

Rain and repeat: On extreme weather and governance

Excess rain is no excuse for damage caused by **neglect** of **sluices**

The heavy rains and flooding across Andhra Pradesh and Telangana this season **underline** how extreme weather **interacts** with governance. In 2024, Andhra Pradesh recorded 27% of its annual rainfall in two days; this August, Vizianagaram **logged** a 46% excess, with some parts reporting up to 90%. **Consecutive years** of extreme **precipitation** **signal** a shift in the monsoon's behaviour. **Reservoir** and **barrage systems** in river basins **are** designed to manage seasonal inflows but the timing and **intensity** of recent rain events **matter**. At one point this year, Srisailem was 94% full and Nagarjuna Sagar 96%, leaving little **room** for additional inflow. The crisis is really excess rainfall plus its concentration into short **bursts** when reservoirs are already nearly full. Last year, **Budameru**, a **rivulet** with a capacity of 7,000 cusecs, **received** 35,000 cusecs and **flooded** Vijayawada. The **recurrence points to** how **minor tributaries** and drainage channels, which are often neglected in policy, become **debilitating choke points**. While **sheer** volume explains part of the flooding, infrastructural weaknesses **magnify** the damage. At the Prakasam Barrage, one gate damaged last year remained unrepaired well into this season, **hampering** smooth water release. Along the Godavari, **floodbanks** near Bhadrachalam **sank** or **collapsed** in places, raising **anxiety** among residents on both sides of the border. In urban areas, partly **desilted** drains, **encroached** stormwater channels, and **concretised** surfaces have restricted water absorption. Overall, **infrastructure exists** but is not maintained or upgraded with urgency.

The disaster management **apparatus** in both States **is** **mature** and saved many lives. Yet, institutions remain less **agile** at reducing risk. Year after year, large sums are **sanctioned** for immediate relief (Telangana recently released ₹1 crore per district at short notice) but **strengthening** floodbanks and completing diversion channels remain unfinished. In 2024 and 2025, extreme rainfall arrived late in August and early September. Both times, the Krishna and Godavari systems were severely **strained** and Vijayawada was **inundated**. Both times, protests followed, **highlighting** incomplete Budameru works and **opaque** relief fund **uptake**. Extreme rainfall cannot be prevented but its consequences can be **moderated** by **anticipating** it. **Reservoir management**, for example, **needs** to **incorporate** real-time hydrological modelling so that water levels are **drawn down** before a **deluge**, creating flood **cushions**. Urban planning must prioritise drainage networks and reserve **permeable** land for water absorption, moving beyond **cosmetic desilting drives**. Flood banks and sluices require continuous, not **episodic**, maintenance, and their **upkeep** should be **insulated** from political cycles. Neither State is wrong to argue that extraordinary rains can **overwhelm** even **robust** systems, but both risk **fatalism** if they use this as an excuse to avoid reform. [Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Governance** (noun) – administration, stewardship, public management, rule, oversight शासन-प्रशासन
2. **Neglect** (noun) – inattention, disregard, omission, dereliction, lapse लापरवाही
3. **Sluice** (noun) – water gate, floodgate, spillway, sluice gate, outlet पानी निकालने का फाटक
4. **Underline** (verb) – emphasize, highlight, stress, underscore, point up ज़ोर देना
5. **Interact** (verb) – engage, interface, interplay, interrelate, collaborate परस्पर प्रभाव डालना
6. **Log** (verb) – record, register, enter, note, document दर्ज करना
7. **Consecutive** (adjective) – successive, back-to-back, sequential, in a row, uninterrupted लगातार
8. **Precipitation** (noun) – rainfall, downpour, rain/snow, wetness, hydrometeors वर्षा
9. **Signal** (verb) – indicate, flag, suggest, herald, point to संकेत करना
10. **Reservoir** (noun) – waterbody, tank, storage lake, impoundment, catchment जलाशय
11. **Barrage** (noun) – dam, weir, headworks, regulator, embankment बाँध
12. **Intensity** (noun) – severity, strength, force, magnitude, vigour तीव्रता
13. **Matter** (verb) – count, be important, make a difference, weigh, signify महत्व रखना
14. **Room** (noun) – space, capacity, leeway, margin, scope गुंजाइश
15. **Burst** (noun) – spurt, surge, spell, bout, flurry अचानक दौर
16. **Rivulet** (noun) – brook, small stream, runnel, creek, channel छोटी धारा
17. **Flood** (verb) – inundate, submerge, deluge, swamp, drown जलमग्न करना
18. **Recurrence** (noun) – repetition, repeat, return, reappearance, cycle पुनरावृत्ति
19. **Point to** (phrasal verb) – indicate, suggest, evidence, hint at, allude to इशारा करना
20. **Minor** (adjective) – small, modest, lesser, marginal, non-major छोटा
21. **Tributary** (noun) – feeder, branch stream, afflux, confluent, feeder river सहायक नदी
22. **Debilitating** (adjective) – weakening, crippling, disabling, enfeebling, draining कमज़ोर करने वाला
23. **Choke point** (noun) – a point of congestion or blockage. अवरोध बिंदु

