Helping hand: On Cyclones Arnab and Murasu

States need help to **rebuild** public **infrastructure** after damage in cyclones

Long-term **preparedness** and a **swift** response by authorities **minimised casualties** when the back-to-back cyclones Arnab and Murasu hit two places of the Andhra Pradesh **coast**. In Andhra Pradesh, damage from Cyclone Arnab, which made landfall on October 28 was **estimated** at roughly ₹4,526 crore. Initial estimates of the damage by Cyclone Murasu, which crossed the coast on November 3, indicate that about 52,500 hectares of standing crops were affected. The State **reported** 12 deaths from the two cyclones. The first cyclone damaged nearly 90,000 hectares of **standing** crops in southern parts of Odisha. After **preliminary on-the-spot assessment** of flood-hit areas, the Union government is expected to soon release the first instalment of funds to the affected States. Personnel from Karnataka, Telangana and Tamil Nadu have also gone to the rescue of Andhra Pradesh.

The **deployment** of the Real Time Governance Society (RTGS) and other technologies has **significantly** reduced human casualties and property damage. During Cyclone Hudhud in October 2014, Andhra Pradesh reported 63 deaths and damage estimated at nearly ₹22,000 crore. As natural **disasters** become more frequent in India, greater **collaboration** is needed between higher learning institutions, especially in science and technology, and central and State government agencies. Authorities must develop an effective **compensation framework** for saving crops/crop losses. The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, a crop insurance scheme that was launched by the Union government a **decade** ago, has not provided farmers with **comprehensive** safety cover, as they **suffer** due to the **vagaries** of nature. The Union government should improve the scheme so that all farmers are encouraged to bring their crops under the scheme, while State governments should raise awareness about the insurance scheme and support **agriculturists** by **topping up** benefits that are under the insurance cover. The Centre should also focus on financial **assistance** for permanent **restoration** projects. The **initial stand** of the Union government was that the National and State Disaster Response Funds were meant for response and relief, not recovery and **reconstruction**, but **following** the 15th Finance Commission's nudge, it added recovery and reconstruction as a component of the two funds two years ago. However, when public infrastructure suffers **extensive** damage, the Centre should provide additional assistance to ease the burden on affected States. Prime Minister Narendra Modi and his team at the Centre must act **in the spirit of** "**cooperative federalism**". **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Helping hand** (phrase) - assistance or support provided to someone in need मदद या सहायता
2. **Rebuild** (verb) - reconstruct, restore, remake, revamp, remodel पुनर्निर्माण करना
3. **Infrastructure** (noun) - framework, base, foundation, groundwork, substructure बुनियादी ढांचा
4. **Preparedness** (noun) - readiness, alertness, preparation, vigilance, precaution तैयारी
5. **Swift** (adjective) - fast, quick, rapid, prompt, speedy तेज
6. **Minimise** (verb) - reduce, decrease, lessen, curtail, diminish कम करना
7. **Casualty** (noun) - victim, fatality, loss, sufferer, mortality हताहत
8. **Coast** (noun) - shore, coastline, seaboard, shoreline, beach तट
9. **Estimate** (verb) - calculate, assess, evaluate, gauge, appraise अनुमान लगाना
10. **Report** (verb) - state, announce, declare, communicate, disclose रिपोर्ट करना
11. **Standing** (adjective) - unharvested, existing, growing, upright, ungathered खड़ी (फसल)
12. **Preliminary** (adjective) - initial, introductory, early, opening, preparatory प्रारंभिक
13. **On-the-spot** (phrase) - happening immediately and at the exact place where something is occurring मौके पर
14. **Assessment** (noun) - evaluation, appraisal, judgment, analysis, calculation मूल्यांकन
15. **Deployment** (noun) - stationing, positioning, posting, placement, dispatch तैनाती
16. **Significantly** (adverb) - considerably, notably, substantially, greatly, materially काफी हद तक
17. **Disaster** (noun) - calamity, catastrophe, tragedy, cataclysm, mishap आपदा
18. **Collaboration** (noun) - cooperation, partnership, teamwork, association, alliance सहयोग
19. **Compensation** (noun) - recompense, reimbursement, remuneration, repayment, restitution मुआवजा
20. **Framework** (noun) - structure, system, scheme, outline, plan ढांचा
21. **Decade** (noun) - period of ten years शक
22. **Comprehensive** (adjective) - exhaustive, thorough, extensive, complete, all-inclusive व्यापक
23. **Suffer** (verb) - endure, bear, tolerate, experience, undergo भुगतना
24. **Vagary** (noun) - fluctuation, unpredictability, quirk, whim, variation अनिश्चितता
25. **Agriculturist** (noun) - a person who specializes in the science, practice, or business of agriculture, or someone who operates a farm कृषक
26. **Top up (**phrasal verb) - to add to a number or amount to bring it up to a certain level बढ़ाना (या अतिरिक्त जोड़ना)
27. **Assistance** (noun) - help, aid, support, backing, relief सहायता
28. **Restoration** (noun) - recovery, rebuilding, rehabilitation, reconstruction, reinstatement बहाली
29. **Initial** (adjective) - first, preliminary, early, opening, primary प्रारंभिक
30. **Stand** (noun) - stance, position, viewpoint, perspective, opinion दृष्टिकोण

