

Unvarnished facts: On the Ahmedabad air crash, AAIB investigation

The full and **raw cockpit voice recorder transcript** must be released

The **pushback** by pilot bodies and the agencies that are investigating the Ahmedabad air crash, to the damaging leaks by sections of the media **could** well **turn out to be a tepid** attempt to **staunch** the flow. While these leaks have been dismissed as “selective, unverified, irresponsible and **baseless** reporting” and **triggered** legal responses, they have, in a way, set a **narrative** going. There is no **fathoming** of what more the cockpit voice recorder could contain — especially relating to the troubling possibility of ‘human intervention’ in the crash of Air India flight AI171 on June 12. In this the Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) has to **turn the spotlight** on itself for its presentation of the key **findings** in its preliminary report. Its **sparse** detailing of an unusual “**transitioning**” of the two separate fuel control switches, from “run to cutoff” and back, a **standalone snatch** of conversation, **reflecting unease** and **denial**, between the **crew** in the **unfolding disaster** — that has been left open to endless interpretation — and, finally, a near **blanket signing-off** of no recommended actions **concerning** the aircraft type, the engine, and the manufacturers, only **point to** one direction — of the need for the release of a full and raw cockpit voice recorder transcript.

In a legal analysis, if **credible evidence** of ‘human intervention’ **does** emerge, the investigation could shift, with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Annex 13 inquiry, that is focused on safety, moving alongside a **parallel** criminal **probe** under domestic law. It must be noted that in 2015, **following** the Germanwings flight 9525 accident — a case of definite ‘human intervention’ — the Government of India was **mulling** “mid-term” **psychometric tests**. Then Union Minister of State for Civil Aviation Mahesh Sharma had said that psychometric tests should be **carried out** on pilots in India from time to time. He added that the Ministry would hold consultations with the regulator, the Directorate General of Civil Aviation, to **facilitate** the preparation of fresh rules **keeping in mind** the crash of the German plane. A senior **counsellor** at the Kolkata-based Indian Institute of Psychometry (founded in 1978) **had** also favoured having a repeat of psychometric tests “if a **person**, especially a pilot or cabin crew, **was undergoing** mental stress or had had a tragedy on the personal **front**”. On July 17, in a letter of appeal, the AAIB had said that it would publish updates, as and when required, which would have content of technical and public interest. While it is understood that an air accident investigation would be **meticulous**, at the same time, the hope is that the AAIB **clears the fog** in the AI171 accident and presents the unvarnished facts — as promised in Parliament on Monday.

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

[Practice Exercise]

Vocabulary

1. **Unvarnished** (adjective) – plain, honest, direct, blunt, candid साफ-साफ
2. **Raw** (adjective) – unfiltered, unprocessed, uncooked, crude, natural असंशोधित
3. **Cockpit voice recorder** (noun) – a device that records audio within an aircraft's cockpit, including conversations between pilots and crew members, as well as sounds like engine noise and alarms
4. **Transcript** (noun) – record, text, script, copy, documentation लिखित प्रतिलिपि
5. **Pushback** (noun) – resistance, opposition, backlash, defiance, refusal विरोध
6. **Turn out to be** (phrase) – prove to be, end up being, become, develop into, result in साबित होना
7. **Tepid** (adjective) – lukewarm, half-hearted, indifferent, unenthusiastic, mild ढीला-ढाला
8. **Staunch** (verb) – stop, stem, halt, block, restrict रोकना / थामना
9. **Baseless** (adjective) – unfounded, groundless, unsubstantiated, unjustified, false बेबुनियाद
10. **Trigger** (verb) – spark, initiate, activate, prompt, cause उत्पन्न करना / शुरू करना
11. **Narrative** (noun) – story, account, version, description, tale कथानक / विवरण
12. **Fathom** (verb) – understand, grasp, comprehend, decode, interpret समझना
13. **Turn the spotlight on** (phrase) – highlight, expose, focus on, bring attention to, showcase ध्यान आकर्षित करना
14. **Finding** (noun) – result, conclusion, outcome, discovery, observation निष्कर्ष
15. **Sparse** (adjective) – scanty, meager, limited, thin, inadequate कम / विरल
16. **Transition** (verb) – shift, move, convert, change, evolve परिवर्तन करना
17. **Standalone** (adjective) – independent, separate, solo, individual, detached स्वतंत्र
18. **Snatch** (noun) – fragment, bit, piece, portion, excerpt अंश / टुकड़ा
19. **Reflect** (verb) – indicate, reveal, show, display, mirror प्रतिबिंबित करना
20. **Unease** (noun) – discomfort, anxiety, restlessness, distress, worry असहजता / बेचैनी
21. **Denial** (noun) – rejection, refusal, dismissal, negation, contradiction इनकार
22. **Crew** (noun) – team, staff, personnel, flight team, operators दल / चालक दल

