

Common concerns: on India-South Korea ties

India and South Korea can **coordinate** on **weathering geopolitical** storms

Strengthening trade and technology **ties** between India and Republic of Korea (South Korea) **was** at the top of the list of **outcomes** from the two-day visit of President Lee Jae Myung to Delhi and meetings with Prime Minister Narendra Modi. **The visit**, eight years after the last by a South Korean President and seven since Mr. Modi's trip to Seoul, **was** long **overdue** and focused on building futuristic ties **amid** the recent global **turmoil**. The two leaders **committed** to taking trade levels to \$50 billion by the end of the decade, launched a joint vision for the India-RoK Special Strategic Partnership, **framework** statements on shipbuilding and maritime **logistics**, energy resource security and **sustainability**, and signed 15 **memoranda of understanding** on cooperation in a number of economic areas. **In particular**, the two nations are **seeking** to use Korean technology skill and India's capacity to scale to build partnerships in critical minerals and **quantum computing** as they have in manufacturing heavy equipment and consumer goods; **a number of** Korean companies **are** household names in India, which has become the largest production base for many of these companies.

Despite the present-day successes, an ancient history **dating back to** Korean princess Suriratna (also known as Heo Hwang-ok) who was believed to have travelled from "Ayuta" or Ayodhya, and plans for the future, India-South Korea ties have **belied** their **potential**. **The current level** of \$27 billion in **bilateral** trade **is** particularly low for two **economies** among the world's top 15 by GDP. Korean dramas and K-pop are popular in India while Indian cultural and religious influence is **evident** in South Korea; yet, tourist flows remain low, and each has fewer than 15,000 resident **expatriates**. Before his **departure** to Vietnam from India, President Lee **pointed out** that while India's population is 15 times larger than Vietnam's, India has just 12,000 Korean residents while Vietnam has 2,00,000. Closer ties between them will require greater efforts for political and **strategic** relations, building stronger ties in the Indo-Pacific, and fast-tracking talks for the CEPA trade agreement which has failed to be finalised despite talks. Welcoming Mr. Lee, Mr. Modi listed three qualities — "**democratic** values, a market economy, and respect for **the rule of law**" — as "**deeply embedded in** the DNA" of both nations. Both countries have many common concerns and have much to lose at present from the effects of the U.S.-Israel war with Iran, disruptions in maritime trade and long-term energy shortages. The visit was a timely opportunity for India and Korea to **seek** new ways to engage with each other, and develop a common **outlook** on weathering future shocks arising from the war. [Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Ties** (noun) - connections, links, associations, relations, bonds सम्बन्ध
2. **Coordinate** (verb) - harmonize, synchronize, integrate, mesh, organize तालमेल बिठाना
3. **Weather** (verb) - endure, survive, withstand, brave, resist (मुश्किल स्थिति से) बाहर निकलना
4. **Geopolitical** (adjective) - related to how a country's location and geography influence its politics and international relations भू-राजनीतिक
5. **Strengthen** (verb) - reinforce, fortify, bolster, consolidate, intensify मजबूत करना
6. **Outcome** (noun) - result, consequence, effect, upshot, aftereffect परिणाम/नतीजा
7. **Overdue** (adjective) - belated, late, delayed, tardy, past due विलंबित/बकाया
8. **Amid** (preposition) - among, during, amidst, throughout, involving के बीच में
9. **Turmoil** (noun) - chaos, upheaval, turbulence, disorder, commotion खलबली/उथल-पुथल
10. **Commit** (verb) - pledge, promise, vow, dedicate, swear प्रतिबद्ध होना
11. **Framework** (noun) - structure, outline, skeleton, blueprint, foundation रूपरेखा/ढांचा
12. **Logistics** (noun) - management, organization, coordination, planning, distribution रसद/प्रबंधन
13. **Sustainability** (noun) - viability, endurance, continuity, permanence, eco-friendliness स्थिरता/सततता
14. **Memoranda of understanding** (noun) - agreement, pact, treaty, protocol, accord समझौता ज्ञापन
15. **In particular** (phrase) - specifically, especially, particularly, notably, uniquely विशेष रूप से
16. **Seek** (verb) - pursue, desire, explore, quest, search तलाश करना/चाहना
17. **Quantum computing** (noun) - advanced computation using subatomic particles for high-speed processing क्वांटम कंप्यूटिंग
18. **Date back** (to) (phrasal verb) - to have existed since a particular time in the past से चला आ रहा होना
19. **Belie** (verb) - contradict, negate, disguise, misrepresent, falsify झुठलाना
20. **Potential** (noun) - capability, capacity, possibility, prospect, talent क्षमता/संभावना
21. **Bilateral** (adjective) - mutual, joint, two-sided, reciprocal, bipartisan द्विपक्षीय
22. **Economy** (noun) - is the system by which a country produces, distributes, and uses goods and services अर्थव्यवस्था
23. **Evident** (adjective) - obvious, apparent, manifest, clear, conspicuous स्पष्ट
24. **Expatriate** (noun) - migrant, emigrant, non-native, deportee, displaced person प्रवासी

