

Need for a revamp: On the Ahmedabad air crash probe, aviation safety

India's **aviation** industry must review **crew** resource management

The **preliminary report** flowing from the investigation into the crash of an Air India Boeing 787-8 at Ahmedabad, on June 12, 2025, **has** a **focal point** now. Released in the early hours of July 12, 2025, a month after the accident, the Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau's 15-page document has **highlighted** the fuel control switches of "Engine 1 and Engine 2" having "**transitioned** from the 'Run' to the 'Cutoff' position, one after another, with a time gap of one second". **That** this happened just after flight AI171 had begun to **lift off** from the 3,505-metre-long runway, **leading to** the engines beginning to decrease from their take-off values as **fuel starvation** hit, **has accentuated** another detail. How did two separate switches that are guarded by brackets, feature a metal stop locking **mechanism** and have separate systems for **redundancy** move to 'cutoff'? And why? The **element** of **bafflement** by one crew member, and **denial** by the other pilot, over the cutoff, **has compounded** the issue, **more so** in the absence of the full and raw **transcript** of the **cockpit voice recording**. However, **in the midst of** the crisis, what must be **acknowledged** was a display of **airmanship**, with a partially successful **relighting** of the GEnx-1B70/75/P2 engines, which ended with the call of **May Day**.

While the key **details** in the report **have evoked** appeals by a pilot body for a **revamped** probe, especially to 'stop the **bias** towards pilot error', the investigation team must now **stay the course** to ensure that there is a **sound, comprehensive** and **transparent** investigation. There has also been focus on an FAA Special Airworthiness Information Bulletin of 2018 that concerns the **potential** for **disengagement** of the fuel control switch locking feature, and applicable to the Boeing 787 aircraft family. In a reaction to the preliminary report and its findings, there has been some expert **commentary** on the topic of crew **well-being**, but **in a counter to** this, the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association has said that "pilots **undergo** extensive psychological and professional screening... and operate under the highest standards of safety". However, the **subject** of Crew Resource Management and Line Oriented Flight Training **may** need to be revamped, more so with this being an **unusual** incident of dual engine failure. Finally, despite the preliminary report's **pitch** of there "not being recommended actions that concern the aircraft type and the engine manufacturer", India's expanding civil aircraft **fleet** requires greater **vigilance** in terms of maintenance and operations. **Airport funnel zones** and obstacle **limitations** must be reviewed too as it is a **given** that air crew and passengers have safer flights.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Revamp** (noun) – renovation, overhaul, renewal, improvement, update सुधार
2. **Probe** (noun) – investigation, inquiry, examination, inspection, scrutiny जांच
3. **Aviation** (noun) – flight, aeronautics, air transport, aircraft operations, aerospace विमानन
4. **Crew** (noun) – team, staff, personnel, workforce, group दल
5. **Preliminary** (adjective) – initial, preparatory, introductory, opening, early प्रारंभिक
6. **Focal point** (noun) – the centre of interest or activity. मुख्य बिंदु
7. **Highlight** (verb) – emphasize, underline, stress, feature, point out जोर देना
8. **Transition** (verb) – shift, change, move, convert, progress बदलना
9. **Lift off** (phrasal verb) – take off, ascend, launch, rise, soar उड़ान भरना
10. **Lead to** (verb) – result in, cause, bring about, produce, generate वजह बनना
11. **Fuel starvation** (noun) – a situation where an engine doesn't receive enough fuel to operate properly, even though there is still fuel on board the vehicle ईंधन की कमी
12. **Accentuate** (verb) – emphasize, highlight, intensify, stress, draw attention जोर देना
13. **Mechanism** (noun) – system, structure, apparatus, method, process तंत्र
14. **Redundancy** (noun) – duplication, repetition, backup, surplus, spare अतिरिक्तता
15. **Bafflement** (noun) – confusion, perplexity, bewilderment, puzzlement, shock हैरानी
16. **Denial** (noun) – rejection, refusal, disavowal, contradiction, dissent इनकार
17. **Compound** (verb) – worsen, intensify, aggravate, magnify, complicate और बढ़ा देना
18. **More so** (phrase) – especially, even more, to a greater degree, further, notably विशेष रूप से
19. **Transcript** (noun) – a written or printed version of material originally presented in another medium. लिखित प्रतिलिपि
20. **Cockpit voice recording** (noun) – a device that records sounds within an aircraft's cockpit, including conversations between pilots and radio transmissions कॉकपिट आवाज़ रिकॉर्डिंग

