

Bullying Anthropic: On AI firm Anthropic versus U.S. government

The U.S.'s **demands** for maximum **flexibility** on AI use **are** dangerous

Over the last few days, the U.S. Department of Defence **unceremoniously cast out** the AI firm Anthropic, which develops the coding assistant Claude, and **designated** the firm a “supply chain risk”, **the kind of cattle branding** reserved for firms that are **compromised** by **hostile** foreign states. The reason was simple: Anthropic refused to **relent on** allowing its tools to be used for **widespread** domestic **surveillance** and fully **autonomous** weaponry. The **high-octane conflict** with the U.S. government — which **accused** Anthropic **of following** a “**woke**” and “**radical**” agenda — **is** a shocking **escalation**, despite prior **concessions** that would allow the U.S.'s defence **establishment's** use of Claude, which helps create and update code bases quickly. The conflict also sends a **chilling** message — a great power can do anything, with or without **safeguards**, to **attain** a strategic **upper hand**. This is a dangerous message to send in a **multipolar** world where shared standards around safety are increasingly difficult to achieve.

This is no longer the world of the Bletchley Park AI safety summit. It was a gathering that **acknowledged** the rapidly growing power of AI systems, and the shared global imperative to ensure that high-stakes risks be **mitigated**. What **resonance** does that worthy message have when the country on the frontier of AI development so publicly **disavows** any form of safety control for war, at a time when a **reckless attack** on Iran — with, **reportedly**, some **assistance** from Claude — **is grinding on**? Firms need to show some **backbone** when **dealing with outrageous** demands that could have chilling consequences in their home country and around the world. After all, if the U.S. demands the policy space for domestic surveillance in such a **full-throated** fashion, where does that leave countries where **infiltrating** the political opposition with **spyware** on their phones is already the norm? Anthropic showed this backbone, and it deserved the **solidarity** of its **peers**. Sadly, that is not what happened, as ChatGPT maker OpenAI appeared to give the U.S. defence department the flexibility it **sought** just hours after Anthropic became **persona non grata**. Despite OpenAI's **assurances** that its agreement provides **key** safeguards, AI safety has been harmed, with the other superpower and a **host of** middle powers around the world watching closely. Firms may not be the ideal characters to **take a stand** — **taking into consideration**, after all, their profit motivations — but as strong institutions are **worn down** around the world, there are few places to look to for leadership on safety. **When a firm** with billions of dollars **at stake** **says** ‘no’, it is not a **promising** sign of things to come when another steps in to say ‘maybe, yes’.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Bullying** (noun) – intimidating, browbeating, hectoring, coercing, harassing डराना-धमकाना
2. **Flexibility** (noun) – adaptability, pliability, elasticity, looseness, versatility लचीलापन
3. **Unceremoniously** (adverb) – abruptly, rudely, bluntly, discourteously, summarily अनादरपूर्वक
4. **Cast out** (phrasal verb) – to forcefully remove or expel someone from a group or organization बाहर निकालना
5. **Designate** (verb) – classify, label, term, entitle, characterize निर्दिष्ट करना
6. **The kind of** (phrase) – used to describe the type or category of something/someone उस प्रकार का
7. **Cattle branding** (noun) – the act of marking someone or something permanently with a negative reputation कलंकित करना
8. **Compromised** (adjective) – weakened, jeopardized, endangered, damaged, undermined संकटग्रस्त/क्षतिग्रस्त
9. **Hostile** (adjective) – antagonistic, aggressive, bellicose, inimical, unfriendly शत्रुतापूर्ण
10. **Relent** (on) (verb) – to abandon or become less strict about a particular demand or rule नरम पड़ना
11. **Widespread** (adjective) – extensive, prevalent, pervasive, rampant, ubiquitous व्यापक
12. **Surveillance** (noun) – monitoring, observation, scrutiny, espionage, vigilance निगरानी
13. **Autonomous** (adjective) – independent, self-governing, sovereign, self-reliant, free स्वायत्त
14. **High-octane** (adjective) – intense, powerful, dynamic, forceful, spirited तीव्र/शक्तिशाली
15. **Accuse** (of) (verb) – indict, charge, arraign, impeach, incriminate आरोपी ठहराना
16. **Follow** (verb) – pursue, observe, heed, comply, obey पालन करना
17. **Woke** (adjective) – alert to social injustice (often used pejoratively in this context) सामाजिक अन्याय के प्रति जागरूक
18. **Radical** (adjective) – extreme, revolutionary, fanatical, thorough, drastic कट्टरपंथी/मौलिक
19. **Escalation** (noun) – intensification, surge, increase, expansion, amplification वृद्धि/तेजी
20. **Concession** (noun) – compromise, allowance, grant, yield, adjustment रियायत
21. **Establishment** (noun) – authorities, bureaucracy, administration, system, hierarchy शासन/संस्था
22. **Chilling** (adjective) – terrifying, frightening, daunting, alarming, spine-chilling डरावना