25. **Departure** (noun) - exit, withdrawal, leave-taking, vacation, exodus रवानगी
26. **Point out** (phrasal verb) - to direct someone's attention to something इशारा करना/बताना
27. **Strategic** (adjective) - tactical, calculated, planned, deliberate, critical रणनीतिक
28. **Democratic** (adjective) - representative, popular, egalitarian, autonomous, free लोकतांत्रिक
29. **The rule of law** (noun) - the restriction of the arbitrary exercise of power by subordinating it to well-defined laws कानून का शासन
30. **Embed** (in) (verb) - fix firmly and deeply in a surrounding mass or context में समाया हुआ/जड़ा हुआ
31. **Outlook** (noun) - perspective, viewpoint, attitude, standpoint, opinion दृष्टिकोण/नजरिया

Summary of the Editorial

1. The visit of Lee Jae Myung to India aimed at strengthening bilateral ties.
2. He held discussions with Narendra Modi focusing on trade and technology cooperation.
3. The visit came after a long gap, making it significant for reviving relations.
4. Both countries aim to increase bilateral trade to **\$50 billion by the end of the decade**.
5. A **joint vision for the India–Republic of Korea Special Strategic Partnership** was launched.
6. Agreements were signed in areas like **shipbuilding, maritime logistics, energy security, and sustainability**.
7. Around **15 Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs)** were signed to boost economic cooperation.
8. India and South Korea plan collaboration in **critical minerals and quantum computing**.
9. Korean technological expertise combined with India's large-scale capacity is seen as a key advantage.
10. Despite progress, bilateral trade remains low at about **\$27 billion**, below potential.
11. Cultural connections exist, including links to Heo Hwang-ok and popularity of K-pop in India.
12. However, **tourism and expatriate presence between the two countries remain limited**.
13. Stronger ties require deeper **political, strategic, and Indo-Pacific cooperation**.
14. The **CEPA trade agreement negotiations** need to be fast-tracked for better economic integration.
15. Both nations share concerns over global issues like **war-related disruptions, maritime trade risks, and energy shortages**, making cooperation essential for future stability.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which of the following best captures the author's assessment of the "economic depth" between India and South Korea?** [Editorial page]
 - A. The bilateral trade has reached a significant milestone of \$50 billion, accurately reflecting their status as top-15 global economies.
 - B. Despite India being the largest production base for several Korean firms, the current trade volume remains disproportionately low relative to their GDP rankings.
 - C. The strategic depth of the relationship is primarily evidenced by the 12,000 Korean residents who have established a vast manufacturing ecosystem in India.
 - D. The economic partnership has reached its full potential through the successful finalization of the CEPA agreement and maritime logistics frameworks.
2. **Based on President Lee's comparison with Vietnam, what is the most accurate inference about India-Korea connectivity?**
 - A. Vietnam's strategic location in the Indo-Pacific makes it a more viable partner for South Korea.
 - B. India's manufacturing capacity is 15 times less efficient than Vietnam's for Korean expatriates.
 - C. Human-to-human engagement in India is remarkably low relative to India's demographic scale.
 - D. The 2,00,000 Korean residents in Vietnam are a direct result of Vietnam's market economy DNA.
3. **Which specific set of sectors are the two nations prioritizing to combine Korean technical expertise with India's large-scale capacity?**
 - A. K-pop distribution, heavy equipment manufacturing, and the ancient history of Ayodhya.
 - B. Consumer goods, democratic DNA building, and shipbuilding framework statements.
 - C. Shipbuilding, maritime trade protection, and the finalization of the CEPA agreement
 - D. Critical minerals, heavy equipment manufacturing, and the field of quantum computing.
4. **What does the author identify as a shared vulnerability that necessitates a "common outlook" between the two nations?**
 - A. The failure to fast-track political relations and the low flow of tourists between the nations.
 - B. The economic fallout from the U.S.-Israel war with Iran and potential energy shortages.
 - C. The lack of respect for the rule of law and democratic values embedded in their DNA.
 - D. The disparity between the residency of Koreans in India versus their residency in Vietnam.
5. **"Despite the present-day successes... India-South Korea ties have BELIED their potential." In which of the following statements is the word 'BELIED' used in a contextually CORRECT manner?**
 - A. The actor's youthful and energetic performance belied the fact that he had been suffering from a debilitating illness for months.
 - B. The committee decided to belie the new industrial regulations to ensure that every local factory was in total compliance.
 - C. After the heavy rainfall, the dry riverbed belied into a raging torrent that flooded the nearby agricultural fields and homes.
 - D. The scientist used a powerful lens to belie the microscopic organisms that were previously invisible to the human eye.