23. **Unfolding** (adjective) – developing, emerging, ongoing, progressing, evolving
विकसित हो रहा
24. **Disaster** (noun) – catastrophe, calamity, tragedy, mishap, accident आपदा
25. **Blanket** (adjective) – general, all-encompassing, total, overall, comprehensive समग्र / व्यापक
26. **Signing-off** (noun) – approval, conclusion, finalization, closure, consent समाप्ति / अनुमोदन
27. **Concerning** (preposition) – regarding, about, relating to, with reference to, pertaining to संबंधित
28. **Point to** (phrasal verb) – indicate, suggest, show, imply, allude to संकेत करना
29. **Credible** (adjective) – believable, reliable, trustworthy, plausible, authentic विश्वसनीय
30. **Parallel** (adjective) – simultaneous, side-by-side, coordinated, concurrent, corresponding समानांतर
31. **Probe** (noun) – investigation, inquiry, inspection, examination, scrutiny जांच
32. **Following** (preposition) – after, subsequent to, post, ensuing, as a result of के बाद
33. **Mull** (verb) – consider, contemplate, ponder, deliberate, evaluate विचार करना
34. **Psychometric test** (noun) – aptitude test, psychological assessment, evaluation test, personality test, cognitive test मनोवैज्ञानिक परीक्षण
35. **Carry out** (phrasal verb) – perform, execute, conduct, implement, accomplish अंजाम देना
36. **Facilitate** (verb) – enable, assist, ease, support, simplify सहायता करना / सुविधा देना
37. **Keep in mind** (phrase) – remember, consider, take into account, note, bear in mind ध्यान में रखना
38. **Undergo** (verb) – experience, endure, go through, suffer, face सहना / अनुभव करना
39. **Front** (noun) – aspect, side, field, domain, area क्षेत्र / पक्ष
40. **Meticulous** (adjective) – detailed, thorough, careful, precise, accurate सूक्ष्म / सावधानीपूर्वक
41. **Clear the fog** (phrase) – clarify, explain, reveal, demystify, make clear साफ़ करना / भ्रम दूर करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. Media Leaks Spark Concern – Leaks about the Ahmedabad air crash investigation have caused public speculation and concern, despite being termed “irresponsible and baseless.”
2. Pilot Bodies Push Back – Pilot associations and investigative agencies have criticized the media leaks but their response appears ineffective.
3. Demand for Transparency – There is growing demand for the full and raw cockpit voice recorder (CVR) transcript to be released for clarity.
4. Human Intervention Suspected – Leaked details hint at possible human involvement in the crash of Air India flight AI171 on June 12.
5. AAIB’s Preliminary Report Criticized – The Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) is under scrutiny for vague findings and lack of detailed explanation in its initial report.
6. Ambiguous Fuel Switch Event – The report notes an unusual transition of fuel control switches, raising more questions than answers.
7. Crew Conversation Snippet – A brief, ambiguous cockpit exchange was mentioned but without context, leaving room for misinterpretation.
8. No Technical Recommendations – The AAIB’s preliminary report did not recommend any action regarding the aircraft, engines, or manufacturers, which has raised eyebrows.
9. Need for Full Disclosure – The editorial insists that only full disclosure of the CVR can dispel doubts and speculation.
10. Legal and Criminal Inquiry May Follow – If human intervention is confirmed, the ICAO safety investigation may run parallel to a criminal probe under Indian law.
11. Past Precedent – Germanwings 9525 – The 2015 crash caused by a suicidal pilot had earlier prompted India to consider psychometric testing for pilots.
12. Psychometric Tests Discussed Again – Experts have emphasized the need for repeated mental health evaluations for pilots facing stress or personal tragedy.
13. Missed Implementation – Despite past discussions, mandatory psychometric testing was never fully implemented in Indian aviation.
14. AAIB Promises Updates – On July 17, AAIB said it would release further technical updates when necessary and relevant to public interest.
15. Call for Unvarnished Truth – The editorial ends by urging the AAIB to fulfill its promise to Parliament and present the plain facts, free from obscurity or cover-up.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Investigative
 - B. Optimistic
 - C. Humorous
 - D. Indifferent
2. **What key technical anomaly was sparsely detailed in the AAIB's preliminary report on the AI171 crash?**
 - A. Engine oil pressure malfunction
 - B. Cockpit window fracture
 - C. Unusual transitioning of fuel control switches
 - D. Faulty landing gear system
3. **Who had previously advocated for mid-term psychometric testing of pilots in India, and why?**
 - A. A senior pilot from AI171 crash, due to stress issues
 - B. AAIB Director, after Boeing's recommendation
 - C. Minister of State for Civil Aviation, following the Germanwings crash
 - D. ICAO Chief, after India's air safety rating dropped
4. **What can be inferred about the current status and credibility of the AAIB's preliminary report?**
 - A. It has been fully accepted by international aviation regulators.
 - B. It provides comprehensive evidence pointing to technical malfunction.
 - C. It is vague and lacks clarity, prompting calls for more transparency.
 - D. It completely rules out any possibility of human error.
5. **Which of the following statements can be logically inferred from the passage regarding India's response to the Germanwings 9525 incident?**
 - A. India implemented mandatory monthly psychometric tests for all pilots.
 - B. The Ministry of Civil Aviation proposed psychometric testing after the Germanwings crash.
 - C. The Indian Institute of Psychometry opposed the idea of repeated psychometric tests.
 - D. ICAO conducted a criminal probe into the Germanwings incident on behalf of India.