23. **Safeguard** (noun) – protection, precaution, deterrent, buffer, defense
सुरक्षा उपाय
24. **Attain** (verb) – achieve, acquire, gain, procure, realize प्राप्त करना
25. **Upper hand** (phrase) – a position of advantage or control over others
प्रभुत्व/बढ़त
26. **Multipolar** (adjective) – having many centers of power or influence बहुध्रुवीय
27. **Acknowledge** (verb) – recognize, admit, accept, concede, grant स्वीकार करना
28. **Mitigate** (verb) – alleviate, lessen, diminish, attenuate, assuage कम करना/शांत करना
29. **Resonance** (noun) – significance, impact, reverberation, echoing, meaning गूँज/प्रभाव
30. **Disavow** (verb) – renounce, repudiate, reject, disown, deny त्यागना/अस्वीकार करना
31. **Reckless** (adjective) – rash, impulsive, heedless, foolhardy, imprudent लापरवाह
32. **Reportedly** (adverb) – allegedly, purportedly, supposedly, ostensibly, seemingly कथित तौर पर
33. **Assistance** (noun) – aid, support, cooperation, succor, facilitation सहायता
34. **Grind on** (phrasal verb) – to continue for a long time in a wearying or tedious way धीरे-धीरे जारी रहना
35. **Backbone** (noun) – fortitude, grit, resolve, strength, courage दृढ़ता/साहस
36. **Deal with** (phrasal verb) – to take action to solve a problem or handle a situation निपटना
37. **Outrageous** (adjective) – shocking, scandalous, atrocious, flagrant, egregious अपमानजनक
38. **Full-throated** (adjective) – enthusiastic, loud, hearty, vigorous, unreserved पूरे जोर-शोर से
39. **Infiltrate** (verb) – penetrate, permeate, intrude, slip, creep घुसपैठ करना
40. **Spyware** (noun) – software that enables a user to obtain covert information about another's computer activities जासूसी सॉफ्टवेयर
41. **Solidarity** (noun) – unity, consensus, harmony, cohesion, unanimity एकजुटता
42. **Peer** (noun) – equal, contemporary, associate, colleague, fellow साथी
43. **Seek** (verb) – desire, pursue, solicit, request मांगना/खोजना
44. **Persona non grata** (phrase) – an unacceptable or unwelcome person अवांछित व्यक्ति
45. **Assurance** (noun) – guarantee, promise, pledge, vow, affirmation आश्वासन
46. **A host of** (phrase) – a large number of people or things बहुत सारे
47. **Take a stand** (phrase) – to publicly express an opinion about something, especially to oppose something पक्ष लेना/विरोध करना

48. **Taking into consideration** (phrase) – considering or thinking about something specifically विचार करना
49. **Wear down** (phrasal verb) – to make someone feel tired and less able to deal successfully with a situation कमजोर करना
50. **At stake** (phrase) – at risk or in a position of being lost दांव पर
51. **Promising** (adjective) – auspicious, encouraging, hopeful, propitious, optimistic आशाजनक