24. **Sheer** (adjective) – pure, mere, outright, absolute, unalloyed महज़
25. **Magnify** (verb) – exacerbate, amplify, intensify, worsen, heighten बढ़ा देना
26. **Hamper** (verb) – hinder, impede, obstruct, bog down, cramp बाधित करना
27. **Sink** (verb) – subside, settle, cave in, sag, depress धँसना
28. **Collapse** (verb) – cave in, give way, crumble, topple, fall ढहना
29. **Anxiety** (noun) – worry, concern, unease, apprehension, dread चिंता
30. **Desilted** (adjective) – de-silted, cleared of silt, dredged, cleaned, scoured गाद-मुक्त
31. **Encroached** (adjective) – encroached-upon, occupied, intruded, trespassed, taken over अतिक्रमित
32. **Concretised** (adjective) – paved over, concreted, hardened, cemented, built-up कंक्रीटीकृत
33. **Infrastructure** (noun) – public works, facilities, systems, utilities, framework बुनियादी ढाँचा
34. **Exist** (verb) – be present, be in place, subsist, prevail, obtain मौजूद होना
35. **Apparatus** (noun) – machinery, system, setup, framework, organisation तंत्र
36. **Mature** (adjective) – well-developed, seasoned, evolved, established, grown परिपक्व
37. **Agile** (adjective) – nimble, responsive, quick, adaptable, fleet चुस्त
38. **Sanction** (verb) – approve, clear, authorise, allocate, grant स्वीकृत करना
39. **Strengthen** (verb) – reinforce, fortify, bolster, shore up, harden मज़बूत करना
40. **Strained** (adjective) – overstretched, taxed, stressed, overburdened, pressured तनावपूर्ण
41. **Inundated** (adjective) – flooded, submerged, waterlogged, swamped, deluged जलमग्न
42. **Highlight** (verb) – spotlight, showcase, bring out, underscore, flag उजागर करना
43. **Opaque** (adjective) – non-transparent, unclear, murky, obscure, non-disclosed अपारदर्शी
44. **Uptake** (noun) – adoption, usage, take-up, absorption, acceptance उपयोग
45. **Moderate** (verb) – mitigate, soften, temper, curb, lessen कम करना
46. **Anticipate** (verb) – foresee, expect, pre-empt, look ahead, predict पूर्वानुमान लगाना
47. **Incorporate** (verb) – integrate, include, embed, fold in, assimilate समाहित करना

48. **Draw down** (phrasal verb) – lower, reduce, deplete, run down, bring down घटाना
49. **Deluge** (noun) – flood, cloudburst, torrent, inundation, spate बाढ़
50. **Cushion** (noun) – buffer, safety margin, shock-absorber, reserve, safeguard गुंजाइश
51. **Permeable** (adjective) – porous, absorbent, pervious, penetrable, spongy प्रवेश के योग्य
52. **Cosmetic** (adjective) – superficial, token, surface-level, face-saving, non-substantive ऊपरी
53. **Desilting** (noun) – silt removal, dredging, clearing, de-sedimentation, cleaning गाद-निकासी
54. **Drive** (noun) – campaign, push, initiative, effort, programme अभियान
55. **Episodic** (adjective) – sporadic, occasional, patchy, intermittent, fitful छिटपुट
56. **Upkeep** (noun) – maintenance, care, servicing, preservation, sustenance रखरखाव
57. **Insulated** (adjective) – protected, shielded, isolated, ring-fenced, buffered प्रभाव-मुक्त
58. **Overwhelm** (verb) – overpower, swamp, overrun, crush, submerge हावी होना
59. **Robust** (adjective) – strong, resilient, sturdy, sound, durable मज़बूत
60. **Fatalism** (noun) – resignation, determinism, predestination, doomism, inevitabilism भाग्यवाद