21. **In the midst of** (phrase) – during, in the middle of, amid, while, surrounded by के बीच में
22. **Acknowledge** (verb) – recognize, admit, accept, appreciate, concede स्वीकार करना
23. **Airmanship** (noun) – skill in flying an aircraft. विमानन कौशल
24. **Relight** (verb) – restart, reignite, rekindle, re-activate, flare again फिर से जलाना
25. **May Day** (noun) – an emergency procedure word used internationally as a distress signal in voice-procedure radio communications. संकट संकेत
26. **Evoke** (verb) – provoke, elicit, trigger, arouse, inspire उत्पन्न करना
27. **Revamped** (adjective) – updated, restructured, modified, renovated, renewed संशोधित
28. **Bias** (noun) – prejudice, partiality, unfairness, inclination, leaning पक्षपात
29. **Stay the course** (phrase) – persevere, remain determined, persist, hold steady, continue मार्ग पर टिके रहना
30. **Sound** (adjective) – reliable, strong, solid, secure, valid सटीक / विश्वसनीय
31. **Comprehensive** (adjective) – complete, thorough, exhaustive, all-inclusive, detailed व्यापक
32. **Transparent** (adjective) – open, clear, straightforward, candid, accountable पारदर्शी
33. **Potential** (noun) – possibility, capability, capacity, prospect, ability संभावना
34. **Disengagement** (noun) – detachment, separation, withdrawal, disconnection, release अलगाव
35. **Commentary** (noun) – analysis, explanation, report, opinion, review टिप्पणी
36. **Well-being** (noun) – health, welfare, happiness, fitness, prosperity भलाई
37. **In a counter to** (phrase) – in response to, in reaction to, as a rebuttal to, to oppose, as a reply to के जवाब में
38. **Undergo** (verb) – experience, endure, go through, face, suffer गुजरना
39. **Unusual** (adjective) – rare, uncommon, exceptional, odd, extraordinary असामान्य
40. **Pitch** (noun) – appeal, proposal, presentation, claim, suggestion प्रस्तुति / प्रस्ताव
41. **Fleet** (noun) – collection, group, convoy, armada, set बेड़ा
42. **Vigilance** (noun) – alertness, watchfulness, caution, care, awareness सतर्कता

43. **Airport funnel zones** (noun) – a designated airspace around an airport's runways, crucial for ensuring safe aircraft landings and takeoffs हवाई अड्डे की मार्गदर्शी पट्टी

44. **Limitation** (noun) – restriction, constraint, boundary, curb, shortcoming सीमा

45. **Given** (preposition) – considering, in view of, owing to, taking into account, granted को ध्यान में रखते हुए

