

Maximum Mumbai: On the city, its transportation needs

The city needs long term solutions to its transportation needs

The railways have **proposed** automatic sliding doors with **ventilation louvres** in all Mumbai suburban trains by next year in response to the Mumbra train tragedy on Monday (June 9, 2025) — four people died and nearly a dozen others were injured. Sliding doors could potentially force people inside and prevent **footboard** travel, a factor in the accident. They could ensure that passengers do not **get down** at unscheduled stops and put themselves in danger of being **mowed down** by passing trains. The proposed **vestibules** connecting the coaches **may** also help to evenly distribute the crowds. As in Japan, each station may then need a few **enforcers** who could **shove** the crowds in so that the doors could **shut** and the trains move. While footboard travel is **indeed** a dangerous safety issue, it is only an outcome of the dangerous overcrowding in Mumbai trains. For **vast** numbers of people, the trains offer the least expensive travel option. Not too long ago, the **dangers** of overcrowding **resulted in** the **infamous stampede** at the Elphinstone Road station bridge in 2017. Multiple deaths are common along the three **arteries** that are the lifelines of Mumbai – the Central, Harbour and Western railway lines. Many are hit by trains while crossing tracks instead of using roads or bridges. While rail safety is an immediate issue that needs to be **addressed**, **it is also time** city **leaders engineer** **inexpensive**, alternative travel options to the trains.

Mumbai's trains have been seen as an **inevitable** part of the extreme **urbanisation** that the city represents and **romanticised** by literature. But they are simply not **humane** modes of transport. The suburban train system has **undergone** little change over the **decades** though the city has boosted its roads and enabled more vehicular traffic. **Two-wheelers** that were a **rarity** a few decades ago **are** now common. While the Metro promises to **decongest** the city **to an extent**, these services **price out** the lower classes. Bus services could be **enhanced** for routes connecting shorter distances. Along with doubling efforts to change the structuring of the city from a north-south network with **commuter** movements **dictated** by times, planners should consider expanding **ferry** transport — a cheaper and possibly more eco-friendly mode of transport to a city bound by the sea. Broadly speaking though, **stampedes** such as the one in Bengaluru, fire accidents in **congested** areas, and train tragedies such as the Mumbai one only **highlight** how unprepared India is to handle the consequences of **urbanisation** and the **thrust** to **overturn** the engagement of the vast majority of the people with agriculture.

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'. [Practice Exercise]
- **Get down** (phrasal verb) – to dismount or descend उतरना

Vocabulary

1. **Propose** (verb) – suggest, recommend, present, offer, advocate प्रस्ताव रखना
2. **Ventilation** (noun) – airflow, airing, circulation, freshening, oxygenation वेंटिलेशन / वायु संचार
3. **Louvre** (noun) – a door or window with flat sloping pieces of wood, metal, or glass across it to allow light and air to come in while keeping rain out. वातायन पट्टियां
4. **Footboard** (noun) – train step, lower edge, platform board, boarding edge, running board पायदान (रेल का)
5. **Mow down** (phrasal verb) – run over, crush, knock down, trample, kill कुचल देना
6. **Vestibule** (noun) – an area at the either end of a railway carriage that connects it to the next carriage यान-प्रवेश द्वार / कोच जोड़ने का हिस्सा
7. **Enforcer** (noun) – implementer, guard, security, bouncer, officer अनुशासन लागू करने वाला व्यक्ति
8. **Shove** (verb) – push, thrust, jostle, nudge, force धक्का देना
9. **Shut** (verb) – close, seal, block, fasten, secure बंद करना
10. **Indeed** (adverb) – truly, certainly, undoubtedly, surely, really वास्तव में
11. **Vast** (adjective) – huge, immense, extensive, massive, enormous विशाल
12. **Result in** (phrasal verb) – lead to, cause, bring about, trigger, end in का कारण बनना
13. **Infamous** (adjective) – notorious, disreputable, scandalous, ill-famed, dishonourable कुख्यात
14. **Stampede** (noun) – rush, crush, panic, scramble, mass movement भगदड़
15. **Artery** (noun) – main line, lifeline, major route, trunk road, thoroughfare मुख्य मार्ग / जीवनरेखा
16. **Address** (verb) – deal with, handle, tackle, respond to, confront निपटना
17. **It is also time** (phrase) – now is the moment, the point has come, it's high time अब समय आ गया है
18. **Engineer** (verb) – design, create, plan, devise, orchestrate बनाना
19. **Inexpensive** (adjective) – cheap, affordable, economical, low-cost, budget-friendly सस्ता
20. **Inevitable** (adjective) – unavoidable, inescapable, certain, destined, bound अपरिहार्य
21. **Urbanisation** (noun) – the process of making an area more urban. शहरीकरण

