

Promise of **chips**: On the India Semiconductor Mission phase II

Chipmaking is more than a seasonal **obsession** in India now

The second **phase** of the India Semiconductor Mission's **outlay** far **outpaces** the first, with a ₹1.27 lakh crore **corpus directing** the government's **purse** on a wide range of the electronics manufacturing **ecosystem**. As with the first phase, the outlay is **likely** to be spent **lavishly** on **select** individual projects in the form of a capital subsidy (with the government **shelling out** a smaller share than last time's 50%), and manufacturing-linked incentives **disbursed** at a per-unit level once sales are done. **Incremental** incentive boosters have been promised for products that **leverage** domestic capabilities and components. The second phase promises to **take forward** the government's goals to make India a strategic destination for the electronics value chain, and to grow such capabilities **at home** in **human capital** and **intellectual property** where select countries dominate different parts. The government has **long held** that this will be a decades-long project, and its **follow-through** with a larger **corpus** is welcome. This industry may not become a massive employer, but in a geopolitically **fraught** environment, the **wisdom** of spending public money in these capabilities **is** clearer. Much of the **returns** on the initial chipmaking **bet** **remains** unknowable as most **facilities** and **projects** approved in the first phase **are** yet to begin commercial production.

Some technologies remain **out of the grasp of** even the most advanced **economies**: Dutch extreme ultraviolet lithography machines are complex, and only Japan is close to **cracking the code**. The **prospect** of India **deploying** investments towards such frontier technology **is** hard to imagine, but **tantalising**. **Capabilities** such as these **create** hard strategic leverage — which will in turn **lead to** resistance to India quickly attracting talent and developing these capabilities. The corpus is not insignificant, but advanced economies are prepared to **beg, borrow and steal**, with deeper pockets, to retain their spot **in the pecking order**. The same applies for AI, which sits on a foundation of memory and processing infrastructure whose manufacture India hopes to **undertake** some day. There are **bright spots** in India's talent ecosystem, with semiconductor engineers and designers **sought** worldwide amid a **looming** global talent shortage. Leveraging these talents and giving them worthwhile work and academic **pursuits** in highly technical fields is **key** in ecosystem-building. **Else**, India risks repeating its decades-old mistake of developing the West's premier technical human capital. The coming decades demand that India find its rightful spot in global chipmaking value chains. The bad news is that the capacity to **inflict** pain is the best **deterrent** against supply chain shocks. The good news is that the hard work of avoiding supply chain shocks through global competition in key areas could deliver the kind of economic **boom** that made the Asian Tigers who they are today.

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

[Practice Exercise]

Vocabulary

1. **Chip** (noun) - microchip, semiconductor, processor, circuit, microprocessor. चिप्स
2. **Obsession** (noun) - fixation, preoccupation, mania, infatuation, compulsion. जुनून
3. **Outlay** (noun) - expenditure, spending, investment, cost, disbursement. व्यय
4. **Outpace** (verb) - surpass, exceed, outstrip, outdo, outrun. आगे निकलना
5. **Corpus** (noun) - fund, collection, capital, stock, reserve. कोष
6. **Direct** (verb) - guide, steer, manage, control, govern. निर्देशित करना
7. **Purse** (noun) - treasury, funds, finances, coffers, budget. खजाना
8. **Ecosystem** (noun) - a community of living organisms and their physical environment interacting with each other. पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र
9. **Likely** (adjective) - probable, expected, plausible, prospective, liable. संभावित
10. **Lavishly** (adverb) - generously, abundantly, extravagantly, bountifully, profusely. प्रचुरता से
11. **Select** (adjective) - chosen, elite, exclusive, preferred, picked. चुनिंदा
12. **Shell out** (phrasal verb) - to spend a large amount of money on something. पैसा खर्च करना
13. **Disburse** (verb) - pay, distribute, allocate, spend, allot. वितरित करना
14. **Incremental** (adjective) - gradual, progressive, cumulative, additive, stepped. क्रमिक
15. **Leverage** (verb) - exploit, utilize, capitalize, harness, use. लाभ उठाना
16. **Take forward** (phrasal verb) - to advance or continue the progress of something. आगे ले जाना
17. **At home** (phrase) - within one's own country. अपने देश में
18. **Human capital** (noun) - the skills, knowledge, and experience possessed by an individual or population. मानव पूंजी
19. **Intellectual property** (noun) - creations of the mind, such as inventions and designs, for which rights are recognized. बौद्धिक संपदा
20. **Long held** (phrase) - believed or maintained for a considerable period of time. लंबे समय से मानना
21. **Follow-through** (noun) - the act of continuing an action or task to its conclusion. कार्य पूरा करना
22. **Corpus** (noun) - fund, collection, capital, stock, reserve. कोष
23. **Fraught** (adjective) - filled, loaded, burdened, charged, rife. भरा हुआ (अक्सर कठिनाइयों से)
24. **Wisdom** (noun) - sagacity, prudence, insight, judgment, sense. बुद्धिमत्ता
25. **Bet** (noun) - gamble, venture, wager, attempt, stake. दांव

