

Fire on waters: on India and maritime accidents

India's **maritime** firefighting capabilities are **standing up to** the test

The Indian coast needs to be protected against three types of major peacetime maritime accidents involving merchant ships: **sinking** of merchant ships, causing the loss of **cargo**, **disruption** of maritime traffic, and environmental damage; **fire onboard merchant vessels** that can seriously threaten not just the environment but also life and property on the **coast**; and oil spills. The recent fire onboard MV Wan Hai **503**, that started with explosions when the ship was some 44 **nautical miles off** the Azhikkal coast in Kannur, Kerala, on June 9, **has** been successfully controlled now. Photographs of the ship showed a **cocktail** of smoke of brown, white, grey and black colours **billowing out**, indicating that many substances were burning. The cargo **manifest** showed that more than 140 of the 1,754 containers had various types of **hazardous** cargo. Coast Guard officials report that the **raging** Wan Hai had started **drifting** dangerously towards the coast even as firefighting was on and the sea remained rough under monsoon conditions. A tow rope was passed onto the ship but it **snapped**. An Indian Navy helicopter flew in to **airdrop** a **salvage** team and pass a wire rope that was made of steel, which was then used to tow the ship 45 nautical miles away from the coast where the depth is nearly one kilometre. The **owner** of the vessel **pitched in** by **commandeering tugs** through their agents. Wan Hai does not **pose** an immediate danger to the Indian coast now. Smoke is still seen from the ship and there are **hot spots**, but it is now up to the ship owner to **salvage** the vessel after completely **putting out** the fire.

Most of the patrol vessels, the **workhorse** of the Coast Guard, **are** now fitted with firefighting equipment since firefighting is a key **mandate** of the agency. While hazardous cargo on containers are **indeed** a major fire hazard, a more **severe** fire hazard is oil. Gas-carrying merchant ships are **perhaps** the greatest fire and explosion hazards. Nightmare **scenarios** that can **bring** the world **to its knees** **involve** gas carrier accidents at **choke points** such as the Suez Canal or the Strait of Malacca off Singapore. In 2020, the Indian Coast Guard and Navy successfully put out a massive fire that broke out off Colombo on the Very Large Crude Carrier (VLCC), New Diamond, **chartered** by the Indian Oil Corporation. The VLCC was carrying 2,70,000 tonnes of crude oil and **bound for** Paradip in Odisha. **That** these ships were structurally **intact** despite week-long **infernos** **is** a **testament** as much **to** the maritime firefighting capabilities of India as the advanced design, materials and construction of the ships. Quick **salvage** of **sunk ships** and **fighting** oil spills, which require quick, **extensive** and close multi-agency coordination, **are** the other areas where India needs to build and **demonstrate** more expertise.

[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. **Stand up to** (phrase) – endure, resist, withstand, survive, face सामना करना
3. **Sink** (verb) – submerge, drown, go under, plunge, descend डूब जाना
4. **Cargo** (noun) – freight, load, shipment, consignment, goods माल / सामान
5. **Disruption** (noun) – disturbance, interruption, breakdown, hindrance, obstruction विघटन / बाधा
6. **Fire onboard merchant vessel** (noun) – any uncontrolled fire occurring on a ship engaged in commercial activities, such as transporting goods or passengers.
7. **Nautical miles** (noun) – a unit used in measuring distances at sea, equal to 1,852 metres (approximately 2,025 yards). समुद्री मील
8. **Off** (preposition) – away from a place or position से दूर
9. **Cocktail** (noun) – mixture, blend, combination, medley, assortment मिश्रण
10. **Billow out** (phrasal verb) – gush, puff, pour, emit, surge धुँएँ का लहराना / निकलना
11. **Manifest** (verb) – display, show, indicate, exhibit, reveal दर्शाना
12. **Hazardous** (adjective) – dangerous, risky, unsafe, perilous, harmful खतरनाक
13. **Raging** (adjective) – intense, fierce, violent, uncontrollable, blazing प्रचंड / तीव्र
14. **Drift** (verb) – float, move slowly, glide, stray, be carried बहना
15. **Snap** (verb) – break, sever, split, crack, rupture टूट जाना
16. **Airdrop** (verb) – deliver, dispatch, parachute in, supply, send via air वायु से गिराना
17. **Salvage** (noun) – rescue, recovery, retrieval, reclamation, saving बचाव
18. **Pitch in** (phrasal verb) – help, contribute, assist, join in, cooperate मदद करना
19. **Commandeer** (verb) – seize, requisition, take over, assume, appropriate जब्त करना / कब्जा करना
20. **Tug** (noun) – towboat, towing vessel, puller, hauler, dragger खींचने वाली नाव
21. **Pose** (verb) – present, constitute, create, cause, form उत्पन्न करना
22. **Hot spot** (noun) – danger zone, active area, crisis point, critical zone, risk area संकट क्षेत्र

