

Death at work: On industrial safety

A safety **audit** is **essential** to prevent industrial accidents

The **blast** at pharma company Escientia's plant in the Atchutapuram Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Anakapalli district, Andhra Pradesh, **is** the worst industrial accident in the region in recent times. Seventeen workers have died and many have been injured. On the same day, about 10 workers suffered injuries in a fire accident at a chemical factory in the same SEZ. Last year, on June 30, a massive **explosion rocked** a pharma plant, at the same SEZ, **leading to** deaths and injuries. The **Atchutapuram SEZ**, among the State's largest SEZs, **is** home to the factories of more than 100 companies. The **rash** of accidents **revives** memories of another deadly accident on May 7, 2020 — 12 people died after a **styrene monomer** vapour leak from a polymers unit at Venkatapuram village on the **outskirts** of Visakhapatnam. These accidents raise serious questions about the **state** of industrial safety in Andhra Pradesh, more specifically in the SEZ. State Home Minister V. Anitha has said that at Escientia, workers had tried to **plug** a **solvent** leak of the chemical/solvent MTBE (Methyl tert-butyl ether). Before the leak could be plugged, it fell on an electrical panel, leading to a fire and blast, she said. **Meanwhile**, the typical safety **data sheet** of MTBE — that operating personnel should have been familiar with — **says** that it is highly **flammable** and its vapour can also cause skin and eye irritation. In case of accidental release, it specifically cautions against the serious risk of fire and explosion and **lays down** the use of explosion-proof electrical/**ventilating**/lighting equipment.

Trade unions and activists are **calling for stringent** punishment to **lax** managements. They also complain of **abysmal** safety standards. Their demand is for an immediate and **thorough** safety audit of all units at the SEZs and **elsewhere** in Andhra Pradesh. A key complaint is **exemption** from government inspection given to units in SEZs and Export Processing Zones in a 2016 order that **brought into force** the system of online inspections. This exemption will **apparently** apply to high-risk ones also, such as pharma and chemicals, in SEZs. Another is exemption from inspections given to medium-risk industries which can self-certify, based on third party audits, regarding **compliance with** safety **norms**. Such government moves are **intended** to **facilitate** ease-of-doing business as frequent **inspections** by government staff **may** only lead to **bribes** and **harassment** without necessarily improving safety. While the **intent** is a well **worked out** practice across the world, the series of accidents calls for a broader **probe** including in SEZs in Andhra Pradesh so that any **loopholes** present can be **fixed**. **Swift delivery** of justice by punishing non-compliance of norms and the **award** of **punitive** damages **will** be a **deterrent** against ignoring safety. [Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Audit** (noun) – Inspection, examination, review, check, scrutiny परीक्षण
2. **Essential** (adjective) – Necessary, vital, crucial, indispensable, important आवश्यक
3. **Explosion** (noun) – Blast, detonation, eruption, burst विस्फोट
4. **Rock** (verb) – Shake, jolt, shock, rattle, tremble झकझोरना
5. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Result in, cause, bring about, give rise to कारण बनना
6. **Rash** (noun) – Series, spate, wave, outbreak लहर
7. **Revive** (verb) – Resuscitate, restore, rejuvenate, renew पुनर्जीवित करना
8. **Styrene monomer** (noun) – A liquid hydrocarbon used in the production of polystyrene plastics स्टाइरीन मोनोमर
9. **Outskirt** (noun) – Suburb, fringe, periphery, border बाहरी इलाके
10. **State** (noun) – Condition, situation, status स्थिति
11. **Plug** (verb) – Seal, block, stop up, close रोकना
12. **Solvent** (adjective) – Capable of dissolving, dissolvable, liquefying घुलनशील
13. **Meanwhile** (adverb) – Simultaneously, at the same time, in the interim इस बीच
14. **Flammable** (adjective) – Combustible, inflammable, ignitable, burnable ज्वलनशील
15. **Lay down** (phrasal verb) – Establish, prescribe, stipulate, set out निर्धारित करना
16. **Ventilating** (noun) – Aerating, airing, circulation of air हवादार बनाना
17. **Call for** (phrasal verb) – Demand, require, request, need मांग करना
18. **Stringent** (adjective) – Strict, rigorous, severe, tough कठोर
19. **Lax** (adjective) – Careless, negligent, slack, lenient ढीला
20. **Abysmal** (adjective) – Appalling, dreadful, terrible, horrendous बहुत खराब
21. **Thorough** (adjective) – Complete, exhaustive, detailed, meticulous पूर्ण
22. **Elsewhere** (adverb) – Somewhere else, in another place कहीं और
23. **Exemption** (noun) – Immunity, exclusion, exception, waiver छूट
24. **Bring into force** (phrase) – Enact, implement, put into effect लागू करना

