

Danger in the sea: On Kerala and the MSC Elsa 3 sinking

India's **response** to **maritime** disasters **must** be faster and better

On the afternoon of May 24, **MSC Elsa 3**, carrying more than 640 containers, **started tilting off the coast** of Kochi, **apparently** due to an operational problem. The nearly three-decade-old ship was said to be structurally safe. The **crew abandoned** the ship after unsuccessfully trying to right her. Now, Elsa 3 is lying at the bottom of the **seabed** 50 metres below. As per the **cargo manifest**, officials say the ship had 13 containers with **hazardous goods**. Twelve had calcium carbide, a reactive compound, and one had "rubber solution". Some 50 **containers**, many empty, **were floating** and getting **tossed** around by monsoon weather. Officials say the rubber solution has reacted with the seawater and **accounts for** the plastic **pellets** being found on the Kerala coast. Five **containers** with calcium carbide, another pollution **hazard**, **are** lying on the seabed and need to be safely **disposed of** before they cause damage. Some oil pollution has also been reported. There is as yet no clarity on how to safely dispose of the plastic pellets.

Though containers have **tremendously** boosted world trade **logistics**, **oversight** and control of what each container that passes several hands, ships and yards has is a global problem. Besides the 600-odd containers still **lodged** inside Elsa 3's cargo space, some 365 **tonnes** of heavy fuel oil and 60 tonnes of diesel **lie** inside the ship's tanks. That much of the oil has not **seeped out** yet is **fortuitous** but there is every possibility of it happening if quick action is not taken. The Chennai coast was **ravaged** by 250 tonnes of heavy fuel oil from an oil tanker that **collided with** an LPG carrier in 2017. MSC Elsa 3 is a **toxic dump** that needs to be quickly disposed of. **Salvers** are being engaged and they will follow international insurance protocols. The National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan (NOS-DCP) names the Coast Guard as the **nodal agency** for such responses. In Chennai, the response was delayed by several days and there was much confusion and a lack of **coordination** between agencies. In Kerala, however, there has been enough time to **rig up** an effective response. With **ambitious** plans for economic growth that will **inevitably lead to** a **surge** in ship traffic, the government has also planned to **draw** more national and global **transshipment** traffic **into** India's waters. India is only set to see a great number and variety of ships of **varying** cargoes on its coast in future. The Kerala response will show how well prepared India is to handle a major maritime disaster. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Maritime** (adjective) – naval, marine, oceanic, seafaring, nautical समुद्री
2. **Tilt** (verb) – lean, incline, slant, tip, sway झुकना
3. **Off the coast** (phrase) – near the shore, offshore, by the seaside, close to land, in coastal waters तट के पास
4. **Apparently** (adverb) – seemingly, evidently, reportedly, presumably, outwardly जाहिर तौर पर
5. **Crew** (noun) – team, staff, personnel, sailors, workforce चालक दल
6. **Abandon** (verb) – leave, desert, forsake, evacuate, relinquish छोड़ देना
7. **Seabed** (noun) – ocean floor, sea bottom, underwater ground, marine bed, ocean bed समुद्र तल
8. **Cargo** (noun) – freight, shipment, load, goods, consignment माल / सामान
9. **Manifest** (verb) – display, show, reveal, list, exhibit प्रकट करना
10. **Hazardous** (adjective) – dangerous, risky, unsafe, toxic, harmful खतरनाक
11. **Goods** (noun) – items, products, commodities, wares, merchandise सामान
12. **Float** (verb) – drift, bob, glide, stay afloat, sail तैरना
13. **Toss** (verb) – throw, hurl, fling, cast, heave उछालना / फेंकना
14. **Account for** (phrasal verb) – explain, clarify, justify, represent, be responsible for जिम्मेदार होना / कारण होना
15. **Pellet** (noun) – bead, ball, granule, globule, lump कण / गोली
16. **Hazard** (noun) – danger, threat, risk, peril, menace जोखिम / खतरा
17. **Dispose** (of) (verb) – discard, eliminate, dump, get rid of, remove निपटाना / हटाना
18. **Tremendously** (adverb) – greatly, extremely, significantly, hugely, enormously अत्यधिक
19. **Logistics** (noun) – the commercial activity of transporting goods to customers.
20. **Oversight** (noun) – supervision, monitoring, control, management, regulation निगरानी
21. **Lodge** (verb) – place, store, embed, deposit, trap फंसना / रखना
22. **Seep out** (phrasal verb) – leak, escape, trickle, ooze, discharge रिस कर निकलना
23. **Fortuitous** (adjective) – accidental, lucky, unplanned, unexpected, serendipitous संयोगवश / सौभाग्यशाली

