

Water blight: On the Srisailam tunnel cave-in

Scientific risk **assessment** prior to **undertaking** tunnel work **is** a **must**

Barely a week after the remains of nine coal miners were recovered at the end of a 44-day operation, from a coal mine that had flooded in Assam in early January, a **disaster** of similar **contours**, this time in Nagarkurnool, Telangana, **is in the making**. A **portion** of the Srisailam Left Bank Canal tunnel, which is under construction, **collapsed** on February 22, 2025 leaving eight workers trapped. What is known **so far** is that a three-metre section of the roof collapsed due to water **seepage**. The roof collapse **eventually led to** the tunnel **crumbling** over a **stretch** of eight metres. Despite nine specialised rescue teams, drawn from the Centre and the State governments, working **round-the-clock**, no significant progress has been made so far on **ascertaining** the condition of the workers and in **devising** an **optimal** rescue plan. So far, the **playbook** that is being experimented with **seems** to be inspired by the successful rescue work in the Silkyara Tunnel collapse in Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand, in November 2023, where a **portion** of the four -kilometre-long tunnel that was being constructed **collapsed**, **stranding** 41 workers. It took a 16-day operation that started out with a variety of approaches, including drilling horizontally, and later on vertically, from both ends of the tunnel to reach the **stranded** workers. In the end, key **breakthroughs** were achieved by a team of 'rat hole' miners from Assam, who use manual **excavation** methods that are considered **hazardous** and **deemed** illegal.

The key **difference** between the Silkyara **episode** and the one in Srisailam **is** the presence of water. There were 70 workers in the tunnel when a **deluge** of water and **muck** suddenly began to **gush** inside. **Barring** the eight, the rest escaped, with 13 of them sustaining injuries. However, in the subsequent days, it is the **torrential** flow that has proved to be a barrier to rescue operations. The **history** of tunnel-linked disasters globally **shows** that while rare, they can often be **catastrophic**. A **large proportion** of these accidents, studies show, **are** due to a **rupture** in **aquifers** (underground water channels). It is to determine such risks that extensive studies are **commissioned** to understand the sub-surface **geology** of a site. A **report** by the Uttarakhand disaster management authority on the Silkyara episode **says** that there was insufficient analysis of the rock formations at Silkyara but also that a complete picture of structural **deformities** cannot be known before **tunnelling**. While the **rescue** of the trapped personnel at the Srisailam tunnel **is paramount**, there has to be a proper investigation by the authorities on the reasons for the collapse and action taken, if evidence emerges of **tardy** pre-tunnelling analysis. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Blight** (noun) – Problem, Affliction, Curse, Scourge, Menace नुक़सान, हानि
2. **Cave-in** (noun) – Collapse, Subsidence, Crumbling, Fall, Breakdown ढहना
3. **Assessment** (noun) – Evaluation, Appraisal, Analysis, Judgment, Review मूल्यांकन
4. **Undertake** (verb) – Begin, Start, Commence, Initiate, Embark on शुरू करना
5. **Must** (noun) – Necessity, Requirement, Essential, Obligation, Demand अनिवार्य
6. **Barely** (adverb) – Hardly, Scarcely, Just, Only, Almost not मुश्किल से
7. **Contour** (noun) – Outline, Shape, Profile, Form, Structure रूपरेखा
8. **In the making** (phrase) – Developing, Forming, Evolving, Progressing, Emerging बनने की प्रक्रिया में
9. **Collapse** (verb) – Fall, Crumble, Cave in, Break down, Give way गिरना
10. **So far** (phrase) – Until now, Up to this point, Thus far, To date, Yet अब तक
11. **Seepage** (noun) – Leakage, Oozing, Percolation, Infiltration, Dripping रिसाव
12. **Eventually** (adverb) – Finally, Ultimately, In the end, At last, Sooner or later अंततः
13. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Result in, Cause, Bring about, Trigger, Produce वजह बनना
14. **Crumble** (verb) – Disintegrate, Break apart, Fall apart, Collapse, Shatter टुकड़े-टुकड़े होना
15. **Stretch** (noun) – Extent, Span, Length, Distance, Area फैलाव
16. **Round-the-clock** (phrase) – Continuous, Non-stop, 24/7, Uninterrupted, All-day चौबीसों घंटे
17. **Ascertain** (verb) – Determine, Verify, Confirm, Establish, Find out पता लगाना
18. **Devise** (verb) – Create, Design, Formulate, Plan, Develop ईजाद करना
19. **Optimal** (adjective) – Best, Ideal, Perfect, Most favorable, Optimal सर्वोत्तम
20. **Playbook** (noun) – Strategy, Plan, Guide, Manual, Blueprint रणनीति
21. **Strand** (verb) – Maroon, Abandon, Leave, Isolate, Desert फंसाना
22. **Stranded** (adjective) – Trapped, Isolated, Marooned, Abandoned, Stuck फंसा हुआ
23. **Breakthrough** (noun) – Discovery, Advancement, Innovation, Success, Progress सफलता
24. **Excavation** (noun) – Digging, Mining, Tunneling, Unearthing, Drilling खुदाई