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Incident Overview:** An Air India Boeing 787-8 (flight AI171) crashed at Ahmedabad airport on June 12, 2025, shortly after take-off.
2. **Preliminary Report:** A month later, on July 12, the Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau released a 15-page preliminary report highlighting key findings.
3. **Key Finding:** The fuel control switches for both engines moved from the 'Run' to the 'Cutoff' position within a one-second gap, causing fuel starvation.
4. **Technical Concern:** These switches are protected by guards and locking mechanisms with built-in redundancy, raising questions about how and why they moved.
5. **Crew Confusion:** One pilot expressed confusion, and the other denied any manual action, but the cockpit voice recording transcript is not fully available.
6. **Crisis Handling:** Despite the emergency, the pilots showed commendable airmanship, partially restarting the engines and issuing a May Day call.
7. **Pilot Community's Reaction:** Pilot associations have criticized the report's tone and called for a more balanced probe without assuming pilot error.
8. **Probe Integrity:** The editorial stresses the need for a comprehensive, unbiased, and transparent investigation going forward.
9. **FAA Bulletin:** A 2018 FAA advisory warned of possible disengagement in the fuel control switch locks on Boeing 787s, relevant to this case.
10. **Expert Debate:** Some experts have raised concerns about pilot fatigue and crew well-being in response to the findings.
11. **Pilot Association's Defense:** The Indian Commercial Pilots' Association defended pilot professionalism, citing rigorous psychological and technical training.
12. **Training Concerns:** The editorial suggests India must review Crew Resource Management (CRM) and Line Oriented Flight Training (LOFT), especially after this rare dual engine failure.
13. **Manufacturer Exoneration:** The report does not recommend any action against Boeing or the engine manufacturer, despite the serious incident.
14. **Growth and Vigilance:** With India's civil aviation sector rapidly expanding, vigilance in aircraft operations and maintenance is becoming even more critical.
15. **Safety Review:** The editorial recommends reassessing airport funnel zones and obstacle limitations to ensure future flight safety for both crew and passengers.

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

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Alarmist
 - B. Analytical
 - C. Casual
 - D. Optimistic
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The bravery of pilots during in-flight emergencies
 - B. The urgent need for psychological screening of pilots
 - C. The importance of a thorough and unbiased air crash investigation
 - D. The mechanical limitations of Boeing aircraft
3. **Why has the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association defended pilots following the preliminary report on the Ahmedabad crash?**
 - A. To counter speculation around pilot well-being and error
 - B. To demand better engine maintenance standards
 - C. To request changes in airport funnel zones
 - D. To question the credibility of the FAA's bulletin
4. **What has prompted calls for a revamp of the investigation into the Ahmedabad air crash?**
 - A. Confirmation of pilot error from the cockpit voice recordings
 - B. Repeated mechanical failures in similar Boeing 787 models
 - C. Lack of transparency and a focus on blaming pilots
 - D. Poor runway conditions reported at Ahmedabad airport
5. **What can be reasonably inferred about the investigation process and its implications for aviation safety in India?**
 - A. India's aviation safety depends solely on pilot training reforms.
 - B. The incident highlights both technical and human factors needing review.
 - C. The aircraft model and manufacturer have been declared entirely at fault.
 - D. Final crash reports are unlikely to lead to any actionable outcomes.
6. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

The charismatic leader's speeches were known for their _____ impact on motivating people to take positive actions.

 - A. frugal
 - B. impenitence
 - C. profound
 - D. doldrums
7. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Illicit

 - A. Illegal

- B. Inessential
C. Integral
D. Inaugural
8. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word to fill in the blank.**
Averted
Rohit _____ looking at Sheena's face while we were talking about domestic violence
A. confronted
B. avoided
C. saw
D. fostered
9. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
He climbed of / the steep mountain trail, / his backpack heavy / with supplies for the journey.
A. with supplies for the journey.
B. the steep mountain trail,
C. he climbed of
D. his backpack heavy
10. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Brought to light
A. To disclose
B. In favour of
C. To burn
D. To seem likely
11. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The Kumbh Mela (the festival of the sacred Pitcher) is the world's biggest peaceful gathering of pilgrims, with participants bathing or taking the dip in the _____ river
A. sacred
B. depth
C. shallow
D. profane
12. **Select the most appropriate synonym that can substitute the underlined word in the given sentence.**
The author's writing was so captivating that readers were enthralled by every word
A. bored
B. jaded
C. fascinated
D. annoyed
13. **Select the option that can be used as one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
Detailed examination of something complex
A. Analysis

