

Blunt weapon: On Internet shutdowns

India should end Net access **curbs**, especially when **imposed** without good reason

The number of Internet shutdowns in India was slightly lower in 2024 than in 2023, according to the Software Freedom Law Center (SLFC), India's annual report. A separate **report** by the web rights **advocacy**, Access Now, **shows** that India continues to lead globally in the number of government-ordered Internet shutdowns. The Union government has **maintained** that mobile Internet shutdown is an **indispensable** instrument in the toolkit to control law and order situations. **Most** of the Internet use in India **is** mobile. A closer **examination** of the shutdowns imposed even over the last year **reveals** some disturbing data: **41** of the 84 shutdowns in India in 2024 **were** imposed during protests, compared to the 23 that were imposed for **communal** clashes. Five were even issued for cheating during examinations. In situations **on the brink of** violence where rapidly spreading **disinformation** may **swerve** out of control of the authorities, there may be a case for considering restrictions on communications. But no shutdown is without a cost — the delayed information regarding violence can also **impede** fast response. The Supreme Court of India recognised this when it ruled, in Anuradha Bhasin vs Union of India, that each shutdown must **meet** the tests of **necessity** and **proportionality**. Internet shutdown impedes people's **livelihoods**, access to medical care and education. It is a blunt weapon and the least the government could do is to measure its impact and use it **sparingly**. The government has been **urged** on preparing such an **assessment** for years, but no **headway** has been **made** here.

Even for those in favour of retaining shutdowns as a tool in the **repertory** of emergency policing, the **process** being followed **is** cause for alarm. Many a time, as Access Now and SFLC report, there is no valid order uploaded on government websites **detailing** the duration and the causes in detail, as required by the Telecommunications (Temporary Suspension of Services) Rules, 2024 and its preceding rules of 2017. Ideally, every shutdown should be followed by a **sombre** examination of whether it was necessary and what its **deployment** cost was. The ideal **number** of Internet shutdowns in any country **is** zero. It is especially troubling that 296 of them were imposed on millions around the world last year. India's case shows that there is an urgent need for **circumspection** and **restraint**. The Internet shutdowns index is, after all, one of the **indices** in which India should not **aspire** to lead.

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb' [Practice Exercise]
- **Maintain** (verb) – Argue, claim, insist, assert, hold, swear, avow, declare आग्रह करना
- **Cause for alarm** (phrase) – A reason to worry चिंता का कारण

Vocabulary

1. **Blunt** (adjective) – Direct, Straightforward, Unsubtle, Frank, Abrupt सीधा
2. **Shutdown** (noun) – Closure, Suspension, Halt, Stoppage, Termination बंद
3. **Curb** (noun) – Restriction, Limit, Control, Check, Constraint रोक
4. **Impose** (verb) – Enforce, Levy, Apply, Introduce, Inflict थोपना
5. **Advocacy** (noun) – Support, Promotion, Campaigning, Endorsement, Backing पक्षसमर्थन
6. **Indispensable** (adjective) – Essential, Crucial, Vital, Necessary, Critical अपरिहार्य
7. **Communal** (adjective) – Sectarian, Ethnic, Religious, Tribal, Factional सांप्रदायिक
8. **On the brink of** (phrase) – On the verge of, At the edge of, Close to, Near, About to के कगार पर
9. **Disinformation** (noun) – Misinformation, Falsehood, Deception, Fabrication, Distortion गलत जानकारी
10. **Swerve** (verb) – Deviate, Veer, Turn, Shift, Divert भटकना
11. **Impede** (verb) – Hinder, Obstruct, Block, Hamper, Delay रोकना
12. **Meet** (verb) – Fulfill, Satisfy, Comply, Achieve, Accomplish पूरा करना
13. **Necessity** (noun) – Requirement, Need, Essential, Obligation, Demand आवश्यकता
14. **Proportionality** (noun) – Balance, Equilibrium, Fairness, Appropriateness, Symmetry आनुपातिकता
15. **Livelihood** (noun) – Income, Subsistence, Living, Occupation, Employment जीविका
16. **Sparingly** (adverb) – Moderately, Cautiously, Frugally, Economically, Restrainedly कम मात्रा में
17. **Urge** (verb) – Encourage, Push, Press, Advocate, Prompt आग्रह करना
18. **Assessment** (noun) – Evaluation, Appraisal, Analysis, Judgment, Review मूल्यांकन
19. **Make no headway** (phrase) – Fail to progress, Stagnate, Stall, Remain stuck, Not advance प्रगति न करना
20. **Repertory** (noun) – Collection, Repository, Inventory, Stock, Reserve भंडार
21. **Detail** (verb) – Specify, Elaborate, Describe, Outline, Explain विस्तार से बताना
22. **Sombre** (adjective) – Serious, Grave, Solemn, Gloomy, Melancholy गंभीर