25. **Hazardous** (adjective) – Dangerous, Risky, Unsafe, Perilous, Threatening खतरनाक
26. **Deemed** (adjective) – Considered, Regarded, Judged, Viewed, Thought माना गया
27. **Episode** (noun) – Incident, Event, Occurrence, Chapter, Phase घटना
28. **Deluge** (noun) – Flood, Torrent, Downpour, Inundation, Overflow बाढ़
29. **Muck** (noun) – Mud, Sludge, Dirt, Filth, Slime कीचड़
30. **Gush** (verb) – Pour, Flow, Rush, Stream, Spurt बहना
31. **Barring** (preposition) – Except, Excluding, Apart from, Save, Besides को छोड़कर
32. **Torrential** (adjective) – Heavy, Violent, Intense, Fierce, Overwhelming मूसलाधार
33. **Catastrophic** (adjective) – Disastrous, Devastating, Tragic, Ruinous, Calamitous विनाशकारी
34. **Rupture** (noun) – Break, Burst, Fracture, Split, Tear टूटना
35. **Aquifer** (noun) – Water table, Groundwater reservoir, Water-bearing layer, Underground water source, Water channel जलभृत
36. **Commission** (verb) – Authorize, Appoint, Assign, Order, Initiate आरंभ करना
37. **Geology** (noun) – Earth science, Rock study, Terrain analysis, Subsurface study, Earth structure भूविज्ञान
38. **Deformity** (noun) – Distortion, Irregularity, Malformation, Abnormality, Defect विकृति
39. **Tunnelling** (noun) – Excavation, Digging, Boring, Mining, Drilling सुरंग बनाना
40. **Paramount** (adjective) – Supreme, Foremost, Primary, Chief, Dominant सर्वोच्च
41. **Tardy** (adjective) – Slow, Delayed, Late, Sluggish, Behindhand धीमा

