

The wisdom of knowing what we can carry

A civil engineer learns early that every structure has a limit. A bridge carries its own weight, the traffic moving across it and the forces of wind. Design is therefore not about making a structure capable of carrying everything. It is about understanding loads, calculating capacity and providing an appropriate margin of safety. Human beings could learn something from that principle.

Modern life has become an exercise in **accumulating** loads. We carry professional **ambitions**, financial **obligations**, family expectations, social comparisons and an endless **stream** of information. We are encouraged to add another responsibility, another achievement and another **commitment**, as though human capacity were infinitely **expandable**. But structures do not work that way. Neither does people.

In engineering, a load is not necessarily dangerous. A properly designed structure is expected to carry loads daily. Problems arise when the load becomes excessive, when it is badly distributed or when **deterioration** has silently reduced the structure's capacity. Human **exhaustion** can follow a similar pattern.

The person who appears to be **coping** may already have cracks invisible to others. A **demanding** job may not be **overwhelming** alone. Family responsibilities may not be overwhelming alone. Financial uncertainty may not be overwhelming alone. But their **cumulative effect** can exceed the margin of safety.

Engineers therefore think **in terms of redundancy** and safety factors. They do not design bridges to collapse at the first **unforeseen** truck. They provide capacity beyond the **anticipated** load because uncertainty is **inevitable**. There is wisdom here. Rest is not **laziness**; it is maintenance. Friendship is not **merely companionship**; it can provide structural support. Time away from work is a reserve that allows a person to absorb unforeseen shocks before those shocks become permanent structural damage.

Engineering also teaches another uncomfortable truth: damage ignored does not disappear. Small cracks can become larger **defects**. **Corrosion** can weaken **reinforcement** long before a **dramatic** failure becomes visible. Preventive inspection is valuable **precisely** because intervention is easier before collapse. People, too, require inspection. We need moments to ask whether our ambitions remain **sustainable**, whether our commitments are distributed sensibly and whether the structures supporting our lives are still sound.

There is also a lesson in failure. When a structure collapses, engineers do not simply blame the final load. They investigate design assumptions, materials, workmanship, maintenance and environmental conditions. Human breakdown deserves a similarly **nuanced** understanding.

A person should not be judged merely by the moment at which their capacity was exceeded.

Perhaps **strength**, then, **is** misunderstood. Strength does not mean carrying everything placed upon us. A well-engineered structure is strong because its limits are understood. The same may be true of a well-lived life. We should know what we can carry, what we must refuse, what requires reinforcement and when maintenance is **overdue**. After all, the **objective** of engineering **is** not to prevent structures from ever experiencing stress. It is to ensure that they remain standing when stress arrives. Perhaps that is a philosophy worth 'carrying'.

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

[Practice Exercise]

Vocabulary

1. **Wisdom** (noun) - sagacity, prudence, insight, sound judgment, discernment
बुद्धिमत्ता
2. **Margin of safety** (noun) - an extra amount of protection or room for error that helps reduce the risk of loss or failure सुरक्षा का दायरा
3. **Accumulating** (adjective) - gathering, building up, piling up, collecting, amassing
जमा होता हुआ
4. **Ambition** (noun) - aspiration, goal, objective, desire, aim महत्वाकांक्षा
5. **Obligation** (noun) - duty, responsibility, liability, commitment, binding duty
जिम्मेदारी
6. **Stream** (noun) - flow, continuous series, current, torrent, flood प्रवाह (जैसे सूचनाओं का प्रवाह)
7. **Commitment** (noun) - engagement, pledge, promise, obligation, duty
वचनबद्धता
8. **Expandable** (adjective) - stretchable, extendable, scalable, adaptable, elastic
विस्तार योग्य
9. **Deterioration** (noun) - degradation, decline, worsening, decay, degeneration
गिरावट
10. **Exhaustion** (noun) - fatigue, tiredness, burnout, weariness, depletion अत्यधिक थकान
11. **Cope** (verb) - manage, deal with, handle, survive, get by सामना करना
12. **Demanding** (adjective) - challenging, difficult, taxing, rigorous, exacting कठिन
13. **Overwhelming** (adjective) - overpowering, crushing, staggering, burdensome, immense असहनीय
14. **Cumulative effect** (noun) - the combined effect of several events, actions, or factors that gradually build up over time मिला-जुला असर
15. **In terms of** (phrase) - regarding, with respect to के संबंध में
16. **Redundancy** (noun) - backup, surplus capacity, reserve, duplication, alternative safety अतिरिक्त सुरक्षा
17. **Unforeseen** (adjective) - unexpected, unanticipated, sudden, unpredicted, surprise जिसकी उम्मीद न हो
18. **Anticipated** (adjective) - expected, predicted, foreseen, calculated, awaited प्रत्याशित
19. **Inevitable** (adjective) - unavoidable, certain, inescapable, bound to happen, destined जिसे टाला न जा सके
20. **Laziness** (noun) - idleness, lethargy, indolence, sloth, inactivity आलस
21. **Merely** (adverb) - only, simply, purely, solely, just केवल
22. **Companionship** (noun) - company, fellowship, friendship, togetherness, camaraderie संगति
23. **Defect** (noun) - flaw, blemish, fault, imperfection, shortcoming दोष