6. **From the alternatives given below, select the correct meaning of the idiom.**

Wrap someone in cotton wool.

- A. To fold, coil, or bend completely around someone or something
- B. Be over-protective towards someone
- C. Bring cotton wool and cover a person to hide him
- D. Try to hide the sin committed by someone

7. **Choose the correctly spelt word from the given options.**

- A. Mischevous
- B. Mischievos
- C. Mischievous
- D. Mischievus

8. **Select the option with the correct spelling that can replace the underlined word in the given sentence. If the spelling in the given sentence is already correct, choose Option "No replacement required".**

The munificent donation to the hospital ensured the construction of a state-of-the-art cancer wing.

- A. munifisent
- B. munificent
- C. muneficent
- D. No replacement required

9. **Choose the word that is most opposite in meaning to "convenient".**

- A. Accessible
- B. Advantageous
- C. Inopportune
- D. Handy

10. **Which of the following idiom given in the alternatives has the meaning?**

To do or say something to spoil a satisfactory plan or situation.

- A. Upset the guava cart
- B. Upset the apple cart
- C. Upset the tomato cart
- D. Upset the potato cart

11. **Choose the most suitable one-word substitution for the following.**

A building for keeping aircraft.

- A. Dockyard
- B. Hangar
- C. Garage
- D. Terminal

12. **The following sentence is divided into four parts and are given in the alternatives A, B, C, and D. Select that alternative which contains that part of the sentence which has an error. Selecting the part with the error is the answer.**

Each wall must be painted by white paint.

