

Track record: On the Tatanagar-Ernakulam Express fire accident

The Indian Railways must **spare no expense** in installing safety features

The Tatanagar-Ernakulam Express **fire accident** in Andhra Pradesh **was** a major one, in terms of **severity** if not the extent of **casualties**. Chance, quick thinking and timely action by railway staff and other agencies as well as **enhanced** safety measures adopted by the railways over time likely contributed to a low **toll** — one passenger. That the **accident** happened in the train's air-conditioned (a/c) coaches, however, **points to** the need for increased requirements in these coaches in terms of fire safety and response. At around 12.40 a.m. on Monday, as the train **approached** Yelamanchili station, a passenger **sounded** the alarm after **apparently noticing** a fire. The **use** of the emergency chain **alerted** the train **crew** who took the train to the loop line which had a platform. The train was not scheduled to stop at Yelamanchili. This helped passengers **alight** safely. The **insides** of two a/c coaches **were gutted** in the fire that agencies **put out** in about two hours.

Over the years, the **safety record** of the Indian Railways **has** improved. The **total number** of accidents in 2024-25 **was** down by more than 70% compared to 10 years ago. Major accidents have, however, seen **ups and downs** year on year without an **appreciable** fall. Fire accidents **account for** some 10% to 20% of accidents in a typical year. Fires are **triggered** by **rolling stock** defects and errors on the part of the railways as well as by passengers who carry **flammable**, even explosive articles. The **cause** of the Tatanagar-Ernakulam Express fire **is** not **decisively** known as yet and an inquiry has been ordered. Fire in a/c coaches has been a cause of concern and the railways has focused on them for fitment of fire warning and fighting systems such as **portable extinguishers**. The Indian Railways Annual Report & Accounts 2023-24 notes that fire and smoke detection systems have been fitted in some 20,000 a/c coaches; the goal is to fit all a/c coaches, including new ones, with such systems. The report says that all a/c as well as non-a/c coaches in passenger trains have fire extinguishers. Railway authorities say that the **fire alarm system** in the Tatanagar-Ernakulam Express coach **activated** upon detection of smoke/fire, adding that the coach mechanic, bed-roll staff and the travelling ticket examiner alerted the passengers and used the fire extinguishers, which helped control the fire. **Perhaps fixed fire extinguishing systems**, which can also be used in electrical fires, can **be** considered for a/c coaches in all trains. These activate automatically in case a fire is detected and **douse** it completely. No safety feature is too expensive.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Spare no expense** (phrase) – to spend as much money as necessary to make something as good as possible अत्यधिक खर्च करने में संकोच न करना
2. **Severity** (noun) – intensity, seriousness, gravity, acuteness, harshness तीव्रता/गंभीरता
3. **Casualties** (noun) – fatalities, victims, losses, deaths, mortality हताहतों की संख्या
4. **Enhanced** (adjective) – improved, augmented, upgraded, boosted, elevated उन्नत/बेहतर
5. **Toll** (noun) – count, number, total, figure, damage मृतक संख्या/क्षति
6. **Point** (to) (verb) – to suggest that something is true or likely to happen की ओर इशारा करना
7. **Approach** (verb) – advance, near, reach, approximate, converge निकट आना
8. **Sound** (verb) – blast, signal, ring, blare, emit जोर से बजाना
9. **Apparently** (adverb) – seemingly, ostensibly, evidently, allegedly, supposedly प्रत्यक्ष रूप से
10. **Notice** (verb) – observe, perceive, detect, discern, spot ध्यान देना/देखना
11. **Crew** (noun) – staff, team, personnel, workforce, squad चालक दल/कर्मचारी
12. **Alight** (verb) – descend, disembark, exit, land, deboard नीचे उतरना
13. **Gutted** (adjective) – destroyed, ravaged, devastated, hollowed, wrecked जलकर खाक होना
14. **Put out** (phrasal verb) – to stop something from burning; to extinguish a fire आग बुझाना
15. **Ups and downs** (noun) – a succession of both good and bad experiences उतार-चढ़ाव
16. **Appreciable** (adjective) – considerable, significant, noticeable, substantial, tangible पर्याप्त
17. **Account for** (phrasal verb) – to be the explanation or cause of something; to constitute a particular amount हिस्सा होना
18. **Trigger** (verb) – activate, initiate, provoke, spark, precipitate शुरू करना
19. **Rolling stock** (noun) – the locomotives, carriages, wagons, or other vehicles used on a railway रेलवे के डिब्बे और इंजन
20. **Inflammable** (adjective) – flammable, combustible, ignitable, incendiary, volatile ज्वलनशील