Summary of the Editorial

1. Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have witnessed heavy rains and flooding, exposing gaps in governance.
2. In 2024, Andhra Pradesh received 27% of annual rainfall in just two days.
3. This August, Vizianagaram recorded a 46% excess rainfall, with some parts up to 90%.
4. Consecutive years of extreme precipitation suggest a shift in the monsoon's behaviour.
5. Reservoirs like Srisailem (94% full) and Nagarjuna Sagar (96% full) had little buffer for excess inflows.
6. The crisis arises when extreme rainfall coincides with nearly full reservoirs.
7. Minor tributaries and neglected drainage channels, like Budameru rivulet, worsen flooding.
8. Weak infrastructure amplifies damage — e.g., unrepaired gate at Prakasam Barrage and collapsing floodbanks on the Godavari.
9. Urban flooding is aggravated by encroached drains, concretised surfaces, and poor desilting.
10. Disaster management systems in both States saved lives but remain weak in long-term risk reduction.
11. Governments release funds for emergency relief but delay strengthening floodbanks and diversion works.
12. In both 2024 and 2025, late-season extreme rainfall severely strained Krishna and Godavari systems, inundating Vijayawada.
13. Protests highlight incomplete Budameru works and lack of transparency in relief fund usage.
14. Solutions include real-time reservoir management, better urban drainage, continuous sluice and floodbank maintenance, and resilient planning.
15. While extraordinary rains may overwhelm systems, using this as an excuse fosters fatalism and blocks essential reform.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Why did flooding recur in Vijayawada in both 2024 and 2025, according to the passage?**
A. Because disaster management focused on relief and saved many lives [Editorial Page]
B. Because reservoirs were at dead storage due to drought conditions
C. Because extreme rainfall came in short bursts when major reservoirs were already near-full, and neglected minor channels (e.g., Budameru with unfinished works) became choke points
D. Because the Godavari floodbanks were fully strengthened ahead of time
2. **What reservoir-management change does the passage recommend to moderate the consequences of extreme rainfall?**
A. Raise dam heights and store as much as possible year-round
B. Use real-time hydrological modelling to draw down levels before a deluge, creating flood cushions
C. Release water only after flooding begins to assess actual damage
D. Prioritize cosmetic desilting drives over predictive operations
3. **Based on the passage, mark the statement True (A) or False (B). Choose (C) Not given if the passage doesn't say, and (D) Partly true if only part is supported.**
Statement: The passage indicates that immediate relief funds are often sanctioned quickly, yet long-term flood-mitigation works (like strengthening floodbanks and completing diversion channels) frequently remain unfinished.
A. True
B. False
C. Not given
D. Partly true
4. **Direction: Choose the option that best completes the sentence in the context of the passage.**
"Reservoir management needs to incorporate real-time hydrological modelling so that water levels are ____ before a deluge, creating flood cushions."
A. impounded
B. drawn down
C. amplified
D. attenuated
5. **Which statements are best supported by the passage?**
I. Incorporating real-time hydrological modelling into reservoir operations enables pre-emptive drawdowns to create flood cushions before forecast deluges.
II. Neglect of minor tributaries and urban stormwater channels can turn otherwise manageable rains into major flooding via choke points and poor absorption.
III. The absolute volume of recent rainfall is the sole driver of floods; infrastructure condition cannot materially alter outcomes.
A. I and II only
B. II and III only
C. I and III only
D. I, II and III
6. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
To go down in flames
A. To burn completely