Summary of the Editorial

1. The **U.S. Department of Defence** labelled the AI company **Anthropic** as a “*supply chain risk*” after it refused to allow its AI tools to be used for mass domestic surveillance and fully autonomous weapons.
2. Anthropic develops the AI coding assistant **Claude**, which helps programmers quickly create and update software code.
3. The U.S. government accused Anthropic of following a “**woke**” and “**radical**” agenda because the firm resisted demands related to surveillance and military applications.
4. Despite earlier concessions that allowed limited defence use of Claude, Anthropic refused to provide unrestricted access for controversial uses.
5. The editorial describes the conflict as a **serious escalation** between a private technology firm and the U.S. government.
6. The incident sends a **dangerous signal** that powerful nations may bypass ethical safeguards in order to gain strategic advantages in AI.
7. Such behaviour weakens the possibility of building **shared global standards for AI safety** in an increasingly multipolar world.
8. Earlier international efforts like the **Bletchley Park AI Safety Summit** emphasized cooperation and risk mitigation in AI development.
9. The current conflict shows a contrast between those earlier safety commitments and the U.S. demand for **maximum flexibility in military AI use**.
10. Reports suggest that AI tools like Claude may already have assisted in **military operations**, such as the ongoing U.S.–Israel conflict involving Iran.
11. The editorial argues that AI firms should show **moral courage** when governments demand technologies that could harm civil liberties.
12. If the U.S. openly seeks tools for domestic surveillance, it may encourage other countries—where political spying already occurs—to **expand similar practices**.
13. Anthropic’s refusal is portrayed as a **principled stand** that deserved support from other technology companies.
14. However, another major AI company, **OpenAI**, appeared to provide the flexibility requested by the U.S. defence department soon after Anthropic was sidelined.
15. The editorial concludes that when one firm refuses dangerous demands but another quickly agrees, it **undermines global AI safety and responsible governance**.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

1. **Consider the following statements:**
 - I. Anthropic is the developer of the coding assistant called Claude.
 - II. Anthropic was designated as a “supply chain risk” by the U.S. Department of Defence.
 - A. Only I is correct
 - B. Only II is correct
 - C. Both I and II are correct
 - D. Neither I nor II is correct
2. **Consider the following statements:**
 - I. OpenAI refused to give the U.S. Department of Defence the flexibility it wanted.
 - II. The U.S. government accused Anthropic of having a “woke” and “radical” agenda.
 - A. Only I is correct
 - B. Only II is correct
 - C. Both I and II are correct
 - D. Neither I nor II is correct
3. **Why was the firm Anthropic cast out by the Department of Defence?**
 - A. It refused to allow tools for autonomous weapons.
 - B. It failed to update military code bases quickly.
 - C. It was compromised by a hostile foreign country.
 - D. It wanted to stop the Bletchley Park AI summit.
4. **What action did the firm OpenAI take after Anthropic was cast out?**
 - A. It gave the government the flexibility it sought.
 - B. It stood with Anthropic to protect global safety.
 - C. It became persona non grata within a few hours.
 - D. It closed its doors to the Department of Defence.
5. **According to the final paragraph, what is the main reason firms may not be the ideal characters to take a stand on safety?**
 - A. Their focus on military power.
 - B. Their focus on making a profit.
 - C. Their focus on global summits.
 - D. Their focus on future funding.
6. **Fill in the blank with the correctly spelt word.**

The _____ of the ancient manuscript was a painstaking process.

 - A. resurrection
 - B. ressurrection
 - C. resurrection
 - D. resurracton
7. **Choose the correct one-word substitution for the words in italics.**

The professor specialized in the study of ancient societies.

 - A. Anthropology
 - B. Sociology
 - C. Archaeology
 - D. Paleontology
8. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word:**

- CHICANERY
- A. Truth
 - B. Deception
 - C. Honesty
 - D. Loyalty
9. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.**
- Furtive
- A. Covert
 - B. Sneaky
 - C. Open
 - D. Stealthy
10. **Choose the correct meaning of idiom:**
- Whistle in the dark
- A. Speak without clarity
 - B. Put on a brave front despite fear
 - C. Refuse to take sides
 - D. Enjoy loneliness
11. **Choose the correct meaning of idiom:**
- Sound and fury
- A. Echoes of truth from the past
 - B. Great uproar that signifies nothing
 - C. Confession followed by silence
 - D. Loud actions with enduring impact
12. **Select the correct spelling for a word meaning 'capable of being done'**
- A. Feaseable
 - B. Feasible
 - C. Fiesible
 - D. Fiesable
13. **Find the correct spelling for a term meaning to speak ambiguously or avoid the truth.**
- A. Prevericate
 - B. Prevaricate
 - C. Prevarricate
 - D. Privaricate
14. **Choose the correct one-word substitute for:**
- 'A person who loves and collects books'.
- A. Philatelist
 - B. Bibliophile
 - C. Calligrapher
 - D. Archivist
15. **Select the correct option:**
- The director demanded the screenplay be revised to eliminate ___ dialogue.
- A. superfluous
 - B. superfluity
 - C. superfluously