22. **Romanticise** (verb) – idealise, glorify, sentimentalise, dramatise, exaggerate
आदर्श रूप में दिखाना
23. **Humane** (adjective) – compassionate, kind, merciful, gentle, considerate मानवीय
24. **Undergo** (verb) – experience, go through, endure, face, suffer अनुभव करना
25. **Decade** (noun) – Period of ten years दशक
26. **Rarity** (noun) – uncommonness, infrequency, oddity, uniqueness, exception दुर्लभता
27. **Decongest** (verb) – relieve, unclog, clear, ease, reduce crowding भीड़ कम करना
28. **To an extent** (phrase) – partly, somewhat, in some measure, not entirely, to a degree कुछ हद तक
29. **Price out** (phrasal verb) – make unaffordable, exclude, overprice, push beyond reach मँहगा कर देना
30. **Enhance** (verb) – improve, boost, upgrade, increase, refine बढ़ाना
31. **Commuter** (noun) – a person who travels some distance to work on a regular basis दैनिक यात्रा करने वाला व्यक्ति
32. **Dictate** (verb) – determine, command, govern, influence, control निर्धारित करना
33. **Ferry** (noun) – boat transport, water bus, vessel, watercraft, ship नाव / जल परिवहन
34. **Congest** (verb) – overcrowd, clog, block, jam, choke भीड़भाड़ करना
35. **Highlight** (verb) – emphasize, point out, underline, stress, showcase उजागर करना
36. **Thrust** (noun) – push, drive, force, momentum, pressure जोर / बल
37. **Overturn** (verb) – reverse, repeal, undo, invalidate, cancel पलट देना / बदल देना

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Recent Tragedy:** The editorial responds to the Mumbra train accident on June 9, 2025, in which four people died and others were injured.
2. **Railways' Proposal:** Authorities have proposed automatic sliding doors with ventilation louvres for Mumbai's suburban trains by next year to enhance passenger safety.
3. **Footboard Travel Risk:** Sliding doors aim to prevent footboard travel, which was a contributing factor in the accident.
4. **Unscheduled Stops:** The doors may also stop passengers from getting off at unscheduled stops, reducing the risk of accidents.
5. **Crowd Management:** Vestibules between coaches could help distribute crowds evenly, minimizing crowding in specific compartments.
6. **Learning from Japan:** The editorial suggests Japan-style station enforcers to help passengers board quickly and allow doors to close safely.
7. **Overcrowding is Root Cause:** The core issue is overcrowding, not just unsafe practices — trains are the cheapest travel mode for millions.
8. **Past Incidents:** Overcrowding has caused major tragedies, including the 2017 Elphinstone Road station stampede.
9. **Daily Deaths:** Deaths from track crossing and overcrowding are frequent along Mumbai's Central, Harbour, and Western lines.
10. **Need for Alternatives:** The editorial calls for inexpensive alternative transport options besides just making trains safer.
11. **Trains Are Not Humane:** Though iconic and romanticized, Mumbai's suburban trains are not a humane or dignified mode of transport.
12. **Neglect of Upgrades:** Unlike roads and vehicular infrastructure, railway systems have seen minimal improvement over the decades.
13. **Limited Reach of Metro:** While the Metro may help reduce congestion, it is too expensive for the lower-income groups.
14. **Improve Buses and Ferries:** The city should boost bus services for short routes and expand ferry networks, leveraging its coastal geography.
15. **Urbanisation Crisis:** Events like stampedes, fires, and train tragedies highlight how India is unprepared for the urbanisation shift and the mass movement away from agriculture.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Optimistic
 - B. Critical
 - C. Humorous
 - D. Indifferent
2. **What can be inferred about the author's attitude toward Mumbai's suburban train system?**
 - A. The author believes it is a safe and efficient system.
 - B. The author views it as romantic and symbolic of Mumbai's spirit.
 - C. The author sees it as outdated and inhumane for daily commuters.
 - D. The author thinks the train system is better than other transport options.
3. **Why has the proposal for automatic sliding doors been introduced for Mumbai trains?**
 - A. To reduce maintenance costs of local trains
 - B. To allow passengers to board faster
 - C. To prevent footboard travel and improve safety
 - D. To enable air-conditioned travel throughout
4. **What transport alternatives does the author suggest to address Mumbai's overcrowding problem?**
 - A. Only expanding Metro and road networks
 - B. Introducing high-speed trains and taxis
 - C. Replacing trains with electric scooters
 - D. Enhancing bus services and ferry transport
5. **According to the passage, how many railway lines form the lifelines of Mumbai?**
 - A. Two
 - B. Four
 - C. Three
 - D. Five
6. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word 'zest' in the given sentence.**