- B. To take risks whole heartedly
C. To fail miserably at something
D. To mend permanently
7. **Some parts of a paragraph have been jumbled up, and labelled A, B, C and D. Select the option that gives the correct sequence in which these parts can be rearranged to form a meaningful and grammatically correct paragraph.**
Carts: carts have two solid wheels.
A. The triangles are distributed in three concentric circles.
B. The wheels are decorated with triangles made of copper.
C. The chassis of the two carts are made of wood and covered with thick copper sheets.
D. The wheels rotated on a fixed axle linked by a shaft to the yoke.
The concentric circles start from the hub flange of the wheel
A. BADC
B. CBAD
C. ABCD
D. DCBA
8. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
An arched structure in a garden having climbing plants
A. Shelter
B. Pergola
C. Path
D. Shed
9. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Ruffle someone's feathers
A. Be relaxed and in control
B. Do something very easily
C. Make more of an effort
D. Make someone annoyed
10. **Find the part of the given sentence that has an error in it. If there is no error, choose 'No error'.**
The news regarding / the earthquake survivors / are very disturbing. / No error
A. The news regarding
B. the earthquake survivors
C. are very disturbing
D. No error
11. **Select the most appropriate Antonym of the word.**
VAGUE
A. Lucid
B. Obscure
C. Ambiguous
D. Nebulous
12. **Select the most appropriate Antonym of the word.**
DELICATE
A. Fragile

- B. Robust
C. Brittle
D. Sensitive
13. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Pick the option that gives their correct order.**
P. The Spanish flu, also known as the 1918 flu pandemic, was a deadly pandemic in recent history.
Q. It spread worldwide during the year 1918-1919.
R. The virus infected 500 million people – about a third of the world's population at the time.
S. The death toll was estimated to be at least 50 million worldwide, possibly as high as 100 million this makes it the severest pandemic in human history.
A. PQRS
B. PRSQ
C. PSRQ
D. SRPQ
14. **Select the best express Synonym of the word.**
CONSTRUE
A. Confuse
B. Interpret
C. Distort
D. Mislead
15. **Find the part of the given sentence that has an error in it. If there is no error, choose 'No error'.**
Each new word / in this book / have a different meaning./ No error
A. Each new word
B. in this book
C. have a different meaning
D. No error
16. **Find the part of the given sentence that has an error in it. If there is no error, choose 'No error'.**
These equipments / must have / cost a fortune. / No error
A. These equipments
B. must have
C. cost a fortune.
D. No error
17. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
The one who loves mankind
A. Pessimist
B. Misogynist
C. Optimist
D. Philanthropist
18. **Find the part of the given sentence that has an error in it. If there is no error, choose 'No error'.**
Prateek doesn't / look well today, /doesn't he? / No error
A. Prateek doesn't

- B. look well today,
- C. doesn't he?
- D. No error

19. **Select the best express Synonym of the word.**

EGREGIOUS

- A. Flagrant
- B. Minor
- C. Trivial
- D. Slight

20. **Rearrange the parts of the sentence in correct order.**

- P. bendable electronics and sensing technologies research
 - Q. people using "aerohaptics", creating feelings of touch with jets of air
 - R. my colleagues and I working in the University of Glasgow's
 - S. group have now developed a system of holograms of
- A. QPSR
 - B. RPSQ
 - C. PQRS
 - D. SRQP

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.

On June 18, 2025, the Calcutta High Court ordered the resumption of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in West Bengal from August 1, in a case filed by Paschim Banga Khet Majoor Samity (PBKMS). The order offered hope. However, according to reports in regional media, the Union government has since _____(1)_____ to the Supreme Court, where the matter is yet to be _____(2)_____. Reporting on the High Court's order, The Hindu noted that the court observed the scheme "cannot be kept in cold storage for eternity" and directed the Centre to resume implementation while allowing it to _____(3)_____ "special conditions" in West Bengal. Yet, after three years of silence, the resumption risks being a _____(4)_____ gesture unless urgent groundwork is _____(5)_____ restore the scheme to function.

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

- A. appealed
- B. appeal
- C. appeals
- D. appealing

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

- A. omitted
- B. resisted
- C. listed
- D. upright

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

- A. exempt
- B. impose

- C. proscribe
- D. exclude

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

- A. pervasive
- B. bountiful
- C. fussy
- D. hollow

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

- A. to lay
- B. laid to
- C. lay to
- D. laying

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

- C) Because extreme rainfall came in short bursts when major reservoirs were already near-full, and neglected minor channels (e.g., Budameru with unfinished works) became choke points. The passage attributes recurrence to a combination: intense, short-burst rainfall coinciding with Srisailem/Nagarjuna Sagar being ~94–96% full, plus neglected/unfinished works on minor tributaries and drains (e.g., Budameru), which turned into choke points.