- D. superfluosness
16. **Select the sentence containing the homonym of the highlighted word:**
He could not **lead** the team under pressure.
A. They used lead pipes in old construction.
B. He tried to lead the meeting professionally.
C. She leads the choir every Sunday.
D. He wrote a report on leadership styles.
17. **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:**
I object **for your behaviour**.
A. to your behaviour
B. with your behaviour
C. on your behaviour
D. against your behaviour
18. **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**
To ensure every participant be heard (1)/ the chairperson requested that questions (2)/ be submitted in advance and that (3)/ moderators be assigned to each group. (4)
A. (1)
B. (2)
C. (3)
D. (4)
19. **Rearrange the following sentences in correct order to make a logical passage.**
1. The team submitted the compiled data to the analytics division.
2. Raw survey responses were extracted from multiple sources.
3. Each dataset underwent preprocessing and standardization.
4. Redundant entries were eliminated using automated filters.
A. 2-3-4-1
B. 2-4-3-1
C. 3-2-4-1
D. 1-3-2-4
20. **Rearrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph:**
1. A key strategy is to diversify energy sources, transitioning from fossil fuels to renewable alternatives like solar, wind, and geothermal power.
2. To mitigate the worst effects of climate change, the global community must drastically reduce its reliance on carbon-intensive energy production.
3. This shift not only decreases greenhouse gas emissions but also improves air quality and creates new economic opportunities.
4. Additionally, policies that promote energy efficiency in buildings and transportation can further lower overall energy consumption.
A. 2, 1, 3, 4
B. 1, 2, 3, 4
C. 4, 1, 2, 3
D. 2, 3, 1, 4

Comprehension

The enduring legacy of the samurai is a (1) _____ phenomenon in cultural history. No other medieval social group has been as celebrated or mythologised so relentlessly in popular culture – from ukiyo-e prints of the 18th Century to contemporary video games, TV shows and films.

The arc of fame always bends to (2) _____, and so it is with the samurai: were these fabled knights of old really as fearless, loyal, self-sacrificial, disciplined, and uniquely Japanese as we thought? Not according to the British Museum's new Samurai exhibition, which wants to lift the smokescreen of fantasy around these mysterious and much misunderstood warriors – and reveal their true, and far more compelling, history. So who were the samurai and how did their story begin? "They were not a unitary group of people, the same throughout history," the exhibition's curator Rosina Buckland says. "I think the perception in the West is that samurai are warriors – and they certainly were. That's how they emerged and rose to positions of power in the Middle Ages. But that's not everything." The origins of the samurai lie in the 10th Century, when they were first recruited as mercenaries for the imperial courts. They gradually evolved into rural (3) _____, but they were not, as people tended to think of them later, gallant (4) _____ following time-honoured chivalric codes. In battle they tended to use opportunistic tactics like ambush and deception, and they were often motivated more by rewards of land and status than a sense of honour or selfless duty. Their adaptive outlook meant that they also embraced multicultural influences and foreign technology – another surprising facet of samurai identity. The (5) _____ of a magnificent samurai suit of armour on display at the exhibition was based on a Portuguese design. It has a pointed front and angled sides to deflect musket bullets, features which only became necessary after the importation of European firearms into Japan in 1543.