23. **Deployment** (noun) – Implementation, Utilization, Application, Use, Employment
उपयोग
24. **Circumspection** (noun) – Caution, Prudence, Carefulness, Vigilance, Wariness
सतर्कता
25. **Restraint** (noun) – Control, Limitation, Restriction, Constraint, Inhibition संयम
26. **Indices** (noun) – Indicators, Benchmarks, Gauges, Measures, Standards सूचकांक
27. **Aspire** (verb) – Aim, Strive, Seek, Desire, Hope आकांक्षा करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Internet Shutdowns in India:** India recorded 84 Internet shutdowns in 2024, slightly lower than in 2023 but still the highest globally.
2. **Global Leader:** India continues to lead the world in government-ordered Internet shutdowns, as per Access Now's report.
3. **Government Justification:** The Union government defends shutdowns as essential for maintaining law and order, especially during protests and communal clashes.
4. **Shutdown Reasons:** In 2024, 41 shutdowns were imposed during protests, 23 during communal clashes, and 5 to prevent cheating in exams.
5. **Supreme Court Ruling:** The Supreme Court, in *Anuradha Bhasin vs Union of India*, mandated that shutdowns must meet the tests of necessity and proportionality.
6. **Cost of Shutdowns:** Internet shutdowns disrupt livelihoods, access to healthcare, education, and emergency responses, making them a blunt and costly tool.
7. **Lack of Transparency:** Many shutdowns lack valid orders or detailed explanations on government websites, violating the Telecommunications Rules of 2017 and 2024.
8. **Need for Assessment:** The government has been urged to assess the impact of shutdowns, but no progress has been made.
9. **Emergency Policing Tool:** Even supporters of shutdowns as an emergency measure criticize the lack of proper process and transparency.
10. **Global Concern:** In 2024, 296 Internet shutdowns were imposed worldwide, highlighting a troubling trend.
11. **Call for Restraint:** India must exercise circumspection and restraint in imposing Internet shutdowns to avoid unnecessary harm.
12. **Zero Shutdowns Ideal:** The ideal number of Internet shutdowns in any country is zero, as they infringe on fundamental rights and disrupt daily life.
13. **Impact on Citizens:** Shutdowns disproportionately affect vulnerable populations, including students, healthcare seekers, and small businesses.
14. **Transparency and Accountability:** Every shutdown should be followed by a thorough review to determine its necessity and cost.
15. **Global Reputation:** India should not aspire to lead in Internet shutdowns, as it undermines its democratic values and global standing.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What can be inferred from the passage about India's use of Internet shutdowns?** [Editorial]
 - A. The government imposes shutdowns primarily for security concerns.
 - B. Internet shutdowns are often used for reasons beyond just controlling violence.
 - C. India has significantly reduced its reliance on Internet shutdowns.
 - D. The Supreme Court supports unrestricted use of Internet shutdowns.
2. **Complete the following sentence with the most appropriate option:**
The Supreme Court of India in Anuradha Bhasin vs Union of India ruled that any Internet shutdown must pass the tests of _____.
 - A. Public approval and economic impact
 - B. Necessity and proportionality
 - C. Government discretion and feasibility
 - D. Speed and efficiency
3. **According to the passage, how many Internet shutdowns were imposed in India during protests in 2024?**
 - A. 23
 - B. 5
 - C. 84
 - D. 41
4. **What does the passage suggest should be done after every internet shutdown?**
 - A. A detailed study should be conducted on its necessity and consequences.
 - B. The shutdown should continue for an extended period to avoid further issues.
 - C. Governments should avoid any review or assessment to maintain control.
 - D. The public should be encouraged to request more frequent shutdowns.
5. What is the meaning of the word "**circumspection**" as used in the passage?
 - A. Careful consideration and caution
 - B. Recklessness and impulsiveness
 - C. Quick decision-making without analysis
 - D. Absolute certainty and confidence
6. **Select the appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
At the drop of a hat
 - A. Reveal a secret carelessly
 - B. Become easily frightened
 - C. Crying without any reason
 - D. Willingness to do something instantly
7. **In the following sentence the underlined part contains an error. Alternatives to the underlined part are given as options. Select the correct alternative.**
Yesterday was the worse day of my life.
 - A. most bad