A. Misstates causality—relief saved lives but doesn't cause flooding.
 B. Contradicted—reservoirs were nearly full, not at dead storage.
 D. Opposite of passage—floodbanks near Bhadrachalam sank/collapsed in places; they weren't "fully strengthened."
- B) Use real-time hydrological modelling to draw down levels before a deluge, creating flood cushions. The passage calls for anticipating deluges via real-time hydrological modelling so operators can pre-emptively lower levels and create flood cushions.

A. Storing "as much as possible" year-round reduces buffer space and worsens flood risk.
 C. Waiting until floods begin defeats the anticipatory purpose and increases damage.
 D. The passage explicitly says to move beyond cosmetic desilting and focus on drainage networks and predictive management.
- A) **True**
 The passage explicitly notes rapid sanctioning of relief (e.g., ₹1 crore per district) while floodbanks/diversion channels remain incomplete.
 B: Contradicts explicit statements about quick relief vs. unfinished long-term works.
 C: The info is given directly.
 D: Not merely partial—the passage fully supports both parts of the statement.
- B) **drawn down**
 The passage explicitly advocates lowering reservoir levels in advance to create "flood cushions." The hydrology collocation is "draw down (water levels)."

A. impounded = held back/stored; the opposite of lowering levels.
 C. amplified = increased/intensified; opposite of the needed action.
 D. attenuated = reduced in intensity/force; not the idiomatic verb for levels of water in reservoirs.
- A) **I and II only**
 I (supported): The passage recommends real-time modelling so levels are drawn down pre-deluge to create flood cushions.
 II (supported): It stresses neglected minor tributaries/drainage channels and urban issues (encroached/concretised/partly desilted drains) becoming debilitating choke points.
 III (not supported): The text says volume explains part of flooding; maintenance/upgrade of infrastructure and planning moderate consequences, so it is not the sole driver.
- C) **To go down in flames** (idiom) – To fail miserably at something भारी असफलता पाना

7. D) DCBA

D starts the sentence with "The wheels rotated on a fixed axle linked by a shaft to the yoke," which introduces the functional aspect of the wheels (how they move). This sets the stage for further description.

C follows D by shifting focus to "The chassis of the two carts," which is made of wood and covered with thick copper sheets. This connects because after describing the wheels' movement, the next logical detail is the cart's main structure.

B comes next, introducing "The wheels are decorated with triangles made of copper," which links back to C (copper-covered chassis) and adds decorative details about the wheels.

A concludes by explaining "The triangles are distributed in three concentric circles," which directly relates to the triangles mentioned in B. The last sentence ("The concentric circles start from the hub flange of the wheel") further elaborates on the pattern.

Explanation in Hindi:

D sentence की शुरुआत करता है, क्योंकि यह "पहियों के घूमने" (functional aspect) के बारे में बताता है। यह paragraph को एक action के साथ शुरू करता है।

C, D के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह "गाड़ी की बनावट (chassis)" को describe करता है, जो पहियों से जुड़ा हुआ है। D में पहियों का जिक्र होने के बाद, C में उनके ढांचे (structure) के बारे में बताया गया है।

B, C के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह "पहियों की सजावट (decorative aspect)" के बारे में बताता है।

C में copper sheets का जिक्र होने के बाद, B में copper के triangles का विवरण दिया गया है।

A, B के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह "triangles के पैटर्न (concentric circles)" को explain करता है, जो B में बताए गए triangles से सीधे जुड़ा है।

8. B) **Pergola** (noun) – An arched structure in a garden often supporting or having climbing plants or vines. मंडप

- **Shelter** (noun) – A place giving temporary protection from bad weather or danger. आश्रय

- **Path** (noun) – A way or track laid down for walking or made by continual treading. पथ

- **Shed** (noun) – A simple roofed structure, typically made of wood or metal, used as a storage space or a shelter for animals. शेड

9. D) **Ruffle someone's feathers** (idiom) – Make someone annoyed असंतुष्ट करना।

10. C) 'are' के बदले 'is' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि news uncountable noun है और singular verb लेता है; जैसे— The news regarding the earthquake survivors is very disturbing.

- Use 'is' instead of 'are' because news is an uncountable singular noun and takes a singular verb; Like— The news regarding the earthquake survivors is very disturbing.