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

- A. protean
- B. singular
- C. inchoate
- D. supererogatory

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

- A. perspicacity
- B. verisimilitude
- C. falsification
- D. obduracy

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

- A. parvenus
- B. plebeians
- C. sybarites
- D. gentry

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

- A. myrmidons
- B. crusader
- C. apostates
- D. iconoclast

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

- A. cuirass
- B. scabbard
- C. trebuchet
- D. palisade

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. **C) Both I and II are correct**

Statement I: statement says: Anthropic develops Claude. passage says: "...the AI firm Anthropic, which develops the coding assistant Claude." Hence, the passage explicitly states this, hence correct.

Statement II: statement says: Anthropic was labeled a supply chain risk. passage says: "...designated the firm a 'supply chain risk'..." Hence, the passage explicitly states this, hence correct.

2. **B) Only II is correct**

Statement I: statement says: OpenAI refused the government's demands. What passage says: "...OpenAI appeared to give the U.S. defence department the flexibility it sought..." Hence, the passage states the opposite, hence incorrect.

Statement II: statement says: The government called Anthropic's agenda "woke" and "radical." passage says: "...accused Anthropic of following a 'woke' and 'radical' agenda..." Hence, the passage explicitly states this, hence correct.

3. **A) It refused to allow tools for autonomous weapons.**

Option A Correct: The passage says the reason was Anthropic's refusal regarding autonomous weaponry.

Option B Incorrect: The passage states Anthropic actually helped update code bases quickly.

Option C Incorrect: This was a label used by the government, not the actual reason.

Option D Incorrect: Bletchley Park is mentioned only as a past summit on safety rules.

4. **A) It gave the government the flexibility it sought.**

Option A Correct: The passage says OpenAI appeared to give the flexibility just hours later.

Option B Incorrect: The passage notes OpenAI did not show solidarity with Anthropic's stand.

Option C Incorrect: Anthropic became persona non grata, not the firm known as OpenAI.

Option D Incorrect: OpenAI did the opposite by reaching an agreement with the U.S. military.

5. **B) Their focus on making a profit.**

OPTION B IS CORRECT BECAUSE the passage specifically mentions that firms have profit motivations that keep them from being ideal leaders on safety.

OPTION A IS INCORRECT BECAUSE the passage identifies the desire for military power as a goal of the government rather than the firms themselves.

OPTION C IS INCORRECT BECAUSE global summits are discussed in the middle of the passage as a past safety effort and not as a firm's motive.

OPTION D IS INCORRECT BECAUSE the final paragraph highlights profit as the primary factor and does not explicitly mention future funding as a reason.

6. **C) The correct spelling is 'resurrection' which means "the act of bringing something back to life or into use again" पुनर्जीवन, पुनरुत्थान.**

7. **C) Archaeology (noun) – The study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains पुरातत्व विज्ञान**