25. **Apparently** (adverb) – Seemingly, evidently, ostensibly, clearly प्रतीत होता है
26. **Compliance with** (phrasal verb) – Adherence to, conformity with, observance of पालन करना
27. **Norm** (noun) – Standard, rule, guideline, criterion मानक
28. **Intend** (verb) – Plan, aim, mean, purpose इरादा करना
29. **Facilitate** (verb) – Assist, ease, simplify, make easier सुविधाजनक बनाना
30. **Bribe** (noun) – Kickback, inducement, payoff, hush money घूस
31. **Harassment** (noun) – Bullying, persecution, intimidation, torment उत्पीड़न
32. **Intent** (noun) – Purpose, aim, objective, goal इरादा
33. **Worked-out** (adjective) – Planned, arranged, organized, settled सुनियोजित
34. **Probe** (noun) – Investigation, inquiry, examination, scrutiny जांच
35. **Loophole** (noun) – Gap, flaw, ambiguity, escape clause बचाव का रास्ता
36. **Fix** (verb) – Repair, resolve, mend, correct सुधारना
37. **Swift** (adjective) – Quick, rapid, fast, speedy शीघ्र
38. **Award** (noun) – Verdict, decision, judgement, settlement फैसला देना
39. **Punitive** (adjective) – Disciplinary, penal, retaliatory, corrective दंडात्मक
40. **Deterrent** (noun) – Hindrance, prevention, obstacle, discouragement निवारक

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Industrial Accident at Escientia Plant:** A blast at the Escientia plant in Atchutapuram SEZ, Andhra Pradesh, resulted in 17 deaths and multiple injuries, marking a significant industrial disaster in the region.
2. **Chemical Factory Fire:** On the same day as the Escientia blast, about 10 workers were injured in a fire at a chemical factory in the same SEZ.
3. **Previous Incidents:** A similar explosion occurred at a pharma plant in the same SEZ on June 30, 2022, causing deaths and injuries, highlighting a pattern of recurring accidents.
4. **Historical Context:** These accidents recall the May 7, 2020, styrene monomer vapour leak at a polymers unit in Venkatapuram village near Visakhapatnam, which killed 12 people.
5. **Concerns Over Industrial Safety:** The series of accidents raises serious concerns about the state of industrial safety, particularly in Andhra Pradesh's SEZs.
6. **Cause of Escientia Accident:** The accident at Escientia was caused by a fire and blast when workers attempted to plug a solvent leak of Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE), which fell on an electrical panel.
7. **MTBE Hazards:** MTBE is highly flammable, and its vapours can cause skin and eye irritation. In the event of accidental release, it poses a serious risk of fire and explosion.
8. **Safety Data Sheet Ignored:** The safety data sheet for MTBE outlines the use of explosion-proof electrical and ventilating equipment, which was reportedly not followed.
9. **Call for Stringent Punishment:** Trade unions and activists are demanding strict punishment for managements that neglect safety and calling for a thorough safety audit of all industrial units in SEZs.
10. **Complaints About Safety Standards:** Activists complain about the abysmally low safety standards in SEZs and other industrial areas in Andhra Pradesh.
11. **Exemptions from Government Inspections:** A 2016 government order exempted SEZ units from regular inspections, including high-risk industries like pharma and chemicals, leading to concerns over safety oversight.
12. **Online Inspections for SEZs:** The 2016 order introduced a system of online inspections for SEZs, which has been criticized for insufficient safety monitoring.
13. **Self-Certification for Medium-Risk Industries:** Medium-risk industries are allowed to self-certify safety compliance through third-party audits, raising questions about the effectiveness of this system.
14. **Government's Ease-of-Doing-Business Initiatives:** Government policies intended to promote ease of doing business by reducing inspections may have inadvertently compromised industrial safety.
15. **Need for Broader Probe and Accountability:** A broader investigation is needed into SEZ safety practices, along with swift justice and punitive damages for non-compliance, to deter future safety violations.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