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Srisailam Tunnel Collapse:** A portion of the Srisailam Left Bank Canal tunnel in Telangana collapsed on February 22, 2025, trapping eight workers.
2. **Cause of Collapse:** Water seepage led to a three-metre roof collapse, eventually causing an eight-metre tunnel section to crumble.
3. **Rescue Efforts:** Nine specialized teams are working round-the-clock, but progress is slow due to water ingress and muck.
4. **Silkyara Tunnel Parallel:** The rescue strategy is inspired by the successful Silkyara Tunnel rescue in Uttarakhand (2023), where 41 workers were saved after 16 days.
5. **Key Difference:** The Srisailam collapse involves significant water flow, complicating rescue operations compared to Silkyara.
6. **Workers' Escape:** Of the 70 workers present during the collapse, 62 escaped, with 13 sustaining injuries.
7. **Global Tunnel Disasters:** Tunnel collapses are rare but often catastrophic, with many linked to aquifer ruptures and insufficient geological studies.
8. **Risk Assessment:** Proper sub-surface geological studies are essential before tunnel construction to identify risks like water channels.
9. **Silkyara Lessons:** The Uttarakhand disaster management authority noted insufficient rock formation analysis at Silkyara, highlighting the need for thorough pre-tunnelling studies.
10. **Rescue Challenges:** Water and muck have hindered rescue efforts at Srisailam, making it harder to reach trapped workers.
11. **Investigation Needed:** Authorities must investigate the collapse to determine if inadequate pre-tunnelling analysis contributed to the disaster.
12. **Accountability:** If evidence of negligence emerges, action must be taken against those responsible for inadequate risk assessment.
13. **Safety Protocols:** The incident underscores the need for stricter safety protocols and scientific risk assessments in tunnel construction.
14. **Worker Safety:** Ensuring the safety of workers during rescue operations and future projects must be a priority.
15. **Preventive Measures:** Comprehensive geological studies and advanced planning are crucial to prevent similar disasters in the future.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which factor primarily distinguishes the Srisailam tunnel collapse from the Silkyara Tunnel collapse in Uttarakhand?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. The length of the tunnels involved
 - B. The method of tunnel construction
 - C. The presence of a large volume of water and muck
 - D. The number of workers trapped inside
2. **Why are the rescue teams exploring approaches inspired by the Silkyara Tunnel rescue operation?**
 - A. Because both incidents occurred in exactly the same geological conditions
 - B. Because the Silkyara rescue team used a range of drilling methods to reach trapped workers successfully
 - C. Because the Srisailam site is equipped with the same advanced technology as Silkyara
 - D. Because the Silkyara incident involved no water, making it easier to replicate
3. **What does the Uttarakhand disaster management authority report identify as a factor that makes fully knowing structural deformities before tunnelling difficult?**
 - A. The lack of modern drilling equipment
 - B. Insufficient availability of trained rescue personnel
 - C. The unpredictable nature of sub-surface rock formations and aquifers
 - D. Inadequate tunnel design standards at the national level
4. **Which inference can be drawn about the role of geological surveys in tunnel construction, based on the passage?**
 - A. Geological surveys guarantee that no unexpected sub-surface deformities will appear.
 - B. Geological surveys are not necessary if advanced tunnelling technology is used.
 - C. Geological surveys, though crucial, may still leave certain unknown structural risks undetected.
 - D. Geological surveys are only needed for tunnels longer than four kilometers.
5. **Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the future of large-scale tunnel rescue operations in India?**
 - A. They will exclusively rely on manual excavation methods going forward.
 - B. They are likely to combine multiple methods, including both mechanical drilling and manual excavation.
 - C. They will be completely replaced by robotic rescue operations.
 - D. They will be discontinued due to high risk and unpredictable conditions
6. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Hit a brick wall
 - A. Demolish a brick wall
 - B. Not able to make any progress
 - C. Use physical force

- D. Fight a powerful foe
7. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given **idiom**.
To sit on the fence
- A. Occupy a bench next to a boundary
B. Avoid taking sides
C. Take a high seat
D. Place something on a barrier
8. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
A person who collects or studies stamps
- A. Numismatist
B. Hoarder
C. Collector
D. Philatelist
9. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
Rishabh was declared fit to play the next match.
- A. Rishabh declared them fit to play the next match.
B. They will declare Rishabh fit to play the next match.
C. They declared Rishabh fit to play the next match.
D. They had declared Rishabh fit to play the next match
10. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.**
Whom was the person that you wanted me to contact there?
- A. No substitution required
B. Who is the person
C. Whom is the person
D. Whom were the persons
11. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
- A. The British were exploiting the indigo farmers in the area.
B. He lived in the district until the exploitation of the farmers was successfully stopped.
C. Gandhiji's Satyagraha for India's Independence began with the famous 'Champaran movement' in Bihar.
D. So, Gandhiji visited Motihari, the district headquarters of Champaran, in 1917 to protest against the British.
- A. ADBC
B. CABD
C. ACBD
D. CADB
12. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
Paul was / bited by a dog / when he / was a child.
- A. when he