- B. Synthesis
C. Symbiosis
D. Dialysis
14. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Odious
A. Beautiful
B. Repugnant
C. Acceptable
D. Pleasant
15. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given word.**
Fragile
A. Florid
B. Juicy
C. Strong
D. Brittle
16. **In the following sentence the underlined part contains an error. Alternatives to the underlined part are given as options. Select the correct alternative.**
The table looks proper in the centre than in the corner
A. properer
B. properly
C. most proper
D. more proper
17. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in present perfect continuous tense form**
Rama is working on this project .
A. Rama is working on this project for six months.
B. Rama has been working on this project for six months.
C. Rama has been working on this project since six months.
D. Rama has worked on this project for six months
18. **Which of the following sentences contains an error in the use of a phrasal verb?**
A. Clean out the backyard this weekend.
B. The old lady broke down when she heard her son lost his job.
C. Make over the bed daily. It is a good habit.
D. Try your level best before you decide to give up
19. **Select the most appropriate idiom that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Lisa was very excited about her promotion; she was very happy and delighted.
A. on the ball
B. on cloud nine
C. under the weather
D. on the attack
20. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

"The architecture of the building is marvellous", said the spectators.

- A. Spectators
- B. Architecture
- C. Marvellous
- D. Building

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.

Hyojeng, a twenty-five-year-old South Korean Youtuber (1) _____ since the age of 16. She (2) _____ around twenty-five countries so far. (3) _____ India was high on her wish list. She is currently soaking in the energy of Mumbai and planning to (4) _____ more of this beautiful city. Unfortunately, her experience of the city turned sour recently. She was filming on the streets of Mumbai and two men tried to hug and kiss her, which was captured in her video. The video (5) _____ viral and the Mumbai police swung into action.

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

- A. have been travelling
- B. has been travelling
- C. would have travelled
- D. will be travelling

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

- A. has covered
- B. was covered
- C. had been covered
- D. will have covered

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

- A. Moving
- B. Moved
- C. Visiting
- D. Visit

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

- A. having explored
- B. exploring
- C. explore
- D. to be explored

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

- A. gone
- B. go
- C. going
- D. went

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. B) Analytical

The passage breaks down the investigation into a technical air crash in a detailed, objective, and factual manner. It examines causes, system redundancies, crew actions, and calls for transparent probing and safety reviews, which reflects an analytical tone.

A. Alarmist – The article does not exaggerate or provoke fear; it remains measured and investigative.

C. Casual – The subject matter is serious, and the language is formal and technical, not relaxed or informal.

D. Optimistic – While airmanship is praised briefly, the tone overall remains serious and investigative, not hopeful or forward-looking.

2. C) The importance of a thorough and unbiased air crash investigation

The central concern of the passage is the need for a comprehensive and transparent investigation into the Ahmedabad crash, avoiding bias (particularly against pilots), and improving aviation safety standards.

A. While pilot airmanship is mentioned, it's a side note, not the main focus.

B. This is touched upon and then refuted by the pilots' body, not the core issue.

D. The FAA bulletin is discussed, but the investigation report doesn't blame the aircraft type, making this too narrow and inaccurate as a theme.

3. A) To counter speculation around pilot well-being and error

The passage says the Association responded to expert commentary about crew well-being, stating that pilots undergo "extensive psychological and professional screening... and operate under the highest standards of safety".

This defense is clearly aimed at countering any assumptions or speculation blaming pilot well-being or human error.

B. No mention is made of the pilots demanding better engine maintenance.

C. Changes to airport funnel zones are mentioned independently, not linked to the pilots' defense.

D. There is no indication that the pilot body questioned the FAA bulletin.

4. C) Lack of transparency and a focus on blaming pilots

The passage states that the pilot body called for a revamped probe especially to stop the bias towards pilot error, and in the absence of the full cockpit voice transcript, indicating lack of transparency.

A. The cockpit voice recording is missing or incomplete — not confirming anything.

B. No mention of repeated mechanical failures in other 787s; only one FAA bulletin is mentioned.

D. There is no reference to runway conditions as a cause.

5. **B) The incident highlights both technical and human factors needing review**

The passage mentions fuel control switches transitioning unexpectedly, possibly due to technical reasons (FAA bulletin), and also discusses Crew Resource Management and pilot well-being, highlighting the need for review in both areas.

