must still build more (3)_____ to maintain its momentum.
   A. (1) connected; (2) pose risks; (3) data centre capacity.
   B. (1) afraid; (2) are free; (3) social media.
   C. (1) keen; (2) reside abroad; (3) electrical capacity.
   D. (1) vulnerable; (2) democratised; (3) domestic deployment.

6. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word:**
   NONCHALANT
   A. Anxious

B. Tense

C. Worried

D. Carefree

7. **Choose the correct meaning of idiom:**

Keep at bay

A. To monitor closely

B. To keep away or at a safe distance

C. To defeat completely

D. To take advantage of

8. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.**

Quixotic

A. Romantic

B. Visionary

C. Pragmatic

D. Idealistic

9. **Identify the misspelt word**

A. Apothegm

B. Esoterica

C. Onomatopiea

D. Sesquipedalian

10. **Spot the correct spelling of adjective 'relating to the muscular tissue of the heart'**

A. Myocardiac

B. Myocordial

C. Myocardial

D. Myocardiol

11. **Select the correct option:**

Though the board remained divided on procedural issues, the chairperson, __ authority was rarely contested, pushed the resolution through.

A. whose

B. whom

C. who's

D. which

12. **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**

The spokesperson refused to comment (1)/ until the investigation would be completed (2)/ to avoid jeopardising (3)/ ongoing proceedings. (4)/

A. (1)

B. (2)

C. (3)

D. (4)

13. **Select the sentence containing the homonym of the highlighted word:**

She placed a **compact** mirror in her purse.

A. The team formed a compact defensive unit.

B. He compacted the soil using a roller.

C. They signed a compact to maintain peace.

D. The book was written in a compact style.

14. **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:**
She **do not knows** the answer to this question.
A. do not knew
B. does not know
C. is not knowing
D. do not know

15. **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:**
He is **senior than me in age**
A. more senior than me
B. senior to me by age
C. senior to me in age
D. elder to me

16. **Rearrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph:**
1. This is particularly challenging in industries such as steel and cement production, where emissions are an integral part of the manufacturing process.
2. As a result, carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies have emerged as a crucial component of strategies aimed at reducing industrial greenhouse gas emissions.
3. Achieving carbon neutrality requires a significant reduction in emissions across all economic sectors.
4. These technologies capture carbon dioxide at the source, preventing its release into the atmosphere and either utilizing it or storing it permanently underground.
A. 1, 2, 3, 4
B. 3, 1, 2, 4
C. 2, 1, 3, 4
D. 4, 3, 1, 2

17. **Rearrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph:**
1. This allows a programmer to specify the structure and behavior of an object-oriented program.
2. Object-Oriented Programming (OOP) is a programming paradigm based on the concept of "objects," which can contain data and code.
3. A central tenet of OOP is the concept of a "class," which acts as a blueprint for creating objects.
4. The key advantage of this approach is that it models real-world entities, making complex systems easier to manage and debug.
A. 2, 3, 1, 4
B. 4, 3, 2, 1
C. 4, 3, 1, 2
D. 2, 1, 3, 4

18. **Choose the correct one-word substitute for:**
'Fear of public speaking.'
A. Glossophobia
B. Sociophobia
C. Anthophobia

D. Ergophobia

19. **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**

Were he to have responded promptly (1)/ the crisis could have been (2)/ averted far earlier than it ultimately was (3)/ saving valuable diplomatic capital. (4)

A. (1)

B. (2)

C. (3)

D. (4)

20. **Select the correct option:**

Not until the data was independently verified ____ accepted by the journal.

A. it was

B. was it

C. did it

D. had it

Comprehension

Social media addiction has been compared (1) ____ casinos, opioids and cigarettes. While there's some debate among experts about the line between overuse and addiction, and whether social media can cause the latter, there is no doubt that many people feel like they can't (2) ____ the (3) ____ of Instagram, TikTok, Snapchat and other platforms. The companies that designed your favorite apps have an / a (4) ____ to keep you glued to them so they can serve up ads that make them billions of dollars in revenue. Resisting the pull of the endless scroll, the dopamine hits from short-form videos and the ego boost and validation that come from likes and positive interactions, can seem like an unfair fight. For some people, "rage-bait," gloomy news and arguing with internet strangers also have an irresistible draw. Much of the concern around social media addiction has focused on children. But adults are also (5) ____ to using social media so much that it starts affecting their day-to-day lives. Dr. Anna Lembke, a psychiatrist and the medical director of addiction medicine at Stanford University's School of Medicine, defines addiction as "the continued compulsive use of a substance or behavior despite harm to self or others." During her testimony at a landmark social media harms trial in Los Angeles, Lembke said that what makes social media platforms so addictive is the 24/7, really limitless, frictionless access" people have to them.