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.

Practical spiritual endeavour and practice is called Tantra, that liberates the spiritual aspirant by helping him expand his mind and spirit. Tantra is "liberation through expansion". This expansion, of mind, ideas, and human spirit, is the only sadhana. And when a sadhaka, spiritual aspirant, tries to _____1_____ his mind, naturally, _____2_____ forces become very active. The sadhaka is to enlarge his mind and spirit by fighting at each and every step, and stage of life. In his mind, there will be those two opposing forces; that is, the spiritual force and the debasing material force that will be in conflict with _____3_____, in the mind. In family, social and national life, in each and every _____4_____ of life, there will be a fight. That is, those two fundamental, belligerent forces,

_____ 5 _____ become active. One force will try to exalt you towards the Supreme Self, and the other force will want to degrade you, goad you towards crude materialism.

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

- A. Enlargement
- B. Unenlightened
- C. Enlarge
- D. Extension

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

- A. Debasing
- B. Debris
- C. Unceasing
- D. Diffusing

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

- A. each other
- B. other
- C. one another
- D. Another

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

- A. Strain
- B. Liability
- C. Momentum
- D. Stratum

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

- A. Was
- B. Will
- C. Were
- D. Are

11. Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that gives their correct logical sequence.

- A. In the days following the PHEIC declaration, cases of mpox were identified in Sweden, Pakistan and the Philippines, indicating that the virus has likely spread beyond the African continent.
 - B. The World Health Organization (WHO) has, once again, declared mpox (formerly known as monkeypox) a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC), following its outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Africa, and subsequently spreading to over a dozen African countries.
 - C. Less than five years after the COVID-19 pandemic, the world faces the threat of another global health crisis.
 - D. This comes on the heels of the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention's (AfricaCDC) declaration of a Public Health Emergency of Continental Security (PHECS), marking the first instance where both regional and global health emergencies have been declared concurrently for the same disease.
- A. DCAB

- B. BDAC
- C. CABD
- D. CBDA

12. For the four-sentence (S1 to S4) paragraph below, sentences S1 and S4 are given. From the options P, Q, R and S select the appropriate sentences for S2 and S3, respectively.

S1: A low female labour force participation rate (FLFPR) has been the focus of the bulk of the discussion around women's empowerment.

S4: Which is separate from domestic work.

P: It may also refer to professions that include these functions, such as maid and cook.

Q: According to the Economic Survey 2023-24, against a world average of 47.8% (2022), the FLFPR in India was 37% (2022-23).

R: Such as tapestry, quilting, sewing, and weaving, which are often performed by women, have been traditionally undervalued by the mainstream art world,

S: Although it increased from 23.3% in 2017-18, 37.5% of this share comprises "unpaid helpers in household enterprises", that is, women who are not paid for the work they do,

- A. P and Q
- B. P and R
- C. P and S
- D. Q and S

13. Select the correctly spelt word

- A. Banglow
- B. Bungalow
- C. Banglo
- D. Bunglow

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

How do you _____ the photos and files you have lost in your computer?