- A. Each wall
- B. must be
- C. painted by

- D. white paint.
13. **Choose the word that is the antonym of Guiltiness.**
- A. Blame
 - B. Innocence
 - C. Fault
 - D. Remorse
14. **Select the correct alternative to fill in the blank with the correct preposition in the following sentence.**
- These vases are not factory-made; they are made _____ hand.
- A. with
 - B. through
 - C. in
 - D. by
15. **A part of the following sentence is underlined. Choose the option that can replace the underlined part to improve the sentence. If you feel Options A, B, or C do not improve the sentence, then choose Option D: "No improvement required."**
- "I can't help feel sorry for her, even though she was clearly in the wrong and had made some poor decisions.
- A. I can't help but feel sorry for her
 - B. I can't feel sorry for her
 - C. I can't help and feel sorry for her
 - D. No improvement required
16. **Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.**
- He was honored for his outstanding academic _____.
- A. merit
 - B. married
 - C. marred
 - D. merry
17. **Which of the following options is the most suitable conversion of the following sentence into Passive Voice?**
- They are watching the movie carefully.
- A. The movie was being watched carefully by them.
 - B. The movie is watched carefully by them.
 - C. The movie is being watched carefully by them.
 - D. The movie carefully is watched by them.
18. **Select the correct direct form of the given sentence.**
- He inquired whether the boy's name was Ahmed.
- A. He asked, "Whether the boy's name was Ahmed?"
 - B. He asked, "The boy's name is Ahmed?"
 - C. He asked, "Is the boy's name Ahmed?"
 - D. He asked, "Was the boy's name Ahmed?"
19. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word "Headwinds."**
- A. Imperatives
 - B. Impediments

- C. Imprecations
D. Imprimaturs
20. **Direction: The sentences given below are in a jumbled order. S1 and S6 are fixed. Arrange the others (P, Q, R, S) in the most logical order to form a coherent paragraph.**
S1: Rishi Sunak has warned that AI is "flattening" the job market for young people, making it increasingly difficult for graduates to secure entry-level roles.
P: To counter this trend, he suggests a major rebalancing of the tax system, specifically the phased abolition of National Insurance.
Q: This shift is driven by CEOs who believe they can grow their businesses through AI-driven productivity without significantly increasing their workforce.
R: The revenue lost from employment taxes would instead be recovered by taxing corporate profits, which are expected to rise due to AI efficiencies.
S: Such a change would "tip the scales" back in favor of hiring human workers by making it financially more attractive for companies to employ people.
S6: Ultimately, the former prime minister argues that governments must act with purpose to ensure AI helps people do their jobs better rather than simply replacing them.
- A. Q-P-S-R
B. Q-R-P-S
C. P-R-Q-S
D. Q-P-R-S

Comprehension

ChatGPT can (1) ___ into (2) ___ and even threatening language when drawn into prolonged, human-style conflict, according to a new study. Researchers tested how large language models (LLMs) responded to sustained (3) ___ by feeding ChatGPT exchanges from real-life arguments and tracking how its behaviour changed over time. One expert not connected with the study described it as "one of the most interesting ever done into AI language and pragmatics". Dr Vittorio Tantucci, who co-authored the research paper with Prof Jonathan Culpeper at Lancaster University, said their research found AI mirrored the dynamics of real-world disputes. "When repeatedly exposed to (4) ___, the model began to (5) ___ the tone of the exchanges, with its responses becoming more hostile as the interaction developed," he said. In some cases, ChatGPT's outputs went beyond those of the human participants, including personalised insults and explicit threats.

21. **What should come in the place of blank number (1)?**
A. devolve
B. escalate
C. transmute
D. snowball
22. **What should come in the place of blank number (2)?**
A. incoherent
B. didactic
C. abusive
D. Obsequious
23. **What should come in the place of blank number (3)?**
A. adulation

- B. apathy
 - C. hostility
 - D. ambiguity
24. **What should come in the place of blank number (4)?**
- A. incivility
 - B. impoliteness
 - C. insolence
 - D. effrontery
25. **What should come in the place of blank number (5)?**
- A. parrot
 - B. mirror
 - C. emulate
 - D. simulate

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) **Despite India being the largest production base for several Korean firms, the current trade volume remains disproportionately low relative to their GDP rankings.**

The passage notes that India is a major production base, yet calls the \$27 billion trade level "particularly low" for two top-15 economies.