31. **Reconstruction** (noun) - rebuilding, restoration, renovation, remodeling, recreation पुनर्निर्माण
32. **Following** (preposition) - after, subsequent, succeeding, post, behind के बाद
33. **Extensive** (adjective) - widespread, vast, broad, large, immense व्यापक
34. **In the spirit of** (phrase) - in accordance with the intended meaning or principle of something की भावना से
35. **Cooperative federalism** (noun) - a concept where federal, state, and local governments interact cooperatively to solve problems सहकारी संघवाद

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Effective Disaster Management:** Swift response and long-term preparedness by authorities successfully minimized human casualties when Cyclones Arnab and Murasu struck the Andhra Pradesh coast.
2. **Impact of Cyclone Arnab:** Arnab made landfall on October 28, causing estimated damages of roughly ₹4,526 crore in Andhra Pradesh.
3. **Impact of Cyclone Murasu:** Murasu crossed the coast on November 3, affecting approximately 52,500 hectares of standing crops in Andhra Pradesh.
4. **Casualties and Agricultural Loss:** The two cyclones together caused 12 deaths in Andhra Pradesh and damaged nearly 90,000 hectares of standing crops in southern Odisha.
5. **Central Financial Support:** Following on-the-spot preliminary assessments in flood-hit areas, the Union government is expected to release the first installment of relief funds shortly.
6. **Inter-State Assistance:** Neighboring states—Karnataka, Telangana, and Tamil Nadu—deployed personnel to support rescue and relief operations in Andhra Pradesh.
7. **Role of Technology:** The deployment of the Real Time Governance Society (RTGS) and modern tech significantly lowered casualties and property destruction compared to past disasters.
8. **Historical Comparison:** During Cyclone Hudhud in October 2014, Andhra Pradesh suffered 63 deaths and financial damage estimated at nearly ₹22,000 crore.
9. **Institutional Collaboration:** Rising disaster frequencies necessitate stronger collaboration between higher scientific/technological educational institutions and government agencies.
10. **Need for Crop Compensation:** Authorities urgently need to develop a robust, effective compensation framework to safeguard farmers against severe crop losses.
11. **Flaws in Crop Insurance:** Launched a decade ago, the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) has failed to provide comprehensive financial protection to farmers against climate risks.
12. **Improving Insurance Coverage:** The Centre needs to refine PMFBY to encourage wider farmer participation, while States should boost awareness and top up insurance benefits.
13. **Focus on Permanent Restoration:** Beyond immediate relief, the Union government must prioritize financial assistance dedicated to long-term infrastructure reconstruction.
14. **Evolution of Disaster Funds:** Following recommendations from the 15th Finance Commission, recovery and reconstruction components were integrated into NDRF and SDRF operations.
15. **Call for Cooperative Federalism:** Given the severe destruction of public infrastructure, the Centre must provide additional financial aid to affected states in the spirit of cooperative federalism.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What does the author convey by noting that "the 15th Finance Commission's nudge" altered disaster funding?** [Editorial Page]
   A. andatory directives from statutory finance panels forced state governments to eliminate budgetary allocations for emergency relief operations.
   B. Formal audits conducted by financial commissions revealed that state administrations had misappropriated funds allocated for coastal flood defenses.
   C. Recommendations from constitutional advisory bodies prompted the Union government to expand the scope of disaster relief funds.
   D. Policy guidelines formulated by national economic councils required central ministries to transfer disaster management authority to local institutions.
2. **According to the passage, what collaborative institutional measure is recommended to address the increasing frequency of natural disasters?**
   A. Greater technical partnership connecting higher learning science institutions with central and state government agencies.
   B. Transferring statutory disaster fund administration from state authorities to regional corporate social responsibility councils.
   C. Establishing permanent military cantonments along vulnerable coastal districts to direct civil emergency evacuation protocols.
   D. Consolidating all agricultural insurance programmes under the direct regulatory supervision of the 15th Finance Commission.
3. **How did technological deployment specifically protect populations during the recent cyclones in Andhra Pradesh?**
   A. By deploying automated physical storm surge barriers along vulnerable estuaries to prevent seawater from flooding agricultural lands.
   B. By providing real-time data monitoring and coordination that allowed authorities to organize timely emergency evacuations.
   C. By supplying uninterrupted solar electrical power to municipal hospitals during the height of cyclonic landfall weather conditions.
   D. By disbursing direct cash transfers into bank accounts of affected farmers forty-eight hours prior to cyclonic landfall.
4. **In the sentence, "Authorities must develop an effective compensation framework for saving crop losses," the construction "for saving crop losses" functions as:**
   A. Adverbial phrase
   B. Noun phrase
   C. Participle phrase
   D. Absolute phrase
5. **What constitutes a primary financial shortcoming of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana highlighted in the passage?**
   A. Disbursing excessive compensation subsidies directly to affluent farmers
   B. Imposing punitive insurance premium penalties across coastal regions
   C. Excluding small landholders from participating in local agriculture
   D. Failing to provide comprehensive safety cover for agriculturists
6. **Select the wrongly spelt word out of the four alternatives.**

