

## Tough timing: on ISRO PSLV-C61 mission, India's space programme

ISRO needs more resources to support India's military needs

In **contemporary** spaceflight, cost, reliability and time form a **tense** triangle. Whether more money can ensure more reliability is tricky to answer, **more so following** the failure of ISRO's PSLV-C61 mission to launch the EOS-09 earth-observation satellite into a sun-synchronous polar orbit. EOS-09 was designed to produce high-quality radar images for civilian applications such as land-use mapping and hydrology studies and for defence surveillance, even if **inclement** weather **prevailed** over the areas of interest **thanks to** a synthetic aperture radar and a C-band data-link. **Against the backdrop of** tensions with Pakistan, such all-weather data would also have informed tactical decisions. The Department of Space had also invited several Members of Parliament to the launch event, which would have been unusual for a strictly civilian earth-observation satellite. ISRO chairman V. Narayanan later said that his team noted a **glitch** in the vehicle's third stage minutes after **lift-off** that prevented the satellite from reaching its intended **altitude**. While the cause is yet to be **ascertained**, the failure is a reminder that a "textbook" launch of a rocket even as well-understood as the PSLV is not a given.

India is just **embarking on** its **ambitious** Space-Based Surveillance-3 programme to launch 52 surveillance satellites; 31 are to be built in the private sector, which still needs ISRO's guidance. **Focus** on the programme also **comes against the backdrop of** Operation Sindoor, which revealed at least one gap in the country's space-based military surveillance capabilities when it depended on a foreign commercial operator for more frequent data. Small **margins** of error in a rocket components' operations **separate** success from failure, and thus cost from reliability. Time, however, is a separate matter: the **pressing need** for surveillance capabilities, if not improving the understanding of climate change and disaster risk over India, **means** that developers lack the luxury of time while also coming under greater pressure to deliver across both civilian and military **domains**. The PSLV-C61 failure follows the failure in January to **place** the NVS-02 navigation satellite into its **designated** orbit. Between an increasingly **crowded** launch **manifest**, research and development, **data acquisition** and **processing pipelines**, limited access to manufacturing capacity, and the human spaceflight programme, it will not be **remiss** to increase the resources available to ISRO if only to ensure its ability to **meet** India's military needs while carrying on with other enterprises, all of which are becoming time-sensitive in a highly competitive global industry.

[Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Contemporary** (noun) – peer, coeval, equal, counterpart, fellow समकालीन
2. **Tense** (adjective) – strained, tight, stressful, anxious, high-pressure तनावपूर्ण
3. **More so** (phrase) – especially, even more, particularly, notably, all the more और भी अधिक
4. **Following** (preposition) – after, subsequent to, post, in the wake of, ensuing के बाद
5. **Inclement** (adjective) – harsh, severe, stormy, rough, unfavourable प्रतिकूल (मौसम)
6. **Prevail** (verb) – dominate, persist, exist, continue, be widespread प्रचलित होना / जारी रहना
7. **Thanks to** (phrase) – because of, due to, owing to, on account of, as a result of की वजह से
8. **Against the backdrop of** (phrase) – in the context of, considering, amid, given, in light of की पृष्ठभूमि में
9. **Glitch** (noun) – malfunction, error, flaw, bug, snag तकनीकी खराबी
10. **Lift-off** (noun) – launch, blast-off, take-off, departure, ascent प्रक्षेपण
11. **Altitude** (noun) – height, elevation, level, distance above sea, vertical position ऊंचाई
12. **Ascertain** (verb) – determine, find out, verify, establish, confirm पता लगाना
13. **Embark** (on) (verb) – begin, start, undertake, launch, initiate शुरू करना
14. **Ambitious** (adjective) – aspiring, driven, enterprising, determined, visionary महत्वाकांक्षी
15. **Come against the backdrop of** (phrase) – occur in the context of, arise amid, coincide with, relate to, emerge with की पृष्ठभूमि में आना
16. **Margin** (noun) – edge, limit, buffer, leeway, tolerance अंतर / गुंजाइश
17. **Pressing** (adjective) – urgent, critical, important, immediate, vital तात्कालिक / अत्यावश्यक
18. **Domain** (noun) – field, area, sector, discipline, sphere क्षेत्र
19. **Place** (verb) – position, put, deploy, launch, insert स्थापित करना
20. **Designated** (adjective) – assigned, specified, allocated, marked, chosen निर्धारित