- B. bitten by a dog
C. Paul was
D. was a child
13. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them contains an error.**
Select the part that contains the error from the given options.
You and I / have submitted / your work / on time.
A. on time
B. your work
C. have submitted
D. You and I
14. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain a grammatical error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**
They ordered the whole area / to be disinfected / on the earliest.
A. to be disinfected
B. They ordered the whole area
C. on the earliest
D. No error
15. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word
A. Voluntary
B. Disparity
C. Continuance
D. Convincing
16. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Honest
A. Secretive
B. Sincere
C. Daring
D. Strange
17. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
I did not / buy neither / of the / two dresses
A. two dresses
B. of the
C. I did not
D. buy neither
18. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
She baked a large blueberry cake.
A. A large blueberry cake was being baked by her.
B. A large blueberry cake has been baked by her.
C. A large blueberry cake was baked by her.
D. A large blueberry cake is baked by her.

19. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.

GRACEFUL

- A. Awkward
- B. Dignified
- C. Refined
- D. Polite

20. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.

Imbue

- A. Remove
- B. Clear
- C. Instil
- D. Deprive

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

(1) _____ changes in science and technology lead to modernisation of technology as well as upgradation of knowledge. In order to upgrade or modernise technology, management must (2) _____ employees to accept new technology. (3) _____ training of staff becomes necessary to update their knowledge and to (4) _____ their skills. This is possible only (5) _____ effective communication between the management and the employees

21. **Select the most appropriate option for blank 1.**

- A. No
- B. Slow
- C. Ultimate
- D. Rapid

22. **Select the most appropriate option for blank 2.**

- A. dissuade
- B. discourage
- C. persuade
- D. Deactivate

23. **Select the most appropriate option for blank 3.**

- A. Intermittent
- B. Irregular
- C. Regular
- D. Improper

24. **Select the most appropriate option for blank 4.**

- A. hamper
- B. enhance
- C. imitate
- D. Decrease

25. **Select the most appropriate option for blank 5**

- A. By
- B. through
- C. throughout
- D. with

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanation

1. C) In the passage, a key difference between the collapse in Srisailam and the Silkyara episode is highlighted: the presence of water. While the Silkyara collapse did not initially involve large water seepage, the Srisailam site was flooded with water and muck, complicating rescue operations.
2. B) The passage describes how rescuers in the Silkyara Tunnel collapse tried various approaches—horizontal drilling, vertical drilling, and eventually manual excavation by ‘rat hole’ miners—over a 16-day period. The Srisailam rescue teams are inspired by those techniques, hoping a similar combination of methods can help them locate and save the trapped workers.
3. C) According to the passage, the Uttarakhand disaster management authority’s report notes that even thorough geological studies may not reveal every structural deformity or aquifer location before tunnelling begins. This inherent uncertainty makes tunnel construction (and rescue, if needed) more complex and potentially hazardous.
4. C) The passage mentions that the Uttarakhand disaster management authority’s report showed insufficient analysis of rock formations at Silkyara and acknowledged that a complete picture of structural deformities cannot always be known before tunnelling begins. This implies that surveys are critical but not foolproof.
5. B) The passage describes the Silkyara rescue as a multi-pronged effort using horizontal drilling, vertical drilling, and manual excavation, which later influenced the rescue approach in Srisailam. This suggests a trend toward using a combination of techniques rather than a single method.
6. B) **Hit a brick wall** (idiom) – Not able to make any progress **आगे बढ़ने में असमर्थ**
7. B) **To sit on the fence** (idiom) – Avoid taking sides **पक्ष न लेना**
8. D) **Philatelist** (noun) – A person who collects or studies stamps. **डाक टिकट संग्राहक**
 - **Numismatist** (noun) – a person who collects or studies coins, paper currency, and medals. **सिक्का संग्रहक**
 - **Hoarder** (noun) – a person who accumulates things and hides them away for future use. **संग्रहकर्ता**
 - **Collector** (noun) – a person who collects things of a specified type, professionally or as a hobby. **संग्राहक**
9. C) They declared Rishabh fit to play the next match.