24. **Ravage** (verb) – devastate, destroy, ruin, wreck, damage बर्बाद करना
25. **Collide** (verb) – crash, hit, strike, smash, bump टकराना
26. **Toxic** (adjective) – poisonous, harmful, noxious, hazardous, lethal विषैला
27. **Dump** (noun) – landfill, waste site, disposal ground, garbage pile, junkyard कचरा स्थल
28. **Salver** (noun) – rescuer, salvager, recovery operator, recovery diver, marine restorer बचावकर्ता / उद्धारक (विशेषज्ञ जो डूबी चीजें निकालता है)
29. **Nodal agency** (noun) – coordinating body, central authority, lead organization, key department, focal agency प्रमुख एजेंसी
30. **Coordination** (noun) – cooperation, collaboration, synchronization, alignment, unity समन्वय
31. **Rig up** (phrasal verb) – set up, prepare, assemble, construct, arrange अस्थायी रूप से तैयार करना
32. **Ambitious** (adjective) – aspiring, driven, determined, goal-oriented, enterprising महत्वाकांक्षी
33. **Inevitably** (adverb) – unavoidably, necessarily, certainly, inescapably, predictably अनिवार्य रूप से
34. **Lead** (to) (verb) – cause, result in, bring about, give rise to, produce की ओर ले जाना
35. **Surge** (noun) – increase, rise, spike, jump, escalation तेजी / वृद्धि
36. **Draw** (into) (verb) – attract, pull, bring in, invite, engage आकर्षित करना
37. **Trans-shipment** (noun) – transfer of goods, cargo transfer, shipment exchange, reloading, loading-unloading माल हस्तांतरण
38. **Varying** (adjective) – different, diverse, changing, assorted, fluctuating विभिन्न / बदलते हुए