(A) : \$50 billion is a future target, not a current milestone.

(C) : The 12,000 figure is used by President Lee to show that the human connection is low/underperforming, not "vast."

(D) : The passage explicitly states the CEPA "has failed to be finalised."

2. C) **Human-to-human engagement in India is remarkably low relative to India's demographic scale.**

President Lee compares the population sizes (India is 15x larger) to the residency figures (12,000 vs 2,00,000) to show that the social/human integration in India is significantly underperforming.

(A) : The passage doesn't rank Vietnam as "more viable"; it only uses it as a benchmark for residency statistics.

(B) :The passage mentions "15 times larger" regarding population, not efficiency.

(D) : The "DNA" qualities were attributed by PM Modi to India and Korea, not used as an explanation for Vietnam's residency numbers.

3. D) **Critical minerals, heavy equipment manufacturing, and the field of quantum computing.**

The passage mentions heavy equipment and consumer goods as established areas, but specifically notes they seek to build partnerships in "critical minerals and quantum computing" using their respective strengths.

(A) : Ayodhya is part of "ancient history," not a futuristic sector for technology/capacity scaling.

(B) : "Democratic DNA" is a value mentioned by PM Modi, not an economic sector being scaled.

(C) : As established in Q1, CEPA has not been finalized; therefore, it cannot be a prioritized area of success yet.

4. B) **The economic fallout from the U.S.-Israel war with Iran and potential energy shortages.**

The passage states both have much to lose from the "effects of the U.S.-Israel war with Iran, disruptions in maritime trade and long-term energy shortages."

(A) : While these are problems, they are internal bilateral issues, not external "shocks" or "vulnerabilities" arising from war.

(C) : The passage says these values are "deeply embedded" in them; they are a strength, not a vulnerability.

(D) : This is an observation of a statistical gap, not a future-oriented "shock" they must weather together.

5. A) **The actor's youthful and energetic performance belied the fact that he had been suffering from a debilitating illness for months.**

The word belied (past tense of belie) means to give a false impression, to disguise, or to contradict. In the context of the sentence, it means that the appearance of something hides its true nature.

(A) CORRECT: "The actor's youthful and energetic performance belied the fact that he had been suffering from a debilitating illness for months." (The performance gave a false impression of health, hiding the illness).

(B) INCORRECT: "Belie" is not used to mean "implement" or "enforce."

(C) INCORRECT: "Belied into" is not a correct phrase. Belie is a transitive verb (needs a direct object).

(D) INCORRECT: You cannot "belie" (mask/disguise) an organism to see it better; this sentence misuses the word to mean "reveal."

6. B) **Wrap someone in cotton wool** (idiom) – To be over-protective towards someone किसी को ज़्यादा सुरक्षा में रखना
7. C) The correct spelling of 'Mischevous / Mischievos / Mischievus' is '**Mischievous**', which means "playfully causing trouble or harm" शरारती, नटखट।
8. B) The correct spelling of 'munificent' is '**munificent**', which means "very generous or giving freely" उदार, दानशील।
9. C) **Convenient** (adjective) – Handy, suitable, accessible, advantageous, useful सुविधाजनक
Antonym: **Inopportune** (adjective) – Inconvenient, unsuitable, untimely, awkward, unfavorable असुविधाजनक / अनुपयुक्त
- **Accessible** (adjective) – Convenient, reachable, easy to approach सुलभ
 - **Advantageous** (adjective) – Beneficial, useful, convenient लाभकारी
 - **Handy** (adjective) – Convenient, useful, practical काम का
10. B) **Upset the apple cart** (idiom) – To do or say something that spoils a satisfactory plan or situation बनी हुई योजना बिगाड़ देना
11. B) **Hangar** (noun) – A building for storing and maintaining aircraft विमान रखने का भवन
- **Dockyard** (noun) – A place where ships are built or repaired जहाज़ निर्माण/मरम्मत स्थल
 - **Garage** (noun) – A place for parking vehicles वाहन रखने का स्थान
 - **Terminal** (noun) – A station for passengers at an airport हवाई अड्डे का यात्री भवन
12. C) painted by' के बदले '**painted with**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि by का प्रयोग कर्ता (doer) के लिए होता है, जबकि यहाँ साधन (paint) की बात हो रही है, इसलिए with उपयुक्त है।
- 'painted with white paint' will be used instead of 'painted by white paint' because "by" is used for the doer of the action, whereas "with" is used for the instrument or material used.
13. B) **Guiltiness** (noun) – Blame, fault, culpability, wrongdoing, अपराधबोध / दोष
Antonym: **Innocence** (noun) – Purity, blamelessness, guiltlessness, virtue, निष्कपटता / निर्दोषता
- **Blame** (noun) – Fault, guilt, responsibility दोष
 - **Fault** (noun) – Error, blame, guilt गलती
 - **Remorse** (noun) – Regret, guilt, repentance पश्चाताप