- What is the tone of the passage?**
 - Optimistic
 - Cautionary
 - Neutral
 - Sarcastic
- Why did the fire and blast occur at the Escientia plant in the Atchutapuram SEZ according to the State Home Minister?**
 - Due to a sudden explosion in the solvent storage tanks
 - Because the factory was using outdated equipment
 - Because of workers trying to plug a solvent leak that fell on an electrical panel
 - Due to a fire in a chemical warehouse
- Which of the following is a major concern raised by trade unions and activists regarding industrial safety at SEZs in Andhra Pradesh?**
 - Frequent government inspections are too strict
 - Exemption from government inspections for SEZ units
 - The use of highly flammable chemicals in factories
 - Lack of availability of safety gear for workers
- What is the primary purpose of the safety audit demanded by trade unions and activists?**
 - To identify and remove outdated equipment
 - To enforce strict safety regulations in SEZs
 - To reduce the number of third-party audits
 - To allow companies to improve productivity
- What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - The importance of conducting safety audits in industrial units
 - The growth of Special Economic Zones in Andhra Pradesh
 - The economic impact of industrial accidents
 - The history of industrial safety regulations in India

Comprehension:

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

Swami Vivekananda would often _____1_____ what the Upanishads have declared: "Arise, awake and stop not till you reach your goal." The _____2_____ to rest and take breaks during work is a major obstacle to success. Rishis have advised us that once we set out to achieve something, we should not stop _____3_____ we succeed. Swami Chinmayananda would say, "If we rest, we rust!" In Goswami Tulsidas's Shri Ramcharitmanas, we see how Hanuman's eagerness to serve Sri Rama, _____4_____ his sincere effort, helped him _____5_____ the obstacles of temptation and move forward on the path to success.

- Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
 - Behold
 - Hover

- C. Exhibit
D. Echo
7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
A. expectancy
B. Discrepancy
C. Tendency
D. Inconsistency
8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
A. Until
B. Till
C. Still
D. Instill
9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**
A. captured with
B. grappled with
C. dealt with
D. coupled with
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**
A. cross over
B. index over
C. services over
D. coerce over
11. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Perseverance
A. Irresolution
B. Obstinacy
C. Readiness
D. Eloquence
12. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
A group of worshippers
A. Congregation
B. Crowd
C. Caravan
D. Constellation
13. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
He will return in a hour.
A. return
B. He will
C. hour
D. in a
14. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.

- Her sudden arrival has disarranged my plans
- Timing
 - Entrance
 - Departure
 - Appearance
15. Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.
- It superseded India's previous educational strategy, which was created in 1986.
 - The Indian union cabinet approved the country's national education strategy on 29 July 2020.
 - And it provides a framework for education from the primary grades up to higher education, as well as for vocational training in both urban and rural settings.
 - This policy significantly improves India's educational system. Restructuring India's educational system is the primary goal of the National Education Policy 2022.
- DBCA
 - ABDC
 - BCDA
 - BADC
16. Select the most appropriate phrasal verb to fill in the blank.
- Mohan _____ the charge of Centre for Life Skills from Mustafa.
- took out
 - took through
 - took off
 - took over
17. Identify the sentence that provides the meaning of the given idiom.
- Under the cloud
- The classmates were dancing together under the rain.
 - The driver was under suspicion after the police found blood on his car.
 - The Red fort looks beautiful amidst the cloudy weather and cold atmosphere.
 - It was the best place to sit under the sky with hands full of food.
18. Choose the option that can substitute the underlined segment correctly and complete the meaning of the sentence.
- Bajrang is in extreme Pain in his teeth.
- Ache
 - Agony
 - Hurt
 - Sting
19. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.
- Nocturnal
 - Repulcive
 - Scoreboard
 - Irrespective

20. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the word 'Unsure' from the given sentence.
Himanshi is preparing customised gifts and handicrafts for surprising Mehul on his retirement, but the date is not certain yet.
- A. date
 - B. certain
 - C. customised
 - D. Handicrafts
21. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.
He was acquitted of all the charges in the court today.
- A. Conformed
 - B. Discharged
 - C. Praised
 - D. Convicted
22. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.
Her modest behaviour was appreciated by everyone in the assembly.
- A. distant
 - B. unassuming
 - C. conceited
 - D. Obvious
23. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the word given in brackets to fill in the blank.
She looked _____ (luminous) in the diamond necklace.
- A. impudent
 - B. strident
 - C. transcendent
 - D. Resplendent
24. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Once in a blue moon
- A. Very ancient
 - B. Very colorful
 - C. Very rare
 - D. Very high
25. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
Who teaches her geography?
- A. By who geography is taught to her?
 - B. By whom she is taught geography?
 - C. By whom is she taught geography?
 - D. By whom was she taught geography?

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

- B) The passage highlights multiple industrial accidents and raises concerns about the safety protocols in place. It emphasizes the need for preventive measures like safety audits and calls for stricter enforcement of safety norms. The language used suggests a warning tone, aimed at preventing further accidents.

A: Incorrect. The passage does not express hope or positivity but rather focuses on the seriousness of industrial safety issues.

C: Incorrect. The passage is not neutral; it actively discusses the dangers and the need for action, showing concern.

D: Incorrect. The passage is serious in tone and does not use irony or sarcasm to convey its message.
- C) Because of workers trying to plug a solvent leak that fell on an electrical panel**

C is correct because the passage clearly states that the State Home Minister mentioned that the workers tried to plug a solvent leak (MTBE) which fell on an electrical panel, leading to a fire and blast.

A is incorrect because there is no mention of a sudden explosion in the solvent storage tanks.

B is incorrect because the passage does not indicate that outdated equipment was responsible for the blast.

D is incorrect because the incident was caused by a solvent leak, not a fire in a chemical warehouse.
- B) Exemption from government inspections for SEZ units**

B is correct because the passage highlights that trade unions and activists are concerned about the exemption from government inspections given to units in SEZs, which affects safety standards.

A is incorrect because the passage mentions that exemptions, not frequent inspections, are the concern.

C is incorrect because, while the use of flammable chemicals is discussed, the primary concern raised by the trade unions is the exemption from inspections.

D is incorrect because the passage does not specifically mention a lack of safety gear as the main concern of the trade unions.
- B) To enforce strict safety regulations in SEZs**

B is correct because the passage states that the trade unions and activists are calling for a safety audit to enforce safety regulations and prevent industrial accidents in SEZs.

A is incorrect because removing outdated equipment is not specifically mentioned as the purpose of the audit.

C is incorrect because the audit is meant to enforce safety regulations, not reduce third-party audits.

D is incorrect because the focus of the audit is on safety, not productivity improvement.

5. **A) The importance of conducting safety audits in industrial units**

The main theme of the passage is centered around the need for better safety measures, especially through safety audits, in order to prevent industrial accidents. The passage repeatedly highlights the consequences of neglecting safety protocols and calls for stricter enforcement.

B) Incorrect. Although SEZs are mentioned, the focus is on safety rather than their growth.

C) Incorrect. While the passage does discuss the accidents, the focus is on safety and prevention rather than the economic impact.

D) Incorrect. The passage addresses current safety concerns, not the history of regulations.