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Incident Overview** – On May 24, MSC Elsa 3 began tilting off Kochi's coast due to an operational issue and eventually sank.
2. **Ship Condition** – Despite being nearly 30 years old, the vessel was reported to be structurally sound before the incident.
3. **Crew Evacuation** – The crew abandoned the ship after failed attempts to stabilize it.
4. **Location of Wreck** – The ship is now submerged about 50 metres below sea level.
5. **Hazardous Cargo** – Of the 640 containers onboard, 13 had hazardous materials – 12 with calcium carbide and one with rubber solution.
6. **Floating Containers** – Around 50 containers, some empty, floated away due to rough monsoon weather.
7. **Environmental Hazard** – The rubber solution reacted with seawater, resulting in plastic pellets washing ashore along Kerala's coast.
8. **Seabed Threat** – Five containers with calcium carbide remain on the seabed and pose pollution risks.
9. **Oil Spill Risk** – Small oil leaks have been detected, and there's a threat from 365 tonnes of heavy fuel oil and 60 tonnes of diesel still in the ship.
10. **Disposal Uncertainty** – Authorities are unclear on how to safely remove or dispose of the plastic pellets.
11. **Container Tracking Challenge** – The global system of container transport makes it hard to regulate and track hazardous materials effectively.
12. **Historical Precedent** – A similar incident in Chennai in 2017 caused massive damage due to a delayed and chaotic response.
13. **Current Response** – Salvage operations are underway under international insurance protocols, with the Coast Guard as the nodal agency.
14. **Need for Swift Action** – The situation demands a faster and coordinated response to prevent environmental disaster.
15. **Future Readiness Test** – With India aiming to expand maritime trade, the handling of the MSC Elsa 3 crisis will indicate its disaster preparedness capacity.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **From the author's remarks, what broader significance will a swift and well-co-ordinated response to the MSC Elsa 3 incident most likely have?**
 - A. It will prove that India's container terminals are technologically superior to those of other nations.
 - B. It will act as a benchmark of how prepared India is for larger maritime disasters expected with rising ship traffic.
 - C. It will demonstrate that Kerala's economy depends primarily on hazardous-goods shipping.
 - D. It will justify a complete ban on trans-shipment traffic in Indian waters.
2. **What substance in one of the lost containers reacted with seawater, leading to the plastic pellets washing up on Kerala's coast?**
 - A. Heavy fuel oil
 - B. Rubber solution
 - C. Calcium carbide
 - D. Diesel
3. **Who is identified by India's National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan (NOS-DCP) as the nodal agency for responses to incidents like the MSC Elsa 3 sinking?**
 - A. The Indian Navy
 - B. The Ministry of Shipping
 - C. The Indian Coast Guard
 - D. The Central Pollution Control Board
4. **Choose the word that is the nearest antonym of "fortuitous" as used in the sentence "That much of the oil has not seeped out yet is fortuitous."**
 - A. Intentional
 - B. Random
 - C. Inadvertent
 - D. Adventitious
5. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Celebratory
 - B. Alarmed
 - C. Nostalgic
 - D. Optimistic
6. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

She _____ to be understood by the society.

 - A. looked
 - B. sought
 - C. chased
 - D. hunted
7. **Rectify the error in the given sentence by selecting the correct spelling from the options provided.**

The chord of my voilin is not tuned properly.

 - A. violin

- B. wiolin
C. voilen
D. woilin
8. The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.
I have been / looking by my / cream sweater for / a few weeks now
A. I have been
B. cream sweater for
C. looking by my
D. a few weeks now
9. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.
The council never _____ the new complex to be constructed, nor did local residents.
A. liked
B. wanted
C. refreshed
D. occurred
10. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.
Overfishing and destructive fishing practices threaten the sustainability of marine resources and ecosystems.
A. Reasonableness
B. Equanimity
C. Justifiability
D. Indefensibility
11. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.
Harmony
A. Unity
B. Discord
C. Concord
D. Accord
12. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.
A. navigate
B. rhetericol
C. lascivious
D. tangible
13. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the highlighted word in the given sentence.
The negotiations were conducted in an amicable atmosphere, leading to a peaceful resolution.
A. Cordial
B. Serene
C. Hostile
D. Agreeable
14. Select the most appropriate degree of comparison to fill in the blank.

Hunny is _____ person in his family

- A. tall
- B. taller
- C. more taller
- D. the tallest

15. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.

By definition, making a pictogram is to present and visualise data

- A. Pictogram is making a definition
- B. In making a pictogram, the definition
- C. The purpose of a pictogram
- D. To make a pictogram by definition

16. If someone mentions that 'the ball is in your court', what does this idiom imply?

- A. It's your turn to make a decision or take action.
- B. It's time for a break.
- C. It's a reference to tennis.
- D. It's time to play a sport.

17. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

The speaker requested the audience to pay _____.

- A. attention
- B. ears
- C. activeness
- D. silence

18. Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.

It was an interesting chat with an European gymnast that changed my mindset towards the sport

- A. an European gymnast that changed
- B. It was an interesting
- C. chat with
- D. my mindset towards the sport

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

Food prices in Switzerland are expensiver to the rest of Western Europe

- A. more expensive to
- B. as expensiver to
- C. the most expensive than
- D. more expensive than

20. Select the correct option of the given sentence.

Vishnu is the more courageous than all other boys in the class.