21. **Decisively** (adverb) – conclusively, firmly, definitively, resolutely, certainly निर्णायक रूप से
22. **Portable extinguishers** (noun) – small, hand-held devices used to put out small fires in emergencies पोर्टेबल अग्निशामक यंत्र
23. **Perhaps** (adverb) – possibly, maybe, conceivably, perchance, feasibly शायद
24. **Douse** (verb) – extinguish, quench, saturate, soak, drench आग बुझाना

Summary of the Editorial

1. The Tatanagar–Ernakulam Express fire accident in Andhra Pradesh was serious, though casualties were limited to one passenger.
2. Quick action by passengers, railway staff, and emergency agencies helped prevent a larger tragedy.
3. Improved safety measures adopted by Indian Railways over the years also contributed to the low death toll.
4. The fire occurred in air-conditioned (a/c) coaches, raising concerns about fire safety in such coaches.
5. A passenger noticed the fire around midnight and pulled the emergency chain in time.
6. The alert train crew diverted the train to a loop line with a platform at Yelamanchili station.
7. Although the train was not scheduled to stop there, this decision allowed passengers to exit safely.
8. Two a/c coaches were badly damaged, and it took about two hours to control the fire.
9. Overall, railway accidents have declined by over 70% compared to a decade ago.
10. However, the number of major accidents has not shown a consistent decline.
11. Fire accidents still account for 10–20% of railway accidents each year.
12. Such fires can result from technical defects, railway errors, or passengers carrying inflammable items.
13. The exact cause of this fire is yet to be confirmed, and an official inquiry has been ordered.
14. Fire and smoke detection systems have been installed in many a/c coaches, with plans to cover all.
15. The editorial stresses that Indian Railways should invest fully in advanced fire safety systems, as no safety measure is too costly.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which of the following can be most reasonably inferred about the low casualty count in the Tatanagar–Ernakulam Express fire accident?** [Editorial page]
 - A. Fire accidents in a/c coaches are generally less dangerous than in non-a/c coaches.
 - B. The accident occurred at night when most passengers were awake.
 - C. A combination of alert passengers, trained staff, and improved safety measures prevented a higher toll.
 - D. The fire was minor and did not spread beyond one compartment.
2. **What underlying concern about railway safety policy can be inferred from the discussion on accident statistics?**
 - A. Overall railway safety has deteriorated despite technological upgrades.
 - B. Reduction in minor accidents has not translated into consistent reduction in major accidents.
 - C. Fire accidents are unavoidable due to passenger negligence alone.
 - D. Investment in safety systems has been excessive and inefficient.
3. **What does the author most strongly suggest through the concluding remarks on fire safety systems in a/c coaches?**
 - A. Existing portable extinguishers are sufficient for all fire scenarios.
 - B. Future safety improvements should focus only on non-a/c coaches.
 - C. Automatic fixed fire extinguishing systems may be a necessary next step despite high costs.
 - D. Fire detection systems have failed to prove their usefulness.
4. **Which inference can be drawn about the role of infrastructure flexibility in managing railway emergencies from the incident described?**
 - A. Unscheduled operational decisions can significantly reduce risk during emergencies.
 - B. Emergency chains are effective only when trains stop at scheduled stations.
 - C. Platforms at loop lines are rarely useful in real emergency situations.
 - D. Railway staff must always wait for official clearance before altering routes.
5. **What broader policy implication can be inferred from the statement, “No safety feature is too expensive”?**
 - A. Railway finances are strong enough to absorb unlimited safety costs.
 - B. Passenger fares should be increased to fund new safety technologies.
 - C. Existing safety investments have already eliminated major accident risks.
 - D. Cost–benefit considerations should not override passenger safety in critical systems.
6. **Choose the correct meaning of idiom:**
Blow hot and cold
 - A. To change one’s mood or opinion frequently
 - B. To talk boastfully
 - C. To enjoy both success and failure
 - D. To remain consistent in behavior
7. **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:**
I was discussing about the issue with him.
 - A. discussed regarding the issue
 - B. had discussion on issue
 - C. discussing the issue with him