26. **Out of the grasp of** (phrase) - beyond someone's reach, capability, or understanding. पहुँच से बाहर
27. **Economy** (noun) - the system by which a country produces, distributes, and uses goods and services. अर्थव्यवस्थाएं
28. **Crack the code** (phrase) - to solve a difficult problem or find the secret to success. समस्या सुलझाना
29. **Prospect** (noun) - possibility, outlook, potential, chance, expectation. संभावना
30. **Deploy** (verb) - utilize, employ, station, position, implement. तैनात करना / उपयोग करना
31. **Tantalising** (adjective) - tempting, alluring, enticing, fascinating, attractive. ललचाने वाला
32. **Lead to** (phrasal verb) - to result in or cause something to happen. परिणाम होना
33. **Beg, borrow and steal** (phrase) - to do whatever is necessary to achieve something or get what is needed. हर संभव प्रयास करना
34. **In the pecking order** (phrase) - in a hierarchical system of status. पदानुक्रम में
35. **Undertake** (verb) - assume, tackle, shoulder, accept, engage in. कार्यभार संभालना
36. **Bright spots** (noun) - positive aspects or areas of potential in a difficult situation. सकारात्मक पहलू
37. **Seek** (verb) - want, request, pursue, desire, hunt. मांग में होना
38. **Looming** (adjective) - impending, approaching, threatening, menacing, gathering. मंडराता हुआ
39. **Pursuits** (noun) - interests, activities, hobbies, quests, endeavors. गतिविधियां
40. **Key** (adjective) - crucial, essential, vital, pivotal, fundamental. महत्वपूर्ण
41. **Else** (adverb) - otherwise, if not, alternatively, differently, apart from that. अन्यथा
42. **Inflict** (verb) - impose, deliver, deal, cause, administer. थोपना / डालना
43. **Deterrent** (noun) - restraint, hindrance, obstacle, disincentive, check. निवारक
44. **Boom** (noun) - expansion, growth, surge, upturn, prosperity. तेजी / उछाल