- A. Vishnu is the most courageous than all other boys in the class.
- B. Vishnu is much more courageous than all other boys in the class.

C. Vishnu is most courageous than all other boys in the class.

D. Vishnu is more courageous than all other boys in the class

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 ship struck the iceberg (1) _____ its side while it was still moving forward. In a few (2) _____, six great holes were made in the steel. Water rushed in, not in one place, but in separate places covering the Titanic hundred feet. The steel doors were therefore

(3) _____. Captain Smith soon understood that (4) _____ could save the ship. He ordered the wireless officer to send out the ship's position and the letters CQD, which is the call for help. It told the world that the Titanic was (5) _____.

21. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1

- A. under
- B. with
- C. beyond
- D. above

22. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.

- A. years
- B. days
- C. moments
- D. weeks

23. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.

- A. painted
- B. burnt
- C. useless
- D. complete

24. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.

- A. nothing
- B. all
- C. everything
- D. enemies

25. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.

- A. floating
- B. victorious
- C. sinking
- D. reaching

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. **B) It will act as a benchmark of how prepared India is for larger maritime disasters expected with rising ship traffic.**

The passage states that India is “only set to see a great number and variety of ships” and that “the Kerala response will show how well prepared India is to handle a major maritime disaster.” The author therefore views this operation as a test case for national preparedness, not as proof of technological supremacy (A), Kerala’s economic structure (C), or a ban on shipping (D).

A: Technological superiority of terminals is never discussed.

C: Kerala’s economic dependence is not claimed; the focus is on safety preparedness.

D: The article advocates better handling, not prohibition, of shipping.

2. **B) The passage explicitly links the “rubber solution” to the pellets: “Officials say the rubber solution has reacted with the seawater and accounts for the plastic pellets.”**

A & D – Fuel oil and diesel are mentioned as pollution risks but not as the source of pellets.

C – Calcium carbide poses a different hazard (reactive compound lying on the seabed).

3. **C) The article states, “The NOS-DCP names the Coast Guard as the nodal agency for such responses.”**

A, B, D – All are maritime or environmental institutions but none is named by the NOS-DCP in the passage.

4. **A) “Fortuitous” means happening by chance or accident. Its opposite is “intentional,” meaning done by design.**

5. **B) Alarmed**

The passage discusses the sinking of MSC Elsa 3 with serious concern over pollution, toxic waste, hazardous materials, and the threat of oil spills — all of which reflect an alarmed and cautious tone.

A: Celebratory – There's no praise or rejoicing; it's a crisis report, not a success story.

C: Nostalgic – The passage doesn't recall past events with longing or sentimentality.

D: Optimistic – Although it mentions efforts being made, the tone is more warning-based than hopeful.

6. **B) 'Sought' का use होगा क्योंकि "sought" का अर्थ है कुछ प्राप्त करने या हासिल करने की कोशिश करना।** sentence में यह mention है कि वह समाज द्वारा समझे जाने की कोशिश कर रही थी, जो "sought" को उपयुक्त बनाता है। जबकि 'Looked' का अर्थ है देखना, 'Chased' का अर्थ है पीछा करना या कुछ प्राप्त करने का प्रयास करना (लेकिन यह संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है), और 'Hunted' का अर्थ है शिकार करना या तलाश करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'Sought' will be used because it means to attempt to gain or achieve something. The sentence mentions that she was trying to be understood by society, making 'sought' the most appropriate choice here. Whereas, 'Looked' means to see, 'Chased' means to pursue or try to catch something (but it doesn't fit the context), and 'Hunted' means to search or hunt for something, which is not suitable in this context.