14. D) **By'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "made by hand" एक fixed expression (स्थिर वाक्यांश) है, जिसका अर्थ होता है कि कोई वस्तु मशीन से नहीं बल्कि हाथों से बनाई गई है। यहाँ "by" उस माध्यम (means/agency) को दर्शाता है जिससे कार्य किया गया है। इसलिए, "by hand" सही और स्वाभाविक प्रयोग है।
- 'By' should be used because "made by hand" is a fixed expression meaning something is created manually rather than by machines. Here, "by" indicates the means or agency through which the action is performed. Thus, "by hand" is the correct and natural usage.
15. A) I can't help feel sorry' के बदले **'I can't help but feel sorry'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि सही संरचना can't help but + verb होती है, जिसका अर्थ होता है अपने आप को रोक न पाना।
- 'I can't help but feel sorry for her' will be used instead of 'I can't help feel sorry for her' because the correct idiomatic expression is "can't help but + base verb", meaning unable to stop oneself from doing something.
16. A) **Merit'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में sentence किसी व्यक्ति की शैक्षणिक उपलब्धियों और उत्कृष्टता की प्रशंसा कर रहा है। यहाँ "outstanding academic _____" के माध्यम से उसकी योग्यता, प्रतिभा और उपलब्धि को दर्शाया जा रहा है। इसलिए, "merit" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- 'Merit' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is appreciating a person's academic excellence and achievements. Here, through "outstanding academic _____", it reflects the person's ability, talent, and accomplishments. Thus, "merit" would be the most appropriate choice.
17. C) **The movie is being watched carefully by them.**
- Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है। Verb को Active से Passive में बदलते समय सही Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है। दिए गए वाक्य में "They" Subject है, "are watching" Verb (Present Continuous) है और "the movie" Object है। Passive में बदलने पर Object "The movie" Subject बन गया है, Verb को "is being watched" (Present Continuous Passive) में बदला गया है और "by them" agent के रूप में प्रयोग हुआ है। इसलिए सही वाक्य होगा — "The movie is being watched carefully by them."
- To change a sentence from Active to Passive Voice, the object becomes the subject and the verb is converted into passive form with the correct tense. In this case, "They" (Subject), "are watching" (Verb in Present Continuous), and "the movie" (Object) are transformed into "The movie" (Subject), "is being watched" (Passive Verb in Present Continuous), and "by them" (agent). Therefore, the correct sentence is — "The movie is being watched carefully by them."
18. C) Indirect speech में "inquired whether" का direct form question बनता है। Tense back-shift को reverse करते हैं: "was" → "is"। Direct speech में "whether" हटाकर question word order (V+S) बनाते हैं: "Is the boy's name Ahmed?"
- In indirect speech, "inquired whether" converts to a direct question. Reverse the tense back-shift: "was" becomes "is." Remove "whether" and use question word order (V+S): "Is the boy's name Ahmed?" Option 4 incorrectly retains past tense "was."
- Correct answer: He asked, "Is the boy's name Ahmed?"
19. B) **Headwinds** (noun) – Forces or conditions that make progress difficult; obstacles or challenges to growth. (प्रतिकूल परिस्थितियाँ)