Summary of the Editorial

1. The **India Semiconductor Mission (ISM) Phase II** has been launched with a significantly larger **₹1.27 lakh crore allocation**, reflecting the government's long-term commitment to chip manufacturing.
2. The second phase has a much larger financial corpus than the first phase, demonstrating that semiconductor development is becoming a **national strategic priority**.
3. The government will continue providing **capital subsidies** (though at a lower percentage than the earlier 50%) and **manufacturing-linked incentives** based on production and sales.
4. Additional incentives will be offered for products that use **domestically developed components and technologies**, encouraging indigenous manufacturing.
5. The mission aims to establish India as an important player in the **global electronics and semiconductor value chain**.
6. Besides manufacturing, the programme seeks to develop **human capital, technological expertise, and intellectual property (IP)** within India.
7. The government acknowledges that building a globally competitive semiconductor ecosystem is a **long-term project spanning several decades**.
8. The economic returns from the first phase remain uncertain because **most approved semiconductor facilities are yet to begin commercial production**.
9. Advanced semiconductor technologies, such as **Extreme Ultraviolet (EUV) lithography**, remain concentrated in a few countries, making technological self-reliance extremely challenging.
10. The editorial notes that countries possessing advanced semiconductor technologies enjoy significant **strategic and geopolitical advantages**.
11. Global competition for semiconductor leadership is intense, with advanced economies investing heavily to maintain their technological dominance.
12. Semiconductor manufacturing is also crucial for the future of **Artificial Intelligence (AI)**, as AI depends on advanced chips and processing infrastructure.
13. India possesses a strong pool of **semiconductor engineers and chip designers**, who are highly valued worldwide due to a growing global talent shortage.
14. The country must create attractive research, innovation, and employment opportunities to prevent the continued **brain drain of skilled professionals**.
15. The editorial concludes that strengthening India's semiconductor ecosystem will improve **economic growth, technological self-reliance, and supply chain resilience**, helping India secure a stronger position in the global technology landscape.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which one of the following best expresses the main purpose of the author?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. To advocate for rapid, high-risk capital investments into frontier lithography machinery to circumvent global component dependencies.
 - B. To critique the state's financial architecture for heavily subsidizing private electronic ventures without knowing the fiscal returns.
 - C. To validate the expanded public funding for local chipmaking infrastructure as a vital, long-term defensive shield against global shocks.
 - D. To establish why the local semiconductor framework will transform the domestic labor market by serving as a massive employer.
2. **Which of the following is closest in meaning to the statement “the capacity to inflict pain is the best deterrent against supply chain shocks” as used in the passage?**
 - A. Actively penalizing foreign nations that attempt to poach local engineering talent.
 - B. Holding critical competitive leverage that can offset vulnerabilities caused by global disruptions.
 - C. Cutting off trade ties with dominant economies to enforce absolute self-reliance.
 - D. Flooding the international market with cheap, mass-produced electronic sub-components.
3. **According to the author, which of the following is not among the strategies, features, or outcomes associated with the execution of the India Semiconductor Mission?**
 - A. Restructuring the capital subsidy framework to lower the government's percentage share relative to the initial phase.
 - B. Disbursing manufacturing-linked financial incentives at a per-unit metric once commercial sales are finalized.
 - C. Offering extra incentive boosters for manufacturing projects that utilize imported frontier lithography tools.
 - D. Growing local intellectual property assets to challenge foreign dominance in key segments of the value chain.
4. **Which of the following best captures the meaning of “beg, borrow and steal,” as it is used by the author?**
 - A. The desperate operational strategies deployed by developing economies to illicitly copy intellectual property.
 - B. The protectionist legal frameworks used by international trade bodies to curb aggressive global competition.
 - C. The clandestine corporate espionage networks targeting India's domestic semiconductor manufacturing blueprints.
 - D. The aggressive maneuvers advanced economies will employ to maintain their dominance in the technology hierarchy.
5. **According to the author, the colossal public investments in domestic chipmaking capabilities are intended to secure long-term strategic benefits, yet they carry the underlying risk of inadvertently guaranteeing the growth of:**
 - A. Electronics value chains in the Asian Tigers.
 - B. Memory and processing ecosystems in the Eastern Bloc.
 - C. Frontier lithography manufacturing infrastructure in Japan.
 - D. Premier technical human capital in the West.

6. **Direction: Rearrange the following sentences (A, B, C, D) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**
- A. The target was businessman Vishal Berry, who had reportedly received extortion calls.
B. More than 60 rounds were fired in a brief but intense exchange — roughly one bullet every two seconds — as Gurugram Police and alleged shooters faced off outside a businessman's house.
C. For nearly two minutes on the night of July 9, Block A of Sushant Lok Phase-I in Haryana's Gurugram sounded like a war zone.
D. Just minutes from the glitzy Mehrauli-Gurugram Road, known for its premium hotels and luxury showrooms, a quiet enclave of bungalows was jolted by gunfire.
- A. C-D-B-A
B. C-B-D-A
C. D-C-B-A
D. B-A-D-C
7. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
He made a surreptitious attempt to steal the confidential documents.
- A. Secret
B. Clandestine
C. Overt
D. Covert
8. **What is the correct meaning of the idiom "In the red"?**
- A. In profit
B. In debt or loss
C. In control
D. In danger
9. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the word: Amplify**
- A. Expand
B. Magnify
C. Reduce
D. Increase
10. **Choose the correct indirect narration of the following statement from the given alternatives: She said, "I can come here tomorrow morning if my mother does not want me to go for shopping."**
- A. She said that she can go there the next morning if her mother did not want her to go for shopping.
B. She said that she could go there the following morning if her mother did not want her to go for shopping.
C. She said that she could go there the following morning if her mother does not want her to go for shopping.
D. She said that she went there the following morning if her mother does not want her to go for shopping.
11. **Direction: Rearrange the following sentences (1, 2, 3, 4) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**
1. A trembling deacon stood beside the corpse and answered questions on its behalf.