The peppy and energetic music of the DJ was able to remove the passivity and dullness present in the party.

 - A. peppy
 - B. remove
 - C. energetic
 - D. dullness
7. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

A room for cleaning and storing dishes and cooking utensils and for doing messy kitchen work.

 - A. Sanatorium
 - B. Scullery
 - C. Dormitory
 - D. Overlay
8. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Fondness

- A. Mistake
- B. Liking
- C. Dislike
- D. Brilliance

9. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.

He is the friendly man in the group

- A. most friendly
- B. more friendly
- C. friendlier
- D. friendliest

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

Departing or having departed from a country to settle elsewhere

- A. Native
- B. Emigrant
- C. Excommunicate
- D. Immigrant

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

Much of the beauty and glory of life have disappeared.

- A. of life
- B. have disappeared.
- C. beauty and glory
- D. Much of the

12. Select the option that rectifies the spelling error of the underlined word.

The historic cathedrel stood as a symbol of faith and architectural marvel, drawing visitors from around the world.

- A. cathedril
- B. cathedral
- C. cathidral
- D. cathidrel

13. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the highlighted word.

Sonali uses a soft mattress to sleep.

- A. cushiony
- B. spongy
- C. flabby
- D. hard

14. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

Catch someone's eye

- A. To physically capture someone's gaze and hold it, making them unable to look away
- B. To attract someone's attention or to be noticed by them

- C. To irritate or annoy someone intentionally
- D. To surprise someone with unexpected behaviour

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

Despite facing numerous challenges, the team successfully _____ the project ahead of schedule.

- A. will be completed
- B. has been completed
- C. completed
- D. had completed

16. Rectify the sentence by selecting the correct spelling from the options.

While threatening the integrity of Universal values, the campaign to spread democracy will not succeed.

- A. Succsed
- B. Succeed
- C. Sucseed
- D. Suucced

17. Select the most appropriate synonym of the word given in brackets to fill in the blank.

In the absence of her parents, the little girl felt _____ (lonely).

- A. collectively
- B. crowded
- C. sociable
- D. alone

18. Select the most appropriate adjective to fill in the blank.

Among the three little cats, the first was _____ and the second was smaller.

- A. small
- B. more small
- C. most smallest
- D. most small

19. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.

She asked if he could recount a moment when he felt completely serene.

- A. turbulent
- B. hilarious
- C. pacific
- D. derogatory

20. 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'.

Mohit have appreciated Riya for her hard work.

- A. had appreciating
- B. have appreciates
- C. has appreciated

D. No substitution required

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 (1) _____ life in Kashmir was drawing to its end after three (2) _____ months. Miss Joan was leaving a week earlier than Mrs. Rhodes, and about two days before she left, I took her alone to the hotel for dinner. We walked to the hotel in (3) _____ silence, a silence so heavy that I could (4) _____ breathe. The hotel seemed to be far away and yet not far (5) _____.

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

- A. romantic
- B. biquadratic
- C. mucolytic
- D. tonetic

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

- A. glorious
- B. analogous
- C. jealous
- D. anonymous

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

- A. direct
- B. select
- C. perfect
- D. slack

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

- A. gradually
- B. hardly
- C. loudly
- D. gladly

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

- A. overweigh
- B. thorough
- C. clough
- D. enough

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) Critical

The tone of the passage is critical as the author evaluates the failure of Mumbai's transport infrastructure, pointing out the unsafe conditions of suburban trains, poor urban planning, and the lack of affordable alternatives. There's a clear call for systemic reform rather than praise or resignation.