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

A. with

B. to

C. by

D. from

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

A. glean

B. concede

C. etiquette

D. escape

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

A. pull

B. electrocute

C. trenche

D. menace

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

A. bifurcate

B. genuflect

C. stance

D. incentive

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

A. conviction

B. susceptible

C. crutch

D. onrush

Answers

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

Explanations

1. D) **ii and iii**

   ii) The high cost of graphics processing units (GPUs): Passage Phrase: "...the costs of graphics processing units (GPUs) driving AI push up the cost of domestic deployment so much..." So, the passage explicitly links high GPU costs to the difficulty of domestic deployment.

   iii) The requirement for additional electrical capacity: Passage Phrase: "...not to mention the additional electrical capacity that must be built." Logic: The author lists this as a secondary infrastructure hurdle that "must" be addressed, making it an obstacle to India's domestic AI deployment momentum.

   i) Insufficient growth in current data center capacity: Passage Phrase: "India's data centre capacity is growing healthily..." Logic: Since the growth is described as "healthy," the passage presents this as a success, not an "insufficient" obstacle.

2. **B) To collectively build tools and safety standards for LLM diffusion:**

   Passage Phrase: "Countries must use the annual AI forum to collectively build tools and safety standards that can exercise actual leverage over how LLMs diffuse throughout society." Logic: This sentence explicitly states what the forum "must" be used for, aligning perfectly with the option.

3. **B) If India does not democratise AI capabilities, the benefits of the technology will be restricted to a small elite despite high adoption rates.**

   Option B is correct because the author argues that closing the digital divide (access) is useless if we don't also close the inference gap, which requires democratizing AI capabilities so the benefits reach everyone rather than just a few.

4. **B) The United States**

   Quoted Phrase from Passage: "...statistics shared by AI firms have frequently cited India as the biggest user base outside the U.S." Logic: The phrase "outside the U.S." means that the U.S. is the only country ranked higher than India in terms of the number of people using AI.

5. **C) (1) keen; (2) reside abroad; (3) electrical capacity.**

   Blank (1) "keen": * Passage Phrase: "...the crowds over the week were the biggest indicator of just how keen many Indians are to adopt this technology."

   Blank (2) "reside abroad": * Passage Phrase: "...deploying and diffusing a technology whose capital and infrastructure reside abroad..."

   Blank (3) "electrical capacity": * Passage Phrase: "...not to mention the additional electrical capacity that must be built."

6. D) **Nonchalant** (adjective) – Calm, relaxed, unconcerned, indifferent, casual बेपरवाह

   Synonym: **Carefree** (adjective) – Free from anxiety or responsibility; untroubled, light-hearted, easy-going. निश्चिंत

   Anxious (adjective) – Worried, concerned, uneasy, nervous. चिंतित

   Tense (adjective) – Stressed, strained, nervous, anxious. तनावग्रस्त

   Worried (adjective) – Troubled, concerned, anxious, disturbed. परेशान

7. B) **Keep** at bay (idiom) – To keep away or at a safe distance दूर रखना / दूरी बनाए रखना

8. C) **Quixotic** (adjective) – Unrealistic, impractical, visionary, romantic, idealistic अव्यवहारिक
   Antonym: **Pragmatic** (adjective) – Dealing with things sensibly and realistically, practical, logical, rational. व्यवहारिक
   • **Romantic** (adjective) – Imaginative, sentimental, fanciful, dreamy. भावुक
   • **Visionary** (adjective) – Inspired, creative, imaginative, idealistic. दूरदर्शी

9. C) The correct spelling of 'Onomatopiea' is '**Onomatopoeia'** which means "the formation of a word from a sound associated with what is named (like cuckoo, sizzle)" ध्वनि-अनुकरण शब्द.

10. C) The correct spelling is **Myocardial** which means "relating to the muscular tissue of the heart" हृदय की पेशी संबंधी.