Synonym: **Impediments** (noun) – Obstructions in doing something; hindrances or hurdles that block progress. (बाधाएं / रोड़ा)

- **Imperatives** (noun): Essential or urgent things; factors that make a certain action necessary. (अनिवार्यत)
- **Imprecations** (noun): Spoken curses; offensive words uttered to express great anger. (शाप / अभिशाप)
- **Imprimaturs** (noun): Official approvals or licenses, particularly for publication. (सरकारी अनुमति)

20. D) Sentence Q, पैराग्राफ की शुरुआत में आया क्योंकि यह S1 में बताई गई "flattening" (स्थिरता) का मुख्य कारण (CEOs का नजरिया) पेश करता है। यह रिपोर्ट को एक factual ground प्रदान करता है कि कंपनियाँ बिना स्टाफ बढ़ाए AI के सहारे आगे बढ़ना चाहती हैं।

Sentence P, Sentence Q के बाद आया क्योंकि यह "Why" पेश करता है। समस्या को समझने के बाद, यह उसका समाधान (National Insurance को खत्म करना) बताता है। यह बिगड़ते हालात को सुधारने के लिए एक big test है।

Sentence R, Sentence P के बाद आया क्योंकि यह उस "tax change" का विस्तार (elaboration) करता है। यह specific detail देता है कि एम्प्लॉयमेंट टैक्स से होने वाले नुकसान की भरपाई "corporate profits" पर टैक्स लगाकर की जाएगी।

Sentence S, Sentence R के बाद आया क्योंकि यह पूरे परिदृश्य को एक conclusion (निष्कर्ष) की ओर ले जाता है। टैक्स सिस्टम को समझाने के बाद, S बताता है कि इसका अंतिम उद्देश्य कंपनियों के लिए इंसानों को काम पर रखना आकर्षक बनाना है, जो सीधे S6 से जुड़ता है।

- Sentence Q comes at the beginning because it identifies the primary driver behind the "flattening" mentioned in S1. It provides the essential factual ground by explaining the mindset of CEOs who aim to grow using AI instead of new hires.
- Sentence P follows Sentence Q because it introduces the "Why" or the proposed solution. After establishing the problem, it presents the strategy of abolishing National Insurance as a critical test of how to make hiring humans competitive again.
- Sentence R follows Sentence P because it provides an elaboration on the tax proposal. It adds specific details regarding the transition from employment taxes to corporate profit taxes to maintain government revenue.
- Sentence S follows Sentence R because it serves as the logical conclusion for the sequence. It summarizes how these tax changes would "tip the scales" in favor of employment, leading directly into the final call for purposeful action in S6.

21. B) [escalate] सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब किसी विवाद (conflict) या बुरी स्थिति का तेज़ी से भड़कना या गंभीर (intense) होना है। Passage यह imply कर रहा है कि AI से बहस करने पर बात सिर्फ खत्म नहीं होती, बल्कि धीरे-धीरे और ज़्यादा उग्र और खतरनाक स्तर पर पहुँच जाती है। Devolve का मतलब किसी स्थिति का बदतर होकर नीचे गिरना है। Transmute का मतलब रूप बदलना है। Snowball का मतलब बढ़ना है, लेकिन झगड़े या विवाद के लिए 'escalate' सबसे सटीक word है।

- [escalate] is correct because it specifically means to increase rapidly in intensity, seriousness, or danger (usually referring to a conflict). The passage implies that the AI doesn't just respond normally to an argument; the situation violently spirals and grows progressively worse and more dangerous over time. Devolve means to degenerate into a lower or worse state. Transmute means to change in form or substance (like magic).

Snowball means to increase in size, but 'escalate' is the precise academic and journalistic term for a worsening conflict.