A: Incorrect because the passage doesn't express hope or confidence in the current or future situation. Instead, it points out severe shortcomings.

C: Incorrect as the passage is serious in tone and discusses tragic events and urban problems, not using humor.

D: Incorrect because the author clearly cares about the situation and argues passionately for better planning and safety.

2. C) The author sees it as outdated and inhumane for daily commuters.

The passage explicitly mentions that Mumbai's train system "is simply not humane" and "has undergone little change over the decades," indicating the author sees it as outdated and insufficient for the current population needs.

A is incorrect – The author calls it dangerous and overcrowded, not safe or efficient.

B is incorrect – Although literature has romanticised trains, the author critiques this view.

D is incorrect – The author argues for alternative transport like buses and ferries, not that the trains are superior.

3. C) To prevent footboard travel and improve safety.

The passage states that sliding doors could "force people inside and prevent footboard travel," a direct safety measure following the Mumbra tragedy.

A is incorrect – Maintenance is not mentioned as a reason.

B is incorrect – Boarding speed is not the focus; safety is.

D is incorrect – There is no mention of air-conditioning related to this measure.

4. D) Enhancing bus services and ferry transport.

The author specifically recommends "bus services could be enhanced" and "expanding ferry transport" as affordable and eco-friendly alternatives.

A is incorrect – The Metro is mentioned, but it is criticized for pricing out the poor.

B is incorrect – High-speed trains and taxis are not mentioned.

C is incorrect – Electric scooters are not discussed or implied.

5. C) Three.

The passage states: "Multiple deaths are common along the three arteries that are the lifelines of Mumbai - the Central, Harbour and Western railway lines."

A is incorrect - The passage clearly mentions three, not two.

B is incorrect - Only three specific lines are identified.

D is incorrect - There is no mention of five lines..

6. D) **Zest** (noun) – Great enthusiasm and energy; excitement, delight, eagerness. जोश, उमंग
Antonym: **Dullness** (noun) – Lack of energy, enthusiasm, or brightness; lifelessness, boredom.
निष्क्रियता, सुस्ती
- **Peppy** (adjective) – Lively and energetic; full of enthusiasm. चुस्त, फुर्तीला
 - **Remove** (verb) – To take away or eliminate something. हटाना, निकालना
 - **Energetic** (adjective) – Full of energy and vitality; dynamic, active. ऊर्जावान, सक्रिय
7. B) **Scullery** (noun) – A room for cleaning and storing dishes and cooking utensils and for doing messy kitchen work. बर्तन धोने और रखने तथा रसोई का गंदा काम करने का स्थान।
- **Sanatorium** (noun): A medical facility for long-term illness, most typically associated with the treatment of tuberculosis. स्वास्थ्यगृह।
 - **Dormitory (noun)**: A large bedroom for a number of people in a school or institution.
सामूहिक शयनकक्ष।
 - **Overlay** (noun): A covering either to protect or to add decoration. आच्छादन।
8. B) **Fondness** (noun): A feeling of affection, liking, or tenderness for someone or something. पसंद, स्नेह
Synonym: Liking – A feeling of attraction or affection. पसंद
- **Mistake (noun)**: An error or fault in action, judgment, or understanding. त्रुटि, गलती
 - **Dislike (noun)**: A feeling of aversion or distaste. नापसंद
 - **Brilliance (noun)**: Intense brightness or exceptional talent. तेजस्विता, उत्कृष्टता
9. D) यह sentence superlative degree में है क्योंकि इसमें एक व्यक्ति की तुलना पूरे समूह से की जा रही है। जब किसी गुण का उच्चतम स्तर व्यक्त करना हो, तो adjective का superlative रूप use होता है। "Friendly" एक adjective है, और इसका superlative रूप "friendliest" है। सही संरचना है: "He is the friendliest man in the group."
The sentence is in the superlative degree because it is comparing one man with the entire group. When referring to the highest degree of a quality, the superlative form of the adjective is used. "Friendly" is an adjective, and its superlative form is "friendliest." The correct structure for a superlative comparison is: "He is the friendliest man in the group."
10. B) **Emigrant** (noun) – Departing or having departed from a country to settle elsewhere प्रवासी
- **Native** (noun) – A person born in a particular place or country; not suitable as it refers to someone who belongs to a place by birth. मूल निवासी
 - **Excommunicate** (verb) – To officially exclude someone from participation in the sacraments and services of the Christian Church; unrelated to the concept of migration.
बहिष्कार करना
 - **Immigrant** (noun) – A person who comes to live permanently in a foreign country; it refers to someone arriving in a new country, which is the opposite of the given phrase.
आप्रवासी