23. **Salvage** (verb) – recover, rescue, retrieve, reclaim, save बचाना / निकालना
24. **Put out** (phrasal verb) – extinguish, stop, douse, quench, suppress बुझाना
25. **Workhorse** (noun) – mainstay, backbone, stalwart, utility unit, reliable performer मुख्य सहायक / भरोसेमंद साधन
26. **Mandate** (noun) – duty, responsibility, authorization, directive, command आदेश / दायित्व
27. **Indeed** (adverb) – truly, certainly, surely, really, undoubtedly वास्तव में
28. **Severe** (adjective) – harsh, intense, serious, grave, extreme गंभीर
29. **Perhaps** (adverb) – maybe, possibly, conceivably, perchance, probably शायद
30. **Bring someone to one's knees** (phrase) – defeat, cripple, humble, overpower, destroy घुटनों पर ला देना
31. **Choke points** (noun) – a point of congestion or blockage. संकीर्ण मार्ग
32. **Charter** (verb) – lease, rent, hire, contract, commission अनुबंधित करना
33. **Bound** (for) (adjective) – heading to, destined for, en route to, going to, traveling to की ओर जाने वाला
34. **Intact** (adjective) – undamaged, unbroken, whole, complete, safe सुरक्षित / अक्षत
35. **Inferno** (noun) – blaze, firestorm, conflagration, wildfire, holocaust भीषण अग्निकांड
36. **Testament** (to) (noun) – proof, evidence, witness, sign, demonstration प्रमाण
37. **Sunk ship** (noun) – submerged vessel, sunken boat, drowned ship, lost vessel, underwater wreck डूबी हुई जहाज़
38. **Extensive** (adjective) – widespread, vast, comprehensive, large-scale, thorough व्यापक
39. **Demonstrate** (verb) – show, exhibit, illustrate, express, display प्रदर्शित करना
40. **Expertise** (noun) – skill, proficiency, knowledge, competence, mastery विशेषज्ञता

Summary of the Editorial

1. India faces three major maritime accident threats: sinking of merchant ships, onboard fires, and oil spills.
2. Such accidents disrupt maritime traffic, endanger the environment, and pose risks to coastal life and property.
3. The recent fire on MV Wan Hai 503 off Kerala's coast highlighted these dangers.
4. The fire began after explosions when the vessel was 44 nautical miles from Azhikkal coast.
5. The ship carried over 1,754 containers, with 140+ containing hazardous materials.
6. Smoke of various colors indicated the burning of multiple dangerous substances.
7. The ship started drifting towards the coast amid rough monsoon seas, increasing risk.
8. A tow rope initially snapped, but the Navy successfully airdropped a salvage team and passed a steel wire rope.
9. The ship was then towed 45 nautical miles away to deeper waters for safety.
10. The vessel no longer poses immediate danger, though hotspots and smoke still remain.
11. Final responsibility for extinguishing the fire and salvaging the ship lies with the shipowner.
12. Indian Coast Guard patrol vessels are now equipped with firefighting tools as part of their core mandate.
13. Hazardous cargo is dangerous, but oil and gas-carrying ships pose even greater fire and explosion risks.
14. The 2020 fire on the VLCC New Diamond off Colombo was another major incident successfully managed by India.
15. India must strengthen its multi-agency coordination for salvage operations and oil spill response to enhance maritime safety.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based**[Editorial page]**