6. D) 'Echo' का use होगा क्योंकि "echo" का अर्थ है किसी बात को दोहराना या उसे पुनः व्यक्त करना। Swami Vivekananda अक्सर वही दोहराते थे जो उपनिषदों में कहा गया था, इसलिए 'echo' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Behold' का अर्थ है देखना, 'Hover' का अर्थ है मँडराना, और 'Exhibit' का अर्थ है प्रदर्शित करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'Echo' will be used because it means to repeat or express something again. The sentence mentions that Swami Vivekananda would often reiterate what the Upanishads declared, making 'echo' fitting here. Whereas, 'Behold' means to see, 'Hover' means to float or linger, and 'Exhibit' means to display, which don't fit in this context.

7. C) 'Tendency' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "tendency" का अर्थ होता है किसी विशेष दिशा में झुकाव या प्रवृत्ति। इस Sentence में mention है कि काम के दौरान आराम करने और ब्रेक लेने की प्रवृत्ति सफलता में बाधा डालती है, इसलिए 'tendency' यहाँ सही विकल्प है। जबकि 'Expectancy' का अर्थ होता है आशा या प्रत्याशा, 'Discrepancy' का अर्थ होता है असमानता या अंतर, और 'Inconsistency' का अर्थ होता है असंगति या परिवर्तनशीलता, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'Tendency' will be used because it means an inclination or habit towards a particular direction. The sentence states that the habit of taking breaks during work is a major obstacle to success, making 'tendency' the appropriate choice. Whereas, 'Expectancy' refers to hope or anticipation, 'Discrepancy' means a difference or inconsistency, and 'Inconsistency' implies a lack of uniformity, which do not fit in this context.

8. A) 'Until' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "until" का अर्थ है किसी घटना या स्थिति के होने तक। Sentence में mention है कि हमें तब तक नहीं रुकना चाहिए जब तक हम सफलता प्राप्त नहीं कर लेते, इसलिए 'until' यहाँ सही विकल्प है। जबकि 'Till' का अर्थ भी "until" के समान है, लेकिन यह थोड़ा informal माना जाता है, इसलिए इस context में 'until' अधिक उपयुक्त है। 'Still' का अर्थ है "अभी भी" या "शांति", जो इस वाक्य में फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Instill' का अर्थ है "प्रेरित करना", जो इस वाक्य के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'Until' will be used because it means up to the point in time or event. The sentence emphasizes that we should not stop until we succeed, making 'until' the correct choice here. While 'Till' also means "until," it is considered slightly more informal, so 'until' fits better in this formal context. 'Still' means "continuing or calm," which does not fit in the sentence. 'Instill' means "to introduce gradually" or "inspire," which does not match the sentence's intention.

9. D) 'coupled with' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "coupled with" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के साथ जुड़ना या मिलकर काम करना। Sentence में mention है कि हनुमान की सेवा करने की eagerness उनके sincere प्रयास के साथ मिलकर उन्हें सफलतापूर्वक आगे बढ़ने में मदद करती है, इसलिए 'coupled with' सही है। जबकि 'captured with' का अर्थ है कब्जा करना, 'grappled with' का अर्थ है संघर्ष करना, और 'dealt with' का अर्थ है निपटना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'Coupled with' will be used because it means being linked or combined with something. The sentence mentions that Hanuman's eagerness to serve Sri Rama, combined with his sincere effort, helped him move forward successfully, making 'coupled with' fitting here. On the other hand, 'captured with' means to seize, 'grappled with' means to struggle, and 'dealt with' implies handling, which don't fit in this context.

10. A) 'Cross over' का use होगा क्योंकि "cross over" का अर्थ होता है किसी बाधा या चुनौती को पार करना। इस sentence में mention किया गया है कि हनुमान की सच्ची कोशिशों ने उन्हें प्रलोभन की बाधाओं को पार करने में मदद की, इसलिए 'cross over' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'index over' का अर्थ है कुछ सूचीबद्ध करना, 'services over' का अर्थ है सेवाएं प्रदान करना, और 'coerce over' का अर्थ है किसी को बलपूर्वक मनवाना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'Cross over' will be used because it means to overcome an obstacle or challenge. The sentence mentions that Hanuman's sincere efforts helped him cross over the obstacles of temptation, making 'cross over' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Index over' means to list something, 'Services over' means to provide services, and 'Coerce over' means to force someone to do something, which do not fit in this context.