11. B) 'have disappeared' के बदले 'has disappeared' का use होगा क्योंकि 'Much of the beauty and glory of life' एक singular विचार को दर्शाता है, और जब दो Abstract Nouns (जैसे beauty और glory) को एक इकाई के रूप में लिया जाता है, तो singular verb का use होता है। जैसे— Much of the beauty and glory of life has disappeared.
'has disappeared' will be used instead of 'have disappeared' because when two abstract nouns are considered a single idea or unit, they take a singular verb; Like— The peace and harmony of the village has been disturbed.
12. B) The correct spelling of "**cathedrel**" is "**cathedral**", which means "a principal church, especially one with a bishop's seat" or "महत्वपूर्ण गिरजाघर, विशेष रूप से जहाँ बिशप की गद्दी हो".
13. D) **Soft** (adjective) – Smooth, tender, not hard or firm, gentle. कोमल
Antonym: Hard (adjective) – Firm, solid, tough, not soft or yielding. सख्त
- **Cushiony** (adjective) – Soft, comfortable, spongy, padded. गद्देदार
 - **Spongy** (adjective) – Soft, springy, porous, absorbent. स्पंजी
 - **Flabby** (adjective) – Lacking firmness, loose, saggy. ढीला
14. B) **Catch someone's eye** – To attract someone's attention or to be noticed by them. किसी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना।
15. C) "**Completed**" का use होगा क्योंकि वाक्य यह बताता है कि टीम ने कई चुनौतियों का सामना करने के बावजूद परियोजना को समय से पहले सफलतापूर्वक पूरा कर लिया। यह एक past tense वाक्य है, और action पूरी हो चुकी है, इसलिए 'completed' सही option है। "Will be completed" भविष्य में होने वाले action को दर्शाता है, जो इस context में उपयुक्त नहीं है। "Has been completed" वर्तमान perfect tense है, जो वर्तमान से संबंधित होता है, लेकिन वाक्य स्पष्ट रूप से एक past event का वर्णन कर रहा है। "Had completed" past perfect tense है, जो तब उपयोग होता है जब किसी अन्य past event के पहले कुछ पूरा हुआ हो, लेकिन यहाँ ऐसा संदर्भ नहीं है। "**Completed**" will be used because the sentence states that the team successfully finished the project ahead of schedule despite facing numerous challenges. This is a past tense statement, and the action is already complete, making 'completed' the correct choice. "Will be completed" refers to an action that will happen in the future, which is not relevant in this context.
"Has been completed" is in the present perfect tense, which relates to the present, but the sentence clearly describes a past event. "Had completed" is in the past perfect tense, which is used when an action is completed before another past event, but there is no such context here.
16. B) The correct spelling of 'suceed' is 'succeed', which means "to achieve the desired aim or result" (सफल होना, मंजिल प्राप्त करना).
17. D) **Lonely** (adjective): Feeling sad because one has no company; solitary, isolated, deserted, abandoned. अकेला
Synonym: Alone (adjective): Having no one else present; solitary, unaccompanied, isolated. अकेला

- **Collectively** (adverb): Together as a group; unitedly, jointly. सामूहिक रूप से
- **Crowded** (adjective): Full of people; packed, congested, jammed. भीड़-भाड़ वाला
- **Sociable** (adjective): Enjoying the company of others; friendly, outgoing. मिलनसार

18. A) 'Small' का use होगा क्योंकि यह adjective 'three little cats' में से पहले वाले के आकार को दर्शाने के लिए उपयुक्त है। इस वाक्य में comparative या superlative degree की आवश्यकता नहीं है, क्योंकि यह सीधे एक basic adjective के उपयोग को इंगित करता है। more small गलत है, क्योंकि 'more small' एक incorrect comparative form है। 'Smaller' ही इसका सही comparative रूप है। most smallest गलत है, क्योंकि superlative degree में 'most' और 'smallest' का एक साथ उपयोग नहीं होता। 'Smallest' अपने आप में superlative है। most small भी गलत है, क्योंकि यह grammatical रूप से correct नहीं है।

Small will be used because it is the correct adjective to describe the first of the three little cats. The sentence does not require a comparative or superlative degree; it simply needs a basic adjective. 'More small' is incorrect because it is not the proper comparative form; 'smaller' is the correct one. 'Most smallest' is incorrect because using 'most' with 'smallest' is redundant; 'smallest' is already a superlative. 'Most small' is also incorrect because it is not grammatically valid.