A. The focus is not solely on pilot training; it includes equipment and investigation processes.

C. The preliminary report explicitly states no recommendations against the aircraft or engine manufacturer

D. The need for further review and vigilance shows that actionable outcomes are possible and expected.

6. C) '**Profound**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'profound' का अर्थ होता है "गहन या गहरा प्रभाव डालने वाला।" इस sentence में mention है कि करिश्माई नेता के भाषण लोगों को सकारात्मक कार्रवाई करने के लिए प्रेरित करने में सक्षम थे। इसका मतलब है कि भाषणों का गहरा प्रभाव था। 'Frugal' का अर्थ है "मितव्ययी," जो इस वाक्य में उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि यह प्रभाव या प्रेरणा के लिए उपयुक्त शब्द नहीं है। 'Impenitence' का अर्थ है "पश्चाताप न होना," जो context में बिल्कुल फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Doldrums' का अर्थ है "निराशा या निष्क्रियता," जो करिश्माई नेता के भाषणों के प्रभाव के विपरीत है।

Profound is correct because it means "having deep or intense impact." The sentence highlights that the charismatic leader's speeches were capable of motivating people to take positive actions, which indicates a deep impact. The other options are not appropriate in this context: 'Frugal' means "economical" or "sparing," which does not relate to motivational impact.

'Impenitence' means "lack of regret," which does not fit the sentence meaning. 'Doldrums' means "a state of inactivity or depression," which is opposite to the idea of motivation.

7. A) **Illicit** (adjective) – Forbidden by law, rules, or custom; unlawful, illegal, unauthorized.
गैरकानूनी

Synonym: Illegal – Contrary to or forbidden by law, unlawful, prohibited. अवैध

- **Inessential (adjective)** – Not essential or necessary, superfluous, redundant. अनावश्यक
- **Integral (adjective)** – Necessary to make a whole complete, essential, fundamental.
अनिवार्य
- **Inaugural (adjective)** – Marking the beginning of an institution, activity, or period of office, initial, introductory. उद्घाटन संबंधी

8. B) **Averted** (verb) – To turn away, prevent, or avoid something. मोड़ देना, बचना।

Synonym: Avoided (verb) – To keep away from or stop oneself from doing something. बचना।

- **Confronted** (verb) – To face or deal with a problem or difficult situation directly. सामना करना।
- **Avoided** (verb) – To deliberately keep away or prevent something. बचना
- **Saw** (verb) – To perceive with the eyes; to look at. देखना

9. C) 'climbed of' के स्थान पर '**climbed up**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'climbed' के बाद सही preposition 'up' होता है, न कि 'of' क्योंकि जब किसी ऊँचाई या स्थान पर चढ़ाई करने का वर्णन होता है, तो 'up' का use appropriate है; जैसे— "He climbed up the steep mountain trail."

'climbed of' should be replaced with '**climbed up**' because the correct preposition after 'climbed' is 'up,' not 'of.' 'Of' indicates possession or relationship, which is irrelevant here. 'up' will be used instead of 'of' because when describing ascending a height or location, the preposition 'up' is appropriate; Like— "He climbed up the steep mountain trail."

10. A) **Brought to light** (idiom) – To disclose प्रकाश में लाना

11. A) **Sacred** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "पवित्र"। sentence में 'Kumbh Mela' की बात हो रही है, जो एक धार्मिक और पवित्र पर्व है, और इसमें तीर्थयात्री 'पवित्र नदी' में स्नान करते हैं। 'Depth' (गहराई), 'Shallow' (छिछला), और 'Profane' (अपवित्र) का use इस context में appropriate नहीं है क्योंकि वाक्य में 'पवित्रता' का context है।

'Sacred' is the correct word because it means "holy or divine." The sentence discusses the 'Kumbh Mela,' a religious festival where pilgrims bathe in the "holy river." The words 'Depth' (meaning the deepness of something), 'Shallow' (meaning not deep), and 'Profane' (meaning irreligious or disrespectful) are unsuitable in this context as they fail to convey the intended sanctity of the river.