A. Excellence
B. Traitor
C. Conscience
D. Religeous

7. **Choose the most appropriate antonym of the underlined word.**
The mountain air was **invigorating** for the tired hikers.
A. Energizing
B. Bracing
C. Exhausting
D. Refreshing

8. **Direction: In the following question, the passage is split into five parts and named A, B, C, D, and E. Rearrange these five parts to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent paragraph.**
A. Her flat will be provided without rent, with the resident paying bills only.
B. Fleabag creator, writer and actress Phoebe Waller-Bridge is offering a rent-free flat in London for writers early in their careers.
C. Adolescence co-creator Jack Thorne – who wrote the films Wonder and Enola Holmes – is also providing financial backing to the scheme.
D. She bought the flat specifically for writers who are starting out and struggling to afford accommodation in the capital, donating its use alongside a generous financial contribution.
E. The 41-year-old has bought and donated the flat as part of a new theatre initiative Writers' Block, which aims to address London accommodation costs for underprivileged playwrights.
A. B-E-D-A-C
B. E-B-D-A-C
C. B-D-E-C-A
D. D-B-E-A-C

9. **Choose the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**
The **impecunious** artist struggled to make ends meet.
A. Penniless
B. Wealthy
C. Generous
D. Careful

10. **Identify the incorrectly spelt word in the following sentence:**
The make-up room was filled with incaendescent lights causing intense discomfort.
A. Incaendescent
B. Lights
C. Intense
D. Misery

11. **Choose the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**
The school followed an **austere** code of discipline.
A. Luxurious
B. Strict
C. Decorative
D. Pleasant

12. **Choose the most appropriate option to fill the blank in the given sentence.**

The _____ nature of the coral reef makes it highly susceptible to changes in water temperature.

A. fragile
B. robust
C. gigantic
D. noisy

13. **From the given options, select the homonym that corresponds to both Definition (P) and Definition (Q).**

(P) The process by which a cell or molecule absorbs and integrates an external substance into its own physical structure

(Q) The legal process of officially forming and registering a new corporation or business entity

A. Assimilation
B. Incorporation
C. Calcination
D. Acquisition

14. **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 numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4. Rearrange these four parts to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**

S1. Experts have cracked a four-letter code to open an ancient padlock from a shipwreck off the Welsh coast using modern scanning technology.

1. Museum experts have used CT scanning to examine the lock's internal mechanism, identify the correct letter combination and solve the mystery.

2. It forms part of a wider treasure hoard from the Ann Francis ship that was caught in a storm on 28 December 1583 on the way back from Spain.

3. The 400-year-old brass lock was discovered by metal detectorist Peter Hughes in the sand near Margam in Port Talbot, in 1999.

4. Found near a collection of Spanish silver coins and close to two coin weights, it is thought the lock may have protected these objects or secured a chest containing valuable items that did not survive.

S6. Peter Hughes, from Maesteg, said the padlock was one of hundreds of artefacts he found after decades of searching on Morfa beach.

A. 3-2-4-1
B. 3-1-2-4
C. 1-3-2-4
D. 2-3-4-1

15. **Choose the most appropriate antonym of the underlined word.**

The manager took every opportunity to **extol** the virtues of his hardworking staff.

A. Praise
B. Applaud
C. Celebrate
D. Condemn

16. **Read the following sentence and ascertain whether the underlined idiom is used correctly. If the usage is incorrect, choose the correct option (A/B/C) to suitably replace it. If the usage is correct, choose Option D: "No correction required."**

The evolutionary biologist expected his radical paper on genetic editing to spark a civil debate, but upon publication, he was forced to **rule the roost** as peers from every major research institute unleashed a barrage of harsh critiques, public reprimands, and demands for its retraction.

A. to drop the ball
B. to run the gauntlet
C. to cast the die
D. No correction required

17. **Find the grammatically sound direct speech representation of the indirect sentence from the options below.**
Nandita told Abhay that if they had not hurried out of the room, they would not have come back so soon pushing those tall wire carts full of babies for him to review.
A. Nandita told Abhay, "If we have not hurried out of the room, we will not have come back so soon pushing those tall wire carts full of babies for you to have reviewed."
B. Nandita told Abhay, "If we have not hurried out of the room, we would not have come back so soon pushing those tall wire carts full of babies for you to be reviewing."
C. Nandita told Abhay, "If we had not hurried out of the room, we will not have come back so soon pushing those tall wire carts full of babies for you having reviewed."
D. Nandita told Abhay, "If we had not hurried out of the room, we would not have come back so soon pushing those tall wire carts full of babies for you to review."
18. **Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.**
The supervisor checks the quality of every product carefully.
A. The quality of every product is being checked carefully by the supervisor.
B. The quality of every product has been checked carefully by the supervisor.
C. The quality of every product is checked carefully by the supervisor.
D. The quality of every product was checked carefully by the supervisor.
19. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
We have to go / under the books if / we want to pass / the board exams this year.
A. the board exams this year
B. we want to pass
C. We have to go
D. under the books if
20. **Choose the correct one-word substitute for:**
The study of very low temperatures and their effects on materials
A. Cryogenics
B. Pyrometallurgy
C. Thermochemistry
D. Fractography

Read the cloze passage and answer the following questions:
According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 40% of global food crops are lost each year due to pests. The importance of protecting crops from pests, animal intruders, and over-irrigation holds great importance not just within the boundaries of a farmer's field, but even the places and actions that lay beyond it.