7. A) The correct spelling of 'voilin' is 'violin', which means "a stringed musical instrument of treble pitch, played with a bow" वाद्य यंत्र जिसमें तारों को धनुष से बजाया जाता है।
8. C) 'looking by my' में error है क्योंकि 'look' के बाद सही preposition 'for' का use किया जाता है, न कि 'by' का। Verb 'look' के साथ 'for' का use तब होता है जब हम किसी चीज़ को खोजने की बात कर रहे होते हैं। अतः वाक्य का सही रूप होगा: "I have been looking for my cream sweater for a few weeks now." The error is in the phrase 'looking by my' because the correct preposition to use with 'look' in this context is 'for,' not 'by.' The verb 'look' takes 'for' when referring to searching for something. Hence, the corrected sentence is: "I have been looking for my cream sweater for a few weeks now."
9. B) 'Wanted' का use होगा क्योंकि "wanted" का अर्थ है कुछ करने की इच्छा करना या आवश्यक समझना। यहाँ sentence में कहा गया है कि काउंसिल ने कभी भी नए कॉम्प्लेक्स के निर्माण की इच्छा नहीं जताई, और स्थानीय निवासियों ने भी ऐसा नहीं किया। 'Liked' का अर्थ है पसंद करना, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता क्योंकि वाक्य में इच्छा या स्वीकृति का अभाव बताया गया है। 'Refreshed' का अर्थ है पुनः ताजा या नवीनीकृत करना, जो इस संदर्भ से असंबंधित है। 'Occurred' का अर्थ है होना या घटित होना, जो यहाँ व्याकरण और अर्थ दोनों में गलत है।
- 'Wanted' will be used because it means to desire or consider necessary. The sentence states that the council never wanted the new complex to be constructed, nor did local residents. 'Liked' means to appreciate, which doesn't fit here as the sentence talks about the lack of desire or approval. 'Refreshed' means to renew or rejuvenate, which is irrelevant in this context. 'Occurred' means to happen, which is both grammatically and contextually incorrect here.
10. D) **Sustainability** (noun) – The ability to be maintained or sustained over time, endurance, viability, conservation. स्थिरता/सततता
- Antonym: Indefensibility** (noun) – The quality of being unjustifiable or not capable of being defended, vulnerability, instability. अस्थिरता/असुरक्षता
- **Reasonableness** (noun) – The quality of being fair and sensible, rationality, moderation. उचितता
 - **Equanimity** (noun) – Mental calmness, composure, and evenness of temper, especially in a difficult situation, serenity. धैर्य
 - **Justifiability** (noun) – The quality of being defensible or acceptable, validity, soundness. औचित्य/समर्थनीयता
11. B) **Harmony** (noun) – A state of agreement, peace, and concord. It refers to a pleasing arrangement or coexistence. सामंजस्य, तालमेल।

Antonym: Discord (noun) – Disagreement, conflict, or lack of harmony. असहमति, कलह।

- **Unity** (noun) – Oneness or togetherness, a state of being united. एकता।
- **Concord** (noun) – Agreement or harmony between people or groups. संधि, मेलजोल।
- **Accord** (noun) – An agreement or mutual understanding. समझौता।

12. B) The correct spelling of 'rhetericol' is 'rhetorical', which means "expressed in terms intended to persuade or impress" "शब्दाडंबरपूर्ण, प्रभाव डालने के उद्देश्य से व्यक्त"

13. C) **Amicable** (adjective) – Friendly, peaceful, cooperative, harmonious. मैत्रीपूर्ण

Antonym: Hostile (adjective) – Aggressive, antagonistic, unfriendly, confrontational. शत्रुतापूर्ण

- **Serene** (adjective) – Calm, peaceful, tranquil, composed. शांत
- **Cordial** (adjective) – Warm, friendly, affectionate, kind. सौहार्दपूर्ण
- **Agreeable** (adjective) – Pleasant, friendly, cooperative, compliant. सहमत

