

## Treacherous waters: on the Bihar boat tragedy

**Access** to safe transport **is** of **utmost** importance in **remote** villages

River **crossings** on **stretches** of the Ganga in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar **are notoriously** unsafe as poorly **lit**, unregistered boats **ply** with **bare** access to lifesaving equipment. **Overcrowded** vessels, operated by untrained or underaged people, add to the risks, and **enforcement** action only follows an accident. These boats are not the **preserve** of the poor but are also used by government personnel, teachers, and bank employees: many areas lack **reliable** alternatives, making the **riverine** journeys the **sole** option. On October 13, at least 13 children **drowned** when a country-made boat **capsized** in Raghapur, in Bihar's Vaishali district, after **setting off** at 8.30 p.m. for a **memorial feast** in an **adjoining** village, even though rides are **prohibited** post sunset. The boat was visibly **dilapidated**, including a hole in the **deck** through which it **drew** water, and was being operated by a young boatman. There were at least half a dozen other people on the vessel when it **capsized** despite its reported capacity having been five. The **riverine tract** in Raghapur **is** continuously shaped by **sediment** deposits and **has** historically been hard to access, especially during the monsoons. Raghapur lacks all-weather roads, and has a history of being **isolated** during floods. The first **section** of the Kachchi Dargah-Bidupur bridge, between Patna and Raghapur, **was** ready in June 2025, but the monsoons still flooded the approach road and blocked access. The **overarching motif** across these **episodes** has been a **consistent** lack of safer alternatives, including the general **paucity** of public transport. A **chaotic** regulatory **framework**, including the Model Rules 2011 under the Bengal Ferries Act 1885 and the Inland Vessels Act 2021, **has** also not prevented training programmes and **inspections** from **lagging** behind the **proliferation** of unsafe transport practices.

That all those who drowned on October 13 were children **deepens** the sense of **tragedy**. **In general**, children **warrant** additional, more **sensitive socio-economic** support. The Bombay High Court had recently **upbraided** the Maharashtra government for failing to arrange transportation for over 200 children from villages near Chandoli National Park and Sahyadri Tiger Reserve; they had to walk several kilometres to reach school, **braving** the risk of wildlife **encounters**. Such **precarity persists** in Hingoli, Palghar, and Nashik in Maharashtra alone; similar situations have also been created by school reorganisation programmes that do not sufficiently **account for** children's safety when **shuttering infeasible** facilities. The **children** who drowned in Vaishali **were** not **headed** to school, but the risk **exposure** is **paramount**. The **ultimate** tragedy is that access to ordinary childhood activities remains **contingent**, in so many **economically disadvantaged** communities, on accepting dangers that public institutions already know how to prevent.

[Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Treacherous** (adjective) - dangerous, hazardous, perilous, unsafe, risky  
विश्वासघाती या खतरनाक
2. **Utmost** (adjective) - maximum, supreme, highest, greatest, paramount अत्यधिक
3. **Remote** (adjective) - distant, isolated, secluded, faraway, inaccessible दूरस्थ
4. **Stretch** (noun) - expanse, section, area, length, spread विस्तार या हिस्सा
5. **Notoriously** (adverb) - infamously, disreputably, scandalously, badly, unfavorably कुख्यात रूप से
6. **Lit** (adjective) - illuminated, brightened, lighted, irradiated, shining प्रकाशित
7. **Ply** (verb) - travel, operate, navigate, run, sail आवाजाही करना
8. **Bare** (adjective) - minimal, scanty, meager, basic, mere नाममात्र
9. **Overcrowded** (adjective) - congested, packed, crammed, stuffed, overflowing खचाखच भरा हुआ
10. **Enforcement** (noun) - implementation, application, execution, imposition, administration प्रवर्तन
11. **Preserve** (noun) - domain, province, territory, realm, sphere अधिकार क्षेत्र
12. **Reliable** (adjective) - dependable, trustworthy, steadfast, unfailing, authentic भरोसेमंद
13. **Riverine** (adjective) - fluvial, riparian, inland, waterway, river नदी संबंधी
14. **Sole** (adjective) - only, single, singular, exclusive, lone एकमात्र
15. **Drown** (verb) - sink, submerge, engulf, swallow, immerse डूबना
16. **Capsize** (verb) - overturn, upend, invert, topple, flip पलटना
17. **Set off** (phrasal verb) - to start a journey यात्रा शुरू करना
18. **Memorial** (adjective) - commemorative, honoring, remembering, memorializing, recognizing स्मृति
19. **Feast** (noun) - banquet, dinner, treat, festival, spread दावत
20. **Adjoining** (adjective) - adjacent, neighboring, bordering, connecting, contiguous सटा हुआ
21. **Prohibit** (verb) - ban, forbid, restrict, bar, outlaw प्रतिबंधित करना
22. **Dilapidated** (adjective) - ruined, decayed, battered, crumbling, decrepit जर्जर
23. **Deck** (noun) - floor, platform, level, surface, flooring नाव की छत
24. **Draw** (verb) - pull, extract, suck, drag, fetch खींचना (पानी अंदर आना)
25. **Tract** (noun) - area, region, stretch, zone, expanse क्षेत्र
26. **Sediment** (noun) - silt, deposit, residue, dregs, grounds तलछट
27. **Isolated** (adjective) - remote, secluded, cut-off, separated, alienated अलग-थलग
28. **Overarching** (adjective) - comprehensive, encompassing, overall, dominant, overriding व्यापक