- A. remove
- B. receive
- C. retrieve
- D. retire

15. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence.

Tara thought that they were absurd on a dying saviour, that his sandals, his blazer, his hair, all were unsuited to the occasion

- A. saviour
- B. absurd
- C. occassion
- D. Unsuited

16. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.

Forbid

- A. Allow
- B. Bear

- C. Operate
- D. Collect

17. Select the option that can be used as synonym for the underlined word.

Mohan is deprived of the opportunity to start his business.

- A. Restore
- B. Renewal
- C. Divested
- D. Reconstruct

18. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the highlighted word in the given sentence.

Sheena comes of an affluent family.

- A. Backward
- B. Poor
- C. Infamous
- D. Ordinary

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

The child grew up cheerfully listening to _____ stories

- A. horror
- B. endless
- C. few
- D. Sad

20. Select the most appropriate option to complete the idiom in the following sentence.

I have a _____ thumb and I love gardening

- A. green
- B. blue
- C. yellow
- D. Red

21. Based on the situation in the sentence, select the most appropriate idiom.

Although Greta Thunberg gave a moving speech at the UN about environmental damage, it could _____.

- A. break the ice
- B. walk on thin ice
- C. cut no ice
- D. be the icing on the cake

22. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word

- A. Ordinance
- B. Introductory
- C. Disinterested
- D. Decendant

23. Select the option that expresses the following sentence in passive voice.

Zara is buying a new car

- A. A new car is bought by Zara.
- B. A new car was bought by Zara.

C. A new car has been bought by Zara.

D. A new car is being bought by Zara

24. Choose an appropriate synonym for the given word.

Cease

A. Conclude

B. Transmit

C. Commence

D. Continue

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

A person who eats meat but not seafood or fish

A. Omnivorous

B. Carnivorous

C. Herbivorous

D. Carnitarian

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. A) Investigative

The passage critically examines the preliminary report of the Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) following the Ahmedabad air crash. It questions the lack of detail, the media leaks, the potential for human intervention, and stresses the need for full disclosure and thorough investigation. This shows a tone that is probing, analytical, and focused on uncovering the truth — all key aspects of an investigative tone.

B: Incorrect because the tone is not hopeful or positive; rather, it shows concern over a lack of transparency and raises red flags.

C: Incorrect as the passage deals with a tragic air crash and systemic flaws, offering no humorous elements.

D: Incorrect because the writer is clearly invested in the topic, urging accountability and clarity — not detached or unconcerned.

2. C) Unusual transitioning of fuel control switches

The passage clearly states that the AAIB's report mentioned an "unusual 'transitioning' of the two separate fuel control switches, from 'run to cutoff' and back," which was not adequately explained.

A. Engine oil pressure malfunction – Not mentioned in the passage.

B. Cockpit window fracture – No reference to this technical issue.

D. Faulty landing gear system – Also not discussed in the investigation summary.

3. C) Minister of State for Civil Aviation, following the Germanwings crash

The passage clearly states that in 2015, after the Germanwings crash (caused by human intervention), then Union Minister Mahesh Sharma proposed mid-term psychometric tests for Indian pilots.

A. A senior pilot from AI171 crash – No such individual made a proposal.

B. AAIB Director – No record in the passage of him suggesting psychometric testing.

D. ICAO Chief – ICAO is mentioned only in relation to legal procedures, not pilot testing.

4. C) It is vague and lacks clarity, prompting calls for more transparency

The passage criticizes the AAIB's sparse detailing, lack of actionable recommendations, and vague handling of cockpit recordings, leading to demands for full transparency and raw transcript release.

A. Fully accepted – No mention of international acceptance; instead, there's pushback.

B. Points to technical malfunction – No clear conclusion is drawn on that.

D. Rules out human error – The possibility of human intervention is still under investigation.

5. **B) The Ministry of Civil Aviation proposed psychometric testing after the Germanwings crash.**

A – Incorrect: The passage mentions the government was mulling (considering) mid-term psychometric tests, but it does not say they were implemented, let alone on a monthly basis.

B – Correct: The passage states: "Then Union Minister... had said that psychometric tests should be carried out... The Ministry would hold consultations..." This supports that a proposal or intention was made post-Germanwings.