11. A) **Perseverance** (noun) – Persistence in doing something despite difficulty or delay in achieving success. **धैर्य और संघर्ष**

Antonym: **Irresolution** (noun) – Lack of decision or purpose, hesitancy, indecisiveness.

अनिश्चय

- **Obstinacy** (noun) – Stubbornness, refusal to change one's opinion or chosen course of action. **हठ**
- **Readiness** (noun) – The state of being fully prepared for something, willingness.

तत्परता

- **Eloquence** (noun) – Fluent or persuasive speaking or writing. **वाक्पटुता**

12. A) **Congregation** (noun) – a group of people assembled for religious worship. **समाज**

- **Crowd** (noun) – a large number of people gathered together, typically in a disorganized or unruly way. **भीड़**
- **Caravan** (noun) – a group of people, especially traders or pilgrims, traveling together across a desert in Asia or North Africa. **कारवाँ**
- **Constellation** (noun) – a group of stars forming a recognizable pattern that is traditionally named after its apparent form or identified with a mythological figure.

नक्षत्र समूह

13. D) sentence में 'a hour' के जगह 'an hour' होना चाहिए क्योंकि 'hour' शब्द वाचनिक रूप से vowel sound ('h' is silent) से प्रारंभ होता है और ऐसे शब्दों से पहले 'an' का प्रयोग होता है

- 'an hour' should be used instead of 'a hour' because the word 'hour' begins with a vowel sound (the 'h' is silent) and we use 'an' before such words.

14. C) **Arrival** (noun) – the reaching of a place after coming from another place **आगमन**

Antonym: **Departure** (noun) – The action of leaving a place. **प्रस्थान**

- **Timing** (noun) – The choice, judgment, or control of when something should be done. **समय-निर्धारण**
- **Entrance** (noun) – An act or instance of going or coming in. **प्रवेश**
- **Appearance** (noun) – The way that someone or something looks. **दिखावा**

15. D) **BADC**

The Indian union cabinet approved the country's national education strategy on 29 July 2020. It superseded India's previous educational strategy, which was created in 1986. This policy significantly improves India's educational system. Restructuring India's educational system is the primary goal of the National Education Policy 2022 And it provides a framework for education from the primary grades up to higher education, as well as for vocational training in both urban and rural settings.

16. D) '**took over**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे context में, sentence मोहन का Centre for Life Skills की जिम्मेदारी Mustafa से संभालने का संकेत कर रहा है। "took over" इस प्रकार के परिप्रेक्ष्य में किसी अधिकृत पद या जिम्मेदारी को संभालने का अर्थ होता है। इसलिए, "took over" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- '**took over**' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence indicates Mohan assuming the responsibility of the Centre for Life Skills from Mustafa. "took over" means to assume control or responsibility in such contexts. Thus, "took over" would be the most appropriate choice.

17. B) **Under the cloud** (idiom) – Being under suspicion or disrepute आशंका में होना

18. B) **Pain**' के बदले 'Agony' का use होगा क्योंकि यहा पर 'extreme' का उपयोग हो रहा है जिसका अर्थ है बहुत अधिक पीड़ा। 'Agony' इस संदर्भ में सही शब्द होता है।

- **Agony**' will be used instead of 'Pain' because the word 'extreme' is used which means intense pain. 'Agony' is the appropriate word in this context.

19. B) The incorrectly spelled word among the given options is 'Repulcive'. The correct spelling is 'Repulsive' which means "evoking intense aversion or disgust" घृणा उत्तेजक, प्रतिकूल.