29. **Motif** (noun) - theme, pattern, concept, idea, subject मूल भाव
30. **Episode** (noun) - incident, event, occurrence, happening, affair घटना
31. **Consistent** (adjective) - constant, steady, stable, continuous, uniform लगातार
32. **Paucity** (noun) - shortage, scarcity, dearth, lack, deficiency कमी
33. **Chaotic** (adjective) - disordered, disorganized, tumultuous, confused, anarchic अस्त-व्यस्त
34. **Framework** (noun) - structure, system, scheme, organization, outline ढांचा
35. **Inspection** (noun) - examination, scrutiny, check, survey, assessment निरीक्षण
36. **Lag** (verb) - trail, linger, dawdle, delay, fall behind पिछड़ना
37. **Proliferation** (noun) - expansion, spread, multiplication, escalation, increase प्रसार
38. **Deepen** (verb) - intensify, escalate, increase, compound, magnify गहरा करना
39. **Tragedy** (noun) - disaster, catastrophe, calamity, misfortune, adversity त्रासदी
40. **In general** (phrase) - usually or in most situations सामान्यतः
41. **Warrant** (verb) - justify, require, demand, necessitate, deserve मांग करना
42. **Sensitive** (adjective) - responsive, delicate, perceptive, thoughtful, empathetic संवेदनशील
43. **Socio-economic** (adjective) - relating to or concerned with the interaction of social and economic factors सामाजिक-आर्थिक
44. **Upbraid** (verb) - reprimand, scold, rebuke, reproach, chide फटकार लगाना
45. **Brave** (verb) - endure, face, withstand, confront, weather बहादुरी से सामना करना
46. **Encounter** (noun) - meeting, confrontation, clash, brush, collision सामना
47. **Precarity** (noun) - insecurity, instability, uncertainty, vulnerability, risk अनिश्चितता
48. **Persist** (verb) - continue, endure, remain, linger, last बने रहना
49. **Account for** (phrasal verb) - to consider or take something into consideration को ध्यान में रखना
50. **Shutter** (verb) - close, seal, lock, terminate, shut बंद करना
51. **Infeasible** (adjective) - impractical, unworkable, impossible, unachievable, unrealistic अव्यावहारिक
52. **Exposure** (noun) - vulnerability, risk, subjection, susceptibility, hazard खतरा
53. **Paramount** (adjective) - supreme, primary, foremost, utmost, overriding सर्वोपरि
54. **Ultimate** (adjective) - final, eventual, concluding, supreme, absolute अंतिम
55. **Contingent** (adjective) - dependent, conditional, reliant, subject, relying निर्भर
56. **Economically** (adverb) - financially, pecuniarily, fiscally, monetarily, commercially आर्थिक रूप से
57. **Disadvantaged** (adjective) - deprived, underprivileged, impoverished, poor, needy वंचित

### Summary of the Editorial

1. **Unsafe River Transport:** River crossings along stretches of the Ganga in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are notoriously dangerous because of poorly maintained boats and inadequate safety measures.
2. **Deadly Boat Accident:** On October 13, at least 13 children drowned when a country-made boat capsized in Raghopur, Vaishali district, Bihar.
3. **Violation of Safety Rules:** The boat departed at 8:30 p.m. despite a prohibition on boat rides after sunset, highlighting poor enforcement of safety regulations.
4. **Overcrowding and Negligence:** The boat reportedly carried more passengers than its capacity of five and was operated by a young boatman despite its dilapidated condition.
5. **Lack of Safety Equipment:** Many boats operate without essential lifesaving equipment, adequate lighting, proper registration, or trained operators.
6. **Geographical Isolation:** Raghopur is a riverine region shaped by sediment deposits, making transportation difficult, particularly during the monsoon season.
7. **Inadequate Infrastructure:** The region lacks all-weather roads and frequently becomes isolated during floods, while incomplete road connectivity limits the benefits of bridge construction.
8. **Absence of Alternatives:** The shortage of reliable public transport forces villagers, including government employees and teachers, to depend on unsafe river crossings for everyday travel.
9. **Weak Regulatory Framework:** Existing laws, including the Inland Vessels Act, 2021, and the Model Rules, 2011, have failed to ensure adequate safety in river transportation.
10. **Poor Enforcement:** Training programmes and regular inspections have not kept pace with the growing use of unsafe boats, and authorities often act only after accidents occur.
11. **Children as Victims:** The tragedy is particularly heartbreaking because all those who drowned were children, highlighting their vulnerability in communities lacking basic infrastructure.
12. **Similar Educational Challenges:** In Maharashtra, children in remote villages have been forced to walk several kilometres to school, exposing them to risks such as encounters with wildlife.
13. **Impact of School Reorganisation:** Closing or consolidating schools without considering transportation and safety needs can further increase the difficulties faced by children in remote areas.
14. **Need for Socio-economic Support:** Children from economically disadvantaged communities require more sensitive public policies, safe transportation facilities, and better access to essential services.
15. **Way Forward:** Governments must strengthen safety inspections, enforce boating regulations, train operators, improve roads and bridges, and provide reliable public transport. Access to basic activities should never require people, especially children, to risk their lives.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the primary purpose behind citing the Kachchi Dargah-Bidupur bridge in the passage?** [Editorial Page]
  - A. To demonstrate that incomplete infrastructure failed to ensure all-weather connectivity.
  - B. To prove that modern engineering structures successfully eliminated rural isolation.
  - C. To illustrate that municipal agencies prohibited boat operators near construction.
  - D. To show that seasonal river currents eroded newly commissioned roadways.
2. **Choose the word which is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage:**  
PAUCITY
  - A. Proximity
  - B. Profusion
  - C. Precision
  - D. Plurality
3. **The author's tone toward public institutions in the aftermath of transit accidents is best described as:**
  - A. Indignant and censorious
  - B. Detached and dispassionate
  - C. Complacent and approving
  - D. Resigned and indifferent
4. **Which inference is best supported by the discussion of the Bombay High Court ruling?**
  - A. Judicial directives have successfully eliminated transport shortages across rural areas.
  - B. Forest conservation laws prohibit establishing educational institutions near tiger reserves.
  - C. Public transit neglect exposes vulnerable pupils to severe wildlife threats.
  - D. Educational reorganizations must prioritize closing schools located near national parks.
5. **What does the author signify by observing that these boats are "not the preserve of the poor"?**
  - A. Structural transit deficits compel diverse socioeconomic strata to undertake identical hazards.
  - B. Affluent rural residents hire specialized private vessels to avoid congested roadways.
  - C. Government employees prefer traditional water routes over delayed public bus operations.
  - D. Commercial ferry operators charge prohibitive fares that exclude impoverished village commuters.
6. **Direction: Rearrange the following four sentences (A, B, C, and D) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent paragraph.**
  - A. In his memory, we observe his birthday, October 15, as World Students' Day every year — a special day dedicated to the truly special experience of student life.
  - B. The ability to turn adversity into an advantage is what set Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam apart from the crowd.
  - C. Every part of school life — be it cultural activities, sports or academics — teaches us something important, and our ability to appreciate its value only increases as we grow older.