21. **Crowded** (adjective) – packed, full, overloaded, congested, jammed भीड़भाड़ वाला
22. **Manifest** (verb) – display, show, exhibit, demonstrate, reveal प्रकट करना / सूचीबद्ध करना
23. **Data acquisition** (noun) – the process of collecting and measuring real-world data, typically from sensors or transducers, and converting it into a digital format that can be processed by a computer.
24. **Processing pipeline** (noun) – a technique where a process is broken down into multiple sequential stages, and each stage operates on a portion of the input concurrently.
25. **Remiss** (adjective) – negligent, careless, inattentive, irresponsible, lax लापरवाह
26. **Meet** (verb) – fulfill, satisfy, achieve, comply with, respond to पूरा करना

### Summary of the Editorial

1. **ISRO's PSLV-C61 mission failed**, as it could not place the EOS-09 earth observation satellite into the intended sun-synchronous polar orbit.
2. **EOS-09 was designed** for high-resolution radar imaging, useful for both civilian purposes (like land-use and hydrology) and military surveillance.
3. **The satellite's synthetic aperture radar** and C-band data-link enabled it to operate effectively even in adverse weather conditions.
4. **Amid India-Pakistan tensions**, EOS-09 would have provided critical tactical surveillance data.
5. **The presence of MPs at the launch** suggested the satellite had significant strategic importance beyond routine civilian use.
6. **ISRO identified a third-stage glitch** in the rocket shortly after launch, which caused the failure.
7. The failure underscores that **even well-tested rockets like PSLV are not immune** to technical issues.
8. **India is initiating the Space-Based Surveillance-3 programme**, planning to launch 52 surveillance satellites.
9. **31 of these satellites are to be built by private companies**, requiring continued support and oversight from ISRO.
10. The **need for space-based surveillance** became more urgent after **Operation Sindoor revealed a capability gap**, leading India to depend on foreign operators.
11. **Rocket reliability hinges on precision**, where small component errors can lead to mission failure.
12. The **urgency of military and climate monitoring needs** means ISRO must work under tighter timelines with no room for delays.
13. **The PSLV-C61 failure follows another setback in January**, when the NVS-02 navigation satellite was misplaced.
14. **ISRO faces constraints** like limited manufacturing capacity, tight schedules, and demands from multiple domains including human spaceflight.
15. The editorial concludes that **ISRO urgently needs more resources** to handle growing civil and military demands in a fast-evolving global space race.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
  - A. The advancement of ISRO's space tourism program
  - B. The need to privatize India's entire space sector
  - C. The challenges facing India's space missions and surveillance goals
  - D. The success of India's climate change research
2. **The author implies that the most urgent challenge facing ISRO after the PSLV-C61 failure is to \_\_\_\_\_.** 
  - A. redesign the PSLV from scratch to avoid all future glitches
  - B. secure additional resources so it can meet military and civilian launches on tight schedules
  - C. abandon time-sensitive military payloads until reliability improves
  - D. outsource a majority of launches to foreign commercial providers
3. **Why would EOS-09 have been able to collect useful images even in poor weather?**
  - A. It carried a multispectral optical camera with a very wide aperture
  - B. It relied on ground-based lidar stations for real-time correction
  - C. It orbited below cloud level to avoid atmospheric interference
  - D. It used a synthetic-aperture radar coupled with a C-band data link
4. **What specific capability gap did Operation Sindoor expose in India's space-based surveillance?**
  - A. Lack of encrypted down-link channels for military data
  - B. Dependence on a foreign commercial operator for frequent imagery updates
  - C. Absence of satellites in geostationary orbit covering the western border
  - D. Inability of synthetic-aperture radar to penetrate dense cloud cover
5. **According to the passage, the Space-Based Surveillance-3 (SBSS-3) programme plans to launch how many surveillance satellites in total?**
  - A. 31
  - B. 45
  - C. 52
  - D. 61
6. **Select the grammatically correct sentence**
  - A. Rahul is very naughty as he is the youngest sibling among Rama's three brothers.
  - B. Rahul is very naughty as he is the most young sibling between Rama's three brothers.
  - C. Rahul is very naughty as he is the most young sibling among Rama's three brothers.
  - D. Rahul is very naughty as he is the youngest sibling between Rama's three brothers.
7. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

The analysis of a person's handwriting to determine his/her personality

  - A. Calligraphy
  - B. Numismatics
  - C. Philology
  - D. Graphology
8. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**
  - A. Shadow
  - B. Music