- B. worst
C. ill
D. bad
8. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
A. Excellent
B. Abandoned
C. Celibrate
D. Dangerous
9. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
He possesses one of the slimmer handsets in the world
A. most slimmest
B. slim
C. slimmest
D. most slim
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The teacher asked the students to stay _____ during the exam
A. quit
B. quiet
C. quote
D. quite
11. **Select the word that has the same meaning (SYNONYM) as the underlined word in the given sentence.**
The teacher made judicious use of technology to explain a sensitive topic
A. difficult
B. prudent
C. prominent
D. Judgmental
12. **Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select 'No improvement required'.**
He received the best employee award because he was the more hardworking
A. the hardworking
B. no improvement required
C. hardworking
D. most hardworking
13. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word provided in the brackets to fill in the blank.**
The painting exhibited a _____ blend of colours. (harmonious)
A. thrilling
B. discordant
C. polyphonic

- D. quavering
14. **Read the following sentence and select its future tense form from the options given below:**
Ramya finished her dissertation early.
- A. Ramya will finish her dissertation early.
 - B. Ramya had finished her dissertation early.
 - C. Ramya is finishing her dissertation early.
 - D. Ramya has finished her dissertation early.
15. **Select the correct option of the given sentence.**
Smt. Savithri is wisest than all others in the group
- A. Smt. Savithri is wise than all others in the group.
 - B. Smt. Savithri is the wise than all others in the group.
 - C. Smt. Savithri is the wiser than all others in the group.
 - D. Smt. Savithri is wiser than all others in the group.
16. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
- A. tendancy
 - B. resistance
 - C. weather
 - D. separate
17. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word in bold in the given sentence.**
It is universally acknowledged that trees are **indispensable** to us.
- A. Fierce
 - B. Rational
 - C. Unusual
 - D. Essential
18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank to complete the idiom and make the sentence meaningful.**
During the interview, the candidate was challenged to provide chapter and _____ on his proposed plan.
- A. lines
 - B. page
 - C. cover
 - D. verse
19. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
The place where soldiers live
- A. Barracks
 - B. Unit
 - C. Regiment
 - D. Brigade
20. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The Chinese government has accepted slower economic development as the 'new normal', recognising the need for China to adopt a new growth model that depends less on fixed

investment and exports and more on private consumption, services, and innovation to _____ economic growth.

- A. bridle
- B. drive
- C. exhale
- D. success

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.

It is the mad (1) _____ for speed that is responsible for many motor accidents. Only last year, I (2) _____ what might have been a (3) _____ accident on Kashmir Road. I was motoring down (4) _____ Srinagar; and as I was nearing Kohala, I came upon the (5) _____ of two cars on the road.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
 - A. craze
 - B. block
 - C. luck
 - D. boredom
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
 - A. checked
 - B. witnessed
 - C. argued
 - D. anticipated
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
 - A. fatal
 - B. wonderful
 - C. happening
 - D. harmless
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
 - A. since
 - B. from
 - C. on
 - D. besides
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
 - A. pile
 - B. clatter
 - C. collision
 - D. cluster