24. **Corrosion** (noun) - the gradual destruction or damage of a metal caused by a chemical reaction with its environment, such as air, water, or chemicals जंग लगना
25. **Reinforcement** (noun) - strengthening, backing, support, fortification, bolstering मजबूती
26. **Dramatic** (adjective) - striking, spectacular, noticeable, sudden, impressive नाटकीय
27. **Precisely** (adverb) - exactly, accurately, specifically, strictly, right विशेष रूप से
28. **Sustainable** (adjective) - viable, maintainable, workable, enduring, supportable टिकाऊ तक चलने योग्य
29. **Nuanced** (adjective) - subtle, refined, multi-dimensional, detailed, complex गहराई से समझी गई
30. **Perhaps** (adverb) - maybe, possibly, perchance, conceivably, potentially शायद
31. **Overdue** (adjective) - delayed, belated, unfulfilled, past due, tardy समय से बहुत पीछे

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Every structure has a limit**, and civil engineering teaches us to understand its load-bearing capacity before designing it.
2. A structure is not made to carry everything; instead, engineers calculate its **capacity** and provide an appropriate **margin of safety**.
3. Human beings can learn from this principle because modern life constantly encourages us to **accumulate responsibilities and pressures**.
4. People carry multiple loads such as **professional ambitions, financial obligations, family expectations, social comparisons and information overload**.
5. Human capacity is **not infinitely expandable**, just as the capacity of a physical structure has definite limits.
6. A load itself is not dangerous; problems arise when the load becomes **excessive, poorly distributed or combined with reduced capacity**.
7. Human **exhaustion** often develops through the cumulative effect of several pressures rather than one single responsibility.
8. Someone who appears to be coping successfully may already have **invisible cracks**, just as structural damage may remain hidden before failure.
9. Engineers use **safety factors and redundancy** because unexpected pressures are inevitable; people also need reserves to deal with unforeseen difficulties.
10. **Rest is a form of maintenance**, not laziness, while friendships and time away from work provide emotional and psychological support.
11. Ignoring small problems does not make them disappear; like **cracks and corrosion**, unresolved personal problems can gradually become serious.
12. People therefore need regular **self-inspection** to determine whether their ambitions, commitments and support systems remain sustainable.
13. When a structure fails, engineers examine several factors rather than blaming only the final load; similarly, **human breakdown requires a nuanced understanding**.
14. A person's strength should not be judged by how much they can carry; true strength lies in **understanding one's limits, refusing excessive burdens and seeking reinforcement when necessary**.
15. The editorial concludes that a **well-lived life resembles a well-engineered structure**: the goal is not to avoid all stress, but to maintain enough capacity, support and resilience to remain standing when unexpected stress arrives.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What does the author mean by "providing an appropriate margin of safety" in human life?**
A. Establishing a predictable routine for daily professional tasks. [Editorial Page]
B. Maintaining an internal buffer for unpredictable life events.
C. Coordinating external resources for immediate crisis assistance.
D. Assessing the potential weight of future social obligations.
2. **The tone of the passage can best be described as:**
A. apprehensive
B. idealistic
C. analytical
D. clinical
3. **Which of the following best captures the central theme of the passage?**
A. The technical evolution of modern structural engineering.
B. The relationship between social comparisons and success.
C. The application of safety principles to psychological health.
D. The method of investigating failures in public infrastructure.
4. **According to the passage, how is a "well-lived life" primarily achieved?**
A. By developing the ability to increase one's output indefinitely.
B. By identifying and adhering to personal thresholds of endurance.
C. By seeking constant external validation for one's achievements.
D. By distributing various responsibilities across multiple people.
5. **According to the author, why has the gap between capacity and modern load widened?**
A. Due to the sudden occurrence of a single overwhelming life event.
B. Because of the gradual erosion of integrity through neglected habits.
C. Because of the collective pressure of multiple concurrent obligations.
D. Due to the lack of adequate training for high-stress environments.
6. **Direction: Rearrange the following parts (1, 2, 3, 4) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**
 1. Several popular getaways, from Rishikesh and Agra to Jim Corbett, Dehradun and Jaipur, are within roughly 200–250 km of Delhi.
 2. Living in Delhi comes with one major travel advantage: some of North India's most popular weekend destinations are within a manageable road journey.
 3. A bus can get you to hill towns, heritage cities, wildlife destinations and riverside escapes, making it a practical option for a short break.
 4. You don't necessarily need to drive yourself or spend on a flight.