- C. Reflect  
D. Scari
9. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.  
Antique  
A. Modern  
B. Young  
C. Novel  
D. Ancient
10. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.  
Losing my job turned out to be an unexpected benefit because it pushed me to start my own business, which has been more successful than I ever imagined.  
A. a golden opportunity  
B. a mixed blessing  
C. a blessing in disguise  
D. a diamond in rough
11. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.  
The students were \_\_\_\_\_ for their hard work with certificates and praise  
A. penalised  
B. punished  
C. reprimanded  
D. rewarded
12. Select the most appropriate form of comparative degree that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.  
Rohit Sharma is better than more other batsman in the world  
A. the best batsmen  
B. as good as the most other batsmen  
C. better than most other batsmen  
D. better batsmen
13. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.  
He was very inquisitive and wanted to know each and every detail.  
A. Uncanny  
B. Intelligent  
C. Indifferent  
D. Indeterminate
14. Select the grammatically correct sentence  
A. Rukmini put the book on the table and sat down.  
B. Rukmini put a book on an table and sat down.  
C. Rukmini put the book on an table and sat down.  
D. Rukmini put an book on the table and sat down
15. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.

Anupama was a very industrious child and submitted all her assignments on time.

- A. industrial
- B. lazy
- C. intense
- D. laborious

**16. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

The branch of geography that studies mountains and their formation

- A. Orography
- B. Mythography
- C. Orthography
- D. Palaeography

**17. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**

- A. Ceremony
- B. Disappointment
- C. Prescription
- D. Beginner

**18. Select the most appropriate form of comparative degree that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

Maheshwari is three years junior than me.

- A. more junior than me
- B. junior than that of me
- C. junior to me
- D. junior than any other to me

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

The concert was \_\_\_\_\_ due to the bad weather

- A. cancelled
- B. commenced
- C. continued
- D. celebrated

**20. Select the most appropriate idiom to replace the underlined segment.**

He thinks his new plan will undoubtedly produce the desired result

- A. sour grapes
- B. go pear-shaped
- C. go suck a lemon
- D. bear fruit

**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.**

The computer can become a threat to man. It can (1) \_\_\_\_\_ his survival and privacy. It also offers excellent encouragement for unethical or criminal activities. It can (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the unemployment problem as employers prefer the computer and the

'computer- controlled robots' to humans for obvious reasons. The information storage facility the computer provides has (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to collection of personal information about individuals and storage of this information in data banks by several employing agencies. If care is not exercised (4) \_\_\_\_\_ data gathering, data integrity may suffer. That is, questionable or imperfect methods may be employed; as a result, incorrect or incomplete data may be stored, and this (5) \_\_\_\_\_ become a permanent source and used for any given purpose

**21. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1.**

- A. protect
- B. encourage
- C. tranformative
- D. endanger

**22. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.**

- A. beat
- B. control
- C. worsen
- D. improve

**23. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3**

- A. experienced
- B. involved
- C. stored
- D. led

**24. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.**

- A. during
- B. by
- C. unless
- D. when

**25. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.**

- A. may
- B. must
- C. should
- D. have to



## Answers

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

**[Practice Exercise]**

## Explanations

### 1. C) The challenges facing India's space missions and surveillance goals

The central idea of the passage revolves around the PSLV-C61 failure, the tension between cost, reliability, and time, and the pressing demands for military and civilian space applications. It emphasizes the challenges India faces in balancing ambitions with limited resources and time.

A. Incorrect; tourism is not mentioned at all.

B. Incorrect; the passage mentions private sector involvement but doesn't argue for full privatization.

D. Incorrect; climate change is briefly mentioned, but the focus is on failures and resource challenges, not successes.

### 2. B) secure additional resources so it can meet military and civilian launches on tight schedules

The passage notes that ISRO's manifest is "increasingly crowded" and argues "it will not be remiss to increase the resources available to ISRO if only to ensure its ability to meet India's military needs while carrying on with other enterprises." This implies the key need is more funding and capacity, not a total redesign or outsourcing.

A exaggerates; the PSLV is described as "well-understood," needing investigation of a stage-3 glitch, not total redesign.

C contradicts the passage's stress on urgent military surveillance needs that cannot wait.

D is opposite to India's push for strategic autonomy; the article highlights reliance on foreign data as a problem, not a solution.