- **Anthropology** (noun) – the study of human societies and cultures and their development मानव समाजों और संस्कृतियों का अध्ययन
 - **Sociology** (noun) – the study of the development, structure, and functioning of human society समाजशास्त्र
 - **Paleontology** (noun) – the study of fossils to determine organisms' evolution जीवाश्मों का अध्ययन
8. B) **Chicanery** (noun) – Deception, trickery, deceit, fraud, duplicity छल-कपट, धोखाधड़ी
Synonym: **Deception** (noun) – The act of deceiving someone; trick, fraud, cheating. धोखा, छल
- **Truth** (noun) – The quality of being true or accurate. सत्य
 - **Honesty** (noun) – The quality of being truthful and sincere. ईमानदारी
 - **Loyalty** (noun) – A strong feeling of support or allegiance. निष्ठा
9. C) **Furtive** (adjective) – Secretive, hidden, clandestine, covert, sneaky गुप्त, चोरी-छिपे किया हुआ
Antonym: **Open** (adjective) – Not concealed, visible, clear, transparent, unconcealed खुला, स्पष्ट
- **Covert** (adjective) – Hidden, concealed, secret, undercover गुप्त
 - **Sneaky** (adjective) – Stealthy, sly, furtive, underhand छलपूर्वक, चोरी-छिपे
 - **Stealthy** (adjective) – Secretive, furtive, sneaking, underhand गुप्त रूप से किया हुआ
10. B) **Whistle in the dark** (idiom) – Put on a brave front despite fear डर के बावजूद बहादुरी दिखाना
11. B) **Sound and fury** (idiom) – Great uproar that signifies nothing बेकार का हल्ला-गुल्ला, जिसका कोई अर्थ नहीं होता।
12. B) The correct spelling of 'Feaseable' is '**Feasible**' which means "capable of being done, possible to achieve" संभव, किया जा सकने योग्य.
13. B) The correct spelling of the word meaning "to speak ambiguously or avoid the truth" is Prevaricate, which means "to evade the truth or speak in a misleading way" टालमटोल करना, घुमा-फिराकर बात करना
14. B) **Bibliophile** (noun) – A person who loves and collects books पुस्तकों का प्रेमी / संग्रहकर्ता
- **Philatelist** (noun) – A person who collects stamps डाक टिकट संग्रहकर्ता
 - **Calligrapher** (noun) – A person skilled in beautiful handwriting सुलेखक
 - **Archivist** (noun) – A person who maintains and preserves official records अभिलेखपाल
15. A) '**Superfluous**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ खाली स्थान में एक adjective (विशेषण) की आवश्यकता है जो "dialogue" (संज्ञा) को विशेषित कर रहा है। वाक्य का अर्थ है कि निर्देशक ने पटकथा में से अनावश्यक या फालतू संवादों को हटाने को कहा। इसलिए "superfluous" (अर्थात् unnecessary or excessive) सही विकल्प है।
- 'Superfluous' should be used because the blank requires an adjective describing the noun "dialogue." The sentence means that the director wanted to remove unnecessary or redundant dialogues from the screenplay. Hence, "superfluous" (meaning unnecessary or excessive) is the most appropriate choice.
16. A) . **They used lead pipes in old construction.**
वाक्य में 'lead' (उच्चारण: leed) का अर्थ है – नेतृत्व करना (to guide or direct a group or activity)। अब हमें ऐसा वाक्य ढूँढ़ना है जिसमें 'lead' का समान स्पेलिंग वाला लेकिन अलग अर्थ और उच्चारण वाला शब्द (homonym) प्रयोग हुआ हो।

विकल्प A में 'lead' (उच्चारण: led) का अर्थ है — एक धातु (metal) जो निर्माण या पाइप बनाने में प्रयोग होती है।

इस प्रकार, दोनों शब्दों की स्पेलिंग समान है, पर उच्चारण और अर्थ भिन्न हैं — इसलिए यह homonym का उदाहरण है।

- In the highlighted sentence, lead (pronounced leed) means to guide or direct others. In option A, lead (pronounced led) refers to a heavy, soft metal used in pipes and batteries. They have the same spelling but different pronunciation and meaning, which makes them homonyms.

17. A) to your behaviour का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि verb object हमेशा preposition to के साथ आता है, जिसका अर्थ होता है "किसी बात का विरोध करना।" इसलिए वाक्य में सही संयोजन object to होगा।

- to your behaviour will be used because the verb object is always followed by the preposition to, which forms the correct phrase object to, meaning "to oppose something."

18. A) 'be heard' के बदले 'is heard' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'to ensure' के बाद clause एक सामान्य सत्य या सुनिश्चित कार्य को व्यक्त कर रहा है, अतः Subjunctive Mood की आवश्यकता नहीं है बल्कि Simple Present Tense उपयुक्त है।

Why "is heard" is correct:

"To ensure" is an infinitive phrase that expresses purpose, not a command, suggestion, or demand. The subjunctive mood (be heard) is used only after verbs like suggest, recommend, demand, insist, request, etc.

"Ensure" does NOT take the subjunctive mood.

After ensure, we use the normal tense structure (usually simple present for general or ensured outcomes).

Since "every participant" is a singular subject, the verb should be "is", not "be".

Correct Sentence:

To ensure every participant is heard, the chairperson requested that questions be submitted in advance and that moderators be assigned to each group.

19. **B) 2-4-3-1**

2 starts the paragraph by describing the initial step—raw survey responses are extracted from multiple sources.

4 follows as redundant entries are removed using automated filters to clean the data.

3 comes next, explaining that each cleaned dataset then undergoes preprocessing and standardization.

1 concludes the paragraph by stating that the finalized and compiled data is submitted to the analytics division.