- D. had been discussing about issue
8. **Select the correct option: ___ having completed the feasibility study, the team requested additional funding.**
- A. Having
 - B. On
 - C. Upon
 - D. Despite
9. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.**
- Fulsome
- A. Overdone
 - B. Sincere
 - C. Excessive
 - D. Lavish
10. **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**
- The perception that the guidelines are optional (1)/ rather than compulsory have led (2)/ to widespread inconsistencies in compliance (3)/ across state-level implementations. (4)
- A. (1)
 - B. (2)
 - C. (3)
 - D. (4)
11. **Choose the correct one-word substitute for: 'A statement that appears self-contradictory yet may be true'.**
- A. Axiom
 - B. Maxim
 - C. Paradox
 - D. Irony
12. **Spot the correct spelling of body-position sense.**
- A. Propriozeption
 - B. Propioception
 - C. Proprioception
 - D. Proprioeseption
13. **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:**
- You must prevent your brother **to do such things**.
- A. from doing such things
 - B. of doing such things
 - C. not to do such things
 - D. doing such things
14. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.**
- Placatory
- A. Pacifying
 - B. Soothing
 - C. Aggravating
 - D. Conciliatory

15. **Select the correct option: it was imperative that the document ___ signed before the close of business.**
- A. will be
 - B. was
 - C. be
 - D. had been
16. **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**
The fact that dissenting opinions are stifled (1)/ without due institutional safeguards (2)/ reflect a worrying trend in democratic regression (3)/ observed across multiple levels of governance. (4)
- A. (1)
 - B. (2)
 - C. (3)
 - D. (4)
17. **Select the correct option:**
Scarcely had the satellite deployed ___ it transmitted its first data packet.
- A. than
 - B. when
 - C. before
 - D. until
18. **Select the sentence containing the homonym of the highlighted word:**
The **tripos** system at Cambridge remains a model of academic rigor.
- A. The tripos involved oral defense and written modules.
 - B. He broke his tripos into discrete phases of analysis.
 - C. The ceremonial tripos stool toppled during the investiture.
 - D. She passed the natural sciences tripos with distinction.
19. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word:**
CALLOW
- A. Inexperienced
 - B. Experienced
 - C. Wise
 - D. Mature
20. **Rearrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph:**
1. This process, known as photosynthesis, is fundamental to life on Earth as it forms the base of most food webs.
 2. Plants, algae, and some bacteria possess a unique ability to convert light energy into chemical energy.
 3. The captured light energy is then used to synthesize glucose molecules from water and carbon dioxide.
 4. It begins with the absorption of photons by chlorophyll pigments within the plant cells.
- A. 1, 4, 3, 2
 - B. 2, 1, 4, 3
 - C. 4, 3, 2, 1
 - D. 3, 2, 1, 4

Comprehension:

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

Education is a matter of freedom. Education is not about _____ (1) _____ narratives but a process to _____ (2) _____ and let the students construct knowledge according to their abilities. The sky is not _____ (3) _____ for everyone. I might have my way to paint it; I can have my distinct sky. Similarly, teachers and gurus are never meant to _____ (4) _____ their personal narratives on students; rather, teachers are meant to _____ (5) _____ experiences for the student to build around those experiences and shape his or her understanding of a concept or event.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
 - A. camouflaging
 - B. imparting
 - C. suppressing
 - D. stifling
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
 - A. construct
 - B. stalwart
 - C. deconstruct
 - D. valorous
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
 - A. blue
 - B. white
 - C. green
 - D. black
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
 - A. ebullient
 - B. fabricate
 - C. bury
 - D. impose
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
 - A. wayward
 - B. contumacious
 - C. cryptic
 - D. showcase

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. C) **A combination of alert passengers, trained staff, and improved safety measures prevented a higher toll.**

The passage repeatedly highlights chance, quick thinking, timely action by railway staff, and enhanced safety measures as reasons for the low toll. This supports the inference that collective human response and safety preparedness, rather than the mildness of the fire, prevented greater casualties.

A is incorrect because the passage treats fires in a/c coaches as more concerning, not safer. B is incorrect since the incident occurred around 12.40 a.m., when most passengers would likely be asleep.