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

- B) Internet shutdowns are often used for reasons beyond just controlling violence**
 The passage highlights that many shutdowns are imposed for protests and even for reasons like preventing cheating during exams, indicating their use beyond just security concerns.
 A: While security is cited as a reason, the passage shows that shutdowns occur for various other reasons too.
 C: The passage states that the number of shutdowns was "slightly lower" but does not indicate a significant reduction in reliance.
 D: The Supreme Court ruling in Anuradha Bhasin vs Union of India emphasizes necessity and proportionality, implying that unrestricted shutdowns are not supported.
- B) Necessity and proportionality**
 The passage explicitly mentions that the Supreme Court ruled shutdowns must meet the tests of "necessity and proportionality."
 A: Public approval and economic impact are concerns but are not the legal standards cited by the Supreme Court.
 C: The decision was about legal and constitutional principles, not about government discretion.
 D: Speed and efficiency are not the legal tests mentioned in the ruling
- D) 41**
 The passage states that 41 of the 84 shutdowns in 2024 were imposed during protests.
 A: 23 shutdowns were imposed for communal clashes, not protests.
 C: 84 is the total number of shutdowns, not just those related to protests.
 B: 5 shutdowns were imposed for cheating during exams, not protests.
- A) A detailed study should be conducted on its necessity and consequences**
 The passage states that ideally, every shutdown should be followed by a "sombre examination" of its necessity and cost.
 B: The passage does not advocate for extending shutdowns; it suggests reviewing their necessity instead.
 C: The passage emphasizes the importance of assessment, not avoidance of review.
 D: The passage argues for fewer shutdowns, stating that the ideal number is zero.
- A) "Circumspection" refers to being cautious and carefully considering the consequences before acting, which aligns with the passage's context of urging restraint in implementing internet shutdowns.**
- D) At the drop of a hat (idiom) – Willingness to do something instantly (तुरंत कुछ करने की इच्छा)**

7. B) 'worse' के बदले '**worst**' का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में तुलना का कोई संदर्भ नहीं है और 'yesterday' का वर्णन 'सबसे बुरा दिन' (superlative degree) के रूप में किया गया है। Superlative degree के लिए 'worst' का use होता है। उदाहरण—Yesterday was the worst day of my life.
'**worst**' will replace 'worse' because there is no comparison in the sentence, and 'yesterday' is described as 'the worst day' (superlative degree). The superlative degree of 'bad' is 'worst'.
Example—Yesterday was the worst day of my life.
8. C) The correct spelling of '**Celibrate**' is **Celebrate**, which means "to acknowledge a significant or happy day or event with a social gathering or enjoyable activity" (हिंदी में: "किसी महत्वपूर्ण या खुशी के दिन या घटना को सामाजिक समारोह या आनंददायक गतिविधि के साथ मनाना।")
9. C) 'Slimmer' के बदले '**slimmest**' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ sentence में "one of the" का use हुआ है। "One of the" के बाद Noun या Adjective के Superlative Degree का use होता है। उदाहरण के लिए—
He possesses one of the slimmest handsets in the world.
'Slimmer' will be replaced by '**slimmest**' because the phrase "one of the" requires the use of a Superlative Degree of the adjective. For example— The correct sentence is: He possesses one of the slimmest handsets in the world.
10. B) '**Quiet**' का use होगा क्योंकि "quiet" का अर्थ है शांत या बिना आवाज़ के। sentence में यह बताया गया है कि शिक्षक ने छात्रों से परीक्षा के दौरान शांत रहने को कहा, इसलिए 'quiet' यहाँ सही option है। जबकि अन्य option context में फिट नहीं होते हैं। 'Quit' का अर्थ है छोड़ना या त्यागना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'Quote' का अर्थ है उद्धरण देना, जो यहाँ आवश्यक नहीं है। 'Quite' का अर्थ है पूरी तरह या कुछ हद तक, जो sentence के अनुसार उपयुक्त नहीं है।
Quiet will be used because it means calm or without noise. The sentence states that the teacher asked the students to stay calm during the exam, making 'quiet' the correct choice here.
'Quit' means to leave or give up, which does not fit this context. 'Quote' means to repeat or cite, which is not relevant here. 'Quite' means completely or to some extent, which does not align with the intended meaning of the sentence.
11. B) **Judicious** (adjective) – Having, showing, or done with good judgment or sense. Synonyms: Prudent, wise, sensible, careful. विवेकपूर्ण, समझदारी से भरा हुआ
SYNONYM: Prudent (adjective) – Acting with or showing care and thought for the future. Synonyms: Sensible, wise, cautious. विवेकी, बुद्धिमान
- **Difficult (adjective)** – Hard to do, deal with, or understand. Synonyms: Challenging, tough, arduous. कठिन, मुश्किल

- **Prominent (adjective)** – Important, famous, noticeable. Synonyms: Eminent, notable, distinguished. प्रमुख, विख्यात
- **Judgmental (adjective)** – Having or displaying an excessively critical point of view. Synonyms: Critical, overcritical. आलोचनात्मक

12. D) 'more hardworking' के बदले '**most hardworking**' का use होगा क्योंकि Superlative Degree का use तब होता है जब तुलना तीन या अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के बीच की जा रही हो। यहाँ, "the best employee award" दर्शाता है कि यह तुलना सभी कर्मचारियों के बीच हो रही है, इसलिए 'most hardworking' सही answer होगा। जैसे—He is the most intelligent student in the class.