- 2 पैराग्राफ की शुरुआत करता है क्योंकि इसमें पहला चरण बताया गया है—कई स्रोतों से raw survey responses निकाले जाते हैं।
- 4 इसके बाद आता है जहाँ automated filters की मदद से अनावश्यक (redundant) entries हटाई जाती हैं।
- 3 फिर आता है जो बताता है कि साफ किए गए datasets का preprocessing और standardization किया जाता है।
- 1 अंत में आता है जहाँ अंतिम रूप से तैयार डेटा को analytics division में जमा किया जाता है।

20. A) 2, 1, 3, 4

2 starts the paragraph by stating the main idea—reducing dependence on carbon-intensive energy to mitigate climate change.

1 follows by presenting a key strategy: diversifying energy sources and shifting from fossil fuels to renewable alternatives.

3 comes next, explaining the benefits of this transition, such as reduced greenhouse gas emissions, better air quality, and new economic opportunities.

4 concludes the paragraph by adding another supportive measure—policies that promote energy efficiency to further reduce overall energy consumption.

- 2 paragraph की शुरुआत करता है क्योंकि यह मुख्य उद्देश्य बताता है—जलवायु परिवर्तन के दुष्प्रभावों को कम करने के लिए कार्बन-आधारित ऊर्जा पर निर्भरता घटाना।
- 1 इसके बाद आता है जो एक प्रमुख रणनीति बताता है—फॉसिल फ्यूल से नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों की ओर संक्रमण।
- 3 फिर आता है जो इस बदलाव के लाभों को स्पष्ट करता है, जैसे ग्रीनहाउस गैसों में कमी, बेहतर वायु गुणवत्ता और नए आर्थिक अवसर।
- 4 end में आता है जो एक अतिरिक्त उपाय बताता है—ऊर्जा दक्षता को बढ़ावा देने वाली नीतियाँ, जिससे कुल ऊर्जा खपत और कम हो सके।

21. B) 'singular' सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब अनोखा (unique) होता है। अगली ही लाइन में लिखा है कि "किसी और मध्यकालीन समूह को इतना नहीं मनाया गया", जिससे पता चलता है कि उनकी प्रसिद्धि इतिहास में एकदम अलग और अनोखी है। Protean का मतलब आसानी से रूप बदलने वाला होता है। Inchoate का मतलब अधूरा या शुरुआती होता है। Supererogatory का मतलब ज़रूरत से ज़्यादा काम करना होता है।

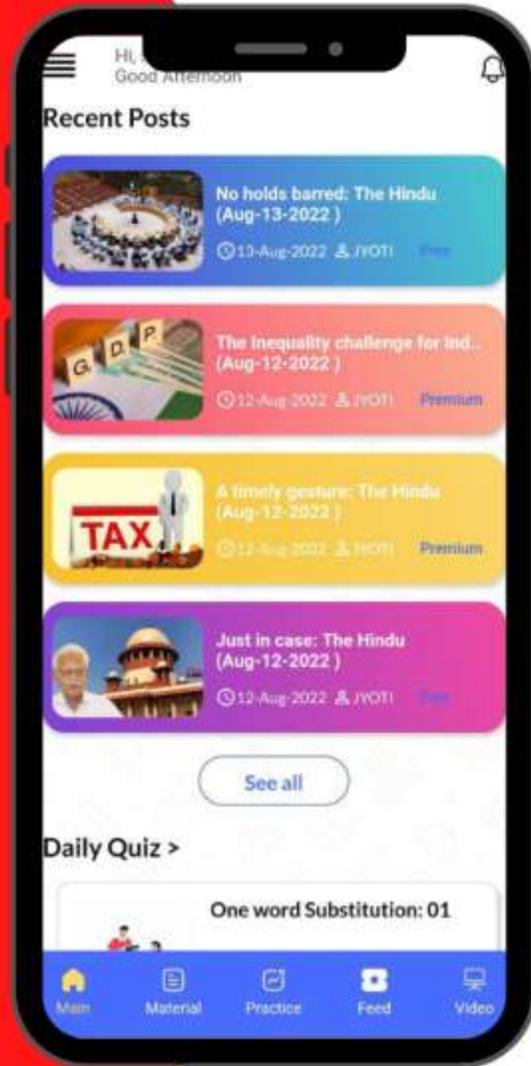
- 'singular' is used because it means unique or one-of-a-kind. The very next sentence says, "No other medieval social group has been as celebrated," which proves that the samurai's fame is completely unique in history. 'Protean' means changing shapes easily, which does not fit here. 'Inchoate' means just beginning or not fully formed. 'Supererogatory' means doing more work than is required.