- D. His ability to not just overcome failures but also learn from them made him the glorious scientist, engineer and leader that we remember even today.
- A. D B A C  
B. B A D C  
C. B D A C  
D. A C B D
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. Move over, McKinsey & Company. Maxmise is here to take over — at least in the world of online streaming.
- A. The drama debuted in the top 10 shows on Netflix for India in late September and catalogues the cut-throat life of a management consultant in a way that makes actors George Clooney and Anna Kendrick's shenanigans in *Up in the Air* seem like a walk in the park.
- B. Back in 2024, a study published in the journal *Television & New Media* by Anubha Sarkar of City, University of London and Xiao Yang of the University of Melbourne found that China's streaming platforms "prioritize regions with cultural proximity, such as Southeast Asia, over Western audiences... China's regulations enable local platforms like iQIYI to thrive, resisting Western platform dominance.
- C. Maxmise is a fictitious consulting firm where Xu Chi (played by Zhao Jinmai), the star character of *Irreplaceable*, a new Chinese drama on Netflix, works.
- D. If, like me, you watch Asian dramas, you could not have missed the rise of the newish kid on the block, Chinese dramas or C-dramas, in the last year or so.
- S6. These platforms also distribute C-dramas overseas, focusing on the Chinese diaspora".
- A. A-D-C-B  
B. C-D-A-B  
C. D-C-A-B  
D. C-A-D-B
8. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**
- Gregory's experiment at the May Science Fair turned out to be a facile one.
- A. Unequivocal  
B. Complicated  
C. Spurious  
D. Oversimplified
9. **Select the most appropriate synonym for the underlined word in the given sentence.**
- Arson is a Flagitious act because it endangers lives and destroys homes.
- A. criminal  
B. rare  
C. popular  
D. Hopeless
10. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
- To have the last laugh
- A. To succeed in the end after being doubted or ridiculed

- B. To laugh loudly at someone's mistake  
C. To make a funny joke at the end of a speech  
D. To be the last person to find something humorous
11. **What does the idiom 'In black and white' mean?**  
A. Officially in writing  
B. In verbal form  
C. In secret  
D. Unclear terms
12. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**  
Enforcement  
A. Scrutiny  
B. Neglect  
C. Resilience  
D. Salience
13. **Select the incorrectly spelled word.**  
A. Millennium  
B. Noticeable  
C. Compelling  
D. Administratively
14. **Choose the correct one-word substitution for the phrase below:**  
"An action done by one's own free will, without being forced or paid."  
A. Compulsory  
B. Voluntary  
C. Obligatory  
D. Involuntary
15. **Which of the following words refers to the legal right to be the only one to reproduce, publish, and sell a book, musical recording, or other artistic work for a certain period of time?**  
A. Copyright  
B. Franchise  
C. Patent  
D. Trademark
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.**  
Sid is / bring the cake / for Ria's birthday.  
A. bring the cake  
B. for Ria's birthday  
C. No error  
D. Sid is
17. **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.**  
None but cowards / is scared of / losing the battle.

- A. No error
- B. losing the battle
- C. is scared of
- D. None but cowards

18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.**

Chameleons can change their colour in an instant in order to blend with their background. They also have the \_\_\_\_\_ to move each of their eyes independently. They are also capable of looking in any direction. Chameleons feed on insects. They catch them with the help of their sticky tongue. Did you know: they can shoot out their tongue farther – more than the \_\_\_\_\_ of their own head and body combined!

- A. power; breadth
- B. means; width
- C. ability; length
- D. propensity; span

19. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank**

With these words Titus began to move, as it were, out of a dream, and doubting whether he heard Gisippus speak, or else saw but a vision, lay still as a man abashed, But when he beheld the tears trickling down by the face of Gisippus, he then comforted him, and thanked him for his \_\_\_\_\_ kindness, refused the benefit that he offered, saying that it were better that a hundred such unkind wretches as he was should perish, than so noble a man as was Gisippus should sustain reproach or damage.

- A. passionate
- B. comparable
- C. incomparable
- D. sympathetic

20. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

In her heart, Sheila knew that her paths with Rahul would \_\_\_\_\_ soon.