12. C) **Enthralled** (verb) – Captivated, fascinated, mesmerized, spellbound, gripped मोहित, आकर्षित

Synonyms: Fascinated, captivated, mesmerized, spellbound, enchanted. आकर्षित

- **Bored** (adjective) – Uninterested, tired, weary, dull. ऊब गया
- **Jaded** (adjective) – Tired, bored, lacking enthusiasm, worn out. थका हुआ, उत्साहहीन।
- **Annoyed** (adjective) – Irritated, upset, angry, exasperated. नाराज़, चिढ़ा हुआ।

13. A) **Analysis** (noun) – A detailed examination of the elements or structure of something. विश्लेषण

- **Synthesis (noun)** – The combination of components or elements to form a connected whole. संश्लेषण
- **Symbiosis (noun)** – Interaction between two different organisms living in close physical association, typically to the advantage of both. सहजीवन
- **Dialysis (noun)** – A medical process for removing waste and excess water from the blood when the kidneys are unable to do so. डायलिसिस

14. B) **Odious** (adjective) – Extremely unpleasant; repulsive, hateful, detestable, abhorrent. अत्यंत अप्रिय

Synonym: Repugnant (adjective) – Extremely distasteful; unacceptable, repulsive, abhorrent. अप्रिय, घृणास्पद

- **Beautiful** (adjective): Pleasing in appearance, attractive, charming. सुंदर
- **Repugnant** (adjective): Extremely distasteful or repulsive. अप्रिय, घृणास्पद
- **Acceptable** (adjective): Satisfactory, agreeable, adequate. स्वीकार्य

15. D) **Fragile** (adjective) – Easily broken or damaged, delicate, weak, flimsy. (नाज़ुक, आसानी से टूटने वाला)

SYNONYM: Brittle (adjective) – Hard but liable to break or shatter easily; delicate. (नाज़ुक, भंगुर)

- **Strong** (adjective) – Having great physical power, robust, sturdy, resilient. (मज़बूत)
- **Juicy** (adjective) – Full of juice, succulent, moist, or flavorful. (रसदार)
- **Florid** (adjective) – Having a red or flushed complexion; excessively intricate or elaborate. (लाल या जटिल)

16. D) '**Proper**' एक adjective है। जब तुलना की जाती है, तो Comparative Degree का प्रयोग किया जाता है। इस sentence में तुलना को व्यक्त करने के लिए "more proper" का use होगा।

'Proper' is an adjective. When making a comparison, the Comparative Degree is used. In this sentence, to express the comparison, "more" is appropriate.

17. B) **Rama has been working on this project for six months.**

'is working' के बदले '**has been working**' का use होगा क्योंकि Present Perfect Continuous Tense में 'has/have been + verb(-ing)' का use होता है। यह tense उन actions को दर्शाने के लिए use होता है जो अतीत में शुरू हुए और अभी भी जारी हैं; जैसे— Rama has been working on this project for six months.

'has been working' will be used instead of 'is working' because in Present Perfect Continuous Tense, we use 'has/have been + verb(-ing)'. This tense is used to indicate actions that started in the past and are still continuing; Like— Rama has been working on this project for six months

18. C) 'Make over' के बदले 'make up' का use होगा क्योंकि 'make up' का अर्थ होता है बिस्तर ठीक करना। जबकि 'make over' का अर्थ होता है नवीनीकरण करना या बदलाव करना। corrected sentence: "Make up the bed daily. It is a good habit."

'make up' will be used instead of 'make over' because 'make up' means to tidy up or arrange the bed, while 'make over' means to renovate or transform, which is incorrect in this context. Corrected sentence: "Make up the bed daily. It is a good habit."

19. B) **On cloud nine** (idiom) – Very happy or delighted (अत्यंत खुश या प्रसन्न)
20. B) The correct spelling is '**Architecture**', which means "the art or practice of designing and constructing buildings" (वास्तुकला).
21. B) '**Has been travelling**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह किसी गतिविधि को अतीत में शुरू करना और वर्तमान में जारी रखना दर्शाता है। यहाँ mention किया गया है कि Hyojeng ने 16 साल की उम्र में यात्रा शुरू की और यह अभी भी जारी है, इसलिए 'has been travelling' सही है। 'Have been travelling' plural subjects के लिए use होता है, लेकिन यहाँ subject singular (Hyojeng) है, इसलिए यह गलत है। 'Would have travelled' hypothetical या past conditional घटनाओं के लिए उपयोग होता है, जो यहाँ context में नहीं है। 'Will be travelling' future की घटनाओं को दर्शाता है, जबकि यहाँ ongoing activity का जिक्र है।