Whenever you wish to ask someone for help or send an important message, giving it directly to the recipient is usually far more efficient than using many middlemen, where the message could easily get changed or altered. The game Chinese Whispers demonstrates this. However, in the real world, (1) inaccurate messages can lead to major consequences. Hearing a message directly from the (2) reliable source is the best way to avoid these consequences.

In the same way, what if a farm had the ability to call or send out an alert to its farmer when something feels wrong, or tell him or her exactly what it needs? Well, thanks to the work of two seventh-standard students Rohan Lanka and Sarthak, the foundation for this solution may _____(3) just taken the first step in its creation!

The concept of this machine is quite simple. Think of it as a communication device for a farm. Built to be a machine controlled either by Telegram or WhatsApp (the latter currently still in the works), AgriNova allows a farmer to receive messages _____(5) their own farm regarding the soil moisture, intruders, etc. Because of this, a farmer can be alerted as and when a problem is detected, and ensure that their farm is in good shape without having to actually go outside. They could also receive messages when they are travelling. The alert can come in the form of a phone call from the farm. Yes, that's right. A 'phone call' from the farm! If there were a problem, the sensors on the farm _____(4) detect it, narrow down the issue, and immediately call the farmer to let them know!

21. **The word "inaccurate" in the passage is closest in meaning to: (1)**
    A. punctilious
    B. fallacious
    C. unimpeachable
    D. rigorous
22. **Select the word that is the most appropriate antonym of "reliable" as used in the passage: (2)**
    A. fallible
    B. steadfast
    C. staunch
    D. veracious
23. **Choose the correct auxiliary verb to fill in the blank: (3)**
    A. has
    B. having
    C. have
    D. had
24. **Choose the correct modal auxiliary to fill in the blank: (4)**
    A. will
    B. can
    C. shall
    D. would
25. **Select the correct preposition to complete the sentence: (5)**
    A. from
    B. at
    C. on
    D. to

Answers

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

Explanations

1. C) **Recommendations from constitutional advisory bodies prompted the Union government to expand the scope of disaster relief funds.**
   passage: "The initial stand of the Union government was that the National and State Disaster Response Funds were meant for response and relief, not recovery and reconstruction, but following the 15th Finance Commission's nudge, it added recovery and reconstruction as a component of the two funds two years ago."---A "nudge" is a gentle push or suggestion. At first, the Centre said the disaster funds were only for response and relief. After the 15th Finance Commission pushed the idea, the Centre added recovery and reconstruction to the funds. So the Commission's recommendation led the Union government to widen what the funds cover. Option C says exactly this, so it is correct.
   - Option A: Incorrect. The option says the commission forced state governments to eliminate budget allocations for emergency relief, but the passage says the Centre added recovery and reconstruction to the funds, which widened them. It never says allocations were removed, and a "nudge" is a suggestion, not a mandatory directive, hence incorrect.
   - Option B: Incorrect. The option says audits found states had misused funds meant for coastal flood defences, but the passage never mentions any audit or misuse of funds. It speaks only of a change in what the disaster funds cover, hence incorrect.
   - Option D: Incorrect. The option says guidelines required central ministries to hand disaster management authority to local institutions, but the passage says the Centre added a component to its own funds and still asks the Centre to give more help to states. It never mentions transferring authority to local bodies, hence incorrect.
2. A) **Greater technical partnership connecting higher learning science institutions with central and state government agencies.**
   passage: "As natural disasters become more frequent in India, greater collaboration is needed between higher learning institutions, especially in science and technology, and central and State government agencies."--The passage says natural disasters are becoming more frequent, so universities and science and technology institutions must work more closely with the central and state governments. Option A says exactly this, so it is correct.
   - Option B: Incorrect. The option says disaster fund administration should move from state authorities to regional corporate social responsibility councils, but the passage says the Centre should give more financial help to states and never mentions CSR councils, hence incorrect.
   - Option C: Incorrect. The option says permanent military cantonments should be set up along coastal districts to direct evacuations, but the passage says personnel from other states helped with rescue and credits technology like the RTGS for fewer deaths. It never mentions cantonments, hence incorrect.

- Option D: Incorrect. The option says all crop insurance programmes should be placed under the 15th Finance Commission's supervision, but the passage says the Union government should improve the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana and states should raise awareness. The Finance Commission is mentioned only for nudging a change in disaster fund use, hence incorrect.