- A. change
- B. end
- C. merge
- D. cross

**Directions: Five words in the passage below have been replaced with blanks. Choose the option that best completes each one.**

A Kalkan sunset is always a beautiful thing – the horseshoe-shaped bay deepening to azure blue against an apricot-rose sky – but, in October, when the light is low and the sun (1)\_\_\_\_ early, it's almost (2)\_\_\_\_ lovely. In some Turkish resorts, you'd be sitting watching it surrounded by quiet streets, half-empty bars and that melancholic sense that another season is over. In Kalkan, it still feels like summer; the harbourfront restaurants throng (3)\_\_\_\_ visitors, the day gulets (wooden boats) still (4)\_\_\_\_ in and out of the bay and you don't have to wait an hour to get a taxi back to your villa.

For me, the best thing about an autumn break – besides the sunsets – is that I can visit some of my favourite places that just get overrun in summer. The glittering beach at Kaputas, sandwiched into a triangular gap on the mountainous Kalkan-Kas road, has become a (5)\_\_\_\_ of

Instagram; from May to September, it's impossible to get near. In October, the waters are still warm and the beach – although still busy – has plenty of space for a dip and a laze.

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

- A. rises
- B. blazes
- C. drops
- D. sink

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

- A. transcendently
- B. otherworldly
- C. radiance
- D. mesmerise

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

- A. of
- B. with
- C. to
- D. by

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

- A. capsize
- B. anchor
- C. glides
- D. putter

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

- A. beneficiary
- B. victim
- C. follower
- D. suffered

## Answers

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

**[Practice Exercise]**

## Explanations

1. A) **To demonstrate that incomplete infrastructure failed to ensure all-weather connectivity.**

passage: "The first section of the Kachchi Dargah-Bidupur bridge, between Patna and Raghapur, was ready in June 2025, but the monsoons still flooded the approach road and blocked access."---The passage says only the first section of the bridge was ready, and the monsoon still flooded the approach road and blocked access. This is given as an example of why people still lack a safe, all-weather alternative to the boats. This matches option A.

Option B: Incorrect. The option says the bridge successfully eliminated rural isolation, but the passage says the monsoons still flooded the approach road and blocked access, and Raghapur "lacks all-weather roads," hence incorrect.

Option C: Incorrect. The option says municipal agencies prohibited boat operators near construction, but the passage never mentions any such ban. It says rides are prohibited after sunset, which is a different rule, hence incorrect.

Option D: Incorrect. The option says river currents eroded newly commissioned roadways, but the passage says the monsoon flooded the approach road and blocked access. It does not say the roads were eroded or damaged, hence incorrect.

2. B) **Profusion**

Meaning of Paucity: As used in the passage ("general paucity of public transport"), paucity means a scarcity, shortage, or insufficient quantity of something.

Meaning of Profusion: Profusion means an abundance, large quantity, or overflowing supply of something, making it the exact opposite (antonym) of paucity.

- Proximity: Closeness in space, time, or relationship.
- Precision: The quality of being accurate, exact, and definite.
- Plurality: The fact or state of being plural, or receiving the most votes but not an absolute majority.

### i. A) **Indignant and censorious**

3. passage: "The ultimate tragedy is that access to ordinary childhood activities remains contingent, in so many economically disadvantaged communities, on accepting dangers that public institutions already know how to prevent." Also: "enforcement action only follows an accident" and "The Bombay High Court had recently upbraided the Maharashtra government for failing to arrange transportation."---The author is angry and critical of public institutions. He says they act only after accidents, that their rules are "chaotic," and that they already know how to prevent these dangers but do not. Anger mixed with blame is indignant and censorious. This matches option A.

Option B: Incorrect. The option says the tone is detached and dispassionate, but the passage says the deaths "deepen the sense of tragedy" and openly blames institutions for failing to prevent known dangers, which shows strong feeling, hence incorrect.

Option C: Incorrect. The option says the tone is complacent and approving, but the passage says enforcement comes only after accidents and that the regulatory framework is “chaotic,” which is criticism and not approval, hence incorrect.

Option D: Incorrect. The option says the tone is resigned and indifferent, but the passage says these dangers are ones “public institutions already know how to prevent,” which shows the author expects action and cares deeply, so it is not indifference, hence incorrect.

4. C) **Public transit neglect exposes vulnerable pupils to severe wildlife threats.**

passage: “The Bombay High Court had recently upbraided the Maharashtra government for failing to arrange transportation for over 200 children from villages near Chandoli National Park and Sahyadri Tiger Reserve; they had to walk several kilometres to reach school, braving the risk of wildlife encounters.”----The Court criticised the government for not arranging transport for the children. Because of this, the children had to walk long distances near a national park and tiger reserve, where they risked meeting wild animals. So the lack of public transport put children in danger. This matches option C.

Option A: Incorrect. The option says court orders have ended transport shortages in rural areas, but the passage says the Court only scolded the government, and it adds that such precarity “persists” in Hingoli, Palghar and Nashik, hence incorrect.

Option B: Incorrect. The option says forest laws ban schools near tiger reserves, but the passage never mentions any such law. It talks about the government failing to arrange transport, hence incorrect.

Option D: Incorrect. The option says school reorganisation must focus on closing schools near national parks, but the passage criticises reorganisation programmes that close schools without thinking about children’s safety, hence incorrect.

5. A) **Structural transit deficits compel diverse socioeconomic strata to undertake identical hazards.**

passage: “These boats are not the preserve of the poor but are also used by government personnel, teachers, and bank employees: many areas lack reliable alternatives, making the riverine journeys the sole option.”---“Not the preserve of the poor” means these boats are not used only by poor people. Government staff, teachers and bank employees use them too. The passage gives the reason: many areas have no reliable alternative, so the river crossing is the only option. So people from different income groups face the same danger because safe transport is missing. This matches option A.