10. B) 'Whom was the person that' के बदले 'Who is the person' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ interrogative Relative Pronoun 'who' Subject के रूप में प्रयोग हो रहा है, इसलिए 'whom' जो कि Object के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है, का प्रयोग गलत है; जैसे— Who is the person you wanted me to contact there?
- 'Who is the person' will be used instead of 'Whom was the person that' because here the interrogative Relative Pronoun 'who' is used as a subject, thus the use of 'whom', which is used for an object, is incorrect; Like— Who is the person you wanted me to contact there?
11. D) **CADB**
Gandhiji's Satyagraha for India's Independence began with the famous 'Champaran movement' in Bihar. The British were exploiting the indigo farmers in the area. So, Gandhiji visited Motihari, the district headquarters of Champaran, in 1917 to protest against the British. He lived in the district until the exploitation of the farmers was successfully stopped.
12. B) **bited by a dog** के बदले 'bitten by a dog' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'bite' का Past Participle 'bitten' होता है और Passive Voice के Sentence में Verb का Third form प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— He was bitten by a dog.
- 'bitten by a dog' will be used instead of 'bited by a dog' because the Past Participle of 'bite' is 'bitten', and in a Passive Voice sentence, the Third form of the Verb is used; Like— He was bitten by a dog.
13. B) **'your work'** के बदले 'our work' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य के Subject 'You and I' हैं, जो कि Plural हैं जिसके लिए 'our' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— You and I have submitted our work on time.
- 'our work' will be used instead of 'your work' because the subject of the sentence 'You and I' is plural and in the first person, for which 'our' is used; Like— You and I have submitted our work on time.
14. C) **'on the earliest'** के बदले 'at the earliest' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'at the earliest' का अर्थ है 'जितना जल्दी हो सके' और यह एक निश्चित Phrase है. इसलिए, 'on the earliest' का प्रयोग गलत है.
- 'at the earliest' will be used instead of 'on the earliest' because 'at the earliest' means 'as soon as possible' and is a set phrase. Therefore, the use of 'on the earliest' is incorrect.
15. C) The incorrect spelling in the options given is 'Continuance'. The correct spelling is **'Continuance'** जारी रखें
16. B) **Honest** (adjective) – Free of deceit and untruthfulness; sincere, morally correct or virtuous, upright, trustworthy. ईमानदार
Synonym: **Sincere** (adjective) – Saying what they genuinely feel or believe; not lying or pretending. सच्चा

- **Secretive** (adjective) – Inclined to conceal feelings and intentions or not to disclose information. गुप्त
- **Daring** (adjective) – Adventurous or audaciously bold. साहसी
- **Strange** (adjective) – Unusual or surprising; difficult to understand or explain. अजीब

17. D) 'buy neither' के बदले 'buy either' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब हम 'neither' का प्रयोग करते हैं तो वह दो नकारात्मक विकल्पों के बीच में होता है और 'not' के साथ प्रयोग नहीं होता। 'Neither' का प्रयोग करते समय sentence में अन्य कोई नकारात्मक शब्द नहीं होना चाहिए। जैसे– I bought neither of the two dresses. अगर हम 'not' का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं तो हमें 'either' का प्रयोग करना चाहिए; जैसे– I did not buy either of the two dresses.

- 'buy either' will be used instead of 'buy neither' because when 'neither' is used, it refers to not one or the other of two negative options and is not used with 'not'. When using 'neither', there should be no other negative word in the sentence. For example— I bought neither of the two dresses. If 'not' is being used, then 'either' should be used instead; Like— I did not buy either of the two dresses.