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Analytical
 - B. Alarmist
 - C. Celebratory
 - D. Sarcastic
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. Importance of international maritime trade
 - B. Environmental effects of naval warfare
 - C. Challenges and responses to maritime accidents in India
 - D. Structural integrity of modern ships
3. **What major threat did the MV Wan Hai 503 pose after the fire broke out onboard?**
 - A. It was hijacked by pirates
 - B. It began to drift dangerously toward the coast
 - C. It caused immediate oil spillage near the port
 - D. It blocked trade routes near the Strait of Malacca
4. **What helped in successfully towing MV Wan Hai 503 away from the coast?**
 - A. Immediate arrival of international rescue ships
 - B. Use of fiber ropes by the ship's captain
 - C. Indian Navy helicopter passing a steel wire rope
 - D. Coast Guard divers manually pulling the ship
5. **How much crude oil was carried by the VLCC New Diamond that caught fire in 2020?**
 - A. 2,00,000 tonnes
 - B. 1,75,000 tonnes
 - C. 2,70,000 tonnes
 - D. 3,00,000 tonnes
6. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
a large, flat area surrounded by seats used for sports or entertainment
 - A. Department
 - B. Garden
 - C. Senate
 - D. Arena
7. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
I have the hundred reasons to not attend the meeting tomorrow
 - A. the meeting
 - B. I have the hundred reasons
 - C. to not attend
 - D. tomorrow

8. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct logical sequence.**

A. When we connect this design with a wire, electricity flows.
B. These metal strips were put in a sulphuric acid solution.
C. He made two strips of different metals.
D. Alessandro Volta discovered electric battery.
A. CBDA
B. DCBA
C. BCDA
D. ACDB

9. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom.**

All his friends admired him because he was a straight shooter

A. A thoroughly upright straightforward person
B. Miserly and pessimistic individual
C. Complicated and confusing person
D. Excellent shooter

10. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**

A. The upper part of the river
B. Continuous rain on
C. Week, there had been
D. During the previous
A. ADCB
B. DBAC
C. DCBA
D. ABCD

11. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

They are organising a concert for charity

A. A concert is being organised by them for charity.
B. They are organising a charity concert.
C. A concert for charity is organising by them.
D. They are being organised a concert for charity

12. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**

I was happy to know that Sheila passed her final exams

A. upbeat
B. Sad
C. Excited
D. Joyful

13. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined word segment in the given sentence.**

The wedding was put on until January

A. put in

- B. put up
C. put off
D. put down
14. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word in brackets to fill in the blank.**
Sheila _____ (failed) all her classes
A. fizzled
B. flopped
C. flunked
D. passed
15. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word in the brackets to fill in the blank.**
She _____ the target by an inch and lost the gold medal. [hit]
A. cleaned
B. missed
C. bashed
D. touched
16. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
After I retire, I started a second career / as a writer and published several books / which allowed me to share my stories / and insights with a wider audience
A. which allowed me to share my stories
B. After I retire, I started a second career
C. and insights with a wider audience
D. as a writer and published several books
17. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**
A. Occurence
B. Harassment
C. Supersede
D. Exaggerate
18. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom.**
My uncle lives in New York, so I only see him once in a blue moon
A. Monthly
B. Weekly
C. Very often
D. Not very often
19. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**
A. Tangiable
B. Terracotta
C. Terracide
D. Tertial
20. **Select the most appropriate synonym for the underlined word in the given sentence.**
One of Ram's leisure activities is tennis
A. Languish

- B. Main
- C. Recreation
- D. Lead

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.

Earthquake is the (1)_____ breaking and displacement of substantial portions of the earth's outer rocky crust. During an earthquake, rock disturbances can cause rivers to change their flow. Landslides (2)_____ by earthquakes can cause significant destruction and loss of life. Tsunamis are a (3)_____ of damaging waves caused by large earthquakes that occur under the ocean. Earthquakes rarely directly kill anyone. Many (4)_____ and injuries are caused by falling debris and the fall of structures. The (5)_____ of an earthquake relies on how much and how far rock cracks and shifts.

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

- A. abrupt
- B. deliberate
- C. expansive
- D. innovative

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

- A. prevented
- B. blocked
- C. triggered
- D. subdued

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

- A. arrest
- B. interruption
- C. succession
- D. disorder

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

- A. viability
- B. survival
- C. fatalities
- D. durability

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

- A. depth
- B. magnitude
- C. corpse
- D. discipline

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. A) Analytical

The passage adopts a measured, fact-based approach. It presents detailed events, risks, and coordinated actions taken by the Indian Coast Guard and Navy. The tone is informative and critical, analyzing different types of maritime accidents and India's response.

A: Incorrect because while dangers are mentioned, the tone is not exaggerated or panic-inducing. It remains controlled and objective.

C: Incorrect as the focus is not on praise or joy; it appreciates India's response but in a balanced, factual way.

D: Incorrect because the writing lacks irony or mocking tone; the style is serious and purposeful.

2. C) Challenges and responses to maritime accidents in India

The central focus of the passage is on the types of maritime accidents, recent examples like the MV Wan Hai fire, and India's emergency response capabilities including firefighting, salvage operations, and coordination.

A. Incorrect because trade itself is not the focus; it's only implied in the context of merchant ships.

B. Incorrect; the article is about peacetime accidents, not warfare.

D. Partially mentioned, but it's not the main theme; it's a supporting point within the discussion of firefighting success.

3. B) It began to drift dangerously toward the coast

The passage clearly states: "the raging Wan Hai had started drifting dangerously towards the coast even as firefighting was on..." This posed a major threat due to rough seas and hazardous cargo.

A is wrong: There's no mention of piracy.

C is wrong: There was no immediate oil spill; the fire was cargo-related.

D is wrong: The ship was off the Kerala coast, not near the Strait of Malacca.

4. C) Indian Navy helicopter passing a steel wire rope

The passage mentions: "An Indian Navy helicopter flew in to airdrop a salvage team and pass a wire rope that was made of steel, which was then used to tow the ship..."

A is wrong: No international ships were involved.

B is wrong: The fiber (tow) rope snapped.

D is wrong: There's no mention of divers pulling manually.

5. C) 2,70,000 tonnes

The passage says: "The VLCC was carrying 2,70,000 tonnes of crude oil and bound for Paradip in Odisha."

6. D) **Arena** (noun) – a large, flat area surrounded by seats used for sports or entertainment.
मंच/मैदान

- **Department** (noun) – a division of a large organization dealing with a specific subject.
विभाग
- **Garden** (noun) – a piece of ground used for growing flowers, fruits, or vegetables.
उद्यान
- **Senate** (noun) – the smaller upper assembly in the US Congress, most US states, France, and other countries. संसद

7. B) 'the' के बदले 'a' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'hundred reasons' एक general statement को दर्शा रहा है। जब कोई countable noun जैसे "reason" general sense में प्रयोग होता है, तो उसके पहले indefinite article 'a' का प्रयोग होता है। उदाहरण— "I have a pen" (यहां pen एक सामान्य वस्तु को दर्शा रहा है)। 'a' will be used instead of 'the' because 'hundred reasons' is a general statement. When a countable noun like "reason" is used in a general sense, the indefinite article 'a' is used before it. For example— "I have a pen" (here 'pen' is indicating a general object).

8. B) **DCBA**

D starts with "Alessandro Volta discovered electric battery," which introduces the subject and provides the context for the rest of the paragraph.

C follows D because it elaborates on what Volta did: "He made two strips of different metals." This adds detail about how Volta developed the electric battery.

B logically follows C because it explains what was done with the metal strips: "These metal strips were put in a sulphuric acid solution." This provides the next step in the battery creation process.