2. In January 897 CE, Rome witnessed the strangest trial in the history of the Church.
3. His body was dressed in papal vestments and propped upon a throne in the Lateran basilica.
4. Pope Stephen VI ordered the corpse of his predecessor, Pope Formosus, dug up from its grave.
A. 4-2-3-1
B. 2-3-4-1
C. 2-4-3-1
D. 1-4-3-2
12. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
The politician made derogatory remarks about his opponent during the debate.
A. Disparaging
B. Complimentary
C. Flattering
D. Praiseworthy
13. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word "Reliance."**
A. Staggering
B. Unilateral
C. Distorting
D. Addressing
14. **Fill in the blank with the most appropriate preposition:**
The solution is not compatible _____ older versions of the software.
A. for
B. to
C. with
D. at
15. **Choose the option that is the most appropriate conversion of the following sentence into Direct Speech:**
She exclaimed with disgust that the food tasted terrible.
A. She said, "Alas! This food tastes terrible."
B. She said, "Ugh! How terrible this food tastes!"
C. She exclaimed, "Oh no! This food tastes terrible!"
D. She exclaimed, "What terrible-tasting food?"
16. **Fill in the blank with the correctly spelled word:**
"Regular _____ of the company's complex machinery is essential to prevent costly breakdowns and ensure uninterrupted production."
A. maintainance
B. maintenance
C. maintanance
D. maintenace
17. **Choose the incorrect spelling:**
A. Bureaucracy
B. Garrulous
C. Refridgerator
D. Acquiesce

18. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate phrasal verb:

She always _____ her failures to bad luck rather than taking ownership.

- A. puts down
- B. turns out
- C. breaks into
- D. boils down

19. Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.

The school's proximity to the park made it a popular choice for parents.

- A. Distance
- B. Remoteness
- C. Separation
- D. Closeness

20. Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence :

My mother gave us some cake to eat it.

- A. to eat
- B. to eat it
- C. eating it
- D. eat it

Read the cloze passage and answer the following questions:

The distinct scent often associated with ageing is primarily caused by a compound called 2-nonenal. Around 40 years, our bodies' natural antioxidant defenses start to weaken, allowing certain fats on the skin to break down. For instance, when omega-7 unsaturated fatty acids like palmitoleic acid _____ (3) exposed to oxygen, they oxidise and produce 2-nonenal.

The typical body odour caused by sweat and bacteria can be easily washed away but 2-nonenal is an unsaturated aldehyde and (2) repels water. So standard soaps and water often can't remove it, allowing the scent to persist even in individuals with excellent hygiene.

In Japan, products containing persimmon extract (which in turn contain tannins) are known to be chemically effective at neutralising the 2-nonenal odour. Second, since the scent is a result of oxidation, a diet rich _____ (5) antioxidants such as berries, green tea, and leafy greens can help (1) mitigate oxidative stress on the skin. Staying well-hydrated also helps flush toxins out.

2-nonenal also _____ (4) to fabrics, particularly cotton, so washing clothes and bed linens frequently, if possible using odour-neutralising additives like baking soda, can keep the scent from building up in the environment.

21. The word "mitigate" in the passage most nearly means: (1)

- A. aggravate
- B. alleviate
- C. intensify
- D. generate

22. Select the word that is the most appropriate antonym of "repels" as used in the passage: (2)

- A. attracts
- B. deflects
- C. resists
- D. dismisses

23. Choose the correct auxiliary verb to complete the sentence: (3)

- A. is
- B. are
- C. was
- D. being

24. **Choose the correct form of the verb to fill in the blank: (4)**

- A. cling
- B. clinging
- C. clings
- D. clung

25. **Select the correct preposition to complete the sentence: (5)**

- A. at
- B. of
- C. with
- D. in

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. C) To validate the expanded public funding for local chipmaking infrastructure as a vital, long-term defensive shield against global shocks.

The core focus of the passage is evaluating the expanded second phase of the India Semiconductor Mission. The author explicitly welcomes this larger funding allocation, arguing that even though direct returns remain unknown and it won't create mass employment, it provides vital strategic armor in a volatile global climate.

- Option A is incorrect: The author is more cautious here, noting that investing in frontier lithography is "hard to imagine" and that even advanced economies struggle with these technologies.
- Option B is incorrect: While the author notes that returns are "unknowable," the tone is not one of harsh critique. Instead, the author justifies the spending as a rational response to current geopolitical realities.
- Option D is incorrect: The author explicitly dismisses this, stating, "This industry may not become a massive employer."

2. B) Holding critical competitive leverage that can offset vulnerabilities caused by global disruptions.

In the final paragraph, the author balances the "bad news" and the "good news" regarding India's entry into global chipmaking. The author notes that building advanced capabilities creates "hard strategic leverage" that advanced economies will resist. Therefore, the phrase "capacity to inflict pain" is a pragmatic economic metaphor for possessing vital, high-value technical capabilities or assets. Holding this critical competitive leverage acts as a defensive shield (a "deterrent") against foreign supply chain disruptions because other nations cannot afford to cut India out. By becoming an essential player, India gains the ability to "inflict pain" on others if they try to disrupt its supply, thereby protecting itself.