14. D) 'The tallest' का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में तुलना पूरी family के बीच की जा रही है और "tall" एक positive degree है, जबकि "taller" comparative degree और "the tallest" superlative degree है। यहाँ superlative degree का use आवश्यक है क्योंकि Hunny को पूरी family के संदर्भ में सबसे लंबा बताया जा रहा है। 'More taller' गलत है क्योंकि यह redundant comparative degree है।

'The tallest' will be used because the sentence is making a comparison among all members of the family, and "tall" is the positive degree, "taller" is the comparative degree, while "the tallest" is the superlative degree. The use of the superlative degree is correct as Hunny is being described as the tallest in the context of the entire family. 'More taller' is incorrect as it redundantly uses a comparative degree.

15. C) 'By definition, making a pictogram' के स्थान पर 'The purpose of a pictogram' का use होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का उद्देश्य पिक्टोग्राम का अभिप्राय या उद्देश्य स्पष्ट करना है। अन्य विकल्प वाक्य के अर्थ को सही तरीके से व्यक्त नहीं करते

'By definition, making a pictogram' should be replaced with 'The purpose of a pictogram' because the sentence is about clarifying the purpose of a pictogram. Other options fail to express the correct meaning.

16. A) **The ball is in your court** – Responsibility to take the next step निर्णय या अगला कदम उठाने की जिम्मेदारी आपकी है।

17. A) 'Attention' का use होगा क्योंकि "attention" का अर्थ होता है किसी बात को ध्यानपूर्वक सुनना या देखना। यह context में फिट बैठता है क्योंकि वाक्य में यह बताया गया है कि वक्ता ने दर्शकों से ध्यान देने

की मांग की। 'Ears' का अर्थ है कान, जो इस context में उचित नहीं है, 'Activeness' का अर्थ है सक्रियता, जो इस context में उचित नहीं है क्योंकि यह ध्यान देने की बजाय किसी गतिविधि की बात करता है। 'Silence' का अर्थ है चुप्पी, लेकिन यह दर्शकों से ध्यान देने के अनुरोध को सही ढंग से व्यक्त नहीं करता है। 'Attention' will be used because it means to listen to or observe something carefully. The sentence indicates that the speaker requested the audience to pay attention, making 'attention' the correct choice. 'Ears' refers to the physical organ and, although it can be metaphorically used, it doesn't fit grammatically in this sentence. 'Activeness' refers to being active, which doesn't align with the context of requesting focus. 'Silence' implies quietness, but it doesn't convey the act of paying attention in this context.

18. A) 'an' के बदले 'a' का use होगा क्योंकि 'European' का उच्चारण 'यूरोपीयन' (yoo-roh-pee-an) होता है, जिसमें पहला sound व्यंजन (consonant) 'yoo' से शुरू होती है। इसलिए 'a' का use सही है न कि 'an' का।
a European gymnast

'a' will be used instead of 'an' because the word 'European' begins with a vowel letter but is pronounced with a consonant sound 'yoo'. In English, the article 'an' is used before words that start with a vowel sound, not just a vowel letter. **a European gymnast**

19. D) 'expensiver to' के बदले 'more expensive than' का use होगा क्योंकि 'expensive' एक तीन-अक्षरीय (polysyllabic) adjective है, जिसका Comparative Degree 'more + adjective + than' के रूप में बनता है। 'than' का use तुलना (comparison) दर्शाने के लिए किया जाता है; जैसे—

Food prices in Switzerland are more expensive than the rest of Western Europe.

'more expensive than' will be used instead of 'expensiver to' because 'expensive' forms its comparative degree with 'more,' and 'than' is required for comparison; Like—

Food prices in Switzerland are more expensive than the rest of Western Europe.