'Has been travelling' will be used because it refers to an action that started in the past and is still ongoing. The sentence mentions Hyojeng started travelling at 16 and continues to travel, making it the correct choice. 'Have been travelling' is incorrect as it is used for plural subjects, but the subject here is singular (Hyojeng). 'Would have travelled' is incorrect because it is used for hypothetical or conditional past actions, which are not indicated in the context. 'Will be travelling' is incorrect as it denotes future actions, whereas the sentence discusses an ongoing activity.

22. A) '**Has covered**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह sentence present perfect tense में है, जो उस क्रिया को दर्शाने के लिए उपयोग होता है जो अतीत में शुरू हुई और अभी तक प्रभाव में है। यहाँ बताया गया है कि Hyojeng ने अब तक 25 देशों की यात्रा की है, जो कि उसकी यात्रा के पूरे अनुभव को present से जोड़ता है। । B. 'Was covered': यह past simple tense है और यह दर्शाता है कि किसी चीज को पहले किया गया था, लेकिन यह ongoing action (जैसे यात्रा जारी है) को नहीं दर्शा सकता। 'Had been covered': यह past perfect tense है, जो दो past actions में से पहले

की घटना के लिए उपयोग होता है, जबकि यहाँ present के साथ संबंध है। 'Will have covered': यह future perfect tense है, जो भविष्य में पूरी होने वाली घटनाओं के लिए उपयोग होता है, लेकिन यहाँ वर्तमान स्थिति की बात की जा रही है।

Has covered' will be used because the sentence is in the present perfect tense, which is used to describe actions that started in the past and continue to have relevance to the present. It mentions that Hyojeng has traveled to 25 countries so far, linking her past travels to the present context. The other options are not suitable here: 'Was covered': This is past simple tense, which indicates a completed action in the past, but it cannot describe an ongoing or still relevant action like her travels. 'Had been covered': This is past perfect tense, which is used for actions that occurred before another past action, but here the context relates to the present. 'Will have covered': This is future perfect tense, used for actions to be completed in the future, but the sentence is describing a current state.

23. C) **'Visiting'** का use होगा क्योंकि "visiting" एक ongoing या planned activity को दर्शाता है। यहाँ sentence यह बताता है कि India उसकी wish list में था, जो उसकी यात्रा की योजना और इच्छा को दर्शाता है। इस संदर्भ में, "visiting" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है क्योंकि यह वर्तमान participle रूप में सही grammar और context को पूरा करता है। Moving का अर्थ होता है स्थानांतरित होना या हिलना, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। Moved एक past action को दर्शाता है, लेकिन यहां यह फिट नहीं होता क्योंकि यह उसकी इच्छा को व्यक्त नहीं करता। Visit infinitive form है और यह इस संदर्भ में grammatical structure के अनुसार फिट नहीं होता।

Visiting' is the correct choice because it refers to an ongoing or planned activity. The sentence indicates that India was high on her wish list, which implies a desire or plan to visit. In this context, "visiting" is the most appropriate option as it is a present participle that aligns both grammatically and contextually. Moving: Refers to shifting or physical motion, which does not align with the desire to travel. Moved: Indicates past action, which is not appropriate here as the sentence refers to a wish. Visit: The base form (infinitive) is not suitable in this context because it disrupts the grammatical flow.