11. A) '**Whose'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह वाक्य में "authority" (अधिकार/सत्ता) के लिए संबंधसूचक सर्वनाम (relative pronoun) के रूप में प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। "Whose authority was rarely contested" का अर्थ है "जिसका अधिकार शायद ही कभी चुनौती दिया गया।" इसलिए 'whose' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है।

    'Whose' should be used because it functions here as a relative pronoun referring to "authority." The phrase "whose authority was rarely contested" means "the authority of the chairperson was seldom challenged." Hence, 'whose' is the most appropriate choice

12. B) (2) 'until the investigation would be completed' के बदले '**until the investigation was completed'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'until' के बाद Future form (would be completed) का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता; इसके स्थान पर Past tense (was completed) प्रयोग होता है जब मुख्य वाक्य में भूतकालीन क्रिया (refused) हो। जैसे— He refused to speak until the meeting was over.
    'was completed' will replace 'would be completed' because after 'until', the future form is not used. When the main verb (refused) is in the past tense, the clause following until should also be in past tense. Example — He refused to speak until the meeting was over.

13. C) वाक्य में दिया गया शब्द 'compact' का अर्थ है — एक छोटा डिब्बा जिसमें शीशा और पाउडर होता है (a small case containing mirror and powder)।
    अब हमें ऐसा वाक्य चुनना है जिसमें 'compact' का समान उच्चारण वाला लेकिन अलग अर्थ वाला शब्द (homonym) प्रयोग हुआ हो।
    विकल्प C में 'compact' का अर्थ है — एक समझौता या अनुबंध (agreement or treaty)।
    दोनों शब्दों का उच्चारण समान है पर अर्थ भिन्न हैं — इसलिए यह homonym का उदाहरण है।
    In the highlighted sentence, compact means a small case containing a mirror and powder (used for makeup).
    In option C, compact means an agreement or formal contract.
    The words have the same spelling and pronunciation but different meanings, making them homonyms.

14. B) do not knows' के बदले **'does not know'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Subject 'She' Singular है, और Singular Subject के साथ Present Simple Tense में Auxiliary Verb 'does' का प्रयोग किया जाता है तथा Main Verb हमेशा base form (know) में रहती है। जैसे— He does not play football.
    'does not know' will be used instead of 'do not knows' because the subject 'She' is singular, and with singular subjects in the Present Simple Tense, 'does' is used as the auxiliary verb while the main verb remains in base form. Like— He does not play football.

15. C) senior than me in age' के बदले **'senior to me in age'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'senior', 'junior', 'superior', 'inferior', 'prefer' जैसे शब्दों के बाद 'to' Preposition का प्रयोग होता है, 'than' नहीं। जैसे— He is senior to me. / This book is superior to that one.

'senior to me in age' will be used instead of 'senior than me in age' because adjectives like senior, junior, superior, inferior, prefer are followed by 'to' and not 'than'.

Example— He is senior to me. / This pen is superior to that one

16. **B) 3, 1, 2, 4**

Achieving carbon neutrality requires a significant reduction in emissions across all economic sectors This is particularly challenging in industries such as steel and cement production, where emissions are an integral part of the manufacturing process. As a result, carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies have emerged as a crucial component of strategies aimed at reducing industrial greenhouse gas emissions These technologies capture carbon dioxide at the source, preventing its release into the atmosphere and either utilizing it or storing it permanently underground.

Sentence 3 - This sentence introduces the overall goal of reducing carbon emissions. It is general, so it should come first in the paragraph.

Sentence 1 - This explains why achieving carbon neutrality is difficult, especially in certain industries. Logical after the goal because first we say "what we want", then "what the challenges are."

Sentence 2 - This shows the solution to the challenge — CCS technologies. "As a result" links challenge → solution, making it coherent.

Sentence 4 - This explains the mechanism of CCS — what it actually does. Logical as the concluding sentence because it completes the paragraph.