20. D) "Vishnu is more courageous than all other boys in the class!"

the more' के बदले 'more' का use होगा क्योंकि यह वाक्य Comparative Degree में है, और 'than' के साथ तुलना की जा रही है। Comparative Degree की संरचना है: Subject + is/are + more + adjective + than + other (plural noun)। उदाहरण— She is more talented than her classmates.

'the more' should be replaced with 'more' because the sentence is in the Comparative Degree, and comparison is being made using 'than.' The structure for Comparative Degree is: Subject + is/are + more + adjective + than + other (plural noun). Example— She is more talented than her classmates.

21. B) 'With' का use होगा क्योंकि "with" का अर्थ यहाँ "के साथ टकराना" को दर्शाने के लिए किया गया है। जब कोई चीज़ किसी अन्य वस्तु से टकराती है, तो "with" का use किया जाता है, जैसे "The car collided with a tree." इस वाक्य में, जहाज (ship) बर्फ की चट्टान (iceberg) से टकराया, इसलिए "with" सही

option है। 'Under' का अर्थ "नीचे" होता है, लेकिन यहाँ जहाज हिमखंड के नीचे नहीं टकराया, इसलिए यह गलत है। 'Beyond' का अर्थ "के परे" होता है, लेकिन यहाँ टकराने की स्थिति व्यक्त की जा रही है, न कि किसी चीज़ से आगे जाने की, इसलिए यह गलत है। 'Above' का अर्थ "ऊपर" होता है, लेकिन जहाज ने हिमखंड को ऊपर से नहीं छुआ, इसलिए यह गलत है।

'With' will be used because it correctly indicates the ship colliding with the iceberg.

'Under' means "beneath," which does not fit as the ship did not hit below the iceberg.

'Beyond' means "past," which is incorrect because the ship did not move past the iceberg; it struck it. 'Above' means "over," which does not describe the impact between the ship and the iceberg.

22. C) '**moments**' का use होगा क्योंकि "moments" का अर्थ होता है बहुत छोटे समय का अवधि। passage में mention किया गया है कि जब पानी जहाज के अंदर आया, तो यह कुछ ही क्षणों में हुआ, इसलिए 'moments' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'years' का अर्थ है वर्षों की अवधि, 'days' का अर्थ है दिनों की अवधि, और 'weeks' का अर्थ है सप्ताहों की अवधि, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'moments' will be used because it refers to a very short period of time. The passage mentions that water rushed in quickly after the impact, which aligns perfectly with the idea of 'moments'. Whereas, 'years' refers to a span of years, 'days' means a span of days, and 'weeks' indicates a duration of weeks, none of which fit the context here.

23. C) '**Useless**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह steel doors के बारे में बताता है जो प्रभावी नहीं रहे। sentence में कहा गया है कि पानी कई जगहों से अंदर आ गया, जिससे steel doors को बंद करने का कोई असर नहीं पड़ा। इसलिए, 'useless' सही answer है। 'Painted' का अर्थ है रंग करना, जो यहाँ irrelevant है। 'Burnt' का अर्थ है जलना, जो steel doors के लिए सही नहीं हो सकता। 'Complete' का अर्थ है पूर्ण, जो इस context में फिट नहीं बैठता।

'Useless' will be used because it describes the steel doors that became ineffective. The sentence explains that water rushed in from several places, making it impossible for the steel doors to stop it. Hence, 'useless' is the correct answer. 'Painted' means colored, which is irrelevant here. 'Burnt' means burned, which cannot apply to steel doors in this context. 'Complete' means finished or whole, which does not fit here.