3. B) **By providing real-time data monitoring and coordination that allowed authorities to organize timely emergency evacuations.**
   The passage says the Real Time Governance Society and other technologies helped cut deaths and damage. It compares the 12 deaths in the two recent cyclones with 63 deaths in Cyclone Hudhud in 2014. The passage also credits a "swift response by authorities." Real-time monitoring and coordination that helps authorities respond quickly and move people in time is the best fit for this. The passage does not list the exact steps, but option B is the only one that matches what a "Real Time" governance system does and what the passage credits.
   - Option A: Incorrect. The option says automated physical storm surge barriers were built along estuaries, but the passage never mentions any barriers or physical structures. It names the Real Time Governance Society and "other technologies," hence incorrect.
   - Option C: Incorrect. The option says solar power was supplied to hospitals during landfall, but the passage never mentions solar power or hospitals. The only technology named is the Real Time Governance Society, hence incorrect.
   - Option D: Incorrect. The option says cash transfers reached farmers' accounts 48 hours before landfall, but the passage says the Union government is only expected to release the first instalment of funds after assessing the damage, and it criticises crop compensation as inadequate, hence incorrect.
4. A) **Adverbial phrase**
   sentence: "Authorities must develop an effective compensation framework for saving crop losses."---"For saving crop losses" starts with the preposition "for," so it is a prepositional phrase. It tells us the purpose of the compensation framework, meaning why it must be developed. A phrase that gives the purpose or reason of an action works like an adverb, so it is an adverbial phrase.
   - Option B: Incorrect. The option says it is a noun phrase, but a noun phrase names a person, place or thing and can act as a subject or object (like "an effective compensation framework"). This phrase starts with "for" and tells the purpose, so it does not name a thing, hence incorrect.
   - Option C: Incorrect. The option says it is a participle phrase, but a participle phrase begins with a verb form such as "saving" or "saved." This phrase begins with the preposition "for," and "saving" is only a word inside it, hence incorrect.
   - Option D: Incorrect. The option says it is an absolute phrase, but an absolute phrase has a noun plus a participle (like "the crops being damaged") and stands apart from the rest of the sentence. This phrase is joined to "framework" by "for" and has no such structure, hence incorrect.
5. D) **Failing to provide comprehensive safety cover for agriculturists.**
   The option says the scheme fails to give farmers comprehensive safety cover. The passage says the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, launched a decade ago, "has not provided farmers with

comprehensive safety cover, as they suffer due to the vagaries of nature". The option matches this shortcoming exactly, hence correct.

- Option A: Incorrect The option says the scheme gives too much compensation subsidy directly to rich farmers. The passage says nothing about rich farmers or over-compensation. It says the opposite problem: the scheme has not given farmers a full safety cover against the vagaries of nature, hence incorrect.
- Option B: Incorrect The option says the scheme charges punitive premium penalties in coastal regions. The passage does not mention any penalties or special premiums for coastal areas. It only says State governments should raise awareness and top up benefits under the insurance cover, hence incorrect.
- Option C: Incorrect The option says small landholders are excluded from taking part in local agriculture. The passage does not say any group of farmers is excluded. It says the Union government should improve the scheme so that all farmers are encouraged to bring their crops under it, which is about participation in the scheme and not about farming itself, hence incorrect.

6. D) **The correct spelling of 'Religeous' is 'Religious', which means "relating to belief in a god or gods" — धार्मिक।**
7. C) **Invigorating** (adjective) – giving energy and strength; refreshing. स्फूर्तिदायक
   Antonym: **Exhausting** (adjective) – extremely tiring. थका देने वाला
   - **Energizing** (adjective) – giving energy. ऊर्जा देने वाला
   - **Bracing** (adjective) – fresh and invigorating. ताज़गी भरा
   - **Refreshing** (adjective) – giving new energy. तरोताज़ा करने वाला
8. A) **B-E-D-A-C**
   Explanation:
   Hindi Explanation:
   Sentence B पूरे paragraph का standalone introductory sentence है। यह main subject—Phoebe Waller-Bridge और लंदन में early-career writers के लिए rent-free flat offer करने की घोषणा को introduce करता है।
   Sentence E Sentence B के तुरंत बाद आएगा और B-E का direct noun-reference link बनाएगा। Sentence B में Phoebe Waller-Bridge के नाम के बाद Sentence E "The 41-year-old" phrase से उन्हें refer करता है और scheme का नाम—Writers' Block तथा underprivileged playwrights की accommodation cost को address करने का उद्देश्य सामने लाता है।
   Sentence D Sentence E को follow करेगा। Initiative introduce होने के बाद Sentence D pronoun "She" का use करके flat खरीदने के primary purpose को clarify करता है—"struggling to afford accommodation in the capital" और साथ में दिए गए financial donation की जानकारी देता है।
   Sentence A Sentence D के ठीक बाद आएगा और D-A का mandatory pair बनाएगा। Sentence D के donation context के बाद Sentence A living condition की operational details clarify करता है—"Her flat will be provided without rent, with the resident paying bills only."
   Sentence C Sentence A के बाद आकर sequence complete करेगा। Phoebe Waller-Bridge के contribution के बाद Sentence C connector "also" का use करके दूसरे प्रमुख supporter—Jack Thorne के financial backing को जोड़ता है।
   English Explanation:

Sentence B serves as the standalone opening sentence, formally introducing the central subject, Phoebe Waller-Bridge, and announcing her provision of a rent-free London apartment for early-career writers.
Sentence E directly follows Sentence B (B-E). The descriptive epithet "The 41-year-old" refers back to the proper noun antecedent in B, introducing the institutional framework—the Writers' Block initiative targeting accommodation affordability for underprivileged playwrights.
Sentence D follows Sentence E, utilizing the subject pronoun "She" to reiterate the specific target demographic (writers starting out and struggling in the capital) alongside her personal financial contribution.
Sentence A forms an immediate operational pair with Sentence D (D-A), establishing the exact residential tenancy terms: rent-free occupancy with the resident responsible solely for utility bills ("paying bills only").
Sentence C concludes the sequence (A-C), utilizing the additive marker "also" to introduce supplementary institutional support from screenwriter Jack Thorne.