Sentence 3 - यह मुख्य उद्देश्य बताता है — हर क्षेत्र में उत्सर्जन कम करना। यह सामान्य जानकारी है, इसलिए यह पहले आता है।

Sentence 1 - यह बताता है कि कुछ उद्योगों में उत्सर्जन कम करना क्यों कठिन है। पहले उद्देश्य बताया, अब challenges समझाना तार्किक है।

Sentence 2 - यह समाधान बताता है — CCS तकनीकें उद्योगों के उत्सर्जन को कम करने में मदद करती हैं। "इसके परिणामस्वरूप" यह दर्शाता है कि challenges → solutions

Sentence 4 यह बताता है कि CCS तकनीक वास्तव में कैसे कार्बन को रोकती है और संग्रहित करती है।

17. **A) 2, 3, 1, 4**

Object-Oriented Programming (OOP) is a programming paradigm based on the concept of "objects," which can contain data and code A central tenet of OOP is the concept of a "class," which acts as a blueprint for creating objects This allows a programmer to specify the structure and behavior of an object-oriented program The key advantage of this approach is that it models real-world entities, making complex systems easier to manage and debug

Sentence 2 - This is the opening sentence because it introduces OOP and gives the reader a basic understanding.

Sentence 3 - After introducing OOP, it's logical to explain classes, which are the foundation of OOP.

Sentence 1 - Now that we know what OOP is and what a class is, we can explain what programmers can do using it.

Sentence - 4 Finally, we explain why OOP is useful — the advantages and practical benefits.

Sentence 2 यह opening sentence है क्योंकि यह OOP का परिचय देता है।

Sentence 3 OOP को समझाने के बाद, यह बताना ज़रूरी है कि क्लास क्या है और इसका महत्व क्या है।
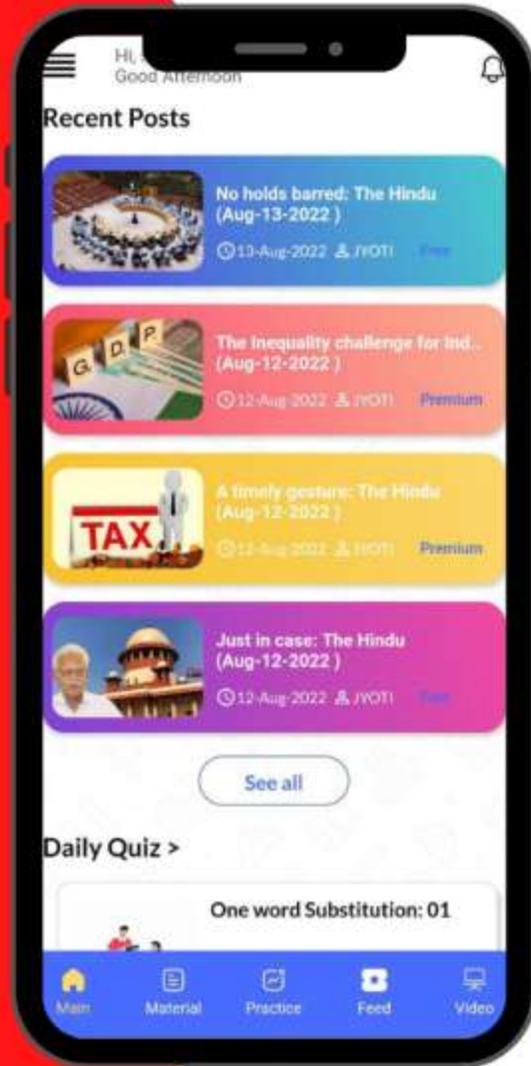
Sentence 1 अब जब हमें OOP और क्लास का ज्ञान हो गया है, हम बता सकते हैं कि प्रोग्रामर इससे क्या कर सकता है।

Sentence 4 अंत में यह OOP का लाभ बताता है और यह बताता है कि क्यों यह उपयोगी है।

18. A) **Glossophobia** (noun) – Fear of public speaking सार्वजनिक रूप से बोलने का भय

• **Sociophobia** (noun) – Fear of social situations or interacting with people सामाजिक परिस्थितियों या लोगों से बातचीत का भय

• **Anthophobia** (noun) – Fear of flowers फूलों का भय

• **Ergophobia** (noun) – Fear of work or the workplace काम या कार्यस्थल का भय

19. A) were he to have responded' के बदले **'had he responded'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह वाक्य Past Unreal Conditional (काल्पनिक अतीत की स्थिति) को दर्शा रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में "Had + subject + past participle" संरचना का प्रयोग किया जाता है, न कि "Were to have + V3" का।

सही वाक्य होगा — Had he responded promptly, the crisis could have been averted far earlier than it ultimately was, saving valuable diplomatic capital.