22. C) 'falsification' सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब सच को बदलकर झूठी कहानी (myth) बनाना होता है। Passage में बताया गया है कि यह प्रदर्शनी उनके बारे में फैले झूठ (fantasy) को हटाकर उनका "सच्चा" इतिहास दिखाना चाहती है। Perspicacity का मतलब समझदारी होता है। Verisimilitude का मतलब सच जैसा दिखना होता है। Obduracy का मतलब ज़िद्दी होना होता है।

- 'falsification' is used because it means the act of changing facts to create a false story. The passage says the exhibition wants to clear the "smokescreen of fantasy" and show their "true" history. This means their famous public image was based on false myths. 'Perspicacity' means clear understanding and good judgment. 'Verisimilitude' means the appearance of being true or real. 'Obduracy' means stubbornness.

23. D) 'gentry' सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब ज़मीन के मालिक या उच्च वर्ग के लोग होता है। Passage में बताया गया है कि समुराई किराए के सैनिकों से बदलकर गाँव के ताकतवर ज़मींदार या शासक बन गए थे। Parvenus का मतलब वो लोग जो अचानक अमीर बन गए हों लेकिन उनका सम्मान न हो। Plebeians का मतलब आम या गरीब लोग होता है, जो बिल्कुल उल्टा है। Sybarites का मतलब आराम और विलासिता (luxury) पसंद करने वाले लोग होता है।

- 'gentry' is used because it refers to people of a high social class who own land. The passage explains that samurai evolved from simple hired fighters into powerful, land-owning elites in the countryside. 'Parvenus' refers to people who suddenly become rich but have no social respect. 'Plebeians' means common or poor people, which is the exact opposite of the samurai's high status. 'Sybarites' means people who only care about luxury and comfort.
24. B) 'crusader' सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब एक ऐसा योद्धा होता है जो किसी नेक काम के लिए लड़ता है। यहाँ इसे "chivalric codes" (शूरवीरों के नियम) के साथ जोड़ा गया है, क्योंकि लोग समुराई को भी ऐसे ही महान और आदर्श योद्धा मानते थे। Myrmidons का मतलब बिना सोचे-समझे हुक्म मानने वाले नौकर या सैनिक होता है। Apostates का मतलब अपना धर्म छोड़ने वाले लोग होता है। Iconoclast का मतलब पुरानी मान्यताओं को तोड़ने वाला होता है।
- 'crusader' is used because it refers to a fighter dedicated to a noble cause, which perfectly matches the idea of "gallant" (brave) warriors following "chivalric codes" (rules of honor). People wrongly thought of samurai as these perfect, honorable knights. 'Myrmidons' are blind, hired followers who obey orders without question. 'Apostates' are people who abandon their religion. 'Iconoclast' means someone who attacks established beliefs.
25. A) cuirass' सही है क्योंकि यह छाती और पीठ को बचाने वाला कवच (armor) होता है। Passage में एक ऐसे कवच की बात हो रही है जिसका आगे का हिस्सा नुकीला है ताकि गोलियों को टकराकर दूर किया जा सके। Scabbard का मतलब तलवार रखने की म्यान होता है। Trebuchet युद्ध में बड़े पत्थर फेंकने वाली एक मशीन होती है। Palisade का मतलब बचाव के लिए बनाई गई लकड़ी की मज़बूत दीवार होती है।
- cuirass' is used because it is a specific piece of armor that covers the chest and back. The passage describes a piece of armor with a "pointed front and angled sides to deflect musket bullets," which exactly describes a cuirass protecting the body. 'Scabbard' is a cover or holder for a sword. 'Trebuchet' is a large machine used in ancient wars to throw heavy stones. 'Palisade' is a strong wooden fence used for defense.



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