22. C) [abusive] सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब सीधे तौर पर गालियाँ देना या ऐसा बोलना होता है जो सामने वाले को चोट पहुँचाए। यह "threatening" (धमकियों) के साथ बिल्कुल सटीक बैठता है। Incoherent का मतलब ऐसी बात जो समझ में ही न आए (उलझी हुई)। Didactic का मतलब ज्ञान बाँटने वाला या lecture देने वाला होता है (जो धमकी नहीं है)। Obsequious का मतलब हद से ज़्यादा जी-हुजूरी करने वाला होता है, जो passage का बिल्कुल उल्टा (opposite) है।
- [abusive] is correct because it describes language that is actively insulting and designed to cause psychological harm, which pairs perfectly with the word "threatening." Incoherent means expressed in an incomprehensible or confusing way (hallucinating nonsense is not a threat). Didactic means overly preachy or lecturing, which is annoying but not hostile. Obsequious means excessively obedient or submissive (the exact opposite of the hostile behavior described).
23. C) [hostility] सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब दुश्मनी या आक्रामक रवैया (गुस्सा) होता है। पैसेज में साफ़ लिखा है कि AI को "real-life arguments" (असली बहसों) के messages दिए गए। बहसों में हमेशा गुस्सा और दुश्मनी होती है। Adulation का मतलब चापलूसी या हद से ज़्यादा तारीफ़ करना होता है (बहस में कोई तारीफ़ नहीं करता)। Apathy का मतलब कोई emotion ना होना होता है (बहस में लोग गुस्से में होते हैं)। Ambiguity का मतलब अस्पष्टता होता है।
- [hostility] is correct because it means aggressive, angry, or unfriendly behavior. The passage clearly states researchers fed the AI "exchanges from real-life arguments," which are inherently filled with hostility. Adulation means excessive admiration or praise (flattery), which does not happen in arguments. Apathy means a complete lack of interest or emotion, whereas an argument is highly emotional. Ambiguity means being unclear or open to multiple interpretations; while arguments can be confusing, aggression is what causes the AI to snap.
24. B) [impoliteness] सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब आम बदतमीज़ी या rudeness होता है। Profanity का मतलब सीधे तौर पर गालियाँ (swear words) देना होता है, जो passage में पक्के तौर पर confirm नहीं है। Insubordination का मतलब अपने बॉस या सीनियर का हुक्म न मानना होता है। Insolence का मतलब किसी बड़े या authority के सामने घमंड से बदतमीज़ी करना होता है।
- [impoliteness] is correct because it refers to everyday rudeness and a lack of manners. The passage implies the AI snapped after dealing with normal human rudeness. Profanity specifically means swear words, which the prompt doesn't explicitly guarantee were used by the humans initially. Insubordination means refusing to obey a boss or commander. Insolence is extreme, arrogant disrespect, usually directed at an authority figure, rather than general bad manners.
25. B) [mirror] सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब सामने वाले की energy या tone को शीशे की तरह वापस दिखाना (reflect) होता है। इंसान ने बदतमीज़ी की, तो AI ने भी अपनी 'Tone' बदलकर धमकियाँ देनी शुरू कर दीं। Simulate का मतलब असली चीज़ का 'नाटक' करना या माहौल बनाना होता है। Emulate का मतलब प्रेरित होकर किसी को अपना आदर्श (role model) मानना होता है। Parrot का मतलब बिना सोचे-समझे तोते की तरह रटना होता है (जबकि AI अपनी खुद की नई धमकियाँ दे रहा था)।
- [mirror] is correct because it means to match or reflect the specific tone and energy of an interaction (action and reaction). The AI wasn't faking it; it naturally matched the

anger it was given. Simulate means to artificially pretend or create a fake testing environment. Emulate means to try and copy someone's positive traits out of respect or admiration. Parrot means to mechanically repeat exact words without thinking, whereas the AI was generating its own new threats.



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