A. 2-1-4-3
B. 2-4-3-1
C. 4-2-3-1
D. 2-3-4-1
7. **Direction: In the following question, the first and the last sentences of the passage are numbered S1 and S6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named A, B, C, and D. Rearrange these four parts to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**

S1. After turning into a surprise box-office phenomenon, Vishal Chaturvedi's devotional film Hanuman Ansh is set to expand into a trilogy.

- A. While the first part revolved around Neem Karoli Baba's early years in Kainchi Dham, Uttarakhand, the second part will go deeper into that chapter.
- B. Co-producer Namrata Singh recently revealed that the team is already planning two sequels, with the third instalment envisioned on a global scale.
- C. During an interaction with Bollywood Hungama, Namrata revealed that they were always pitching Hanuman Ansh as a trilogy.
- D. She has also reached out to several prominent Indian and international personalities for potential cameos.
- S6. The third part of the Hanuman Ansh trilogy will go global.
- A. B-C-A-D
- B. D-B-C-A
- C. B-D-C-A
- D. B-D-A-C
8. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word**
Gentle
- A. Fierce
- B. Ferocious
- C. Cruel
- D. Sympathetic
9. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence**
My friend Meera and her mother is visiting me this weekend
- A. have visiting
- B. am visiting
- C. was visiting
- D. are visiting
10. **Identify from the given options the word OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word according to its meaning in the following sentence.**
The confectioner dusted a fine layer of sugar on the muffin
- A. scattered
- B. sprinkled
- C. powdered
- D. cleaned
11. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**
Anti-party activities / improved my relations /with an opposition
- A. Anti-party activities
- B. No error
- C. Improved my relations
- D. With an opposition
12. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Compulsory
- A. Obligatory

- B. Mandatory
C. Voluntary
D. Subsidiary
13. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
At cross purposes
A. Developing and amplifying ideas given
B. Finalising ideas and plans
C. Blindly following each other's ideas
D. Disagreeing with each other's ideas
14. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**
The Department of Educational Policy is committed to the study of educational policy, analyse, and evaluate educational programmes, to identify trends, understand outcomes and guide policy and practice, towards finding solutions to current problems in educational governance and management.
A. affiliated
B. dedicated
C. inclined
D. apathetic
15. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
Never changing and therefore boring.
A. Outdated
B. Impractical
C. Idealistic
D. Monotonous
16. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**
All the horses, except one, always / behaved in a rough manner when / Robert come to clean the stable.
A. behaved in a rough manner when
B. Robert come to clean the stable
C. No error
D. All the horses, except one, always
17. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select 'No substitution'.**
I've got a lot of homeworks this weekend.
A. lot of homework
B. No substitution
C. a lots of homework
D. much homework
18. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**
He was riding his bike on a bumpy surface.
A. Jerky
B. Uneven

- C. Choppy
- D. Steady

19. **Select the correct idiom that can substitute the italicised group of words in the given sentence.**

You must not participate in the marathon this year without any training. It is *an unreal hope* on your part!

- A. carrying coal to new castle
- B. a pipe dream
- C. a will-o'-the-wisp
- D. to lose one's temper

20. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

The commanders entered by force into terrorists' camp.

- A. broke down
- B. broke with
- C. broke into
- D. broke off

Complete the passage by filling in the blanks with the most appropriate words.

If you've ever travelled by train, chances are you've noticed the emergency chain inside the compartments. And if you've watched enough Bollywood films, you've probably seen it being pulled at least once. Missed your station? Boarded the wrong train? Realised too late that you were supposed to get off at the previous stop? Or, as the movies would have it, want to declare your love to someone waving goodbye from a departing train? Just pull the emergency chain, and the train comes to a halt.

Except, it's not quite that simple. Pulling the emergency chain without a valid reason can land you in legal trouble—and even result in a _____ A _____ (hefty) fine or imprisonment. So, when are you actually supposed to pull it? What happens once you do, and when is the emergency chain genuinely meant to be used?

Pulling it _____ B _____ a process in which railway staff can identify the coach and compartment from which the alarm was _____ C _____ (activated). Once the train stops, the crew can find out who pulled the chain and why.

"Railway instructions state that a red disc/indicator identifies the carriage, while the slackness of the chain helps identify the compartment. Once the train stops, the Guard/Assistant Guard is required to _____ D _____ (ascertain) who applied the chain and the reason. But stopping one train can have consequences _____ E _____ that particular coach.