Option B: Incorrect. The option says rich villagers hire special private vessels to avoid crowded roads, but the passage says everyone uses the same unsafe, unregistered boats because there is no other option, and it never mentions special vessels or crowded roads, hence incorrect.

Option C: Incorrect. The option says government employees prefer water routes over delayed buses, but the passage says they use boats because there is no reliable alternative, so it is not a matter of choice, hence incorrect.

Option D: Incorrect. The option says ferry operators charge high fares that keep poor people out, but the passage never mentions fares, and it says poor and non-poor people both use these boats, hence incorrect.

6. C) **B D A C**

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation

- Sentence B पैराग्राफ की शुरुआत करेगा क्योंकि यह दिए गए गद्यांश का verbatim पहला वाक्य है, जो मुख्य व्यक्तित्व (Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam) और उनकी विशेषता (विपत्ति को अवसर में बदलना) को प्रस्तुत करता है।
- Sentence D Sentence B के तुरंत बाद आएगा और B-D का अटूट mandatory pair बनाएगा। Pronoun "His ability" सीधे Sentence B के विचार को आगे बढ़ाते हुए उनकी असफलताओं से सीखने और महान वैज्ञानिक व लीडर बनने की क्षमता को रेखांकित करता है।
- Sentence A Sentence D को follow करेगा और D-A का लिंक बनाएगा। Phrase "In his memory..." सीधे उनकी विरासत से जुड़कर उनके जन्मदिन (15 अक्टूबर) को World Students' Day के रूप में मनाए जाने का विवरण देता है।
- Sentence C Sentence A के ठीक बाद आएगा और A-C का प्राकृतिक लिंक बनाकर पैराग्राफ को conclude करेगा। Sentence A में "student life" का उल्लेख होने के बाद Sentence C स्कूल जीवन (cultural, sports, academics) के दीर्घकालिक महत्व को स्पष्ट करता है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence B opens the sequence as the untouched first sentence of the text, introducing the subject, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, and his core resilience.
- Sentence D forms an essential mandatory pair with Sentence B (B-D), expanding via the pronoun phrase "His ability" on how learning from failure shaped his career as a scientist, engineer, and leader.
- Sentence A follows Sentence D chronologically and thematically, using the memorial link "In his memory..." to detail the annual observance of World Students' Day on his birthday.
- Sentence C pairs directly with Sentence A (A-C) to conclude the passage, extending the theme of "student life" to how all aspects of schooling retain enduring value as we grow older.

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

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence C S1 के तुरंत बाद आएगा क्योंकि S1 में "Maxmise" का ज़िक्र है, और Sentence C सीधे बताता है कि Maxmise एक काल्पनिक कंसल्टिंग फर्म है जहाँ चीनी ड्रामा Irreplaceable की मुख्य पात्र Xu Chi काम करती है।
- Sentence A Sentence C को follow करेगा और C-A का मजबूत mandatory pair बनाएगा। Sentence C में शो Irreplaceable का नाम आने के बाद Sentence A ("The drama debuted in the top 10 shows...") भारत में इसके टॉप-10 डेब्यू और कट-थ्रो कंसल्टिंग थीम को विस्तार देता है।
- Sentence D Sentence A के बाद आएगा, जो इस विशिष्ट ड्रामा से हटकर व्यापक ट्रेंड पर जाता है—पिछले एक साल में Chinese dramas (C-dramas) का बढ़ता प्रभाव।
- Sentence B Sentence D के ठीक बाद आएगा और D-B का mandatory pair बनाएगा। Sentence D में C-dramas के उभार का ज़िक्र होने के बाद Sentence B 2024 के अकादमिक अध्ययन के डेटा से इसे सिद्ध करता है। इसके बाद S6 उसी अध्ययन के उद्धरण को पूरा करते हुए गद्यांश समाप्त करता है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence C directly follows S1 by defining the fictional entity "Maxmise" and introducing the Netflix show Irreplaceable.
  - Sentence A forms an essential mandatory pair with Sentence C (C-A), using the definite noun phrase "The drama" to outline its high-ranking reception on Netflix India and thematic focus on consulting.
  - Sentence D follows Sentence A, zooming out from this particular series to the broader cultural surge of C-dramas across Asian media.
  - Sentence B directly pairs with Sentence D (D-B), anchoring the cultural phenomenon with empirical research from a 2024 study on platform distribution strategy. Finally, S6 completes the quotation from that study.
8. D) **Facile** (adjective) – Easily achieved; without great effort, simple, straightforward. साधारण  
Synonym: **Oversimplified** (adjective) – Simplified to such an extent that it no longer provides a true or complete representation. अत्यधिक सरलीकृत
- **Unequivocal** (adjective) – Leaving no doubt; unambiguous. स्पष्ट
  - **Complicated** (adjective) – Consisting of many interconnecting parts or elements; intricate. जटिल
  - **Spurious** (adjective) – Not genuine, authentic, or true; not from the claimed, pretended, or proper source. जाली
9. A) **Flagitious** (adjective) – Atrociously wicked, cruel, or villainous. पापी  
Synonym: **Criminal** (adjective) – Pertaining to, or involving crime; lawbreaking. अपराधी
- **Rare** (adjective) – Not occurring often; uncommon. दुर्लभ
  - **Popular** (adjective) – Liked or enjoyed by a large number of people. प्रसिद्ध
  - **Hopeless** (adjective) – Offering no hope; bleak; despairing. निराशा
10. A) **To succeed in the end after being doubted or ridiculed**  
The idiom "to have the last laugh" means to ultimately succeed or be proven right after initially being mocked, doubted, or thought to be losing.  
In Hindi: "To have the last laugh" का अर्थ है – अंत में सफल होना, विशेषकर तब जब दूसरों ने आपको कमज़ोर या गलत समझा हो। जैसे: "He had the last laugh when his invention became a huge success."
11. A) **In black and white** (idiom) – Something stated or recorded in writing officially and clearly.  
लिखित रूप में आधिकारिक तौर पर; जैसे: "I want the agreement in black and white before I sign."
12. B) **Enforcement** (noun) – implementation, application, execution, imposition. (लागू करना)  
Antonym: **Neglect** (noun) – the state of being disregarded or ignored; failure to care for. (उपेक्षा / अनादर)
- **Scrutiny** (noun) – inspection, examination, analysis. (जांच)
  - **Resilience** (noun) – flexibility, durability, adaptability. (लचीलापन)
  - **Salience** (noun) – prominence, significance, importance. (प्रमुखता)
13. D) The incorrectly spelled word is (D) Administratively.  
Correct Spelling: Administratively (adverb) – bureaucratically, officially, procedurally.  
(प्रशासनिक रूप से)
- **Millennium** (Correct) – a period of a thousand years.

- **Noticeable** (Correct) – easily seen or noticed.
  - **Compelling** (Correct) - convincing, persuasive, forceful, gripping, undeniable
14. B) **Voluntary** (adjective) – done by one's own free will, without being forced or paid. स्वैच्छिक
- **Compulsory** (adjective) – required by law or rule. अनिवार्य
  - **Obligatory** (adjective) – required by duty or rule. बाध्यकारी
  - **Involuntary** (adjective) – done without conscious control. अनैच्छिक
15. A) **Copyright** (noun) – the exclusive legal right to reproduce, publish and sell a book, recording or other artistic work for a certain period. कॉपीराइट/प्रतिलिप्यधिकार
- **Franchise** (noun) – permission to sell a company's goods or services under its name; also the right to vote. मताधिकार/व्यापार-अनुमति
  - **Patent** (noun) – the exclusive right to make or sell an invention. एकस्व/पेटेंट
  - **Trademark** (noun) – a registered symbol or word representing a company or product. व्यापार चिह्न
16. A) 'bring' के बदले '**bringing**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'is' के साथ Present Continuous Tense में verb का '-ing' form आता है; जैसे— He is playing the guitar.
- a. 'bringing' will be used instead of 'bring' because with 'is', the verb in Present Continuous Tense comes in '-ing' form; Like— He is playing the guitar.
  - b. Her friend is being waited for by Sherin.
17. C) 'is' के बदले '**are**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'None but' के बाद plural noun 'cowards' का प्रयोग हुआ है, इसलिए verb भी plural form में होगा; जैसे— None but boys are playing.
- a. 'are' will be used instead of 'is' because after 'None but', the plural noun 'cowards' is used, so the verb will also be in the plural form; Like— None but boys are playing.
18. C) '**ability**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि चमेलियों की आंखों को स्वतंत्र रूप से हर दिशा में घुमाने की क्षमता की बात की जा रही है। यहाँ "to move each of their eyes independently" के माध्यम से उस क्षमता को दर्शाया जा रहा है। इसी प्रकार, 'length' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि चमेलियों की जीभ की लंबाई की तुलना उनके सिर और शरीर की सम्पूर्ण लंबाई से अधिक होती है। इसलिए, "ability" और "length" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होंगे।
- a. 'Ability' should be used because it refers to the chameleon's capacity to move each of their eyes independently. Here, "to move each of their eyes independently" showcases that capability. Similarly, 'length' should be used as it is comparing the length of the chameleon's tongue to the combined length of their head and body. Thus, "ability" and "length" would be the most appropriate choices.
19. C) '**Incomparable**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, यह बताने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है कि Gisippus की कृपा और उसकी दयालुता को किसी भी चीज़ से तुलना नहीं की जा सकती। वाक्य में, Titus उसे शुक्रिया अदा करता है और उसकी "\_\_\_\_\_ kindness" के लिए उसका आभार व्यक्त करता है, जो बताता है कि वह उसकी दयालुता को अत्यधिक अद्वितीय मानता है। इसलिए, "incomparable" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- a. 'Incomparable' should be used because in the entire context, it's trying to convey that the kindness and compassion of Gisippus can't be matched or compared to anything else. In the sentence, Titus expresses his gratitude and thanks him for his "\_\_\_\_\_

kindness", indicating that he sees his compassion as supremely unique. Thus, "incomparable" would be the most appropriate choice.

20. D) 'Cross' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence शीला के दिल में एक भावना को व्यक्त कर रहा है कि उसके और राहुल के मार्ग शीघ्र ही मिलेंगे। यहाँ "her paths with Rahul would (3) \_\_\_\_\_ soon" के माध्यम से उस संबंध को दर्शाया जा रहा है, जिसमें शीला और राहुल शीघ्र ही एक-दूसरे से मिलेंगे। इसलिए, "Cross" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

a. 'Cross' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is expressing a feeling in Sheila's heart that she and Rahul's paths would intersect soon. Here, through "her paths with Rahul would (3) \_\_\_\_\_ soon", it portrays that imminent meeting or intersection between Sheila and Rahul. Thus, "Cross" would be the most appropriate choice.