'most hardworking' will be used instead of 'more hardworking' because the Superlative Degree is used when comparing three or more people or things. Here, "the best employee award" indicates a comparison among all employees, so 'most hardworking' is the correct option. Like—He is the most intelligent student in the class.

13. B) **Harmonious (adjective)** – Tuneful, pleasant, melodious, in agreement, compatible. (सामंजस्यपूर्ण)

Antonym: Discordant (adjective) – Harsh, jarring, lacking harmony, incongruous. (बेसुरा, असंगत)

- **Thrilling (adjective)** – Exciting, electrifying, exhilarating, stimulating. रोमांचक
- **Polyphonic (adjective)** – Producing or involving many sounds, especially in music. बहु-स्वरीय
- **Quavering (adjective)** – Trembling, shaking, or quivering, especially in sound. कंपकंपी, काँपता हुआ

14. A) '**will finish**' का use होगा क्योंकि sentence को Future Tense में बदलने की आवश्यकता है। Future Tense में helping verb 'will' और क्रिया के मूल रूप (finish) का use किया जाता है। मूल sentence "Ramya finished her dissertation early" Past Tense में है और इसे Future Tense में बदलने के लिए 'will finish' सही option है।

The sentence "Ramya finished her dissertation early" is in the Past Tense, indicated by the verb "finished." To convert this sentence into the Future Tense, the helping verb "will" is added, followed by the base form of the verb "finish."

15. D) '**wisest**' के बदले 'wiser' का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में 'than' का use किया गया है, जो Comparative Degree की आवश्यकता को दर्शाता है। अतः Positive Degree 'wise' और Superlative

Degree 'wisest' यहां उपयुक्त नहीं हैं। साथ ही, Article 'the' का use नहीं होगा क्योंकि Comparative Degree के साथ यह आवश्यक नहीं है।

'wisest' will be replaced by 'wiser' because "than" in the sentence requires the use of the Comparative Degree. The Superlative Degree "wisest" is incorrect in this context. Article 'the' is unnecessary with the Comparative Degree "wiser" here.

16. A) The incorrectly spelt word is '**tendancy**'. The correct spelling is '**tendency**', which means "an inclination towards a particular characteristic or type of behavior" (प्रवृत्ति, झुकाव).

17. D) **Indispensable** (adjective): Something that is absolutely necessary, essential, or crucial. अपरिहार्य, ज़रूरी।

Synonym: Essential (adjective): Absolutely necessary, vital, or required. अत्यावश्यक।

- **Fierce (adjective):** Intense, strong, or aggressive. उग्र
- **Rational (adjective):** Logical, sensible, or reasonable. तार्किक
- **Unusual (adjective):** Not common or ordinary, rare. असामान्य।

18. D) **Verse** (noun) – A line of poetry or a passage from a literary work. कविता या गद्यांश का भाग

- **Lines** (noun) – Words forming a single row in a poem, song, or text. This does not fit the idiom's structure. लाइनें (पंक्ति).
- **Page** (noun) – One side of a sheet of paper in a book, magazine, or other written material. This does not complete the idiom meaningfully. पृष्ठ.
- **Cover** (noun) – The outside surface of a book or magazine. It does not match the idiom's sense of providing detail. कवर (आवरण).