9. A) **Impecunious** (adjective) – having little or no money. निर्धन
   Synonym: **Penniless** (adjective) – having no money at all. कंगाल
   - **Wealthy** (adjective) – rich. धनी
   - **Generous** (adjective) – willing to give freely. उदार
   - **Careful** (adjective) – cautious. सावधान
10. A) **The correct spelling of 'Incaendescent' is 'Incandescent', which means "emitting light as a result of being heated; very bright" — तापदीप्त, चमकदार।**
11. B) **Austere** (adjective) – severe or strict in manner; plain and without comforts. कठोर/सादा
    Synonym: **Strict** (adjective) – demanding obedience to rules. सख़्त
    - **Luxurious** (adjective) – extremely comfortable and costly. विलासितापूर्ण
    - **Decorative** (adjective) – ornamental. सजावटी
    - **Pleasant** (adjective) – enjoyable, agreeable. सुखद
12. A) 'fragile' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "highly susceptible to changes in water temperature" से पता चलता है कि coral reef आसानी से क्षतिग्रस्त होने वाली, यानी नाज़ुक है; जैसे —
    Glass is a fragile material.
13. B) **Incorporation** (noun) – (P) the process by which a cell or molecule absorbs an external substance into its structure; (Q) the legal process of forming a corporation. समावेशन/निगमन
14. A) **3-2-4-1**
    Explanation:
    Hindi Explanation:
    Sentence 3 S1 के तुरंत बाद आएगा और S1-3 का सीधा link बनाएगा। S1 में unnamed "ancient padlock" का उल्लेख है; Sentence 3 इसे "The 400-year-old brass lock" के रूप में specify करता है और 1999 में metal detectorist Peter Hughes द्वारा की गई discovery की details देता है।
    Sentence 2 Sentence 3 को follow करेगा और 3-2 का mandatory noun-pronoun pair बनाएगा। Sentence 3 के lock के लिए Sentence 2 में pronoun "It" का use हुआ है: "It forms part of a wider treasure hoard from the Ann Francis ship..." जो 1583 के shipwreck से इसका ऐतिहासिक संबंध जोड़ता है।

Sentence 4 Sentence 2 के बाद आएगा। जहाजी मलबे (wreck) के context के बाद Sentence 4 lock के मिलने की exact position ("Found near a collection of Spanish silver coins...") और इसके संभावित उपयोग (protecting valuables/chests) को clarify करता है।
Sentence 1 Sentence 4 के बाद आकर investigation के technical aspect पर लौटता है। यह स्पष्ट करता है कि museum experts ने "CT scanning" का उपयोग करके internal mechanism को देखा और mystery को solve किया। इसके तुरंत बाद S6 discoverer Peter Hughes के व्यक्तिगत बयान ("said the padlock was one of hundreds of artefacts...") के साथ passage complete करता है
English Explanation:
Sentence 3 directly follows S1 (S1-3), anchoring the general "ancient padlock" in S1 with specific physical and historical details ("The 400-year-old brass lock") and introducing its finder, Peter Hughes.
Sentence 2 forms an immediate referential link with Sentence 3 (3-2). The singular subject pronoun "It" refers back to the brass lock, linking it directly to the broader shipwreck hoard of the Ann Francis from 1583.
Sentence 4 follows Sentence 2, transitioning from the ship's history to the archeological findspot ("Found near a collection of Spanish silver coins...") and detailing the likely function of the lock in securing valuables.
Sentence 1 follows Sentence 4, addressing the technological solution behind cracking the code via "CT scanning" to reveal the inner mechanism. Finally, S6 concludes the narrative with finder Peter Hughes reflecting on his decades-long search and numerous beach discoveries.