19. A) **Serene** (adjective) – Calm, peaceful, tranquil, untroubled. शांत, सौम्य

Antonym: Turbulent (adjective) – Chaotic, disorderly, not calm, agitated. अशांत, उथल-पुथल

- **Hilarious**: (adjective) Very funny, amusing, or entertaining. Does not relate to calmness or tranquility. मजेदार, प्रफुल्लित
- **Pacific**: (adjective) Peaceful, calm, or promoting peace. Synonymous with "serene." Incorrect as it has the same meaning. शांतिपूर्ण
- **Derogatory**: (adjective) Expressing a low opinion, disrespectful, or insulting. Not related to calmness. अपमानजनक, तिरस्कारपूर्ण

20. C) 'have appreciated' के स्थान पर '**has appreciated**' का use होगा क्योंकि sentence का subject Mohit एक singular और third person का है। Present Perfect Tense में singular subject के साथ has का use किया जाता है।

'have appreciated' should be replaced with '**has appreciated**' because the subject of the sentence, Mohit, is singular and in the third person. In Present Perfect Tense, singular subjects take has instead of have.

21. A) '**Romantic**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'romantic' का अर्थ होता है रोमांचक, सुंदर, या भावनात्मक। passage में कश्मीर के जीवन का वर्णन किया गया है जो एक भावुक और सुंदर विदाई की ओर अग्रसर है, इसलिए 'romantic' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'biquadratic' का अर्थ है एक प्रकार का गणितीय समीकरण, 'mucolytic' का अर्थ है बलगम को पतला करने वाली दवा, और 'tonetic' का संबंध ध्वनियों और लहजों से है, जो इस context में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

Romantic will be used because it means exciting, beautiful, or emotional. The passage describes life in Kashmir coming to an emotional and scenic end, making 'romantic' the most fitting choice. Whereas, 'biquadratic' refers to a type of mathematical equation, 'mucolytic' pertains to medicine for thinning mucus, and 'tonetic' is related to tones and accents, none of which fit this context.

22. A) **'Glorious'** का use होगा क्योंकि "glorious" का अर्थ होता है शानदार या अद्भुत, और passage में जीवन के अंतिम समय को तीन शानदार महीनों के संदर्भ में व्यक्त किया गया है। यह दिखाता है कि वह समय सुंदर और यादगार था। जबकि 'Analogous' का अर्थ है समान या तुलनीय, 'Jealous' का अर्थ है ईर्ष्या करना, और 'Anonymous' का अर्थ है गुमनाम, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Glorious' will be used because it means splendid or wonderful, and the passage refers to the end of life in Kashmir after three remarkable months, indicating it was a beautiful and memorable time. Whereas, 'Analogous' means comparable or similar, 'Jealous' means feeling envy, and 'Anonymous' means without a name or unknown, which don't fit in this context.

23. C) **'Perfect'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "संपूर्ण" या "उत्तम," और यहाँ मौन का वर्णन करते हुए इसे सकारात्मक रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है। passage में mention है कि होटल तक पहुँचने के दौरान मौन का अनुभव ऐसा था जो उनके भावनात्मक जुड़ाव को दर्शाता है। 'Direct' का अर्थ "सीधा" है, लेकिन यह मौन के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि यह भावना को व्यक्त नहीं करता। 'Select' का अर्थ "चुनिंदा" है, जो इस संदर्भ में बिल्कुल सही नहीं बैठता। 'Slack' का अर्थ "ढीला" या "शिथिल" है, लेकिन यह मौन के संदर्भ में यहाँ लागू नहीं होता क्योंकि यह एक नकारात्मक स्वरूप देता है, जो कहानी की भावना से मेल नहीं खाता।