'had he responded' will be used instead of 'were he to have responded' because the sentence expresses a past unreal condition (a hypothetical situation in the past). The correct structure for such cases is "Had + subject + past participle" rather than "Were to have + V3.

20. B) **'was it'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह वाक्य Negative Inversion का उदाहरण है, जिसमें "Not until" जैसे Negative Adverbial Phrase से वाक्य की शुरुआत होती है, तो सहायक क्रिया (Auxiliary Verb) Subject से पहले आती है। अतः सही क्रम होगा – Not until the data was independently verified was it accepted by the journal.

'was it' should be used because this sentence involves Negative Inversion. When a negative adverbial phrase like "Not until" begins a sentence, the auxiliary verb precedes the subject. Therefore, the correct structure is – Not until the data was independently verified was it accepted by the journal

21. B) यहाँ सही answer "to" है क्योंकि सही structure होता है "compared to"। जब हम दो चीज़ों के बीच समानता दिखाते हैं, तो "compared to" का प्रयोग करते हैं। यहाँ social media addiction की तुलना casinos, opioids और cigarettes से की जा रही है। "With", "by" और "from" इस structure में सही नहीं बैठते।

'To' will be used because the correct structure is "compared to." When we show similarity between two things, we use compared to. Here social media addiction is being compared to casinos, opioids and cigarettes to show similarity in addictive nature. 'With' is sometimes used, but in this context the standard structure showing similarity is compared to. 'By' and 'from' do not fit grammatically here.

22. D) यहाँ सही **answer Escape** है क्योंकि sentence का meaning है कि लोग social media के influence से बाहर नहीं निकल पा रहे। "Escape" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ से छुटकारा पाना या निकल जाना। यह context के हिसाब से perfect है। "Glean" का मतलब information इकट्ठा करना होता है। "Concede" का मतलब किसी बात को मान लेना। "Etiquette" का मतलब manners या social behaviour। ये तीनों meaning यहाँ emotional struggle को express नहीं करते।

Escape' will be used because the idea is that people feel they cannot free themselves from social media. Escape means to get away from something difficult or controlling. It perfectly

matches the emotional struggle mentioned. 'Glean' means collect information, 'concede' means admit, and 'etiquette' refers to manners. None of these match the meaning of breaking free.

23. A) यहाँ सही answer **Pull** है क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है strong attraction या खींचाव। Social media platforms लोगों को अपनी तरफ खींचते हैं, इसलिए "pull" सही word है। "Electrocute" का मतलब electric shock से मार देना — जो यहाँ irrelevant है। "Trenche"(fraction) proper word ही नहीं है इस context में। "Menace" का मतलब threat या खतरा। यहाँ attraction की बात हो रही है, threat की नहीं
Pull' will be used because it shows attraction or strong drawing force. Social media platforms attract users strongly. Pull means a force that draws someone towards something. 'Electrocute' means kill by electric shock, 'trenche' is not a proper word here, and 'menace' means threat. These do not match the idea of attraction.

24. D) यहाँ सही answer **Incentive** है क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है motivation या benefit जो किसी को action लेने के लिए push करे। Companies users को app पर बनाए रखना चाहती हैं क्योंकि ads से उन्हें revenue मिलता है — यही उनका incentive है। "Bifurcate" का मतलब दो भागों में बाँटना। "Genuflect" का मतलब घुटनों के बल झुकना। "Stance" का मतलब opinion या position। ये words motivation या financial benefit का meaning नहीं देते।
Incentive' will be used because companies have a strong reason or motivation to keep users engaged. Incentive means a benefit or reward that encourages action. Here, revenue from ads is the motivation. 'Bifurcate' means divide into two parts, 'genuflect' means bend in respect, and 'stance' means opinion or position.

25. B) यहाँ सही answer **Susceptible** है क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है आसानी से प्रभावित होना। Sentence में बताया गया है कि adults भी excessive social media use से easily affected हो सकते हैं। यह vulnerability को express करता है। "Conviction" का मतलब strong belief। "Crutch" का मतलब support जिस पर कोई निर्भर करे। "Onrush" का मतलब अचानक आगे बढ़ना।
Susceptible' will be used because it means easily influenced or affected. The sentence shows that adults can also become easily affected by excessive social media use. Susceptible clearly expresses vulnerability. 'Conviction' means strong belief, 'crutch' means support, and 'onrush' means sudden forward movement.

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