C – Incorrect: In fact, the Indian Institute of Psychometry favoured repeat tests if pilots experienced stress, not opposed it.

D – Incorrect: The ICAO's role was only in safety-focused inquiries (Annex 13); criminal probes were under domestic law, not conducted by ICAO.

6. C) 'Enlarge' का use होगा क्योंकि "enlarge" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ का विस्तार करना। sentence में mention है कि आध्यात्मिक साधक को अपने मन का विस्तार करना चाहिए, इसलिए 'enlarge' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Enlargement' एक noun है और verb के स्थान पर उपयोग नहीं किया जा सकता, 'Unenlightened' का अर्थ होता है अज्ञानी, जो इस context में सही नहीं है, और 'Extension' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ का बढ़ाव या विस्तार, लेकिन यह भी noun है, जो यहाँ सही option नहीं है।

'Enlarge' will be used because it means to expand something. The sentence mentions that the spiritual aspirant should expand their mind, making 'enlarge' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Enlargement' is a noun and cannot be used in place of a verb, 'Unenlightened' means ignorant, which does not fit this context, and 'Extension' refers to a stretch or lengthening, but as a noun, it is also not the correct choice.

7. A) 'Debasing' का use होगा क्योंकि "debasing" का अर्थ होता है नीचा दिखाने वाला या अवमूल्यन करने वाला। इस context में, जब साधक अपने मन का विस्तार करने का प्रयास करता है, तो नीचा दिखाने वाली या नकारात्मक शक्तियाँ सक्रिय हो जाती हैं। इसलिए 'debasing' यहाँ सही option है। जबकि 'Debris' का अर्थ है मलबा या कचरा, जो इस संदर्भ में गलत है। 'Unceasing' का अर्थ है निरंतर, और 'Diffusing' का अर्थ है फैलाव, जो इस sentence के भाव से मेल नहीं खाते।

'Debasing' will be used because it means something that degrades or lowers in value. In this context, as the aspirant tries to expand his mind, degrading or negative forces become active, making 'debasing' the appropriate choice. 'Debris' refers to waste or rubbish, which doesn't fit here. 'Unceasing' means continuous, and 'Diffusing' means spreading, neither of which align with the context.

8. A) 'Each other' का use होगा क्योंकि "each other" का अर्थ होता है दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के बीच पारस्परिक क्रिया। इस sentence में mention है कि मन के भीतर दो विपरीत शक्तियाँ एक-दूसरे के साथ संघर्ष कर रही हैं। इसलिए, 'each other' यहाँ सही option है। जबकि 'other' केवल 'दूसरा' को दर्शाता है,

जो इस संदर्भ में स्पष्ट नहीं है। 'One another' का उपयोग आमतौर पर तीन या उससे अधिक के लिए होता है, और 'another' का अर्थ है 'एक और', जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है।

'Each other' will be used because it refers to the mutual interaction between two entities. The sentence indicates that two opposing forces within the mind are in conflict with each other, making 'each other' the correct choice. 'Other' simply means 'another,' which isn't specific enough in this context. 'One another' is generally used for three or more, and 'another' means 'one more,' which doesn't fit here.

9. D) 'Stratum' का use होगा क्योंकि "stratum" का अर्थ होता है एक स्तर या परत, और यहाँ passage में यह जीवन के विभिन्न स्तरों या क्षेत्रों की बात कर रहा है, जहाँ आध्यात्मिक और भौतिक बलों के बीच संघर्ष होता है। इस context में 'Stratum' सही है क्योंकि यह जीवन के विभिन्न पहलुओं को संदर्भित करता है, जहाँ यह संघर्ष हो सकता है। जबकि 'Strain' का अर्थ है तनाव, 'Liability' का अर्थ है ज़िम्मेदारी, और 'Momentum' का अर्थ है गति, जो इस context में फिट नहीं होते हैं।

'Stratum' will be used because it refers to a level or layer, and in the passage, it is discussing various layers or aspects of life where the conflict between spiritual and material forces occurs. 'Stratum' fits the context as it refers to different levels of life where this struggle can happen. Whereas 'Strain' means tension, 'Liability' means responsibility, and 'Momentum' means movement, none of which fit this context.