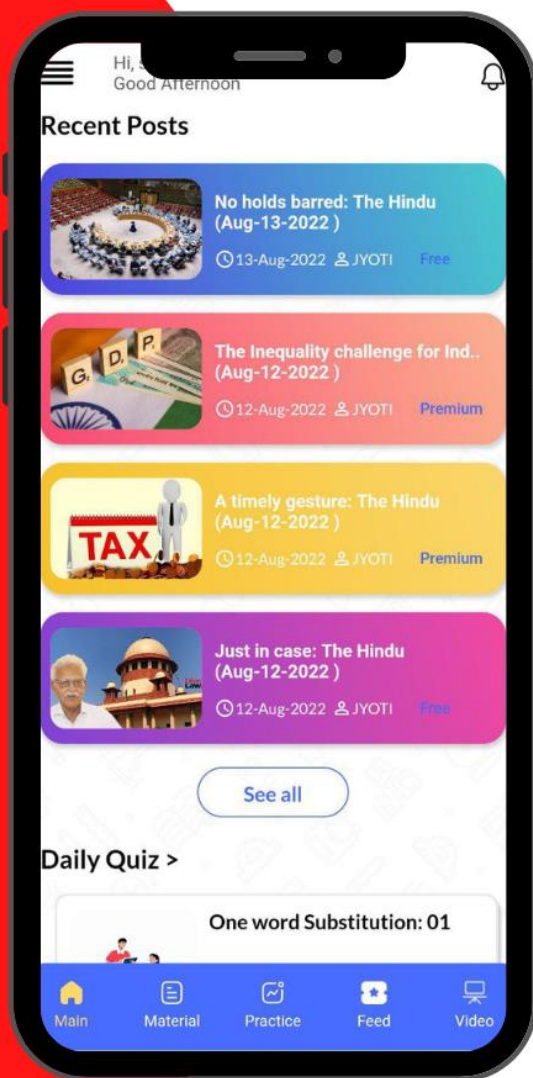
'Perfect' will be used because it means "flawless" or "ideal," which fits the context of describing the silence in a positive and emotional tone. The passage implies that the silence was meaningful and complete, making 'Perfect' appropriate. 'Direct' means "straight," which does not describe the silence appropriately. 'Select' means "chosen," which is irrelevant in this context. 'Slack' means "loose" or "lacking tension," which conveys a negative tone and does not match the emotional depth of the silence described.

24. B) **'Hardly'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'hardly' का अर्थ होता है 'मुश्किल से' या 'कठिनाई से'। sentence में बताया गया है कि चुप्पी इतनी भारी थी कि वाक्यकर्ता 'मुश्किल से सांस ले पा रहा था।' इसलिए 'hardly' सही answer है। जबकि 'gradually' का अर्थ है 'धीरे-धीरे,' 'loudly' का अर्थ है 'जोर से,' और 'gladly' का अर्थ है 'खुशी से,' जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'Hardly' will be used because it means 'with difficulty' or 'barely.' The sentence indicates that the silence was so heavy that the speaker could 'barely breathe,' making 'hardly' the correct answer. Whereas, 'gradually' means 'slowly,' 'loudly' means 'in a loud manner,' and 'gladly' means 'with happiness,' which don't fit in this context.

25. D) 'enough' का use होगा क्योंकि "enough" का अर्थ होता है पर्याप्त या पर्याप्त मात्रा में। sentence में mention है कि होटल दूर लगता था और फिर भी बहुत दूर नहीं, इसलिए 'enough' इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त है। 'Overweigh' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ का वजन अधिक होना, जो इस संदर्भ में लागू नहीं होता। 'Thorough' का अर्थ है पूर्ण रूप से या अच्छी तरह, जो इस sentence में फिट नहीं होता। 'Clough' एक शब्द है, जिसका अर्थ घाटी या छोटी खाई होता है, जो यहां सही विकल्प नहीं है।

'enough' will be used because it means sufficient or adequate. The sentence implies that the hotel seemed far but not too far, making 'enough' appropriate in this context. 'Overweigh' means to weigh excessively, which doesn't fit here. 'Thorough' means completely or fully, which is irrelevant in this context. 'Clough' is an archaic word meaning a valley or small ravine, which doesn't suit this sentence.



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