11. A) **Vague** (adjective) – Unclear, ambiguous, imprecise, nebulous, fuzzy. अस्पष्ट

Antonym: Lucid (adjective) – Expressed clearly, easy to understand, intelligible, coherent. स्पष्ट

- **Obscure** (adjective) – Uncertain, hidden, unclear, mysterious. धुंधला

- **Ambiguous** (adjective) – Open to more than one interpretation, uncertain, equivocal. संदिग्ध

- **Nebulous** (adjective) – Vague, ill-defined, indistinct, formless. धुंधला
12. B) **Delicate** (adjective) – Sensitive, fine, fragile, nuanced, tricky. नाज़ुक
Antonym: Robust (adjective) – Strong, healthy, vigorous, resilient, sturdy. मज़बूत
- **Fragile** (adjective) – Easily broken, weak, delicate, brittle. नाज़ुक
 - **Brittle** (adjective) – Hard but liable to break, delicate, fragile. भंगुर
 - **Sensitive** (adjective) – Easily affected or hurt, delicate, responsive. संवेदनशील
13. A) **PQRS**
P starts the sentence by introducing the subject "The Spanish flu", which is the main topic of discussion. This sets the context for the following sentences.
Q follows P because it connects chronologically and geographically by mentioning "It spread worldwide during 1918-1919", where "It" refers back to "The Spanish flu" introduced in P. This maintains subject continuity.
R comes next as it provides additional details about the impact of the virus, specifically "The virus infected 500 million people". Here, "The virus" refers back to "The Spanish flu" from P, ensuring grammatical coherence.
S concludes the sequence by stating the "death toll", which logically follows the infection statistics mentioned in R. The phrase "this makes it the severest pandemic" refers back to the entire context established in P, Q, and R, providing a fitting conclusion.
In Hindi:
P sentence की शुरुआत करता है, क्योंकि यह "The Spanish flu" (subject) को introduce करता है, जो पूरे discussion का main topic है।
Q, P के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह "It spread worldwide" (action) को बताता है, जहाँ "It" पिछले वाक्य (P) में introduce किए गए "The Spanish flu" को refer करता है। यह subject-verb connection को maintain करता है।
R, Q के बाद आता है, क्योंकि यह "The virus infected 500 million people" का विवरण देता है। यहाँ "The virus", P में बताए गए "Spanish flu" को ही refer करता है, जिससे grammatical coherence बनी रहती है।
S end में आता है, क्योंकि यह "death toll" का विवरण देता है, जो R में बताए गए infection statistics के बाद logically fit होता है। "this makes it the severest pandemic" पूरे context (P, Q, R) को refer करता है और एक suitable conclusion प्रदान करता है।
14. B) **Construe** (verb) – interpret, read as, take to mean, understand, parse व्याख्या करना
Synonym: Interpret (verb) – explain the meaning (व्याख्या करना)
- **Confuse** (verb) – cause disorder (भ्रमित करना)
 - **Distort** (verb) – twist out of shape (तोड़-मरोड़ करना)
 - **Mislead** (verb) – deceive, misguide (गुमराह करना)
15. A) 'have' के बदले 'has' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Each + singular noun (Each new word) singular subject है, इसलिए singular verb 'has' लगेगी; जैसे— Each new word in this book has a different meaning.