A concludes with "When we connect this design with a wire, electricity flows," explaining the outcome or the result of connecting the metal strips with a wire — the flow of electricity. This completes the description of how Volta's invention works.

9. A) **A straight shooter** (idiom) – A thoroughly upright straightforward person (ईमानदार और स्पष्टवादी व्यक्ति)

10. C) **DCBA**

D starts the sentence with "During the previous," setting up the time frame for the sentence. It indicates when the event being described happened.

C logically follows D because it adds information about what happened during that time: "Week, there had been." This connects the time frame in D with the occurrence of continuous rain during the previous week.

B comes after C to introduce the subject of the sentence: "Continuous rain on." This completes the past perfect tense setup and introduces the main subject — continuous rain

A concludes the sentence by specifying where the rain occurred: "The upper part of the river."

11. A) **A concert is being organised by them for charity.**

Active Voice को Passive Voice में बदलते समय, object वाक्य की शुरुआत में आता है और क्रिया (verb) को Passive Voice के रूप में बदल दिया जाता है। यहाँ "are organising" को Passive Voice में "is being organised" में बदल दिया जाता है। जैसे— To Be → is being V³ → organised

Note: "A concert" को object के रूप में शुरुआत में रखा गया और "is being organised" का प्रयोग Passive Voice में किया गया। "by them" को अंत में जोड़ा गया।

Explanation in English:

When converting Active Voice into Passive Voice, the object is placed at the beginning of the sentence, and the verb is changed into its Passive Voice form. In this case, "are organising" is changed to "is being organised." For example: → To Be → is being → V³ → organised

Note: "A concert" is placed as the object, and "is being organised" is used in Passive Voice. "by them" is added at the end.

12. B) **Happy** (adjective) – Feeling or showing pleasure or contentment, delighted, cheerful. खुश
Antonym: Sad (adjective) – Feeling or showing sorrow; unhappy, sorrowful, despondent. दुखी

- **Upbeat** (adjective) – Cheerful, optimistic, lively, positive. आशावादी
- **Excited** (adjective) – Enthusiastic, thrilled, eager, elated. उत्साहित
- **Joyful** (adjective) – Full of happiness, jubilant, merry, delighted. प्रसन्न

13. C) 'put on' के बदले **'put off'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'put off' का अर्थ है किसी कार्य को स्थगित करना और इस sentence में विवाह को जनवरी तक स्थगित किया गया है। अतः सही answer 'put off' होगा; जैसे— The meeting was put off due to bad weather.

'put off' will be used instead of 'put on' because 'put off' means to postpone something, and in this sentence, the wedding was postponed until January. Therefore, the correct answer is 'put off'; Like— The meeting was put off due to bad weather.

14. D) 'Passed' का use सही है क्योंकि "passed" का अर्थ होता है सफल होना या उत्तीर्ण होना, जो 'failed' (असफल) का antonym है। sentence में यह बताया गया है कि Sheila ने अपनी सभी कक्षाओं में सफलतापूर्वक उत्तीर्ण किया, इसलिए 'passed' यहां सही है। जबकि 'Fizzled' का अर्थ है धीरे-धीरे समाप्त होना, 'Flopped' का अर्थ है असफल होना, और 'Flunked' का अर्थ है असफल होना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'Passed' will be used because it means to succeed or clear, which is the opposite of 'failed'. The sentence mentions that Sheila successfully passed all her classes, making 'passed' the correct word here. Whereas 'Fizzled' means to slowly fade out, 'Flopped' means to fail, and 'Flunked' also means to fail, which do not fit in this context.