21. C) drops

Blank (1) needs a singular present-tense verb agreeing with "the sun," describing how it goes down early in autumn, since the paragraph is about a Kalkan sunset. a) rises: means comes up in the morning, violating the requirement since the scene is a sunset, and in October the sun rises later, not earlier. b) blazes: means shines fiercely, violating the requirement since the clause begins "when the light is low," which describes soft, weak autumn light. c) drops: means goes down, matching the early autumn sunset that makes the bay so lovely. d) sink: means go down, close in meaning, but violating the requirement since the singular "the sun" needs "sinks," not "sink."

Hindi:

Blank (1) में "the sun" से agree करने वाला singular present-tense verb चाहिए, जो बताए कि autumn में सूरज जल्दी ढल जाता है, क्योंकि paragraph Kalkan के sunset के बारे में है। a) rises: इसका meaning है सुबह सूरज का उगना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि scene sunset का है, और October में सूरज जल्दी नहीं, देर से उगता है। b) blazes: इसका meaning है तेज़ी से चमकना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि clause "when the light is low" से शुरू होता है, जो autumn की हल्की, नरम रोशनी बताता है। c) drops: इसका meaning है नीचे जाना या ढलना, जो autumn के जल्दी होने वाले sunset से match करता है। d) sink: इसका meaning है डूबना, meaning करीब है, पर violate करता है क्योंकि singular "the sun" के साथ "sinks" चाहिए, "sink" नहीं।

22. A) transcendently

Blank (2) needs an adverb, since only an adverb can modify the adjective "lovely" in "it's almost \_\_\_ lovely," and the sense must be a sunset beauty that goes beyond the ordinary. All four options carry that sense of extraordinary, captivating beauty, so the part of speech decides. a) transcendently: is an adverb meaning in a way that goes beyond normal experience, matching both the slot before "lovely" and the extraordinary October sunset. b) otherworldly: looks like an adverb because of "-ly," but is an adjective meaning so strange and beautiful it seems not of this world, violating the requirement since an adjective cannot modify another adjective — "otherworldly lovely" is ungrammatical. c) radiance: is a noun meaning a warm, glowing light or beauty, like the glow of a sunset, violating the requirement since a noun cannot describe the adjective "lovely" — "almost radiance lovely" makes no sense. d) mesmerise: is a verb meaning to hold someone's attention completely, as a glowing sunset can, violating the requirement since a verb cannot sit between "almost" and "lovely" to say how lovely something is.

Hindi:

Blank (2) में adverb चाहिए, क्योंकि "it's almost \_\_\_ lovely" में adjective "lovely" को सिर्फ adverb ही modify कर सकता है, और meaning sunset की ऐसी सुंदरता होनी चाहिए जो ordinary से परे हो। चारों options में extraordinary, captivating सुंदरता वाला यही भाव है, इसलिए decision part of speech से होता है। a) transcendently: यह adverb है जिसका meaning है ऐसे तरीके से जो normal experience से परे हो, जो "lovely" से पहले वाली जगह और October के खास sunset, दोनों से match करता है। b) otherworldly: "-ly" की वजह से adverb लगता है, पर यह adjective है जिसका meaning है इतना अनोखा और सुंदर कि इस दुनिया का ना लगे, जो violate करता है क्योंकि adjective किसी दूसरे adjective को modify नहीं कर सकता — "otherworldly lovely" grammar के हिसाब से गलत है। c) radiance: यह noun है जिसका meaning है गर्म, चमकती glow या सुंदरता, जैसे sunset की चमक, जो violate करता है क्योंकि noun adjective "lovely" को describe नहीं कर सकता — "almost radiance lovely" का कोई मतलब नहीं बनता। d) mesmerise: यह verb है जिसका meaning है किसी का ध्यान पूरी तरह बाँध लेना, जैसे चमकता sunset कर सकता है, जो violate करता है क्योंकि verb "almost" और "lovely" के बीच आकर यह नहीं बता सकता कि कोई चीज़ कितनी lovely है।

23. B) with

Blank (3) needs the preposition that follows the verb "throng" to say what fills a place, since the restaurants are packed with people — proof that "it still feels like summer." a) of: follows the noun "throng," as in "a throng of visitors," violating the requirement since here "throng" is a verb with "restaurants" as its subject, so "restaurants throng of visitors" is ungrammatical. b) with: forms "throng with," meaning to be crowded with people, matching harbourfront restaurants full of visitors in October. c) to: is used when the crowd itself moves toward a place, as in "Visitors throng to the harbour," violating the requirement since here the restaurants are the ones being filled; "throng to visitors" reverses the relation. d) by: marks the doer in a passive sentence, as in "The bay is visited by crowds," violating the requirement since "throng" here is an active verb, and "throng by visitors" is not English.

Hindi:

Blank (3) में वो preposition चाहिए जो verb "throng" के बाद आकर बताए कि कोई जगह किससे भरी है, क्योंकि restaurants लोगों से भरे हैं — इस बात का proof कि "it still feels like summer।" a) of: यह noun "throng" के बाद आता है, जैसे "a throng of visitors," जो violate करता है क्योंकि यहाँ "throng" एक verb है जिसका subject "restaurants" है, इसलिए "restaurants throng of visitors" grammar के हिसाब से गलत है। b) with: यह "throng with" बनाता है, जिसका meaning है लोगों से खचाखच भरा होना, जो October में visitors से भरे harbourfront restaurants से match करता है। c) to: यह तब आता है जब भीड़ खुद किसी जगह की ओर जाती है, जैसे "Visitors throng to the harbour," जो violate करता है क्योंकि यहाँ restaurants भरे जा रहे हैं; "throng to visitors" relation को उलट देता है। d) by: यह passive sentence में काम करने वाले को बताता है, जैसे "The bay is visited by crowds," जो violate करता है क्योंकि यहाँ "throng" active verb है, और "throng by visitors" English में नहीं बनता।

24. D) putter

Blank (4) needs a plural present-tense verb agreeing with "the day gulets," describing boats moving gently "in and out of the bay" — a sign that summer life carries on. a) capsize: means to overturn in the water, violating the requirement since boats that overturn do not keep moving "in and out of the bay," and the scene is a cheerful, busy harbour. b) anchor: means to hold a boat in one place with an anchor, violating the requirement since anchoring keeps a

boat still, while "in and out of the bay" describes movement. c) glides: means moves smoothly, close in meaning, but violating the requirement since the plural "gulets" needs "glide," not "glides." d) putter: means to move along slowly and gently, with a soft engine sound, matching relaxed wooden boats making their trips in and out of the bay.

Hindi:

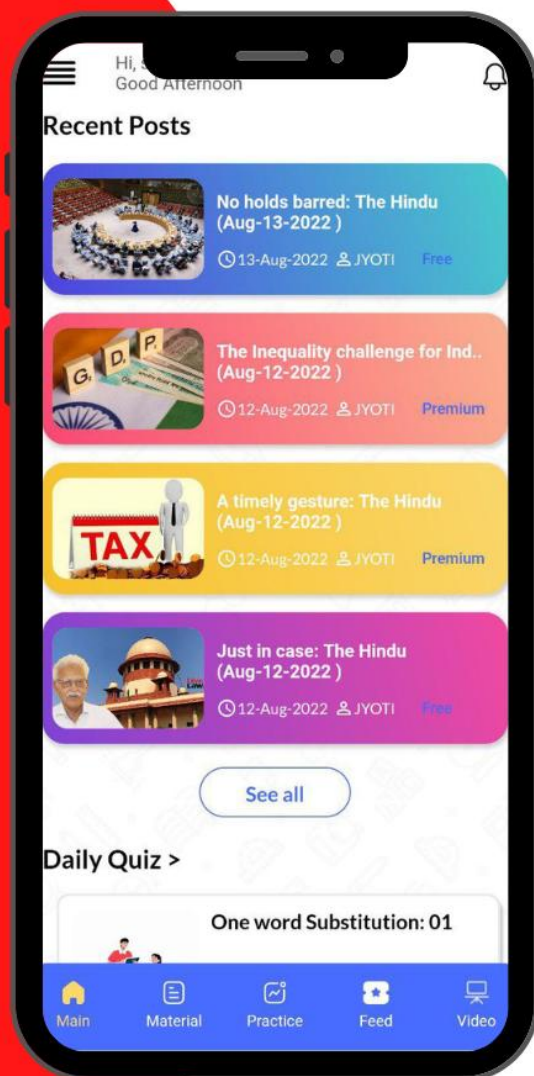
Blank (4) में "the day gulets" से agree करने वाला plural present-tense verb चाहिए, जो boats के "in and out of the bay" धीरे-धीरे आने-जाने को बताए — यह इस बात का sign है कि summer वाली liveliness अभी भी है। a) capsize: इसका meaning है पानी में पलट जाना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि पलटी हुई boats "in and out of the bay" आती-जाती नहीं रहतीं, और scene एक खुशहाल, busy harbour का है। b) anchor: इसका meaning है anchor डालकर boat को एक जगह रोक देना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि anchor करने से boat रुकी रहती है, जबकि "in and out of the bay" movement बताता है। c) glides: इसका meaning है smoothly चलना, meaning करीब है, पर violate करता है क्योंकि plural "gulets" के साथ "glide" चाहिए, "glides" नहीं। d) putter: इसका meaning है धीमी, हल्की engine sound के साथ आराम से चलना, जो bay में आती-जाती relaxed wooden boats से match करता है।

#### 25. B) victim

Blank (5) needs a singular noun after "a," naming something harmed by Instagram, since the beach is now so overcrowded that "from May to September, it's impossible to get near." a) beneficiary: means one who gains from something, violating the requirement since the beach suffers from its fame — it is "impossible to get near" — rather than gaining from it. b) victim: means one harmed by something, matching a beach overrun by crowds drawn by Instagram photos. c) follower: is an Instagram word for a user who subscribes to an account, which makes it tempting, but violates the requirement since a beach cannot follow anyone; it is the crowds who come because of the platform. d) suffered: is a past-tense verb, close in meaning, but violating the requirement since "a \_\_\_ of Instagram" needs a noun after "a," not a verb.

Hindi:

Blank (5) में "a" के बाद ऐसा singular noun चाहिए जो Instagram से नुकसान झेलने वाली चीज़ को बताए, क्योंकि beach पर अब इतनी भीड़ है कि "from May to September, it's impossible to get near." a) beneficiary: इसका meaning है किसी चीज़ से benefit पाने वाला, जो violate करता है क्योंकि beach अपनी popularity से benefit नहीं, नुकसान झेल रहा है — "impossible to get near।" b) victim: इसका meaning है किसी चीज़ से नुकसान झेलने वाला, जो Instagram photos देखकर आई भीड़ से भरे beach से match करता है। c) follower: यह Instagram का word है जिसका meaning है किसी account को follow करने वाला user, इसलिए tempting है, पर violate करता है क्योंकि beach किसी को follow नहीं कर सकता; platform की वजह से आने वाली तो भीड़ है। d) suffered: यह past-tense verb है, meaning करीब है, पर violate करता है क्योंकि "a \_\_\_ of Instagram" में "a" के बाद noun चाहिए, verb नहीं।



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