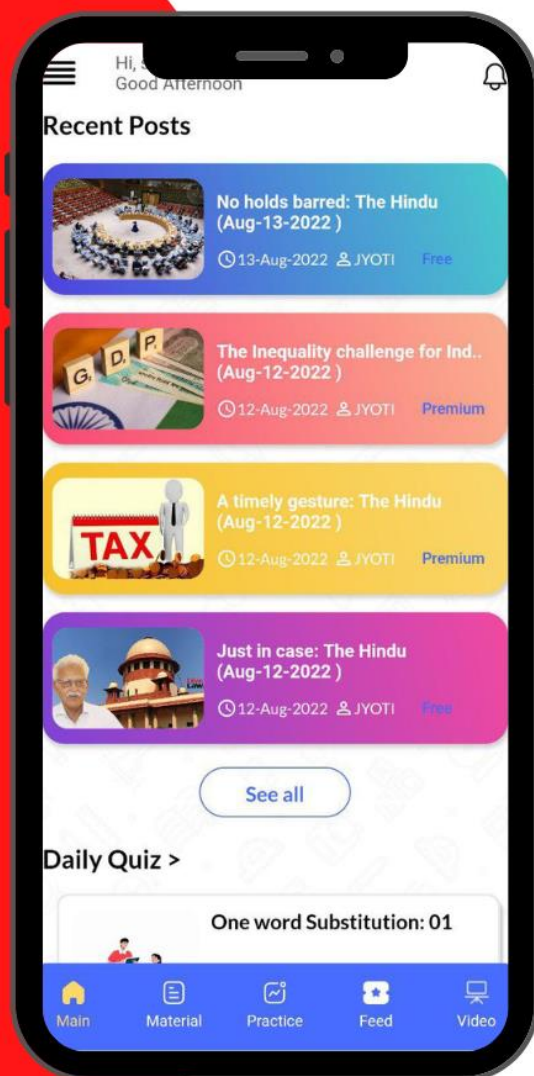
24. A) '**Nothing**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'nothing' का अर्थ होता है 'कोई भी चीज़ नहीं' या 'कुछ भी नहीं'। यहाँ sentence में स्पष्ट है कि Captain Smith को यह समझ आ गया था कि जहाज को बचाने के लिए कुछ भी नहीं किया जा सकता था। इसलिए 'nothing' सही option है। 'All' का अर्थ है 'सभी,' जो इस संदर्भ में गलत है क्योंकि यहाँ बचाव का कोई भी उपाय संभव नहीं था। 'Everything' का अर्थ है 'सब कुछ,' जो इस context

में फिट नहीं बैठता क्योंकि यहाँ बचाव के सभी विकल्प खत्म हो चुके थे। 'Enemies' का अर्थ है 'दुश्मन,' जो इस context में बिल्कुल भी उपयुक्त नहीं है।

'Nothing' will be used because it means 'no thing' or 'not anything.' The sentence clearly indicates that Captain Smith understood that nothing could save the ship, making 'nothing' the most appropriate choice. 'All' means "everything" or "everyone," which is incorrect in this context because no action could save the ship. 'Everything' means "all things," but it does not fit here as all possible options for rescue were no longer available. 'Enemies' means "opponents," which is irrelevant and does not make sense in the given context.

25. 'C) **sinking**' का use होगा क्योंकि "sinking" का अर्थ है डूबना। Passage में बताया गया है कि कैप्टन ने मदद के लिए संकेत भेजा क्योंकि टाइटेनिक खतरे में था, और पानी जहाज के अलग-अलग हिस्सों में घुस चुका था। यह स्पष्ट करता है कि जहाज डूब रहा था, इसलिए 'sinking' सही है। 'Floating' का अर्थ है तैरना, जो यहाँ फिट नहीं होता क्योंकि टाइटेनिक डूब रहा था। 'Victorious' का अर्थ है विजयी, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Reaching' का अर्थ है पहुँचना, जो यहाँ सही नहीं है।

sinking will be used because "sinking" means going underwater. The passage describes how water was entering the ship, and the captain sent a distress signal indicating that the Titanic was in danger. This makes 'sinking' the correct choice. 'Floating' means staying on the surface of water, which is incorrect since the ship was sinking. 'Victorious' means achieving victory, which doesn't fit the context. 'Reaching' means arriving, which is also irrelevant in this scenario.



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