D is incorrect because two a/c coaches were gutted, indicating the fire was severe.

2. B) **Reduction in minor accidents has not translated into consistent reduction in major accidents.**

The passage notes a 70% reduction in total accidents over a decade but also states that major accidents fluctuate year on year without appreciable decline. This implies that while general safety has improved, serious accidents remain a persistent challenge.

A contradicts the stated improvement in safety records.

C is incorrect because responsibility is shared between rolling stock defects, railway errors, and passengers.

D is unsupported; the passage explicitly argues that no safety feature is too expensive.

3. C) **Automatic fixed fire extinguishing systems may be a necessary next step despite high costs.**

By stating that fixed fire extinguishing systems can automatically detect and douse fires, followed by the assertion that “No safety feature is too expensive,” the author clearly infers that cost should not deter the adoption of more advanced safety technology, especially in a/c coaches.

A is incorrect because portable extinguishers are presented as helpful but potentially insufficient.

B is incorrect since the concern is explicitly focused on a/c coaches.

D is incorrect because detection systems are shown to have worked effectively in this incident, as acknowledged by Indian Railways.

4. A) **Unscheduled operational decisions can significantly reduce risk during emergencies.**

The train was not scheduled to stop at Yelamanchili, yet it was taken to a loop line with a platform, allowing passengers to alight safely. This supports the inference that flexible, on-the-spot operational decisions can be crucial in reducing danger during emergencies.

B is incorrect because the emergency chain proved effective even at an unscheduled stop.

C is incorrect since the platform directly contributed to safe evacuation.

D is incorrect as the passage highlights quick thinking, not procedural delay, by railway staff of Indian Railways.

5. D) **Cost–benefit considerations should not override passenger safety in critical systems.**

The author argues for automatic fixed fire extinguishing systems despite their likely expense, implying that passenger safety must take precedence over financial constraints in decision-making.

A is an overreach; financial strength is not discussed.

B is speculative and not suggested in the passage.

C is incorrect because major accidents are said to fluctuate without consistent decline.

6. A) Blow hot and cold (idiom) – To change one’s mood or opinion frequently बार-बार अपना मत या मूड बदलना
7. C) 'discussing about' के बदले '**discussing the issue with him**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Verb 'discuss' के साथ Preposition 'about' का प्रयोग नहीं होता। “Discuss” का अर्थ ही “to talk about” होता है, इसलिए “about” अनावश्यक (redundant) हो जाता है। सही वाक्य होगा – I was discussing the issue with him.
- 'discussing the issue with him' will be used instead of 'discussing about the issue' because the verb 'discuss' already means to talk about, so using 'about' is grammatically incorrect (redundant). Correct sentence – I was discussing the issue with him.
8. C) '**Upon**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य की संरचना यह दर्शाती है कि "feasibility study" पूरी होने के तुरंत बाद टीम ने अतिरिक्त फंडिंग की मांग की। "Upon" का प्रयोग किसी घटना के घटित होने के तुरंत बाद दूसरी घटना होने को दर्शाने के लिए किया जाता है। इसलिए “Upon having completed the feasibility study” सही विकल्प है।
- ‘Upon’ should be used because the structure of the sentence indicates that the team requested additional funding immediately after completing the feasibility study. “Upon” is used to show that one action happens right after another. Hence, “Upon having completed the feasibility study” is the most appropriate choice
9. B) **Fulsome** (adjective) – Excessive, overdone, flattering, insincere, extravagant अत्यधिक, चापलूसीपूर्ण
- Antonym: **Sincere** (adjective) – Genuine, honest, heartfelt, truthful, earnest ईमानदार, सच्चा
- **Overdone** (adjective) – Done to excess, exaggerated, excessive अत्यधिक किया गया
 - **Excessive** (adjective) – More than necessary, extreme, immoderate अत्यधिक
 - **Lavish** (adjective) – Luxurious, rich, extravagant, generous शानदार, उदार
10. B) 'have led' के बदले '**has led**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Subject 'The perception' एकवचन (Singular) है। इसलिए Verb भी Singular रूप में होना चाहिए।
जैसे— The perception has led to widespread inconsistencies.
- 'has led' will be used instead of 'have led' because the subject “The perception” is singular, so the verb must also be singular.
- Like— The perception has led to widespread inconsistencies.
11. C) **Paradox** (noun) – A statement that seems self-contradictory or absurd but may express a possible truth. विरोधाभासी सत्य कथन
- **Axiom** (noun) – A statement or proposition regarded as being established, accepted, or self-evidently true. स्वयंसिद्ध सत्य
 - **Maxim** (noun) – A short, pithy statement expressing a general truth or rule of conduct. सूक्ति, नीतिवचन