18. C) A large blueberry cake was baked by her.

19. A) **Graceful** (adjective) – Characterized by elegance or beauty of form, manner, movement, or speech; elegant. सुंदर

Antonym: **Awkward** (adjective) – Lacking grace or ease in movement or manner; clumsy. अनाड़ी

- **Dignified** (adjective) – Having or showing a composed or serious manner that is worthy of respect. गरिमामय
- **Refined** (adjective) – With impurities or unwanted elements having been removed by processing. परिष्कृत
- **Polite** (adjective) – Having or showing behavior that is respectful and considerate of other people. विनम

20. C) **Imbue** (verb) – Inspire or permeate with a feeling or quality, infuse, saturate. प्रभावित करना

Antonym: **Instil** (verb) – Gradually but firmly establish an idea or attitude into a person's mind.

धारणा या विचार बोना

- **Remove** (verb) – Take away, eliminate or get rid of something. हटाना
- **Clear** (verb) – Easy to perceive, understand, or interpret. स्पष्ट
- **Deprive** (verb) – Deny the possession or use of something. वंचित करना

21. D) 'Rapid' का use होगा क्योंकि "rapid" का अर्थ होता है तेजी से होने वाला। sentence में यह दर्शाया गया है कि विज्ञान और तकनीकी में तेजी से हो रहे परिवर्तन तकनीकी और ज्ञान के आधुनिकीकरण की ओर ले जाते हैं, इसलिए 'Rapid' यहाँ सही है। वहीं, 'No' का अर्थ होता है कोई नहीं, 'Slow' का मतलब

होता है धीमा, और 'Ultimate' का मतलब होता है अंतिम या सर्वोच्च, जो इस context में फिट नहीं बैठते।

- **Rapid'** should be used because it implies occurring quickly. The sentence indicates that swift changes in science and technology lead to the modernisation and upgrading of technology and knowledge, making 'rapid' the correct choice here. Whereas 'No' means none, 'Slow' implies lacking speed, and 'Ultimate' means last or final, which do not fit in this context.

22. C) **Persuade'** का use होगा क्योंकि "persuade" का अर्थ होता है किसी को राजी करना या मनाना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि management को employees को नई technology स्वीकार करने के लिए मनाना चाहिए, इसलिए 'persuade' यहाँ सही है। 'Dissuade' का अर्थ होता है किसी को किसी काम से रोकना, 'Discourage' का अर्थ होता है हतोत्साहित करना, और 'Deactivate' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को अक्रिय करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **'Persuade'** should be used because it means to convince someone to do something. The sentence states that management must convince employees to accept new technology, making 'persuade' the correct choice. 'Dissuade' means to convince someone not to do something, 'Discourage' means to make someone feel less confident or enthusiastic, and 'Deactivate' means to make something inactive, which don't fit in this context.

23. C) **Regular'** का use होगा क्योंकि "regular" का अर्थ होता है कुछ नियमित अंतराल पर होना। Sentence में कहा गया है कि staff की training जरूरी है ताकि उनके ज्ञान को अपडेट किया जा सके और उनके कौशल को बढ़ाया जा सके। नियमित ट्रेनिंग से यह संभव हो पाता है। दूसरी ओर, 'Intermittent' का मतलब होता है अनियमित अंतराल पर होना, 'Irregular' का मतलब होता है अनियमित या बिना किसी तय पैटर्न के होना, और 'Improper' का मतलब होता है अनुचित, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

- **'Regular'** should be used because it means occurring at fixed intervals. The sentence implies that training of staff is necessary to update their knowledge and enhance their skills. Regular training would facilitate this. On the other hand, 'Intermittent' means occurring at irregular intervals, 'Irregular' means not regular or lacking consistency, and 'Improper' means not suitable, all of which do not fit in this context.