- Option A is incorrect: While the passage mentions a global talent shortage and a resistance to India attracting talent, it never suggests that India should or can legally "penalize" foreign countries or corporations for hiring engineers.
- Option C is incorrect: The passage focuses heavily on integrating India into global networks ("find its rightful spot in global chipmaking value chains"), which contradicts the idea of cutting off trade ties or entering total isolation.
- Option D is incorrect: The passage emphasizes building highly advanced, specialized domains ("intellectual property", "frontier technology", and "AI infrastructure"), rather than mass-producing low-cost, low-margin components to flood the market.

3. C) Offering extra incentive boosters for manufacturing projects that utilize imported frontier lithography tools.

- The passage mentions that "Incremental incentive boosters have been promised for products that leverage domestic capabilities and components," not imported frontier lithography tools. In fact, the passage notes that technologies like Dutch extreme

ultraviolet lithography machines are currently "out of the grasp" of even advanced economies, and that India deploying investments toward such frontier technology is "hard to imagine."|

- Option A is stated: The author highlights a change in the state funding structure: "...in the form of a capital subsidy (with the government shelling out a smaller share than last time's 50%)..."
 - Option B is stated: The passage directly notes the timing and mechanism of sales incentives: "...and manufacturing-linked incentives disbursed at a per-unit level once sales are done."
 - Option D is stated: The author highlights this core asset-building objective: "...and to grow such capabilities at home in human capital and intellectual property where select countries dominate different parts."
4. D) The aggressive maneuvers advanced economies will employ to maintain their dominance in the technology hierarchy.
- The phrase "beg, borrow, or steal" is an idiom that means to do whatever is necessary to acquire something you want or need, regardless of the effort or methods required
 - The author uses the idiom "beg, borrow and steal" in the second paragraph to describe the hyper-competitive, uncompromising behavior of established, wealthy nations. Because these frontier technologies grant enormous strategic leverage, advanced economies will use every tool, resource, and tactic at their disposal—backed by their immense wealth—to protect their market positions.
 - Option A is incorrect: The passage explicitly applies this phrase to advanced economies, not developing or emerging ones trying to catch up.
 - Option B is incorrect: The passage describes an environment of raw, highly competitive geopolitical scrambling rather than the stabilizing or restrictive actions of regulatory international trade bodies.
 - Option C is incorrect: The author notes that foreign powers are targeting India's talent pool due to a global shortage, not that they are running corporate espionage rings to steal domestic manufacturing blueprints.
5. D) Premier technical human capital in the West.
- Passage line: "Else, India risks repeating its decades-old mistake of developing the West's premier technical human capital." The passage highlights a recurring historical pattern for India: developing high-level technical expertise only to lose that talent to other regions. The author explicitly warns that if India does not create "worthwhile work and academic pursuits" for its engineers and designers, it will repeat past errors.
 - Option A is incorrect: The passage mentions the "Asian Tigers" as a positive example of an "economic boom" India aspires to emulate, not as a region that India is inadvertently funding.
 - Option C is incorrect: The passage acknowledges that Japan is close to mastering lithography, but it does not suggest that Indian investment is fueling Japan's growth.
 - Option B is incorrect: The passage does not mention the "Eastern Bloc." It focuses on India's goal to eventually undertake the manufacture of AI-related memory and processing infrastructure itself.
6. A) C-D-B-A

Sentence C paragraph की शुरुआत में आएगा क्योंकि यह July 9 की रात Gurugram में हुए shootout के main event को बिना किसी confusion के independently introduce करता है।

Sentence D Sentence C के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह Sentence C में बताए गए "Sushant Lok Phase-I" location को "quiet enclave of bungalows" कहकर expand करता है और gunfire के झटके को detail में समझाता है।

Sentence B Sentence D के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह उस gunfire की specific detail (60 rounds) देता है और पहली बार बताता है कि यह भिड़ंत एक "businessman's house" के बाहर हुई थी।

Sentence A Sentence B के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह paragraph का conclusion है। इसमें इस्तेमाल हुआ word "The target" सीधे तौर पर Sentence B में introduce किए गए "businessman" को point करता है, और उसका पूरा नाम (Vishal Berry) बताकर passage को समाप्त करता है।

- Sentence C starts the passage because it provides the foundational context, independently introducing the overarching main event of the shootout in Gurugram on the night of July 9 without any missing references.
- Sentence D follows Sentence C because it acts as a logical progression, expanding on the specific location mentioned in C by describing the contrast of the "quiet enclave" being jolted by the sudden gunfire.
- Sentence B follows Sentence D because it specifies the exact intensity of that gunfire (60 rounds) and introduces a crucial new entity: the incident happened outside a "businessman's house."
- Sentence A concludes the passage as the thematic synthesis. The phrase "The target was businessman Vishal Berry" serves as a direct grammatical link, pointing specifically back to the unnamed "businessman" introduced in Sentence B to reveal his identity and conclude the narrative.