- **Irony** (noun) – The expression of one’s meaning by using language that normally signifies the opposite, typically for humorous or emphatic effect. व्यंग्य, तंज
12. C) The correct spelling of ‘body-position sense’ is Proprioception, which means “the sense or perception of the position and movement of the body” — शरीर की स्थिति और गति का बोध.
13. A) to do' के बदले '**from doing**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि verb 'prevent' के बाद हमेशा preposition 'from' और gerund (verb + ing) आता है। सही वाक्य होगा — You must prevent your brother from doing such things.
- 'from doing' will be used instead of 'to do' because after the verb 'prevent', the preposition 'from' is always followed by a gerund (verb + ing).
Correct Sentence: You must prevent your brother from doing such things.
14. C) **Placatory** (adjective) – Intended to make someone less angry or hostile; soothing, pacifying, conciliatory, appeasing, calming. शांत करने वाला
Antonym: **Aggravating** (adjective) – Making a problem, injury, or offense worse; annoying, irritating, exasperating, infuriating. बढ़ाने वाला, चिड़ाने वाला
- **Pacifying** (adjective) – Calming, appeasing, soothing, conciliatory. शांत करने वाला
 - **Soothing** (adjective) – Calming, relaxing, comforting, relieving. सुकून देने वाला
 - **Conciliatory** (adjective) – Intended to gain goodwill or reduce hostility; appeasing, placating. मेल-मिलाप करने वाला
15. C) '**be**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में "It was imperative that..." के बाद Subjunctive Mood का प्रयोग किया जाता है। Subjunctive Mood में Verb का base form (V1) प्रयोग होता है, चाहे Main Clause में Verb Past Tense में ही क्यों न हो। इसलिए "be signed" सही रूप है।
- 'be' should be used because after the expression “It was imperative that...”, the Subjunctive Mood is required. In the Subjunctive Mood, the base form of the verb (V1) is used even if the main clause is in the past tense. Hence, “be signed” is the correct usage.
16. C) reflect' के बदले '**reflects**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Subject 'The fact' Singular है, इसलिए Verb भी Singular Form में होना चाहिए।
जैसे— The fact that he failed surprises everyone. (not surprise)
- 'reflects' will be used instead of 'reflect' because the subject 'The fact' is singular, so the verb must also be in singular form.
Like— The fact that he failed surprises everyone.
17. B) '**when**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Scarcely' या 'Hardly' जैसे शब्दों के बाद हमेशा 'when' या 'before' का प्रयोग किया जाता है, न कि 'than' या 'until' का। वाक्य “Scarcely had the satellite deployed ___ it transmitted its first data packet” दो घटनाओं के बहुत कम अंतराल में घटने को दर्शाता है—पहली घटना (satellite का deploy होना) और दूसरी घटना (data packet का transmit होना)। इसलिए “when” सही संयोजक है।
- 'When' should be used because after adverbs like 'Scarcely' or 'Hardly,' we always use 'when' (or sometimes 'before'), not 'than' or 'until.' The sentence “Scarcely had the satellite deployed ___ it transmitted its first data packet” shows two actions happening almost simultaneously — first, the satellite being deployed and then transmitting data. Hence, “when” is the correct conjunction.
18. C) . **The ceremonial tripos stool toppled during the investiture.**

वाक्य में 'tripos' शब्द का अर्थ है — कैम्ब्रिज विश्वविद्यालय की डिग्री परीक्षा प्रणाली (the academic examination system at Cambridge University)।

अब हमें ऐसा वाक्य चुनना है जिसमें 'tripos' का समान उच्चारण वाला लेकिन भिन्न अर्थ वाला शब्द (homonym) प्रयोग हुआ हो।

विकल्प C में 'tripos' का अर्थ है — तीन पैरों वाला स्टूल या आसन (a three-legged stool used ceremonially)।

दोनों का उच्चारण समान है, लेकिन अर्थ बिल्कुल अलग हैं — इसलिए यह homonym का उदाहरण है।
In the highlighted sentence, tripas refers to the Cambridge University honors examination system.