21. **Choose the most appropriate synonym for the word in (A): (hefty).**

- A. substantial
- B. trivial
- C. meager
- D. insignificant

22. **Fill in blank (B) with the correct phrasal verb meaning "to start or trigger."**

- A. sets in
- B. sets up
- C. sets out

- D. sets off
23. **Choose the antonym of the word in (C): (activated).**
- A. Triggered
 - B. Deactivated
 - C. Initiated
 - D. Engaged
24. **Choose the most appropriate meaning of the word in (D): (ascertain).**
- A. determine
 - B. ignore
 - C. guess
 - D. conceal
25. **Fill in blank (E) with the correct preposition indicating an extent further than a certain point.**
- A. within
 - B. under
 - C. beyond
 - D. beneath

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) **Maintaining an internal buffer for unpredictable life events.**

passage: "They provide capacity beyond the anticipated load because uncertainty is inevitable... Time away from work is a reserve that allows a person to absorb unforeseen shocks before those shocks become permanent structural damage." The passage builds the concept of "margin of safety" directly from engineering — a structure is given capacity beyond what is normally expected, specifically to handle unforeseen stress. It then maps this onto human life by naming rest, friendship, and time away as "reserves" that let a person "absorb unforeseen shocks." This is the human equivalent of an engineering safety margin: capacity held in reserve, not for everyday expected loads, but for unpredictable ones. Option B captures this exactly — an "internal buffer" (rest, relationships, downtime) for "unpredictable life events" (unforeseen shocks) — using the same core idea the passage expresses through its bridge analogy.

Option A — Incorrect. The passage's safety margin concept is about reserve capacity for the unexpected, not about creating routine or predictability in professional tasks.

Option C — Incorrect. The passage frames the safety margin as something a person builds and holds within themselves (through rest, friendship, time away) — not as coordination with outside parties during a crisis.

Option D — Incorrect. Social obligations are listed earlier as one of the loads a person carries, not as something to be "assessed" as part of the safety margin.

2. C) **analytical**

Throughout the passage, the author systematically draws parallels between engineering principles (loads, capacity, safety margins, redundancy, inspection, failure investigation) and human life, methodically examining cause and effect at each stage — why structures fail, why people break down, and what preventive measures apply to both. This careful, reasoned, point-by-point examination of a concept through logical comparison is the hallmark of an analytical tone. The author isn't simply expressing worry or emotion but is breaking down a principle and applying it methodically, which fits "analytical" precisely.

Option A — Incorrect. Apprehensive implies anxiety or fear about what might happen. While the passage touches on exhaustion and breakdown, it does so in a measured, explanatory way rather than expressing worry or dread — the author is not anxious but reflective and reasoned in tone.

Option B — Incorrect. Idealistic implies an unrealistic or utopian vision detached from practical reality. The passage, however, is grounded in concrete, practical reasoning (engineering principles applied logically to life) rather than presenting an idealized or perfect vision of how life should be — it stays measured and reasoned rather than aspirational in an unrealistic sense.

Option D — Incorrect. Clinical implies a detached, emotionless, purely technical tone devoid of any human warmth or reflection. While the passage uses engineering analogies, it also carries

reflective, almost philosophical warmth (e.g., "Rest is not laziness; it is maintenance," "A person should not be judged merely by the moment..."), showing empathy and thoughtful care — this goes beyond a clinical, detached description.

3. C) The application of safety principles to psychological health.

passage: "Design is therefore not about making a structure capable of carrying everything. It is about understanding loads, calculating capacity and providing an appropriate margin of safety. Human beings could learn something from that principle." This opening statement establishes the passage's central purpose — taking engineering safety principles (load capacity, margins of safety, redundancy, inspection, failure analysis) and applying them as a framework to understand human psychological and emotional well-being. The passage consistently returns to this mapping throughout — comparing structural "cracks" to human exhaustion, "maintenance" to rest, and "inspection" to self-reflection — making Option (c) the most accurate summary of the passage's central theme, as it directly ties engineering safety concepts to psychological health.

Option (a) — Incorrect. The passage does not discuss the "technical evolution" of engineering — there is no historical or developmental account of how structural engineering has changed over time.

Option (b) — Incorrect. While "social comparisons" is mentioned once as one of the loads people carry, it is not developed as a relationship with "success" anywhere in the passage.

Option (d) — Incorrect. While the passage does mention that engineers investigate failures (design assumptions, materials, workmanship, etc.), this is used only as an analogy to argue for a nuanced understanding of human breakdown — not as a discussion of infrastructure failure investigation as a subject in its own right. The passage's focus is squarely on human life, not infrastructure.

4. B) By identifying and adhering to personal thresholds of endurance.

The passage directly defines a "well-lived life" as one modeled on a well-engineered structure — strong because its limits are known and respected. Knowing "what we can carry" and "what we must refuse" is precisely identifying personal thresholds of endurance, and acting according to that knowledge is adhering to them. This matches Option (b) exactly, tying the passage's central analogy (structural limits) directly to the idea of a well-lived life.