7. C) **Surreptitious** (adjective) – Done in a stealthy or secretive manner; sneaky; furtive. छल से किया हुआ

Antonym: Overt (adjective) – Done openly; not concealed; transparent; visible to all; frank. प्रकट, खुला

- **Secret** (adjective) – Not meant to be known by others; hidden; covert; concealed. रहस्यमय
- **Clandestine** (adjective) – Kept secret or done secretly; underhand; furtive; stealthy. गुप्त रूप से किया गया
- **Covert** (adjective) – Not openly acknowledged; done in secret; hidden; disguised. गुप्त

8. B) "In the red" means In debt or loss घाटे में होना.

9. C) **Amplify** (verb) – to increase, enlarge, expand, or make stronger बढ़ाना / विस्तार करना

Antonym: Reduce (verb) – to lessen, diminish, make smaller घटाना / कम करना

- **Expand** (verb) – to increase in size or extent विस्तार करना

- **Magnify** (verb) – to enlarge or exaggerate बढ़ा करना
- **Increase** (verb) – to grow or become greater बढ़ना / बढ़ाना

10. B) She said that she could go there the following morning if her mother did not want her to go for shopping.

Indirect Narration में बदलते समय Pronoun, Tense, और Adverb of Time/Place बदलते हैं। Direct sentence में "She" Speaker, "I can come here tomorrow morning" Statement, और condition "if my mother does not want me to go for shopping" है।

Indirect में I → she, can → could, here → there, tomorrow morning → the following morning, और Backshift के कारण does not want → did not want हुआ है। वाक्य declarative बना रहता है और conjunction that जोड़ा जाता है।

- While converting to Indirect Speech, changes are made in pronouns, tense, and time/place expressions. In the direct form, "She" is the speaker, the clause "I can come here tomorrow morning" is the statement, and the condition clause follows. In the indirect form, I becomes she, can becomes could, here becomes there, tomorrow morning becomes the following morning, and the present tense does not want shifts to past did not want due to backshifting.

11. C) 2-4-3-1

Sentence 2 paragraph की शुरुआत में आएगा क्योंकि यह 897 CE में हुए "strangest trial in the history of the Church" के main event को बिना किसी missing reference के independently introduce करता है।

Sentence 4 Sentence 2 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह Sentence 2 में mention किए गए उस 'trial' की specific detail को expand करता है और बताता है कि असल में हुआ क्या था (Pope Stephen VI ने एक corpse को कब्र से बाहर निकलवाया)।

Sentence 3 Sentence 4 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें इस्तेमाल हुआ pronoun "His body" सीधे तौर पर Sentence 4 में introduce किए गए Pope Formosus की "corpse" को point करता है, और बताता है कि उसे सिंहासन पर कैसे बैठाया गया।

Sentence 1 Sentence 3 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह paragraph का conclusion है। यह Sentence 3 की bizarre setting को पूरा करते हुए बताता है कि उस सजी हुई corpse के बगल में एक deacon खड़ा हुआ और उसकी तरफ से सवाल के जवाब दिए।

- Sentence 2 starts the passage because it provides the foundational context, independently introducing the overarching main event of the "strangest trial" in the history of the Church without relying on any prior references.
- Sentence 4 follows Sentence 2 because it acts as a logical progression, explaining the exact nature of the trial mentioned in Sentence 2 by detailing how Pope Stephen VI ordered a corpse to be dug up.

- Sentence 3 follows Sentence 4 because the pronoun "His body" serves as a direct grammatical link, pointing specifically back to the "corpse" of Pope Formosus introduced in Sentence 4, describing how it was dressed and propped up.
- Sentence 1 concludes the passage as the thematic synthesis, completing the bizarre scene set up in Sentence 3 by introducing the deacon who stood beside the aforementioned corpse to answer questions during the trial.