In option C, tripas means a three-legged stool used in Cambridge's ceremonial traditions, unrelated to academics.

Both are spelled and pronounced the same, but their meanings differ, making them homonyms.

19. A) **Callow** (adjective) – Inexperienced, immature, naive, raw, green. अनुभवहीन, अपरिपक्व
Synonym: Inexperienced (adjective) – Lacking experience or knowledge; immature or unseasoned. अनुभव की कमी वाला, अपरिपक्व

- **Experienced** (adjective) – Having knowledge or skill gained from doing something. अनुभवी

- **Wise** (adjective) – Having or showing experience, knowledge, and good judgment. बुद्धिमान

- **Mature** (adjective) – Fully developed physically or mentally; adult. परिपक्व

20. B) 2, 1, 4, 3

Sentence 1 naturally follows because it names the process (photosynthesis) and explains its importance.

Sentence 4 explains how the process starts, giving a scientific step (absorption of photons).

Sentence 3 completes the process by explaining what happens next—the formation of glucose.

The paragraph follows this clear sequence:

Introduction → Naming & importance → Beginning of process → Result of process

That makes Option B the most coherent and scientifically accurate arrangement.

Sentence 2 सही शुरुआत है क्योंकि यह बताता है कि कौन और क्या क्षमता रखता है।

Sentence 1 इसके बाद आता है क्योंकि यह प्रक्रिया का नाम (Photosynthesis) और उसका महत्व बताता है।

Sentence 4 समझाता है कि यह प्रक्रिया कैसे शुरू होती है (क्लोरोफिल द्वारा प्रकाश का अवशोषण)।

Sentence 3 अंत में बताता है कि उस ऊर्जा का उपयोग कैसे होता है (ग्लूकोज़ बनाना)।

21. B) **'Imparting'** का use होगा क्योंकि "imparting" का अर्थ है किसी को ज्ञान या सूचना देना। Sentence में context है कि education का मतलब सिर्फ तैयार narratives को students को देना नहीं है, बल्कि उन्हें समझने और खुद knowledge बनाने का अवसर देना है। इसलिए यहाँ "imparting narratives" सही है। जबकि 'Camouflaging' का अर्थ है छिपाना, 'Suppressing' का अर्थ है दबाना, और 'Stifling' का अर्थ है घोटना — ये सब knowledge देने की प्रक्रिया से मेल नहीं खाते।

- 'Imparting' will be used because it means giving or communicating knowledge or information. The sentence mentions that education is not about simply giving fixed narratives to students, but about helping them construct their own knowledge, so

"imparting" is correct. Whereas 'Camouflaging' means hiding, 'Suppressing' means pressing down, and 'Stifling' means suffocating — which don't fit the context of education.

22. C) **Deconstruct** का use होगा क्योंकि "deconstruct" का अर्थ है किसी विचार या संरचना को तोड़कर गहराई से विश्लेषण करना। Sentence में कहा गया है कि education एक ऐसा process है जिसमें student को narratives को deconstruct करने और अपनी क्षमताओं के अनुसार knowledge बनाने का अवसर दिया जाता है। इसलिए यहाँ "deconstruct" सही है। जबकि 'Construct' का अर्थ है निर्माण करना (यहाँ बाद के भाग "let the students construct knowledge" में पहले से मौजूद है, इसलिए repetition से अर्थ बिगड़ेगा), 'Stalwart' का अर्थ है दृढ़/निष्ठावान व्यक्ति और 'Valorous' का अर्थ है बहादुर — ये इस context में बिल्कुल fit नहीं होते।

- 'Deconstruct' will be used because it means to critically break down or analyze a concept. The sentence emphasizes that education is a process to deconstruct narratives and then allow students to construct their own knowledge, making "deconstruct" correct. Whereas 'Construct' means to build (already used later in the sentence, so it would create redundancy), 'Stalwart' means loyal/strong, and 'Valorous' means brave — none of which match the educational context.