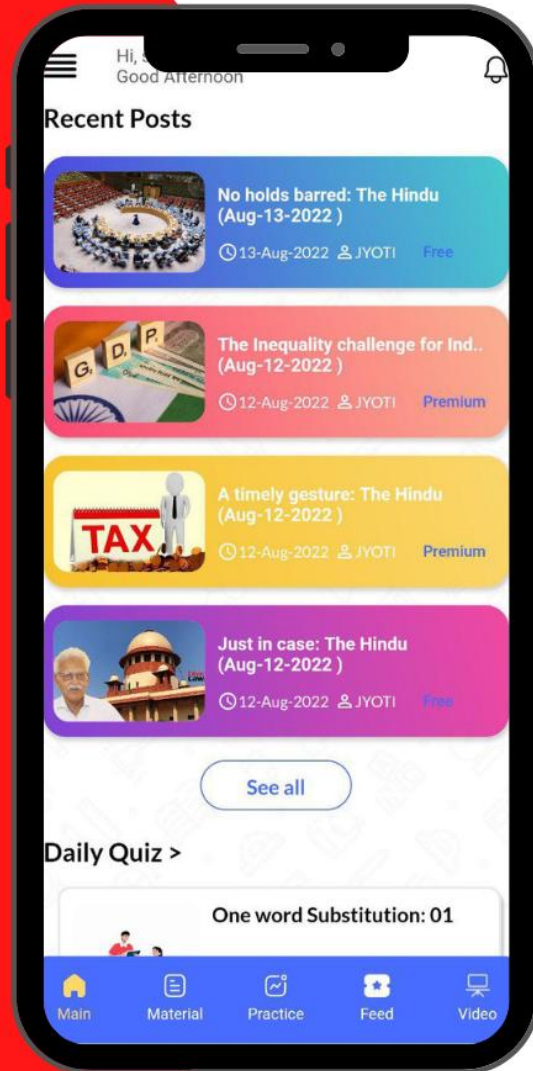
24. B) **enhance'** का चयन होगा क्योंकि "enhance" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ की गुणवत्ता या मूल्य में वृद्धि करना। Sentence में बताया गया है कि स्टाफ की training की जरूरत है ताकि उनके knowledge को update किया जा सके और उनके skills को _____ किया जा सके। 'Enhance' इस खाली जगह के लिए सही शब्द है क्योंकि यहाँ उद्देश्य skills को बेहतर बनाने का है। 'Hamper' का मतलब होता है बाधा

डालना, 'Imitate' का मतलब होता है नकल करना, और 'Decrease' का मतलब होता है घटाना, जो कि इस context में उचित नहीं हैं।

- **enhance** should be selected because "enhance" means to increase the quality or value of something. The sentence explains that training of staff is necessary to update their knowledge and to _____ their skills. 'Enhance' is the correct word for this blank as the intention here is to improve skills. 'Hamper' means to obstruct, 'Imitate' means to copy, and 'Decrease' means to reduce, which are not suitable in this context.

25. B) **'through'** का use होगा क्योंकि "through" का अर्थ होता है किसी process या सीधे माध्यम से कुछ करना। Sentence में यह दिखाया गया है कि प्रभावी संवाद से ही कर्मचारी और प्रबंधन के बीच समझ विकसित होगी, इसलिए 'through' यहाँ सही है। वहीं 'by' का प्रयोग करने पर भी अर्थ सही लग सकता है, लेकिन यहाँ 'through' ज्यादा सही बैठता है क्योंकि यह direct involvement और continuous process को दर्शाता है। 'Throughout' का मतलब होता है पूरी अवधि में और 'with' साथ में का इस्तेमाल होता है, जो कि इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं बैठते।

'Through' should be used because it denotes a process or a means by which something is achieved. The sentence implies that understanding between management and employees can only develop through effective communication, making 'through' the correct choice. 'By' could also seem correct, but 'through' is more appropriate here as it suggests direct involvement and a continuous process. 'Throughout' means during an entire period, and 'with' implies accompaniment, which do not fit the context here.



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