### 3. D) It used a synthetic-aperture radar coupled with a C-band data link

The passage explicitly links all-weather imaging to EOS-09's synthetic aperture radar and C-band link.

A: Optical sensors are hampered by clouds; the text mentions radar, not multispectral optics.

C: No low-orbit below clouds is suggested; EOS-09 targeted a sun-synchronous polar orbit.

D: Ground lidar is never mentioned and would not solve cloud-cover issues in space imagery.

### 4. B) Dependence on a foreign commercial operator for frequent imagery updates

The passage states Operation Sindoor "depended on a foreign commercial operator for more frequent data," highlighting reliance as the gap.

A: No encryption issue is discussed.

C: Geostationary coverage is not mentioned; the focus is polar-orbiting surveillance.

D: The passage portrays SAR as part of the solution, not the problem.

### 5. C) 52

The passage states SBSS-3 aims to launch 52 satellites.

A: 31 is the subset to be built in the private sector, not the total.

B & D: 45 and 61 do not appear anywhere in the passage; they misrepresent the stated figure.

6. A) **'Among'** का use सही है क्योंकि 'Rama's three brothers' एक समूह (group) का संकेत करता है। इसके साथ, 'youngest' का use सही है क्योंकि यह superlative degree में है और समूह के बीच में तुलना को दर्शाता है। अन्य options B और C में: 'most young' का use गलत है क्योंकि 'young' का superlative रूप 'youngest' होता है। D में: 'between' का use गलत है क्योंकि 'between' का use केवल दो लोगों या वस्तुओं के लिए होता है, जबकि यहां तीन भाइयों की बात हो रही है।

**'Among'** is correct because 'Rama's three brothers' refers to a group. Additionally, 'youngest' is appropriate as it is the superlative degree used to indicate comparison within a group. In B and C: The use of 'most young' is incorrect because the superlative form of 'young' is 'youngest'. In D: The use of 'between' is incorrect because 'between' is used only for two entities, whereas here it refers to three brothers.

7. D) **Graphology** (noun) – The analysis of a person's handwriting to determine his/her personality. हस्तलेख विज्ञान

- **Calligraphy** (noun) – The art of beautiful handwriting. सुंदर लिखावट की कला
- **Numismatics** (noun) – The study or collection of coins, banknotes, and medals. सिक्के, नोट, और पदकों का अध्ययन या संग्रह
- **Philology** (noun) – The study of language in written historical sources; linguistics. भाषा और उसके साहित्य का अध्ययन

8. D) The incorrectly spelt word is **'Scari'**, which should be correctly spelled as **'Scary'**. डरावना, भयावह।"

9. D) **Antique** (adjective) – Belonging to the past, especially something of high value due to its age, ancient, old-fashioned. पुराना

**Synonym: Ancient** (adjective) – Very old, of or relating to the distant past. प्राचीन

- **Modern** (adjective) – Relating to the present or recent times, new, contemporary. आधुनिक
- **Young** (adjective) – Having lived or existed for only a short time, not old. युवा
- **Novel** (adjective) – New and different in an interesting or unusual way. नवीन

10. C) **a blessing in disguise**(idiom)- an unexpected benefit छुपा हुआ वरदान

A) **A golden opportunity** – A highly favorable chance सुनहरा अवसर

B) **A mixed blessing** – Something that has both advantages and disadvantages मिला-जुला अनुभव

**D) A diamond in the rough** – Someone or something with potential but in need of improvement  
कच्चा हीरा (जिसमें निखार की जरूरत हो)

11. D) **Rewarded** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "किसी के प्रयासों या उपलब्धियों के लिए पुरस्कार देना।" sentence में mention है कि छात्रों को उनकी मेहनत के लिए प्रमाणपत्र और प्रशंसा दी गई, जो उनके पुरस्कार का संकेत है। 'Penalised' का अर्थ है दंडित करना, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि वाक्य छात्रों के प्रयासों को सराहने की बात कर रहा है। 'Punished' का अर्थ है सजा देना, जो मेहनत और प्रशंसा से संबंधित नहीं है। 'Reprimanded' का अर्थ है फटकार लगाना, जो वाक्य के भाव और प्रशंसा के साथ मेल नहीं खाता

'**Rewarded**' will be used because it means "to give a prize or recognition for someone's efforts or achievements." The sentence indicates that students were given certificates and praise for their hard work, which implies they were rewarded. 'Penalised' means to impose a penalty, which doesn't fit as the sentence talks about appreciation. 'Punished' means to inflict punishment, which is irrelevant here as the focus is on recognizing hard work. 'Reprimanded' means to scold, which is contrary to the context of praise and recognition.

12. C) 'better than most other batsmen' का use होगा क्योंकि जब किसी खिलाड़ी की तुलना दुनिया के 'अधिकांश अन्य खिलाड़ियों' से की जाती है, तब 'most other' का use करते हैं, न कि 'more other'; जैसे—  
Rohit Sharma is better than most other batsmen in the world.  
'better than most other batsmen' will be used because when we compare a player with the 'majority of other players' in the world, we use 'most other', not 'more other'; for example—  
Rohit Sharma is better than most other batsmen in the world.

13. C) **Inquisitive** (adjective) – Curious, eager to learn, interested in knowing about things. जिज्ञासु  
**Antonym: Indifferent** (adjective) – Having no interest or concern, unconcerned, apathetic.  
उदासीन

- **Uncanny** (adjective) – Strange, mysterious, weird, beyond normal. अजीब
- **Intelligent** (adjective) – Smart, clever, having the ability to learn and understand.  
बुद्धिमान
- **Indeterminate** (adjective) – Not precisely fixed, indefinite, vague. अनिश्चित

14. A) **Rukmini put the book on the table and sat down.**

"the book" और "the table" दोनों का जिक्र संदर्भित वस्तुओं के लिए किया जा रहा है। "the book" का use यह दर्शाने के लिए किया गया है कि किताब पहले से ज्ञात है। "the table" का use इस बात का संकेत देता है कि तालिका पहले से जानी हुई वस्तु है।

The sentence is correct when "the book" and "the table" are used because they refer to specific, known objects: "the book" is used to indicate a book that is already known. "the table" signifies a specific, known table.

15. B) **Industrious** (adjective) – Hardworking, diligent, committed, dedicated. परिश्रमी

**Antonym:** **Lazy** (adjective) – Unwilling to work or use energy, idle, sluggish, lethargic. आलसी

- **Industrial** (adjective) – Related to industry, manufacturing, or production. औद्योगिक
- **Intense** (adjective) – Having strong or extreme force, feeling, or degree. तीव्र
- **Laborious** (adjective) – Requiring considerable effort and time, arduous, painstaking. श्रमसाध्य

16. A) **Orography** (noun) – The branch of geography that studies mountains and their formation. पर्वतों और उनके निर्माण का अध्ययन करने वाली भूगोल की शाखा।

- **Mythography** (noun) – The representation or interpretation of myths, especially in art or literature. मिथकों का अध्ययन या वर्णन।
- **Orthography** (noun) – The conventional spelling system of a language. वर्तनी या किसी भाषा की पारंपरिक वर्तनी प्रणाली।
- **Palaeography** (noun) – The study of ancient writing and inscriptions. प्राचीन लिपियों और लेखन का अध्ययन।

17. D) The correct spelling of "**Beginer**" is "**Beginner**," which means "a person who is starting to learn something or doing something for the first time" (शुरुआत करने वाला)

18. C) 'junior than me' के बदले '**junior to me**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'junior' के साथ हमेशा 'to' का use होता है। 'Than' का use Comparative Degree में केवल 'more' या 'less' के साथ किया जाता है, जबकि 'junior', 'senior', 'inferior', 'superior', आदि के साथ 'to' का use किया जाता है। जैसे— Maheshwari is three years **junior to me**.

'**junior to me**' will be used instead of 'junior than me' because 'junior' always takes 'to' and not 'than.' The word 'than' is used with comparative forms like 'more' or 'less,' whereas adjectives like 'junior,' 'senior,' 'inferior,' 'superior,' etc., take 'to.' For example— Maheshwari is three years junior to me.

19. A) '**Cancelled**' का use सही है क्योंकि "cancelled" का अर्थ है किसी घटना या योजना को समाप्त करना। sentence में mention है कि खराब मौसम के कारण कार्यक्रम को रद्द कर दिया गया, इसलिए 'cancelled' सही answer है। 'Commenced' का अर्थ है शुरू करना, लेकिन यहां कार्यक्रम शुरू नहीं किया गया बल्कि रद्द किया गया। 'Continued' का अर्थ है जारी रखना, लेकिन खराब

मौसम के कारण कार्यक्रम जारी रखना संभव नहीं था। 'Celebrated' का अर्थ है उत्सव मनाना, जो इस संदर्भ में अप्रासंगिक है।

'Cancelled' is correct because it means to call off or terminate an event or plan. The sentence indicates that the concert was called off due to bad weather, making 'cancelled' the correct choice. 'Commenced' means to begin, but the concert was not started; it was cancelled. 'Continued' means to keep going, but it was not feasible due to bad weather. 'Celebrated' means to rejoice or honor, which is irrelevant in this context.