10. B) 'Will' का use होगा क्योंकि यह future के संदर्भ में use होता है। इस sentence में दोनों बलों के future में सक्रिय होने की बात हो रही है, इसलिए 'Will' यहाँ सही option है। 'Was' का use past tense के लिए होता है, 'Were' का प्रयोग past tense के plural के लिए होता है, और 'Are' present के लिए है, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'Will' will be used because it indicates future tense. In this sentence, it is mentioned that the forces will become active in the future, making 'Will' the correct option. 'Was' is used for the past tense, 'Were' is used for the plural past tense, and 'Are' is for the present, which do not fit in this context.

11. D) CBDA

C: This sentence introduces the context, comparing the mpox outbreak with the recent COVID-19 pandemic. It sets the stage for the discussion by presenting the overall theme of a new global health crisis, which logically starts the paragraph.

B: After establishing the context of the health crisis in sentence C, sentence B provides specific details about the current crisis, introducing the declaration of mpox as a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). This follows logically from the introduction and expands on the nature of the crisis.

D: Sentence D gives further information about the concurrent declarations of emergency by both global (WHO) and regional (AfricaCDC) organizations, showing the severity of the situation

A: Sentence A gives the outcome or the effect of the previous declarations, showing how the disease has spread beyond Africa.

Option A (DCAB): Sentence D cannot come first because it uses "This" as a pronoun, which needs to refer back to a previously mentioned subject.

Option B (BDAC): Sentence B cannot come first as it dives directly into specifics about WHO and mpox without setting the broader context. Sentence C should precede B to introduce the topic first.

Option C (CABD): Sentence A cannot follow C directly because it mentions the PHEIC declaration, which hasn't been introduced yet (introduced in B).

12. D) Q and S

Q: This sentence logically follows S1, which introduces the topic of female labor force participation rates (FLFPR). Sentence Q gives statistical data from the Economic Survey 2023-24, which is relevant to the discussion of FLFPR.

S: Sentence S logically follows Q by explaining the composition of the 37% FLFPR mentioned in Q. It introduces the fact that a significant portion of this participation involves unpaid work, which ties back to the broader discussion on women's empowerment and the undervaluation of women's labor.

P: This sentence refers to specific professions related to domestic work, which does not directly follow the discussion on FLFPR and would not logically connect to the statistical data in S4

R: This sentence discusses artistic crafts traditionally associated with women, which is related to undervaluation but does not directly connect to the statistical and economic discussion around FLFPR. It shifts the focus away from the main topic.

13. B) The correct spelling of '**Banglow**' is 'Bungalow' which means "a low house, typically with a broad front porch, having either no upper floor or upper rooms set in the roof" एक मंजिला

मकान, बंगला.

14. C) **Retrieve** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे context में, sentence कंप्यूटर में खोई हुई तस्वीरों और फाइलों को पुनः प्राप्त करने की प्रक्रिया की चर्चा कर रहा है। यहाँ "How do you _____ the photos and files you have lost in your computer?" के माध्यम से उस प्रक्रिया को दर्शाया जा रहा है, जिसमें यूजर अपने कंप्यूटर से खोई हुई जानकारी को फिर से प्राप्त करता है। इसलिए, "retrieve" सबसे उपयुक्त option होगा।

- '**Retrieve**' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing the process of recovering lost photos and files in a computer. Here, through "How do you _____ the photos and files you have lost in your computer?", it portrays that process where the user recovers the lost information from their computer. Thus, "retrieve" would be the most appropriate choice.

15. C) The correct spelling of '**occassion**' is 'occasion' which means "a particular time or instance of an event" अवसर, घटना.

16. A) **Forbid (verb)** – Refuse to allow, prohibit, ban, bar. निषेध

Antonym: Allow (verb) – Give permission, permit, authorize, let. अनुमति देना

- **Bear (verb)** – Carry, support, endure, tolerate. सहन करना
- **Operate (verb)** – Function, run, work, manage. संचालित करना
- **Collect (verb)** – Gather, accumulate, assemble, compile. संग्रह करना

17. C) **Deprived (adjective)** – Lacking the necessities of life, destitute, denied, dispossessed. वंचित

Synonym: Divested (verb) – Deprived, stripped, dispossessed, bereft. वंचित

- **Restore (verb)** – Bring back, reinstate, return to a former condition. पुनः स्थापित करना
- **Renewal (noun)** – Resumption, continuation, reestablishment. नवीकरण
- **Reconstruct (verb)** – Rebuild, recreate, renovate. पुनर्निर्माण