Option (a) — Incorrect. The passage explicitly rejects the idea of indefinite capacity: "We are encouraged to add another responsibility... as though human capacity were infinitely expandable. But structures do not work that way. Neither do people." This directly contradicts the notion of increasing output indefinitely, which the passage frames as a flawed modern assumption, not a path to a well-lived life.

Option (c) — Incorrect. The passage never mentions "external validation" or achievement-seeking as a component of a well-lived life. Its focus is entirely on internal self-awareness (knowing one's own limits, capacity, and need for maintenance), not on validation from others.

Option (d) — Incorrect. The passage does not discuss distributing responsibilities across multiple people as a strategy for a well-lived life. Instead, it emphasizes an individual's own understanding of their limits, refusal capacity, and need for reinforcement — a personal, internal process rather than a social distribution of burdens.

5. C) Because of the collective pressure of multiple concurrent obligations.

passage: "A demanding job may not be overwhelming alone. Family responsibilities may not be overwhelming alone. Financial uncertainty may not be overwhelming alone. But their cumulative effect can exceed the margin of safety." The passage explicitly states that individual burdens — job, family, finances — are not overwhelming in isolation, but their combined, simultaneous presence is what pushes a person past their safety margin. This directly supports Option (c): it is the collective pressure of multiple concurrent obligations (professional ambitions, financial obligations, family expectations, social comparisons, information overload — all listed together earlier in the passage) that widens the gap between a person's capacity and the load they carry, not any single factor alone.

Option (a) — Incorrect. The passage explicitly argues against this idea — it states that no single load ("a demanding job," "family responsibilities," "financial uncertainty") is overwhelming "alone." The problem is described as cumulative and gradual, not the result of one sudden overwhelming event.

Option (b) — Incorrect. The passage discusses "deterioration" silently reducing capacity, but this is framed as a general structural/human phenomenon of weakening over time (like corrosion), not specifically as an "erosion of integrity through neglected habits."

Option (d) — Incorrect. The passage never mentions "training for high-stress environments" as a factor. It focuses on accumulated obligations (professional, financial, family, social) causing capacity to be exceeded — not on any deficiency in preparation or training for stress.

6. B) 2-4-3-1

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence 2 paragraph को start करेगा क्योंकि यह introductory sentence है और passage की exact first line है। यह बिना किसी previous context के Delhi में रहने के प्रमुख यात्रा लाभ—manageable road journey के भीतर स्थित weekend destinations—को introduce करता है।
- Sentence 4 Sentence 2 को follow करेगा क्योंकि यह यात्रा के साधनों को व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण से स्पष्ट करता है कि इसके लिए खुद ड्राइव करने या फ्लाइट पर खर्च करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है ("You don't necessarily need to drive yourself or spend on a flight.")।
- Sentence 3 Sentence 4 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह Sentence 4 में बताए गए विकल्पों का समाधान प्रस्तुत करते हुए bus को एक व्यावहारिक विकल्प बताता है जो hill towns, heritage cities और riverside escapes तक ले जा सकती है।
- Sentence 1 Sentence 3 के बाद आएगा और sequence का conclusion बनेगा। यह इन weekend destinations के concrete examples (Rishikesh, Agra, Jim Corbett, Dehradun, Jaipur) और उनकी Delhi से दूरी (roughly 200–250 km) को स्पष्ट करते हुए passage को logically complete करता है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence 2 starts the paragraph as the introductory sentence, strictly using the opening line of the provided text. It independently introduces the core premise: the geographic advantage of living in Delhi with respect to easily accessible North Indian weekend getaways.
- Sentence 4 follows Sentence 2 by eliminating common travel hurdles, stating that self-driving or expensive flights are unnecessary.

- Sentence 3 follows Sentence 4 by presenting the practical alternative—bus travel—and highlighting the diversity of accessible destinations (hill stations, heritage centers, wildlife reserves).
- Sentence 1 comes after Sentence 3 as the logical conclusion. It substantiates the preceding general descriptions with specific locations (Rishikesh, Agra, Jim Corbett, Dehradun, Jaipur) and their manageable distances within 200–250 km of Delhi.