20. D) **Bear fruit** (idiom) – Produce the desired result फल देना

21. D) '**Endanger**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'endanger' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को खतरे में डालना। इस sentence में यह mention है कि कंप्यूटर मनुष्य के अस्तित्व और गोपनीयता के लिए खतरा बन सकता है। इसलिए, 'endanger' का use सही है। 'Protect' (सुरक्षित करना) का अर्थ विपरीत है क्योंकि यह खतरों की बजाय सुरक्षा की बात करता है। 'Encourage' (प्रोत्साहित करना) का अर्थ संदर्भ के अनुकूल नहीं है क्योंकि यह खतरे के बजाय किसी सकारात्मक पहलू को दिखाता है। 'Transformative' (परिवर्तनकारी) भी फिट नहीं बैठता क्योंकि यह खतरा व्यक्त नहीं करता।

'Endanger' will be used because it means to put something at risk or in danger. The sentence discusses the computer being a potential threat to man's survival and privacy, making 'endanger' the most appropriate. Whereas, 'Protect' means to safeguard, which is opposite to the sentence's meaning. 'Encourage' implies promoting something positive, which does not align with the context. 'Transformative' means causing change, but it does not convey a threat or danger, making it unsuitable here.

22. 'C) **Worsen**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है किसी स्थिति को और खराब करना। यहाँ sentence में mention है कि कंप्यूटर बेरोजगारी की समस्या को और बढ़ा सकता है क्योंकि नियोक्ता इंसानों के बजाय कंप्यूटर और 'computer-controlled robots' को प्राथमिकता देते हैं। इसलिए 'worsen' सही विकल्प है। 'Beat' का अर्थ है हराना या मात देना, जो बेरोजगारी की समस्या के बढ़ने के संदर्भ में व्यक्त नहीं करता। 'Control' का अर्थ है नियंत्रण करना, लेकिन यहाँ वाक्य में बेरोजगारी को बढ़ने की बात की जा रही है, न कि नियंत्रित करने की। 'Improve' का अर्थ है सुधारना, जो बिल्कुल उलट है क्योंकि बेरोजगारी की समस्या को सुधारने के बजाय, वाक्य नकारात्मक प्रभाव की बात कर रहा है।

'Worsen' will be used because it means to make a situation worse. The sentence highlights that computers may exacerbate the unemployment problem as employers prefer computers and robots over humans. Therefore, 'worsen' is appropriate. 'Beat' means to defeat, which does not convey the worsening of unemployment. 'Control' means to manage or regulate, which is

contextually incorrect here. 'Improve' means to make better, which is opposite to the sentence's meaning.\*\*

23. D) **Led** का use होगा क्योंकि "led" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ का कारण बनना या किसी परिणाम की ओर ले जाना। यहाँ वाक्य में बताया गया है कि कंप्यूटर की जानकारी संग्रहण सुविधा ने व्यक्तिगत जानकारी के संग्रहण और डेटा बैंकों में स्टोरेज की ओर प्रेरित किया है। इसलिए 'led' सही option है। 'Experienced' का अर्थ है "अनुभव किया", लेकिन यह context में सही नहीं बैठता। 'Involved' का अर्थ है "शामिल करना", लेकिन "has involved to" का use गलत है। 'Stored' का अर्थ है "संग्रह करना", लेकिन "has stored to" वाक्य में गलत grammatical structure बनाता है। **'Led'** will be used because it means to result in or cause something. The sentence states that the information storage facility has led to the collection of personal information, which makes 'led' the correct choice. 'Experienced' means "to have undergone" but does not fit contextually. 'Involved' is incorrect because "has involved to" is not a valid grammatical structure. 'Stored' is incorrect as "has stored to" makes no sense grammatically.