- Use **'has'** instead of 'have' because Each + singular noun takes a singular verb; Like— Each new word in this book has a different meaning.
16. A) 'equipments' के बदले **'equipment'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि equipment uncountable noun है, इसलिए plural -s नहीं लेता; इसी कारण demonstrative भी singular होगा: this equipment. जैसे— This equipment must have cost a fortune.
- Use **'equipment'** (not 'equipments') because equipment is an uncountable noun and doesn't take a plural -s; therefore the demonstrative should be singular: this equipment. Like— This equipment must have cost a fortune.
17. D) **Philanthropist** (noun) – A person who seeks to promote the welfare of others, especially by the generous donation of money to good causes. परोपकारी
- **Pessimist** (noun) – A person who tends to see the worst aspect of things or believes that the worst will happen. निराशावादी
 - **Misogynist** (noun) – A person who dislikes, despises, or is strongly prejudiced against women. स्त्रीद्वेषी
 - **Optimist** (noun) – A person who is hopeful and confident about the future. आशावादी
18. C) 'doesn't he' के बदले **'does he'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि negative statement (doesn't look) के बाद question tag positive होता है, और auxiliary does से ही बनेगा; जैसे— Prateek doesn't look well today, does he?
- Use **'does he'** instead of 'doesn't he' because after a negative statement the question tag must be positive, and it repeats the same auxiliary (does); Like— Prateek doesn't look well today, does he?
19. A) **Egregious** (adjective) – flagrant, outrageous, gross, shocking, blatant घोर
- Synonym: Flagrant** (adjective) – glaringly bad (स्पष्ट रूप से बुरा)
- **Minor** (adjective) – insignificant (तुच्छ)
 - **Trivial** (adjective) – of little value (साधारण)
 - **Slight** (adjective) – small in degree (हल्का)
20. B) **RPSQ**
- R starts the sentence with the subject “my colleagues and I”, which tells us who performed the action (the researchers).
- P follows R as it introduces the verb phrase “working in... research”, which describes what the subject is engaged in. This establishes a clear subject-verb relationship: My colleagues and I are working in bendable electronics and sensing technologies research.
- S comes next as it introduces the noun phrase “group have now developed”, connecting back to the subject (the researchers) and introducing the main action of the sentence—developing a new system.
- Q concludes the sentence by describing the system (“holograms of people using ‘aerohaptics’”) and its function (“creating feelings of touch with jets of air”), completing the idea introduced in S.
- In Hindi:
- R sentence की शुरुआत करता है, क्योंकि यह subject “my colleagues and I” को introduce करता है, जो बताता है कि कार्य किसने किया (शोधकर्ताओं ने)।

P, R के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह verb phrase “working in... research” को जोड़ता है, जो बताता है कि subject किस क्षेत्र में काम कर रहा है। इससे एक स्पष्ट subject-verb relationship बनती है: मेरे सहयोगी और मैं बेंडेबल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सेंसिंग टेक्नोलॉजी के शोध में काम कर रहे हैं।

S, P के बाद आता है, क्योंकि यह noun phrase “group have now developed” को जोड़ता है, जो subject के द्वारा किए गए मुख्य कार्य (एक नई प्रणाली विकसित करना) को बताता है।

Q sentence को पूरा करता है, क्योंकि यह system (“holograms of people using ‘aerohaptics’”) और उसके कार्य (“creating feelings of touch with jets of air”) को describe करता है, जिससे S में शुरू की गई जानकारी पूरी होती है।

21. A) **Appealed** का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ वाक्य past tense में है — “the Union government has since appealed to the Supreme Court”। ‘Has appealed’ present perfect tense है, जो बताता है कि सरकार पहले से ही Supreme Court में अपील कर चुकी है। जबकि ‘Appeal’ (verb base form) अकेले फिट नहीं होता, ‘Appeals’ (present simple) tense mismatch करता है, और ‘Appealing’ (present participle/gerund) भी auxiliary verb के बिना गलत है।

- **‘Appealed’** will be used because the sentence is in the present perfect tense — “the Union government has since appealed to the Supreme Court”. This construction shows that the action has already been taken. Whereas ‘Appeal’ (base form) does not fit grammatically here, ‘Appeals’ (present simple) mismatches the tense, and ‘Appealing’ (participle/gerund) without an auxiliary verb is incorrect in this context.

22. C) **Listed** का use होगा क्योंकि “listed” का अर्थ है किसी विषय को औपचारिक रूप से दर्ज करना या विचार हेतु शामिल करना। sentence में लिखा है “the matter is yet to be listed” यानी Supreme Court में केस अब तक सुनवाई के लिए सूचीबद्ध नहीं हुआ है। जबकि ‘Omitted’ का अर्थ है हटाना/छोड़ना, ‘Resisted’ का अर्थ है विरोध करना, और ‘Upright’ का अर्थ है सीधा या ईमानदार, जो इस legal context में सही नहीं है।

- **‘Listed’** will be used because it means “formally entered or scheduled for consideration.” The sentence says “the matter is yet to be listed” i.e., the case has not yet been scheduled for hearing in the Supreme Court. Whereas ‘Omitted’ means left out, ‘Resisted’ means opposed, and ‘Upright’ means honest or straight, which do not fit in this legal context.