12. A) **Derogatory** (adjective) – Showing a critical or disrespectful attitude; disapproving; degrading; belittling. अपमानजनक

Synonym: Disparaging (adjective) – Expressing the opinion that something is of little worth; belittling; demeaning; derogatory. निंदनीय

• **Complimentary** (adjective) – Expressing praise or admiration; flattering; favorable; approving. प्रशंसात्मक

• **Flattering** (adjective) – Full of praise and compliments; pleasing; favorable; complimentary. चापलूसी भरा

• **Praiseworthy** (adjective) – Deserving approval and admiration; commendable; laudable; meritorious. प्रशंसनीय

13. B) **Reliance** (noun) – dependence on or trust in someone or something. (पर निर्भरता)

Antonym: Unilateral (adjective) – performed by or affecting only one person, group, or country involved in a situation, without the agreement of another; independent. (एकतरफा/स्वतंत्र)

Staggering (adjective): Deeply shocking or astonishing in its size or degree. (चौंकाने वाला)

Distorting (verb/adj): Pulling or twisting out of shape; misrepresenting something. (विकृत करना)

Addressing (verb): Dealing with or attending to a particular problem or situation. (ध्यान देना/सुलझाना)

14. C) 'with' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ "compatible with" एक fixed grammatical combination है जो बताता है कि कोई चीज़ किसी अन्य चीज़ के साथ कार्य करने या match होने योग्य है। sentence में बताया गया है कि solution पुराने software versions के साथ काम नहीं कर सकता, इसलिए "with" सबसे उपयुक्त preposition है।

- 'with' should be used because "compatible with" is the standard collocation indicating that something can work or function alongside something else. The sentence states that the solution cannot operate alongside older versions of the software, making "with" the most appropriate choice

15. B) She said, "Ugh! How terrible this food tastes!"

Indirect से Direct Speech में बदलते समय Reporting verb और भाव (emotion) को सही interjection द्वारा व्यक्त किया जाता है। यहाँ "exclaimed with disgust" से घृणा/घिन का भाव निकलता है, जिसे Direct Speech में "Ugh!" जैसे interjection से दिखाया जाता है। Indirect वाक्य में "the food tasted

terrible" Past में है, Direct में सामान्यतः reporting situation के अनुसार Present रूप "tastes" प्रयोग होता है ताकि भाव तुरंत व्यक्त हो सके।

- While converting from Indirect to Direct Speech, the reporting verb indicating emotion must be expressed using an appropriate interjection. The phrase "exclaimed with disgust" suggests an emotion of disgust, which is best conveyed by "Ugh!" in direct form. The reported clause "the food tasted terrible" (past) appropriately becomes "tastes terrible" in direct speech to express immediate reaction.
16. D) The correctly spelled word is "maintenance" which means the process of keeping equipment or systems in good working condition रखरखाव / देखभाल।
17. C) "Refridgerator" is the incorrect spelling. The correct spelling is "Refrigerator" which refers to a device used to keep food and drinks cold फ्रिज / शीतक।
18. A) 'puts down' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ sense यह है कि वह अपनी असफलताओं का कारण bad luck को मानती है। "put down to" एक phrasal verb है जिसका अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ का कारण किसी को/किसी बात को मानना। इसलिए यह संदर्भ के अनुसार सबसे सही विकल्प है।
- 'puts down' should be used because the intended meaning is that she attributes her failures to bad luck. The phrasal verb "put down to" means to regard something as being caused by someone or something, which fits the sentence most appropriately.
19. D) **Proximity** (noun) – Nearness in space, time, or relationship; closeness; the state of being near to something. निकटता
 Synonym: **Closeness** (noun) – The state of being near or close; nearness; adjacency; propinquity. समीपता
- **Distance** (noun) – The length of space between two points; remoteness; how far apart things are. दूरी
 - **Remoteness** (noun) – The state of being far away from other places; isolation; inaccessibility. दूरदराज़ होना
 - **Separation** (noun) – The act or state of moving apart; division; detachment; disconnection. अलगाव
20. A) 'to eat' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि object 'some cake' पहले से दिया हुआ है, इसलिए दोबारा 'it' कहना redundant होगा; जैसे— My mother gave us milk to drink.
- 'to eat' will be used because the object 'some cake' is already mentioned, so repeating 'it' becomes redundant; Like— My mother gave us milk to drink.
21. B) Alleviate is used because it is a direct synonym for "mitigate", which means to make something less severe or to reduce it (like reducing stress on the skin). Aggravate and Intensify mean to make a situation worse or stronger, which are antonyms. Generate means to create or produce, which does not fit the context of reducing skin stress.
 In Hindi:
- यहाँ Alleviate का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि यह "mitigate" का direct synonym है, जिसका meaning किसी चीज़ (जैसे stress) को कम करना या less severe बनाना होता है। Aggravate

और Intensify का meaning situation को और खराब करना होता है (antonyms)। Generate का meaning create करना होता है, जो यहाँ गलत है।

22. A) Attracts is used because it is the perfect opposite word (antonym) for "repels". To repel water means to push it away or resist it, so to attract water means to pull it in. Deflects and Resists are direct synonyms of repel, meaning to bounce off or push away. Dismisses means to send away or reject, which is used for people or ideas, not for chemical reactions with water.