24. A) **During** का use होगा क्योंकि "during" का अर्थ है किसी समय अवधि या प्रक्रिया के दौरान। Sentence में बताया गया है कि अगर डेटा इकट्ठा करने की प्रक्रिया के समय सावधानी नहीं बरती जाती है, तो डेटा की सटीकता प्रभावित हो सकती है। इसलिए 'during' यहाँ सही है। 'By' का अर्थ है कार्य करने वाला माध्यम या एजेंट, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Unless' का अर्थ है "यदि नहीं," लेकिन यहाँ यह अर्थ सही नहीं बैठता क्योंकि यह समय अवधि की बात कर रहा है। 'When' किसी विशेष समय या क्षण को दर्शाता है, लेकिन यहाँ पूरे डेटा इकट्ठा करने की प्रक्रिया की बात हो रही है, न कि किसी विशेष समय की।

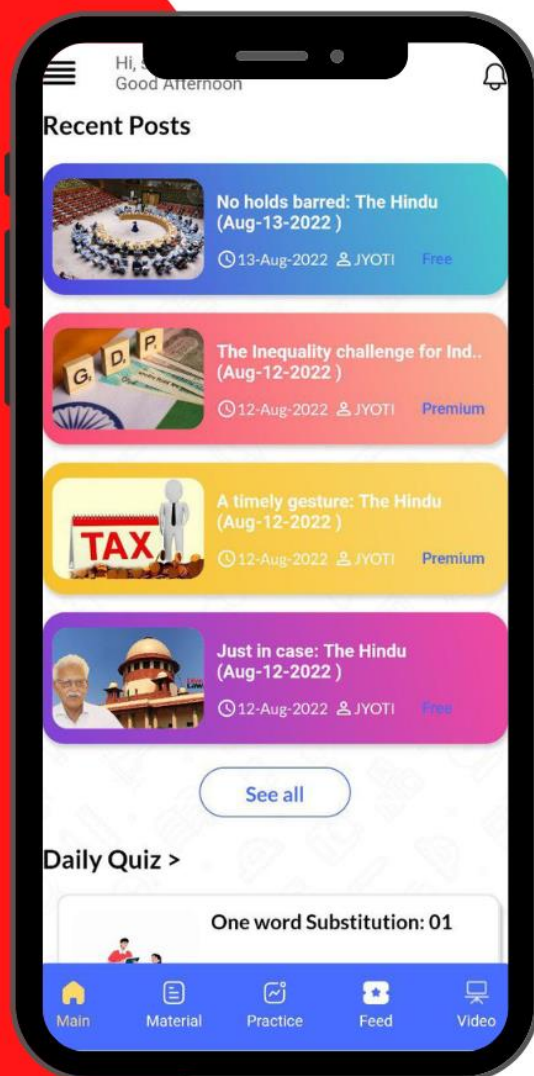
**'During'** will be used because it means "throughout a particular period or process." The sentence mentions that if care is not exercised during data gathering, data integrity may suffer, making 'during' correct here. 'By' refers to an agent or means, which is not relevant here. 'Unless' introduces a condition ("if not"), but this sentence talks about a process, not a condition. 'When' indicates a specific moment, but here it refers to the entire process, making 'when' incorrect.

25. A) **'may'** का use यहाँ सही है क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "संभावना" या "हो सकता है"। sentence में mention है कि गलत या अधूरे डेटा को संग्रहीत किया जा सकता है और यह किसी उद्देश्य के लिए स्थायी स्रोत बन सकता है। यह केवल एक संभावना व्यक्त कर रहा है, न कि कोई निश्चितता। इसलिए 'may' सही विकल्प है। 'Must' का अर्थ है "अनिवार्यता" या "जरूरी होना," लेकिन यहाँ यह अनिवार्य नहीं है कि डेटा हमेशा गलत ही हो। 'Should' का अर्थ है "उचित" या "सुझाव," लेकिन

वाक्य का अर्थ सुझाव देने का नहीं है, बल्कि एक संभावना व्यक्त करने का है। 'Have to' का अर्थ है "किसी कार्य को करने की बाध्यता," लेकिन यहाँ बाध्यता की बात नहीं की जा रही।

The word '**may**' is correct here because it indicates possibility or something that "could happen." The sentence states that incorrect or incomplete data may become a permanent source and be used for any given purpose. It is expressing possibility, not certainty. 'Must' implies necessity or certainty, which is not appropriate because the data's usage is not guaranteed. 'Should' suggests advisability or a recommendation, which does not fit as the sentence is not giving advice. 'Have to' indicates obligation, which is unrelated here since there is no compulsion involved.





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