7. C) **B-D-C-A**

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence B S1 के तुरंत बाद आया क्योंकि S1 में फिल्म के ट्रिलॉजी (तीन भागों की श्रृंखला) बनने की घोषणा है। Sentence B सीधे को-प्रोड्यूसर Namrata Singh के बयान के साथ दो सीक्वल की योजना और तीसरे भाग के वैश्विक स्तर पर होने का विवरण प्रस्तुत करता है।
- Sentence D Sentence B को follow करेगा क्योंकि इसमें प्रयुक्त सर्वनाम "She" सीधे Sentence B की Namrata Singh को संदर्भित करता है और कैमियो किरदारों के लिए भारतीय व अंतरराष्ट्रीय हस्तियों से संपर्क करने की जानकारी देता है।
- Sentence C Sentence D के बाद आया क्योंकि यह मीडिया इंटरव्यू ("During an interaction with Bollywood Hungama...") के संदर्भ में ट्रिलॉजी की मूल योजना पर गहराई से बात करता है।
- Sentence A Sentence C के बाद आया और S6 से ठीक पहले जुड़ेगा। यह पहली फिल्म की कहानी (नीम करोली बाबा के शुरुआती वर्ष - कैंची धाम) और दूसरे भाग में इसके विस्तार को रेखांकित करता है। अंत में, S6 पहले दो भागों के बाद तीसरे भाग के वैश्विक विस्तार ("The third part of the Hanuman Ansh trilogy will go global.") की घोषणा के साथ अनुक्रम को तार्किक रूप से पूरा करता है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence B follows S1 directly because S1 announces the franchise expansion of the film Hanuman Ansh, and Sentence B introduces co-producer Namrata Singh, specifying plans for two subsequent installments.
- Sentence D follows Sentence B because the pronoun "She" refers directly to Namrata Singh, elaborating on production steps regarding potential Indian and global celebrity cameos.
- Sentence C follows Sentence D as it transitions to her media interview with Bollywood Hungama, confirming the original vision of pitching the project as a three-part series.
- Sentence A follows Sentence C and links directly before S6 by contrasting the thematic focus of the first film (Neem Karoli Baba's early years in Kainchi Dham) with the deeper exploration planned for the second installment. Finally, S6 chronologically concludes the progression by introducing the broader worldwide scope planned for the third film.

8. D) **Gentle** (adjective) – Mild, tender, kind, soft, considerate. कोमलSynonym: **Sympathetic** (adjective) – Compassionate, understanding, caring, empathetic.

सहानुभूतिपूर्ण

- **Fierce** (adjective) – Intense, strong, aggressive, ferocious. उग्र
- **Ferocious** (adjective) – Savage, brutal, violent, aggressive. उग्र
- **Cruel** (adjective) – Harsh, merciless, unkind, brutal. क्रूर

9. D) 'is visiting' के बदले '**are visiting**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ 'My friend Meera and her mother' दोनों व्यक्तियों का संबंधित रूप है जिसके कारण Verb भी Plural Form में होना चाहिए।
- The usage should be 'are visiting' instead of 'is visiting' because here, 'My friend Meera and her mother' refers to two individuals, which requires the verb to be in the plural form.
10. D) **Dusted** (verb) – Sprinkled a fine substance over a surface. छिड़कना
 Opposite: **Cleaned** (verb) – Removed dirt, stains, or impurities from a surface. साफ़ किया
Scattered (verb) – Threw or spread things in various directions. बिखेरना
Sprinkled (verb) – Scattered small drops or particles over a surface. छिड़कना
Powdered (adjective) – Turned into a fine substance like powder. पाउडर में
11. D) '**an**' का प्रयोग 'opposition' के साथ गलत है क्योंकि इस संदर्भ में 'opposition' एक uncountable noun है; इसलिए इसे 'an' के साथ प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।
- The use of 'an' with 'opposition' is incorrect because 'opposition' is an uncountable noun in this context; therefore, it should not be used with 'an'.
12. C) **Compulsory** (adjective) - Required, obligatory, mandatory. अनिवार्य
 Antonym: **Voluntary** (adjective) - Done, given, or acting of one's own free will, optional. स्वेच्छिक
- Obligatory** (adjective) - Required as a result of a legal or moral obligation, mandatory. अनिवार्य
 - Mandatory** (adjective) - Required or commanded by authority, obligatory. अनिवार्य
 - Subsidiary** (adjective) - Less important than but related or supplementary to something. उपकोष
13. D) **At cross purposes** (idiom) – Disagreeing with each other's ideas एक-दूसरे के विचारों से असहमत
14. B) **Committed** (adjective) – Devoted, dedicated, loyal, steadfast. प्रतिबद्ध
 Synonym: **Dedicated** (adjective) – Committed, devoted, earnest, enthusiastic. समर्पित
- Affiliated** (adjective) – Associated, connected, linked. संबद्ध
 - Inclined** (adjective) – Tending towards, disposed, prone. झुकाव वाला
 - Apathetic** (adjective) – Showing lack of interest, indifference, unresponsive. उदासीन
15. D) **Monotonous** (adjective) – Never changing and therefore boring. एकरस/ नीरस
- Outdated** (adjective) – Old-fashioned or obsolete. पुराना
 - Impractical** (adjective) – Not feasible or realistic. अव्यवहारिक
 - Idealistic** (adjective) – Characterized by the pursuit of noble ideals, often unrealistically so. आदर्शवादी
16. B) 'come' के बदले '**came**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस sentence में verb 'behaved' Past Tense में है अतः इसी Tense में बाकी का भी Verb होना चाहिए; जैसे— All the horses, except one, always behaved in a rough manner when Robert came to clean the stable
- 'come' के बदले '**came**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस sentence में verb 'behaved' Past Tense में है अतः इसी Tense में बाकी का भी Verb होना चाहिए; जैसे— All the horses, except one, always behaved in a rough manner when Robert came to clean the stable