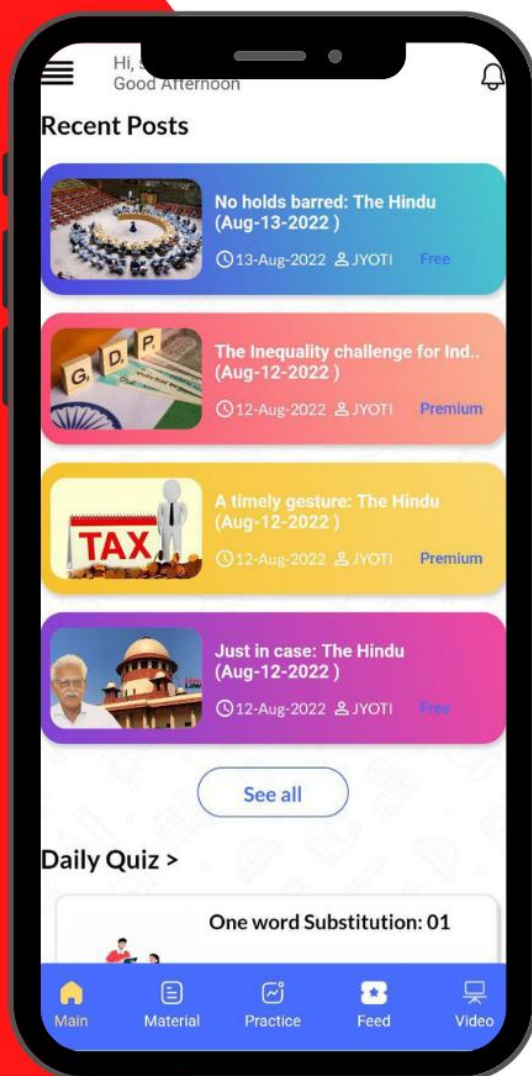
24. C) **'Explore'** का use होगा क्योंकि "planning to" के बाद हमेशा infinitive verb (base form) का उपयोग किया जाता है। sentence का अर्थ है कि वह मुंबई में है और इस खूबसूरत शहर के और हिस्सों को देखने की योजना बना रही है। इसलिए 'explore' सही है। Having explored का अर्थ है कि उसने पहले ही कुछ खोज लिया है, जो यहां गलत है क्योंकि यह भविष्य की योजना के बारे में बात कर रहा है। exploring ongoing action को दर्शाता है, लेकिन यहां योजना या भविष्य के इरादे का संदर्भ है, जो 'explore' को सही बनाता है। to be explored passive

construction है और दर्शाता है कि शहर को किसी और द्वारा explore किया जाना है, जो context में फिट नहीं बैठता।

Explore will be used because "planning to" is always followed by the infinitive verb (base form). The sentence means she is in Mumbai and plans to see more of the city, making 'explore' correct. Having explored means something already done, which doesn't fit as the sentence talks about a future plan. Exploring implies an ongoing action, but the context is about intention, making 'explore' appropriate. To be explored is a passive construction and implies the city is to be explored by someone else, which does not fit the context.

25. D) **'Went'** का use होगा क्योंकि यह past tense को दर्शाता है। sentence में बताया गया है कि घटना हो चुकी है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप पुलिस ने कार्रवाई की। "swung into action" और "was filming" जैसे शब्द भी past tense में हैं, इसलिए यहाँ 'went viral' सही है। 'Gone' का use नहीं होगा क्योंकि यह एक past participle है और इसे सहायक क्रियाओं (e.g., 'has gone viral') के साथ प्रयोग किया जाता है। चूँकि यहाँ सहायक क्रिया नहीं है, 'gone' गलत है। 'Go' का use नहीं होगा क्योंकि यह present tense में है, जबकि वाक्य का संदर्भ past tense में है। 'Going' का use नहीं होगा क्योंकि यह एक present participle है और आमतौर पर continuous tense में प्रयोग किया जाता है।

'Went' will be used because it is in the past tense, which matches the context of the sentence. The incident has already occurred, as indicated by phrases like "was filming" and "swung into action." To describe the video becoming viral in the past, "went viral" is the correct phrase. 'Gone' is incorrect because it is a past participle and typically used with auxiliary verbs (e.g., 'has gone viral'). Since no auxiliary verb is present, "gone" is not suitable here. 'Go' is incorrect because it is in the present tense, which does not align with the past-tense narrative of the sentence. 'Going' is incorrect because it is a present participle, usually used in continuous tenses or with auxiliary verbs (e.g., 'is going viral'). It does not fit the past-tense structure of the sentence.



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