In Hindi:

- यहाँ Attracts का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि यह "repels" का perfect opposite word (antonym) है। Water को repel करने का meaning उसे दूर धकेलना होता है, इसलिए attract करने का meaning अपनी तरफ खींचना होता है। Deflects और Resists repel के synonyms हैं। Dismisses का meaning reject करना या भेज देना होता है, जो chemicals और water के लिए use नहीं होता।

23. B) Are is used because the subject "fatty acids" is plural, which requires a plural present tense helping verb to state a general scientific fact. Is is a singular verb. Was is past tense, which breaks the present tense flow of the scientific facts in the passage. Being is an "-ing" form that cannot act as the main helping verb here without "are" right before it.

In Hindi:

- यहाँ Are का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि subject "fatty acids" plural है, जिसके साथ general scientific fact बताने के लिए present tense में plural helping verb का आना ज़रूरी है। Is singular verb है। Was past tense है, जो passage के present tense flow को तोड़ता है। Being एक "-ing" form है जो यहाँ main helping verb की तरह काम नहीं कर सकता।

24. C) Clings is used because the subject "2-nonenal" is a singular chemical compound, requiring a singular present tense action verb ending in 's' to state a general fact (meaning to stick to fabrics). Cling is a plural verb without an 's'. Clinging requires a helping verb like "is". Clung is past tense, which does not fit the present tense structure of the sentence.

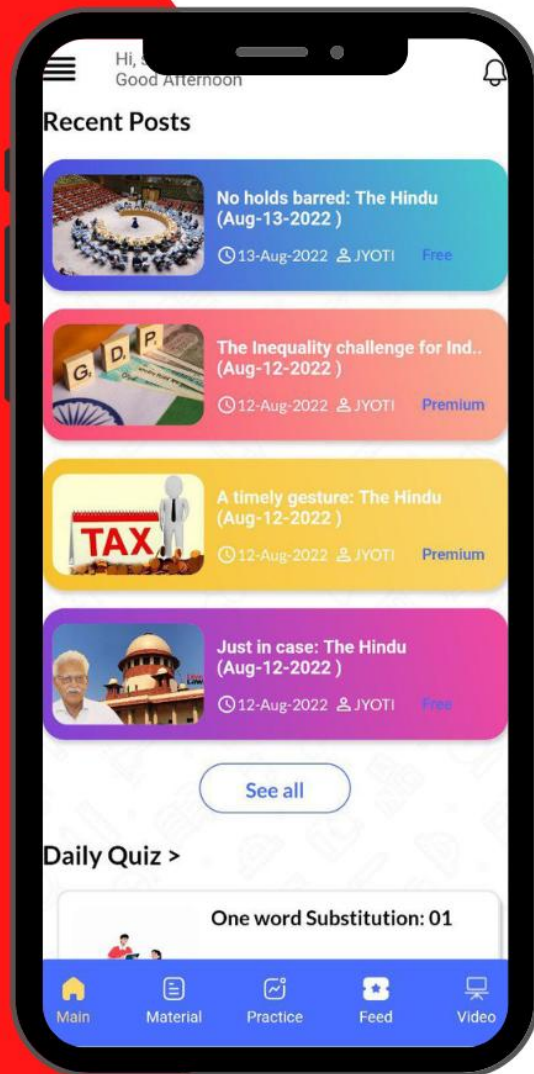
In Hindi:

- यहाँ Clings का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि subject "2-nonenal" एक singular chemical compound है, जिसके साथ fact बताने के लिए present tense में 's' वाली singular verb आनी चाहिए (जिसका meaning कपड़े से चिपकना होता है)। Cling plural verb है। Clinging के साथ helping verb की ज़रूरत होती है। Clung past tense है, जो sentence के present tense structure में fit नहीं बैठता।

25. D) In is used because it forms the exact standard fixed phrase "rich in", which means containing a large amount of a specific substance (like antioxidants or vitamins). At, Of, and With are incorrect because they do not form this standard grammatical pairing with the word "rich" when describing the nutritional content of food.

In Hindi:

- यहाँ In का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि यह "rich in" का exact standard fixed phrase बनाता है, जिसका meaning किसी चीज़ (जैसे antioxidants) का बड़ी मात्रा में होना होता है। At, Of, और With गलत हैं क्योंकि food या nutrients के context में "rich" के साथ इनका use नहीं होता है।



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