17. A) 'a lot of homework' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'homework' एक Uncountable Noun है, इसलिए इसे plural में नहीं लिखा जा सकता; जैसे— I have a lot of work to do this weekend.
- 'a lot of homework' will be used because 'homework' is an Uncountable Noun, so it cannot be written in plural; Like— I have a lot of work to do this weekend.
18. D) **Bumpy** (adjective) – Characterized by uneven, irregular surfaces, or filled with bumps. असमान
Antonym: **Steady** (adjective) – Even, level, unchanging, and not prone to fluctuations or interruptions; consistent. स्थिर
- **Jerky** (adjective) – Characterized by abrupt movements; not smooth or steady. झटकेदार
 - **Uneven** (adjective) – Not level or balanced; irregular, inconsistent. असमान
 - **Choppy** (adjective) – Rough with small, irregular waves, often related to water but can also describe an uneven surface. असमतल
19. B) **a pipe dream** (idiom) – An unreal hope असत्य आशा
- **carry/take coals to Newcastle** (phrase) – to supply something to a place or person that already has a lot of that particular thing
 - **a will-o'-the-wisp** (phrase) – something that is impossible to get or achieve
 - **lose one's temper** (phrase) – to get angry अपना आपा खोना
20. C) 'entered by force into' के बदले **'broke into'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस context में वह शब्द सबसे उपयुक्त होता है जो बलपूर्वक किसी स्थान में प्रवेश करने का अर्थ देता है; जैसे— The thieves broke into the house.
- 'broke into' will be used instead of 'entered by force into' because in this context, it is the most appropriate phrase that means to forcibly enter a place; Like— The thieves broke into the house.
21. A) **substantial**
The passage discusses facing severe legal penalties, such as a large monetary fine, for pulling the emergency chain without a valid reason (result in a hefty fine). The question asks for the most appropriate synonym for "hefty" (meaning large, heavy, or considerable in amount). a) substantial: means large in size, value, or importance, serving as the direct synonym for "hefty." b) trivial: means of little value or importance (antonym). c) meager: means lacking in quantity or quality (antonym). d) insignificant: means too small to be important (antonym).
- यह sentence बिना किसी ठोस कारण के चेन खींचने पर लगने वाले भारी जुर्माने ("hefty fine") को describe करता है। Question में "hefty" (भारी/विशाल मात्रा में) का सबसे सटीक synonym पूछा गया है। a) substantial: इसका meaning 'बड़ा, भारी या महत्वपूर्ण' (large/considerable) होता है, जो "hefty" के संदर्भ से perfectly match करता है। b) trivial: इसका meaning तुच्छ (antonym) होता है। c) meager: इसका meaning अल्प/नामात्र (antonym) होता है। d) insignificant: इसका meaning महत्वहीन होता है।
22. D) **sets off**
The sentence explains that the physical act of pulling the alarm chain immediately triggers and initiates an investigative process for railway personnel (Pulling it _____ a process...). Blank (B) requires the phrasal verb meaning to trigger, initiate, or start an alarm/chain reaction. a) sets in: means begins and seems likely to continue (used for seasons, decay, or cold weather). b)

sets up: means establishes, arranges, or plans. c) sets out: means begins a journey or aims to achieve a goal. d) sets off: means triggers, starts, or initiates a process, alarm, or event (sets off a process), which matches the context.

- यह sentence चेन खींचते ही एक पूरी प्रक्रिया और अलार्म के सक्रिय/शुरू हो जाने को describe करता है। Blank (B) को 'शुरू करना या ट्रिगर करना' (to trigger/initiate) दर्शाने वाले phrasal verb की आवश्यकता है। a) sets in: इसका meaning मौसम या बीमारी आदि का शुरू होना होता है। b) sets up: इसका meaning स्थापित करना होता है। c) sets out: इसका meaning यात्रा शुरू करना होता है। d) sets off: इसका meaning 'शुरू करना, ट्रिगर करना या सक्रिय करना' होता है, जो expression "sets off a process" में perfectly fit होता है।

23. B) Deactivated

The passage describes the alarm system being triggered or turned on by the passenger (from which the alarm was activated). The question asks for the antonym of "activated" (meaning made active or operational). a) Triggered: means set off or initiated (synonym). b) Deactivated: means made inactive, turned off, or neutralized, serving as the direct antonym of "activated." c) Initiated: means started or begun (synonym). d) Engaged: means brought into operation (synonym).