23. B) **Impose** का use होगा क्योंकि “impose” का अर्थ है किसी नियम या शर्त को लागू करना। sentence में कहा गया है कि Centre को अनुमति दी गई कि वह West Bengal में “special conditions” लागू कर सके, इसलिए ‘impose’ सही बैठता है। जबकि ‘Exempt’ का अर्थ है छूट देना, ‘Proscribe’ का अर्थ है निषेध करना, और ‘Exclude’ का अर्थ है बाहर करना — ये तीनों “conditions लागू करने” के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

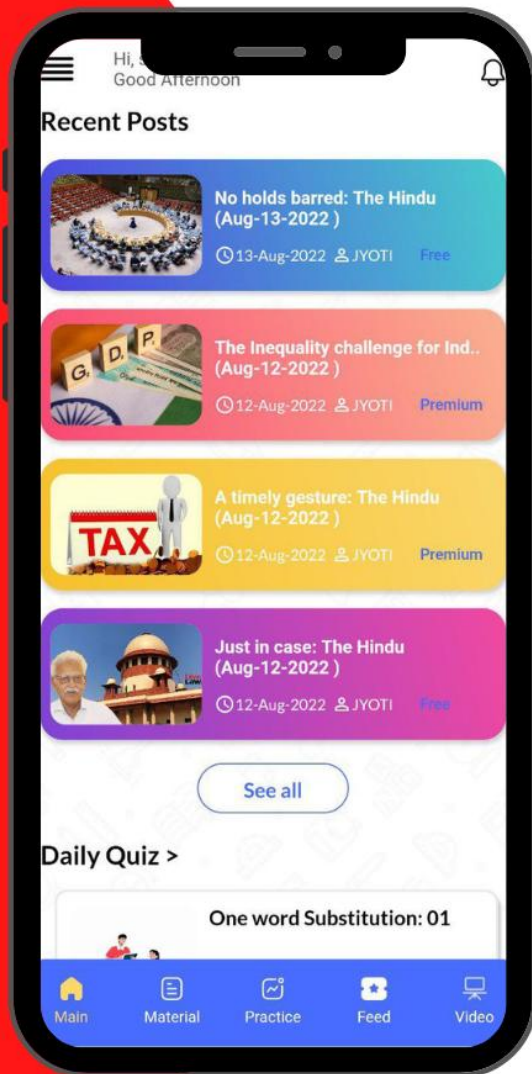
- **‘Impose’** will be used because it means to apply or enforce rules/conditions. The sentence says the Centre was allowed to impose “special conditions” in West Bengal, which makes perfect sense. Whereas ‘Exempt’ means to free from obligation, ‘Proscribe’ means to forbid, and ‘Exclude’ means to leave out — none of these convey the intended meaning of applying conditions here.

24. D) '**Hollow**' का use होगा क्योंकि "hollow" का अर्थ है खोखला या बिना वास्तविक मूल्य/सार्थकता के। sentence में कहा गया है कि अगर ज़मीनी तैयारी नहीं की गई तो योजना का पुनःआरंभ केवल एक खोखला gesture रहेगा, यानी सिर्फ औपचारिकता होगी। जबकि 'Pervasive' (व्यापक) context से मेल नहीं खाता, 'Bountiful' (प्रचुर/उदार) सकारात्मक अर्थ देता है जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है, और 'Fussy' (चिड़चिड़ा/नखरे वाला) बिल्कुल असंगत है।

- '**Hollow**' will be used because it means empty or meaningless. The sentence indicates that without groundwork, the resumption would be a hollow gesture, i.e., just symbolic without substance. Whereas 'Pervasive' means widespread, 'Bountiful' means plentiful or generous, and 'Fussy' means overly concerned with details — none of which fit this context.

25. B) '**Laid to**' का use होगा क्योंकि sentence है — “urgent groundwork is laid to restore the scheme”। यहाँ passive voice structure है, जिसमें 'groundwork' (subject) अपने आप कुछ नहीं करता बल्कि किया जाता है। इसलिए 'laid to' (past participle in passive form) सही है। जबकि 'To lay' infinitive है जो active sense देता, 'Lay to' grammatically गलत है, और 'Laying' continuous/gerund form है जो इस context में fit नहीं होती।

- '**Laid to**' will be used because the sentence takes a passive voice form — “urgent groundwork is laid to restore the scheme”. Here, 'groundwork' is something that is done, not something doing the action. Whereas 'To lay' is an infinitive (active use), 'Lay to' is grammatically incorrect, and 'Laying' is a gerund/participle that does not fit this construction.



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