18. B) **Affluent (adjective)** – Wealthy, rich, prosperous, well-off. धनी

Antonym: Poor (adjective) – Lacking sufficient money, impoverished, needy, destitute. गरीब

- **Backward (adjective)** – Having made less progress than is normal or expected, undeveloped, behind. पिछड़ा
- **Infamous (adjective)** – Well known for some bad quality or deed, notorious, disreputable. बदनाम
- **Ordinary (adjective)** – With no special or distinctive features, normal, commonplace. साधारण

19. B) **Endless** का use होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, वाक्य एक बच्चे के खुशहाल और निरंतर कहानी सुनने के अनुभव की चर्चा कर रहा है। यहाँ "The child grew up cheerfully listening to _____ stories" के माध्यम से उस आनंदमय और लगातार चलने वाले अनुभव को दर्शाया जा रहा है। इसलिए, "endless" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- **'Endless'** should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing the cheerful and continuous experience of a child listening to stories. Here, through "The child grew up cheerfully listening to _____ stories", it portrays that joyful and ongoing experience. Thus, "endless" would be the most appropriate choice.

20. A) **Green thumb (phrase)** – the ability to make plants grow

21. C) **Cut no ice (idiom)** – to have no influence or effect कोई असर नहीं करना

- **Break the ice (phrase)** – to make people who have not met before feel more relaxed with each other पहल करना
- **Walk on thin ice (phrase)** – to be doing something that is dangerous or involves risks ऐसा कुछ करना जो खतरनाक हो या जिसमें जोखिम शामिल हो

- **Be the icing on the cake** (phrase) – something that makes a good situation even better
सोने पे सुहागा

22. D) The correct spelling of '**Decendant**' is 'Descendant' which means "a person who is descended from a specific ancestor" वंशज, उत्तराधिकारी.

23. D) A new car is being bought by Zara

24. A) **Cease** (verb) – To stop, come to an end, halt. समाप्त करना

Synonym: **Conclude** (verb) – To bring to an end, finish, complete. समाप्त करना

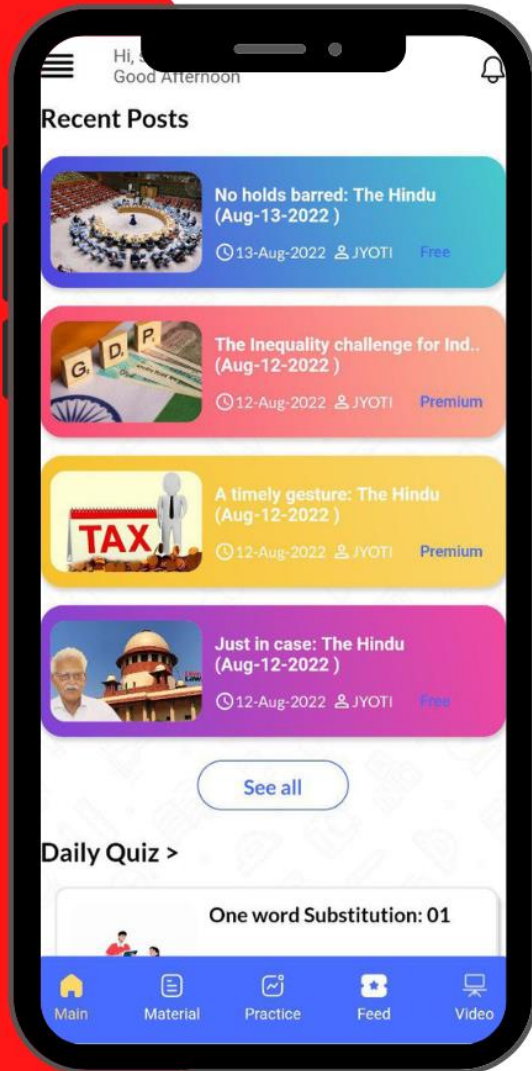
- **Transmit** (verb) – To send or convey from one person or place to another, pass on.
प्रसारित करना

- **Commence** (verb) – To begin, start, initiate. आरंभ करना

- **Continue** (verb) – To persist in an activity or process, go on, maintain. जारी रखना

25. D) **Carnitarian** (noun) – A person who eats meat but not seafood or fish मांसाहारी

- **Omnivorous** (noun) – Feeding on both plants and animals सर्वभक्षी
- **Carnivorous** (noun) – Feeding on other animals मांसाहारी
- **Herbivorous** (noun) – Feeding on plants शाकाहारी



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