23. A) **Blue** का use होगा क्योंकि "the sky is not blue for everyone" एक idiomatic expression है जो बताता है कि हर किसी की perception या दृष्टि अलग हो सकती है। Sentence में writer कहता है कि हर व्यक्ति का अपना distinct sky हो सकता है, इसलिए "blue" सही है। जबकि 'White', 'Green', और 'Black' का कोई सामान्य या सांस्कृतिक संबंध sky के साथ नहीं है, इसलिए वे contextually गलत हैं।

- 'Blue' will be used because the sky is conventionally described as blue, and the sentence conveys that not everyone sees or interprets it the same way — meaning perception is subjective. Whereas 'White', 'Green', and 'Black' do not commonly represent the natural color of the sky in this context, so they don't fit here.

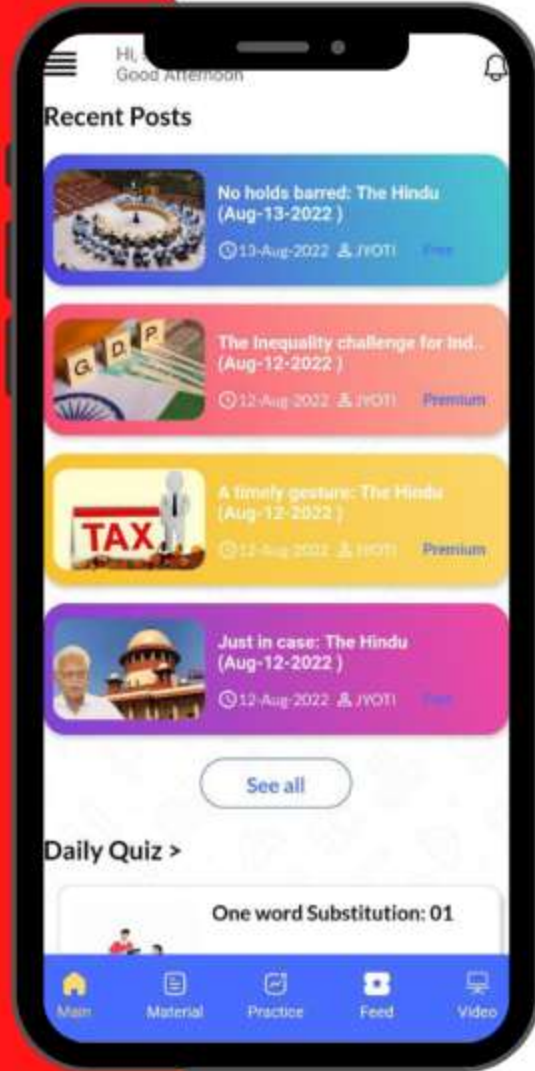
24. D) **Impose** का use होगा क्योंकि "impose" का अर्थ होता है किसी पर ज़बरदस्ती अपनी बात थोपना। sentence में mention किया गया है कि teachers और gurus को अपने personal narratives students पर थोपना नहीं चाहिए, इसलिए 'impose' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Ebullient' का अर्थ है उत्साह से भरा (adjective है, verb नहीं), 'Fabricate' का अर्थ है गढ़ना या झूठ बनाना, और 'Bury' का अर्थ है दफनाना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'Impose' will be used because it means to force something on others. The sentence says that teachers should not impose their personal narratives on students, so 'impose' fits best. Whereas, 'Ebullient' means full of enthusiasm (an adjective, not suitable as a verb here), 'Fabricate' means to invent or concoct (not about forcing), and 'Bury' means to hide/cover, which do not fit in this context.

25. D) **Showcase** का use होगा क्योंकि "showcase" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को प्रस्तुत करना या अनुभव कराना। sentence में mention किया गया है कि teachers का कार्य students पर अपने विचार थोपना नहीं बल्कि उन्हें experiences प्रस्तुत करना है, जिनसे वे सीख सकें, इसलिए 'showcase' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Wayward' का अर्थ है हठी या जिद्दी (adjective, verb नहीं), 'Contumacious' का अर्थ है विद्रोही, और 'Cryptic' का अर्थ है रहस्यमय, जो इस context और grammar दोनों में सही नहीं हैं।

'Showcase' will be used because it means to present or display something meaningfully. The sentence highlights that teachers should showcase experiences for students to build understanding, making 'showcase' grammatically and contextually correct. Whereas,

'Wayward' means stubborn, 'Contumacious' means rebellious, and 'Cryptic' means mysterious — none of which fit the required verb form or the context.



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