15. B) **Hit** (verb) – To come into contact with something forcefully or to succeed in reaching a target. प्रहार करना, निशाना लगाना

Antonym: Missed (verb) – To fail to hit, reach, or come into contact with something aimed at.
चूकना

- **Cleaned** (verb) – To remove dirt or impurities. साफ करना
- **Bashed** (verb) – To strike or hit hard. जोर से मारना
- **Touched** (verb) – To make physical contact with. स्पर्श करना

16. B) After I retire, I started a second career' के बदले '**After I retired, I started a second career**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'After I retire' में Verb 'retire' Present Tense में है, जबकि 'started' Verb Past Tense में है। अतः, दोनों Verb को एक ही Tense में होना चाहिए, इसलिए 'retired' का प्रयोग किया जाएगा।

'**After I retired, I started a second career**' will be used instead of 'After I retire, I started a second career' because the verb 'retire' is in Present Tense, whereas the verb 'started' is in Past Tense. Both verbs should be in the same tense, so 'retired' will be used.

17. A) The correct spelling of '**Occurence**' is '**Occurrence**' which means "the fact or frequency of something happening" घटना.

18. D) **Once in a blue moon** (idiom) – Something that happens rarely or not very often. कभी-कभार होना।

19. A) The correct spelling of '**Tangible**' is '**Tangible**' which means "perceptible by touch; clear and definite." स्पर्शनीय, ठोस, वास्तविक.

20. C) **Leisure** (noun) – Free time, time for relaxation, activities done for enjoyment. फुरसत
Synonym: **Recreation** (noun) – Activity done for enjoyment, leisure, entertainment, pastime.
मनोरंजन

- **Languish** (verb) – To become weak or feeble, to lose strength, deteriorate. कमज़ोर होना
- **Main** (adjective) – Most important, primary, chief, principal. मुख्य
- **Lead** (noun) – A position at the front, command, guidance, direction. नेतृत्व

21. A) **Abrupt** का use होगा क्योंकि "abrupt" का अर्थ है अचानक और अप्रत्याशित। sentence में भूकंप के पृथ्वी की बाहरी पपड़ी के अचानक टूटने और विस्थापन का जिक्र है, इसलिए 'abrupt' सही विकल्प है। जबकि 'Deliberate' का अर्थ है जानबूझकर किया गया, 'Expansive' का अर्थ है व्यापक, और 'Innovative' का अर्थ है नवीन या नवाचारपूर्ण। ये शब्द भूकंप के अचानक होने को व्यक्त नहीं करते, इसलिए ये विकल्प गलत हैं।

'Abrupt' will be used because it means sudden and unexpected. The sentence mentions the earthquake as a sudden breaking and displacement of the earth's outer crust, making 'abrupt' the correct choice. Whereas, 'Deliberate' means intentional, 'Expansive' means extensive, and 'Innovative' means novel or innovative, which do not convey the idea of suddenness, thus making them incorrect in this context.

22. C) **Triggered** का use होगा क्योंकि "triggered" का अर्थ है किसी घटना या प्रक्रिया को शुरू करना या उत्प्रेरित करना। वाक्य में कहा गया है कि भूकंप से भू-स्खलन (landslides) होते हैं, इसलिए 'triggered' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Prevented' का अर्थ है रोकना, 'Blocked' का अर्थ है बाधित करना, और 'Subdued' का अर्थ है दबाना या नियंत्रित करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

Triggered will be used because it means to start or initiate a process or event. The sentence mentions that landslides were caused due to earthquakes, making 'triggered' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Prevented' means to stop something from happening, which is not suitable in this context since it's not about stopping the effects of earthquakes. 'Blocked' means obstructing or stopping the flow, which doesn't fit the context of landslides being caused by earthquakes. 'Subdued' means to suppress or bring under control, which is not appropriate for describing the initiation of landslides.

23. C) **Succession** का use होगा क्योंकि "succession" का अर्थ है एक के बाद एक क्रम में घटित होना। यहाँ context में mention है कि "Tsunamis" एक श्रृंखला (succession) के रूप में बड़ी लहरों का परिणाम हैं, जो समुद्र के नीचे बड़े भूकंपों के कारण उत्पन्न होती है। जबकि 'arrest' का अर्थ है रोकना, 'interruption' का अर्थ है बाधा डालना, और 'disorder' का अर्थ है अव्यवस्था, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

Succession will be used because it means a series of events happening one after another. In this context, it is mentioned that "Tsunamis" are a succession of damaging waves caused by large earthquakes occurring under the ocean, making 'succession' the correct choice. Whereas 'arrest' means to stop, 'interruption' means a disruption, and 'disorder' means a state of confusion, which don't fit the context.