15. D) **Extol** (verb) – to praise enthusiastically. प्रशंसा करना
Antonym: **Condemn** (verb) – to express strong disapproval. निंदा करना
    - **Praise** (verb) – to express admiration. सराहना करना
    - **Applaud** (verb) – to show approval. सराहना करना
    - **Celebrate** (verb) – to honour or praise publicly. उत्सव मनाना
16. B) 'to rule the roost' के बदले 'to run the gauntlet' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "run the gauntlet" का अर्थ है कठोर आलोचना या हमलों का सामना करना, जबकि "rule the roost" का अर्थ है सब पर हावी होना; sentence में peers की harsh critiques का सामना करना दिखाया गया है; जैसे —
The minister had to run the gauntlet of angry questions from reporters.
'to run the gauntlet' will be used because it means to face severe criticism or attack, which matches the barrage of harsh critiques in the sentence.
17. D) **Nandita told Abhay, "If we had not hurried out of the room, we would not have come back so soon pushing those tall wire carts full of babies for you to review."**
Indirect से Direct Speech में बदलने के लिए Conjunction "that" हटाकर Reported Speech को inverted commas में लिखा जाता है और Pronouns को Speaker तथा Listener के अनुसार बदला जाता है। Indirect वाक्य में "Nandita" Speaker है, "told Abhay" Reporting Verb Phrase है और "if they had not hurried out of the room, they would not have come back so soon... for him to review" Reported Speech है। यह Third Conditional है, इसलिए "had not hurried" और "would not have come" में Tense का कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता; केवल "they" बदलकर "we" और "him" बदलकर "you" हो जाता है।
To change a sentence from Indirect to Direct Speech, the conjunction "that" is removed, the reported speech is placed within inverted commas, and the pronouns are changed according

to the speaker and listener. In the indirect sentence, "Nandita" is the speaker, "told Abhay" is the reporting verb phrase, and "if they had not hurried out of the room, they would not have come back so soon... for him to review" is the reported speech. This is a Third Conditional sentence, so "had not hurried" and "would not have come" remain unchanged; only "they" changes to "we" and "him" changes to "you".

18. C) **The quality of every product is checked carefully by the supervisor.**
Simple Present Tense के Active वाक्य को Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए "Object + is/am/are + V3 + by + Subject" Structure का प्रयोग किया जाता है। Active वाक्य में "The supervisor" Subject है, "checks" Verb (V1) है और "the quality of every product" Object है। Passive में बदलने पर "The quality of every product" नया Subject बन गया है, Verb "checks" को "is checked" (is + V3) में बदला गया है, Adverb "carefully" वैसा ही रखा गया है और "The supervisor" "by the supervisor" बनकर वाक्य के अंत में आ गया है।
To change a Simple Present Tense sentence from Active to Passive Voice, the structure "Object + is/am/are + past participle + by + Subject" is used. In the active sentence, "The supervisor" is the subject, "checks" is the verb (V1), and "the quality of every product" is the object. In the passive form, "The quality of every product" becomes the new subject, the verb "checks" is changed to "is checked" (is + V3), the adverb "carefully" is kept unchanged, and "The supervisor" moves to the end as "by the supervisor".
19. D) 'under the books if' के बदले 'through the books if' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'go through' का अर्थ है ध्यान से पढ़ना या अध्ययन करना, जबकि 'go under' का अर्थ डूबना या असफल होना है; जैसे— I went through the notes before the exam.
'Through the books if' will be used instead of 'under the books if' because 'go through' means to study carefully, whereas 'go under' means to sink or fail; Like— I went through the notes before the exam.
20. A) **Cryogenics** (noun) – The study of very low temperatures and their effects on materials. निम्नताप विज्ञान
    - **Pyrometallurgy** (noun) – The extraction and refining of metals using high temperatures. उच्चताप धातुकर्म
    - **Thermochemistry** (noun) – The study of heat changes in chemical reactions. ऊष्मरसायन
    - **Fractography** (noun) – The study of fracture surfaces of materials. विभंग-सतह अध्ययन
21. B) **fallacious**
The sentence describes messages that are not correct, true, or exact ("inaccurate"). The question asks for the closest synonym for "inaccurate". a) punctilious: means showing great attention to detail or correct behavior (antonym). b) fallacious: means based on a mistaken belief or incorrect, serving as the perfect high-register synonym for "inaccurate". c) unimpeachable: means completely trustworthy and not able to be doubted (antonym). d) rigorous: means extremely thorough, exhaustive, or accurate (antonym).
In Hindi: यह sentence ऐसे messages को describe करता है जो सही या सटीक नहीं हैं ("inaccurate"). Question में "inaccurate" (गलत / अशुद्ध) का synonym पूछा गया है. a) punctilious: इसका meaning बहुत बारीकी से ध्यान देने वाला होता है. b) fallacious: इसका meaning 'गलत या भ्रामक' (incorrect / mistaken) होता है, जो "inaccurate" के meaning से perfectly match करता है. c) unimpeachable:

इसका meaning निर्दोष या पूरी तरह भरोसेमंद होता है. d) rigorous: इसका meaning बहुत सटीक और कठोर होता है.