- यह sentence अलार्म के चालू होने या सक्रिय किए जाने ("activated") के संदर्भ को describe करता है। Question में "activated" (सक्रिय/चालू किया गया) का direct antonym पूछा गया है। a) Triggered: इसका meaning शुरू किया गया (synonym) होता है। b) Deactivated: इसका meaning 'निष्क्रिय किया गया या बंद किया गया' (turned off/made inactive) होता है, जो "activated" का direct antonym है। c) Initiated: इसका meaning आरंभ किया गया होता है। d) Engaged: इसका meaning सक्रिय/लगाया गया होता है।

24. A) determine

The passage explains that railway officials are tasked with finding out and confirming with certainty who pulled the chain and their reason for doing so (required to ascertain who applied the chain). The question asks for the meaning of "ascertain." a) determine: means to find out or discover with certainty, capturing the exact meaning of "ascertain." b) ignore: means refuse to take notice of (antonym). c) guess: means estimate without sufficient information. d) conceal: means hide or prevent from being known.

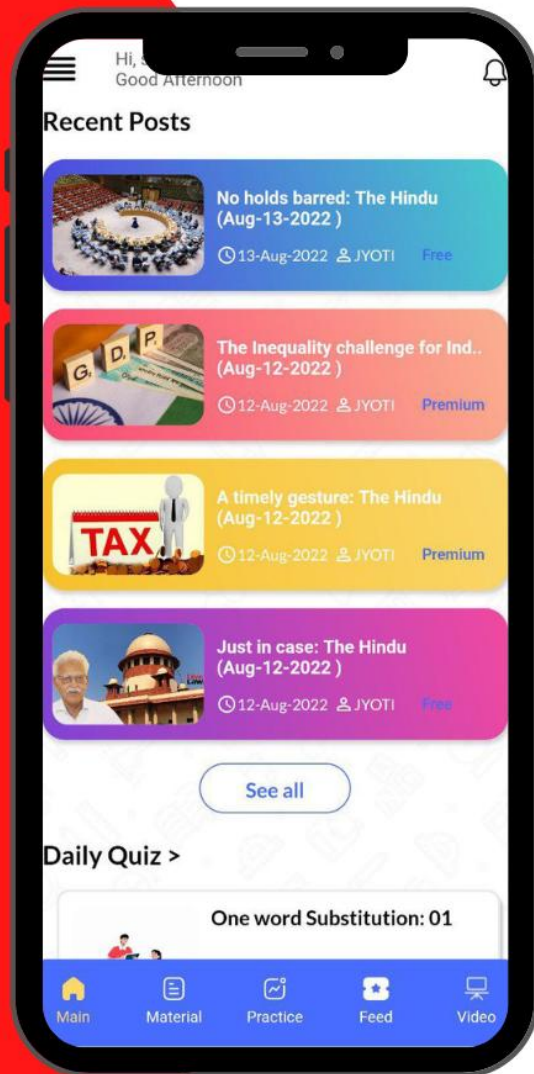
- यह sentence रेलवे अधिकारियों द्वारा चेन खींचने वाले व्यक्ति और कारण की निश्चित रूप से जांच/पुष्टि करने ("ascertain") को describe करता है। Question में "ascertain" (पता लगाना/निश्चित करना) का सबसे उपयुक्त meaning पूछा गया है। a) determine: इसका meaning 'पता लगाना, तय करना या निश्चित करना' (find out with certainty) होता है, जो "ascertain" के अर्थ से perfectly match करता है। b) ignore: इसका meaning नजरअंदाज करना होता है। c) guess: इसका meaning अनुमान लगाना होता है। d) conceal: इसका meaning छिपाना होता है।

25. C) beyond

The passage points out that abruptly stopping an entire train leads to wider delays and repercussions reaching far outside that single coach (consequences _____ that particular coach). Blank (E) requires a preposition denoting exceeding the limits of or reaching past a certain point. a) within: indicates remaining inside the boundary. b) under: denotes situated below or beneath. c) beyond: means outside the limits of, further than, or exceeding

(consequences beyond that coach), accurately expressing widespread ripple effects. d) beneath: denotes directly under something.

- यह sentence एक डिब्बे में चेन खींचने का प्रभाव सिर्फ उस डिब्बे तक सीमित न रहकर पूरे रेल नेटवर्क पर पड़ने को describe करता है। Blank (E) को 'के दायरे से बाहर या आगे तक' का विस्तार दर्शाने वाले preposition की आवश्यकता है। a) within: इसका meaning के अंदर/दायरे में होता है। b) under: इसका meaning के नीचे/अधीन होता है। c) beyond: इसका meaning 'से परे, से आगे या दायरे से बाहर' (further than/outside the limits) होता है, जो "consequences beyond that particular coach" के रूप में perfectly fit होता है। d) beneath: इसका meaning नीचे होता है।



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