24. C) **Fatalities** का use होगा क्योंकि "fatalities" का अर्थ है मृत्यु या जानमाल की हानि। sentence में mention किया गया है कि कई मौतें और चोटें गिरने वाले मलबे और ढाँचों के गिरने से होती हैं, इसलिए 'fatalities' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Viability' का अर्थ है जीवित रहने की संभावना, 'Survival' का अर्थ है जीवित रहना, और 'Durability' का अर्थ है स्थायित्व, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

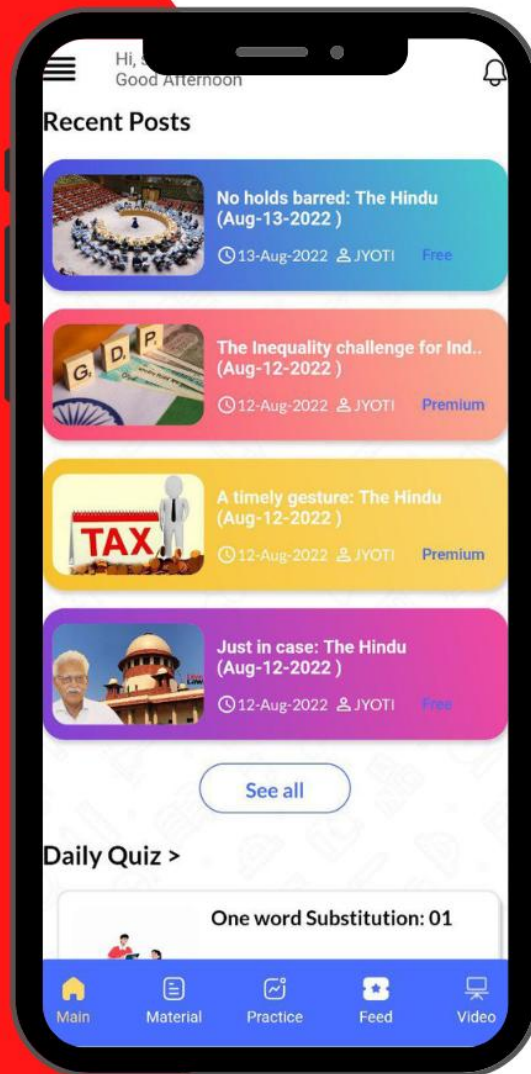
Fatalities will be used because it means death or loss of life. The sentence mentions that many deaths and injuries are caused by falling debris and collapsing structures, making 'fatalities' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Viability' means the ability to survive, 'Survival' means staying alive, and 'Durability' means long-lasting, which don't fit in this context.

25. B) **magnitude** का use होगा क्योंकि "magnitude" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज की मात्रा या आकार, विशेष रूप से भूकंप की तीव्रता को मापने के लिए इसका उपयोग होता है। sentence में यह mention है कि

भूकंप की तीव्रता या असर इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि चट्टानों में कितनी और कितनी दूर तक दरारें और खिसकन होती हैं। इसलिए 'magnitude' सही answer है। जबकि 'depth' का अर्थ है गहराई, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता है। 'corpse' का अर्थ है शव, जो इस sentence के अर्थ से मेल नहीं खाता।

'discipline' का अर्थ है अनुशासन, जो यहां अप्रासंगिक है।

'Magnitude' will be used because it means the size or amount of something, especially when measuring the intensity of an earthquake. The sentence mentions that the impact or intensity of an earthquake depends on how much and how far rocks crack and shift, making 'magnitude' appropriate here. Whereas 'depth' means depth, which does not fit in this context. 'Corpse' means a dead body, which is irrelevant to the sentence. 'Discipline' means self-control or a field of study, which doesn't match the meaning of the sentence.



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