19. A) **Barracks** (noun) – Buildings used to house soldiers सैनिकों के रहने का स्थान

- **Unit** (noun) – A small group of military personnel इकाई
- **Regiment** (noun) – A military unit of ground forces consisting of two or more battalions रेजिमेंट
- **Brigade** (noun) – A military unit consisting of several regiments or battalions ब्रिगेड

20. B) **Drive** का use होगा क्योंकि "drive" का अर्थ होता है आर्थिक गतिविधियों को बढ़ाने या प्रेरित करने के लिए प्रयास करना। sentence में यह बताया गया है कि चीन की नई विकास रणनीति सेवाओं, निजी खपत, और नवाचार पर अधिक निर्भर करती है ताकि आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके। इसलिए 'drive' यहाँ सही है। जबकि अन्य option इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं: **Bridle** का अर्थ है नियंत्रण या लगाम लगाना, जो विकास को बढ़ाने के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। **Exhale** का अर्थ है सांस छोड़ना, जो

sentence के संदर्भ से असंबंधित है। Success एक noun है, जबकि यहाँ एक verb की आवश्यकता है जो sentence को पूर्ण और grammatically सही हो।

Drive' will be used because it means to stimulate or promote economic activities. The sentence mentions that China's new growth strategy depends on services, private consumption, and innovation to stimulate economic growth, making 'drive' the correct choice. 'Bridle' means to control or restrain, which is not suitable in the context of promoting growth. 'Exhale' means to breathe out, which is irrelevant to the context. 'Success' is a noun, whereas the blank requires a verb to complete the sentence grammatically and contextually.

21. 'A) **Craze'** का use होगा क्योंकि "craze" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ के प्रति अत्यधिक उत्साह या पागलपन। sentence में यह बताया गया है कि तेज़ी के प्रति यह पागलपन (mad craze) कई मोटर दुर्घटनाओं का कारण बनता है। इसलिए 'craze' यहाँ सही है। जबकि: 'Block' का अर्थ है बाधा या रुकावट, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Luck' का अर्थ है भाग्य, जो दुर्घटनाओं के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Boredom' का अर्थ है उबाऊपन या नीरसता, जो sentence से मेल नहीं खाता।

'Craze' will be used because it means an excessive enthusiasm or madness for something. The sentence mentions the madness (mad craze) for speed being responsible for motor accidents, making 'craze' appropriate here. Whereas: 'Block' means obstruction, which doesn't fit the context. 'Luck' refers to fortune, which doesn't align with the context of accidents. 'Boredom' means dullness, which doesn't match the idea conveyed in the sentence.

22. B) **Witnessed'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है किसी घटना को अपनी आँखों से देखना। sentence में यह बताया गया है कि लेखक ने सड़क पर एक संभावित दुर्घटना देखी थी, इसलिए 'witnessed' सही है। 'Checked' का अर्थ है जांचना, जो यहाँ संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Argued' का अर्थ है बहस करना, और यह sentence के अर्थ से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Anticipated' का अर्थ है अनुमान लगाना या उम्मीद करना, लेकिन लेखक ने केवल देखा था, इसलिए यह सही option नहीं है।

Witnessed' will be used because it means to see an event happen with one's own eyes. The sentence mentions that the author came across a potential accident on the road, making 'witnessed' the appropriate choice. 'Checked' means to inspect, which does not fit in this context. 'Argued' means to engage in a debate or disagreement, which is irrelevant to the situation. 'Anticipated' means to expect or predict, but the author simply saw the event, so it is not suitable here.

23. A) **Fatal'** का use होगा क्योंकि "fatal" का अर्थ है घातक या जानलेवा। sentence में लिखा है कि "मैंने जो देखा वह एक गंभीर दुर्घटना हो सकती थी," जो इंगित करता है कि यह दुर्घटना घातक हो सकती थी। इसलिए 'fatal' सही answer है। Wonderful का अर्थ है अद्भुत, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि दुर्घटना के संदर्भ में सकारात्मक शब्द का use नहीं किया जाएगा। Happening का अर्थ है घटना, लेकिन

यह संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता क्योंकि यह दुर्घटना की गंभीरता को नहीं दर्शाता। Harmless का अर्थ है हानिरहित, जो यहाँ सही नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि sentence में संभावित गंभीर दुर्घटना का संकेत है।

'Fatal' will be used because it means causing death or being deadly. The sentence mentions "what might have been a serious accident," implying that the accident could have been life-threatening. Hence, 'fatal' is the correct choice. Wonderful means amazing, which is inappropriate in the context of an accident as it conveys a positive tone. Happening means an event, but it does not fit here as it fails to convey the seriousness of the accident.