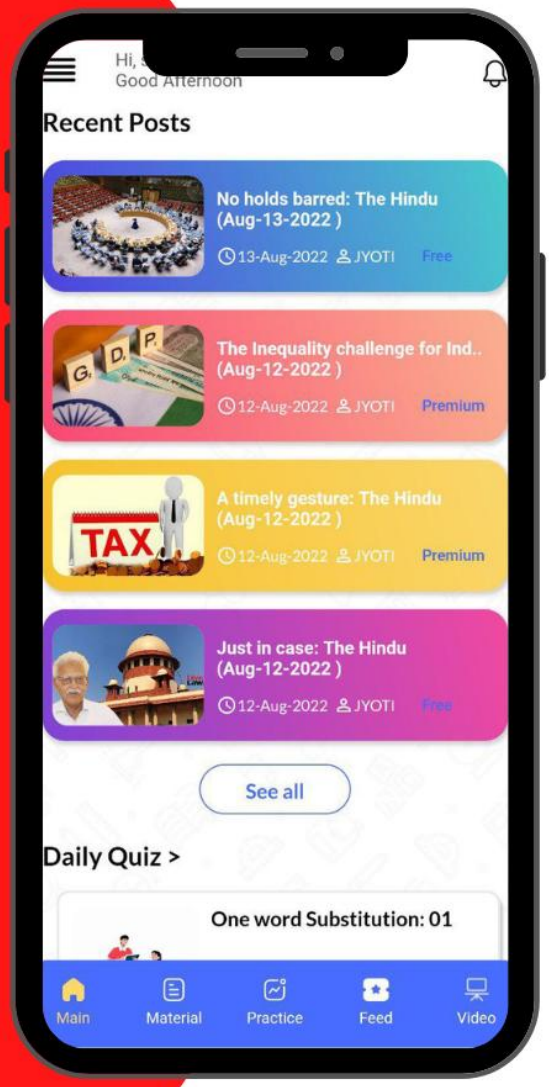
22. A) **fallible**
The sentence talks about getting information directly from a trusted or dependable source ("reliable"). The question asks for the antonym of "reliable". a) fallible: means capable of making mistakes or being wrong, which serves as the direct antonym for a source that is "reliable". b) steadfast: means resolutely firm and unwavering (synonym). c) staunch: means very loyal and committed (synonym). d) veracious: means speaking or representing the truth (synonym).
In Hindi: यह sentence एक भरोसेमंद या विश्वसनीय ("reliable") स्रोत (source) से जानकारी प्राप्त करने को describe करता है. Question में "reliable" (भरोसेमंद) का antonym पूछा गया है. a) fallible: इसका meaning 'गलती करने वाला या अविश्वसनीय' (capable of making mistakes) होता है, जो "reliable" का direct antonym है. b) steadfast, c) staunch, और d) veracious: इन सभी का meaning सच्चा, वफादार या भरोसेमंद (synonym) होता है.

23. C) **have**
The sentence structure is: "...the foundation for this solution may _____(3) just taken...". In English grammar, modal verbs (like may, might, should, would, could) must be followed by the base form of a verb. Since the main verb "taken" is in the past participle (V3) form, the base auxiliary verb "have" is required to form the perfect tense structure ("may have taken"). a) has: is a singular verb and cannot directly follow a modal verb. b) having: is a participle and cannot follow a modal verb. c) have: is the correct base auxiliary verb that fits the "modal + have + V3" structure. d) had: is a past tense verb and cannot follow a modal verb.
In Hindi: इस sentence में modal verb "may" और main verb की तीसरी अवस्था "taken" (past participle) का प्रयोग हुआ है. English grammar के नियमों के अनुसार, modal verbs के बाद हमेशा base verb का प्रयोग होता है. a) has, b) having, और d) had: ये modal verb के ठीक बाद grammatically गलत हैं. c) have: यह सही base auxiliary verb है. "may have + V3" का structure यहाँ perfectly fit होता है.

24. D) **would**
The sentence sets up a hypothetical condition: "If there were a problem, the sensors... _____ detect it". This is a classic second conditional sentence, which is used to talk about imaginary or hypothetical situations in the present or future. The grammar structure for the second conditional is: If + simple past tense ("If there were..."), followed by the main clause using would + base verb ("...the sensors would detect"). a) will, b) can, c) shall: are used for real, possible situations (first conditional) and do not match the past subjunctive "were" in the if-clause. d) would: is the correct modal auxiliary for a second conditional structure.
In Hindi: यह sentence एक काल्पनिक या शर्तीय स्थिति को describe करता है (अगर कोई problem होती). English grammar में यह second conditional sentence है. इसका structure हमेशा "If + simple past tense (were), ... + would + base verb" होता है. चूँकि "If" वाले भाग में "were" (past tense) का प्रयोग हुआ है, इसलिए दूसरे भाग में "would" का ही प्रयोग होगा. a) will, b) can, और c) shall: ये present/future tense की वास्तविक स्थितियों के लिए use होते हैं, इसलिए यहाँ grammatically गलत हैं. d) would: यह second conditional structure के अनुसार perfectly fit होता है.

25. A) **from**

The sentence explains that AgriNova allows a farmer to receive messages originating at their farm (...receive messages _____ their own farm). Blank (5) requires a preposition that indicates the origin or source of something. a) from: is the correct preposition used to show where someone or something originates ("receive messages from their own farm"). b) at, c) on, d) to: are incorrect prepositions for showing the source of received items.
In Hindi: यह sentence किसान द्वारा अपने ही खेत से messages प्राप्त करने (receive) को describe करता है. English grammar में किसी स्रोत (source) या स्थान से कुछ प्राप्त करने को दर्शाने के लिए preposition "from" का प्रयोग किया जाता है. a) from: इसका meaning 'से' (स्रोत से) होता है, जो "receive from" के structure में perfectly fit होता है. b) at, c) on, और d) to: ये इस context में grammatically गलत हैं.



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