20. B) **Unsure** (adjective) – Lacking confidence in or certainty about something, doubtful, uncertain. **अनिश्चित**

Antonym: **Certain** (adjective) – Free from doubt or reservation; confident, sure. **निश्चित**

- **Date** (noun) – A particular day or year when a given event occurred or will occur. **तारीख**
- **Customised** (adjective) – Made or done to order; custom-made. **अनुकूलित**
- **Handicrafts** (noun) – A work produced by hand labor, manual skill work. **हस्तशिल्प**

21. D) **Acquitted** (verb) – Declared not guilty of a specific offense or crime, absolved, exonerated. **दोषमुक्त**

Antonym: **Convicted** (verb) – Declare (someone) to be guilty of a criminal offense by the verdict of a jury or the decision of a judge. **दोषी ठहराया गया**

- **Conformed** (verb) – Comply with rules, standards, or laws. **अनुरूप**
- **Discharged** (verb) – Release from a task, duty, or responsibility. **मुक्ति**
- **Praised** (verb) – Express approval or admiration of, commend, applaud. **प्रशंसा**

22. C) **Modest** (adjective) – Having or showing a moderate or humble estimate of one's merits, importance, etc.; not vain or boastful. **विनम्र**

Antonym: **Conceited** (adjective) – Having an excessively favorable opinion of one's abilities, appearance, etc.; vain. **अभिमानी**

- **Distant** (adjective) – Far off in space or time; not near; reserved or aloof. **दूर**
- **Unpresuming** (adjective) – Not presumptuous; modest. **अभिमान रहित**
- **Obvious** (adjective) – Easily seen, recognized, or understood; self-evident. **स्पष्ट**

23. D) **Luminous** (adjective) – Emitting or reflecting light, glowing, shining. **प्रकाशमान**

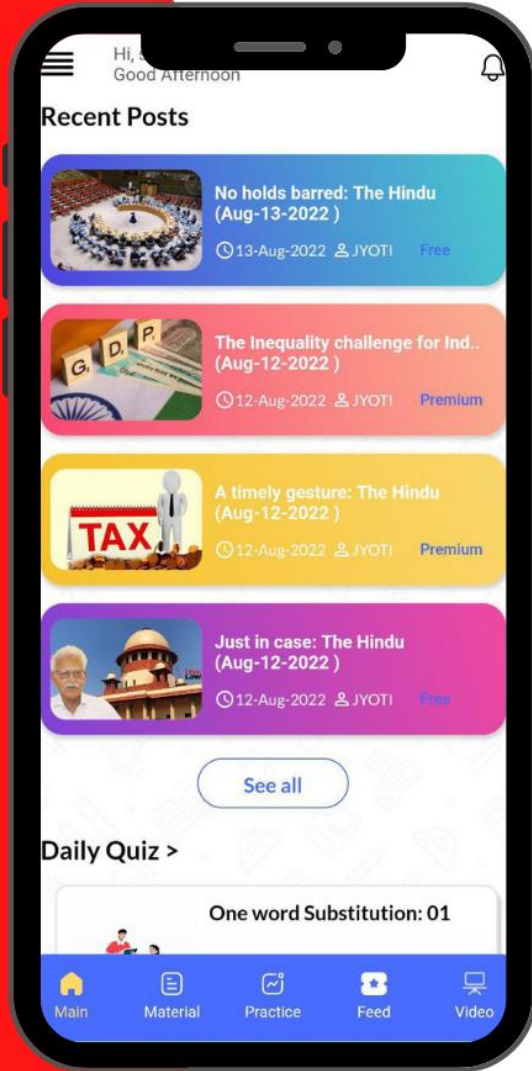
Synonym: **Resplendent** (adjective) – Shining brightly, radiant, dazzling, glowing. **चमकदार**

- **Impudent** (adjective) – Not showing due respect for another person, insolent, cheeky. **धृष्ट**
- **Strident** (adjective) – Loud and harsh, grating, piercing. **कठोर**

- **Transcendent** (adjective) – superior in quality or achievement उत्कृष्ट

24. C) Once in a blue moon (idiom) – Very rare बहुत ही दुर्लभ

25. C) By whom is she taught geography?



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