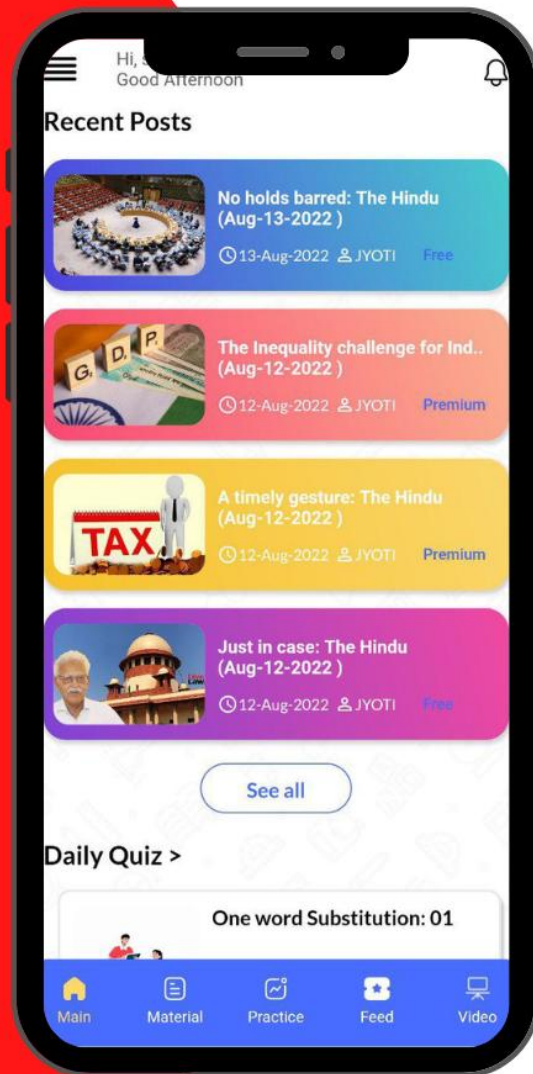
Harmless means without harm, which contradicts the severity implied in the sentence

24. B) 'From' का use होगा क्योंकि 'from' का अर्थ है किसी स्थान या स्थिति की शुरुआत को दिखाना। इस sentence में लेखक बता रहा है कि वह श्रीनगर की ओर यात्रा कर रहा था। इसलिए "motoring down from Srinagar" का use सही है, जो यह दर्शाता है कि यात्रा श्रीनगर से शुरू हुई थी। 'Since' का अर्थ है "के बाद से" और इसका use समय को दर्शाने के लिए किया जाता है, न कि स्थान को। यह यहाँ अनुचित है। 'On' का अर्थ है "पर" और इसका use स्थान या स्थिति के लिए किया जाता है, लेकिन यहाँ यात्रा के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Besides' का अर्थ है "के अतिरिक्त," जो इस संदर्भ में बिलकुल गलत है।

'From' is the correct option because it indicates the starting point of a journey or position. In the sentence, the author mentions traveling towards Srinagar. Hence, "motoring down from Srinagar" is appropriate, as it shows the journey began in Srinagar. 'Since' refers to a time point and is not suitable for indicating a place in this context. 'On' refers to a position or location but does not fit in the context of traveling. 'Besides' means "in addition to" and is completely irrelevant here.

25. C) 'Collision' का use होगा क्योंकि "collision" का अर्थ है दो वस्तुओं का आपस में टकराना। Passage में mention है कि "I came upon the ___ of two cars on the road," यानी लेखक ने सड़क पर दो कारों के टकराने का दृश्य देखा। इसलिए, 'collision' यहाँ सबसे उपयुक्त शब्द है। 'Pile' का अर्थ होता है ढेर, जो context में फिट नहीं बैठता क्योंकि यह कारों के टकराने की घटना का वर्णन नहीं करता। 'Clatter' का अर्थ है शोर-शराबा, जो यहाँ अप्रासंगिक है क्योंकि यह कार दुर्घटना को सही ढंग से व्यक्त नहीं करता। 'Cluster' का अर्थ है समूह, जो घटना के परिप्रेक्ष्य में सही नहीं है।

'Collision' will be used because it means the act of two objects crashing into each other. The passage mentions, "I came upon the ___ of two cars on the road," which indicates that the author witnessed a car crash. Hence, 'collision' is the most appropriate word here. 'Pile' means a heap, which does not fit the context as it does not describe the incident of cars crashing. 'Clatter' refers to a noise or rattle, which is irrelevant to the situation described. 'Cluster' means a group, which does not accurately describe the scene of a crash.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam