

Death on the move: On India's disgraceful record in fatal road accidents

Road accidents are not **resulting in overhaul** of **infrastructure** and licensing

The highway accident on November 3, 2025 that **claimed** 19 lives at Chevella near Hyderabad **was** far too routine to change India's **disgraceful** record in fatal road accidents. The **driver** of a **gravel-laden** truck **apparently swerved** to avoid a **pothole** and **rammed** into a bus. There were no dividers, no streetlights and no **signages** on that **stretch** of National Highway 163. India's roads are a major public **hazard**. **Pedestrians**, bus riders and two-wheeler motorists constitute the majority of the over 400 people who die on India's roads on average, the equivalent to a full **transcontinental** flight going down. Flight disasters invite **scrutiny**, multi-agency **probes** and quick **remedial** actions but road accident deaths that mostly involve poorer **folk trigger perfunctory** probes and **glacial** change in rules, if any. Government documents identify human error as the most common cause but deeper **reasons** — vehicular and infrastructural — **are unaddressed**.

In India, **the road test** for getting a driving licence **examines** whether the person is able to handle a vehicle of certain specification, largely a skill test, rather than one of his knowledge and **execution** of safe driving practices. No safety training is **mandated**. Most accidents are **collisions** from the back — **whereas exemplar** driving tests in other countries **filter out tailgating tendencies** and **arbitrary** lane changing. The **system** of certifying and monitoring drivers and vehicles **is** broken and **corrupt**. For nearly all Indians, **navigating** RTOs is **unpleasant**. The SaveLIFE Foundation **advocates** License Seva Kendras — **on the lines of** Passport Seva Kendras — so that they are **transparent**, digitised, and ensure good driver skills and safety awareness. One in five accidents are **head-on** collisions, which have happened even on four-lane highways, indicating wrong-side driving and the state of road dividers. **In general**, national highways need to **adhere to** Indian Roads Congress guidelines but States have made no mandates as required by the Motor Vehicles Act. There are potholes, dangerous curves, drainage systems, **bridge parapets** and concrete objects, but no crash barriers or energy absorbers. Collision-risk warning devices are relatively inexpensive and can be mandated on commercial vehicles. Better pedestrian infrastructure alone can prevent many fatalities. In Hyderabad, a community health-care centre was available for immediate treatment and a government hospital was not far away. But that is often not the case elsewhere. In States such as Bihar, fatality rates are double because of inadequate **trauma care** infrastructure. An **overhaul** of the road transport system **is** an urgent requirement in India. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Disgraceful** (adjective) – shameful, shocking, appalling, deplorable, scandalous शर्मनाक
2. **Fatal** (adjective) – deadly, lethal, mortal, killing, terminal घातक
3. **Result in** (phrasal verb) – lead to, cause, bring about, produce, give rise to परिणाम होना
4. **Overhaul** (noun) – complete reform, renovation, restructuring, revamp, reorganization पूर्ण सुधार
5. **Infrastructure** (noun) – basic physical structures, facilities, framework, setup बुनियादी ढांचा
6. **Claim** (verb) – take, cause (loss of life), result in, exact ले लेना (जीवन का)
7. **Gravel-laden** (adjective) – loaded with gravel, filled with small stones, carrying gravel बजरी से लदा हुआ
8. **Apparently** (adverb) – seemingly, evidently, ostensibly, supposedly, on the face of it ज़ाहिरा तौर पर
9. **Swerve** (verb) – veer, deviate, turn aside, change direction, dodge अचानक मुड़ना
10. **Pothole** (noun) – a depression or hole in a road surface. गड्ढा
11. **Ram** (into) (verb) – crash into, smash into, collide with, hit, strike जोर से टकराना
12. **Signage** (noun) – signs, signboards, road signs, signals, indicators साइनबोर्ड
13. **Stretch** (noun) – section, part, segment, portion, length हिस्सा
14. **Hazard** (noun) – danger, risk, peril, threat, menace खतरा
15. **Pedestrian** (noun) – person on foot, walker, foot-traveler पैदल यात्री
16. **Transcontinental** (adjective) – across a continent, intercontinental, cross-country महाद्वीपीय
17. **Scrutiny** (noun) – examination, inspection, review, analysis, check जाँच
18. **Probe** (noun) – investigation, inquiry, examination, exploration, inquest जांच
19. **Remedial** (adjective) – corrective, restorative, curative, reparative, therapeutic सुधारात्मक
20. **Folk** (noun) – people, individuals, persons, populace, common people लोग
21. **Trigger** (verb) – cause, prompt, set off, spark, initiate उकसाना
22. **Perfunctory** (adjective) – cursory, superficial, desultory, mechanical, careless सरसरी

23. **Glacial** (adjective) – extremely slow, sluggish, crawling, lethargic, snail-paced
अत्यंत धीमा
24. **Unaddressed** (adjective) – ignored, neglected, overlooked, unresolved, unattended अनदेखा किया हुआ
25. **Examine** (verb) – inspect, test, assess, evaluate, check जांच करना
26. **Execution** (noun) – implementation, performance, carrying out, accomplishment, realization क्रियान्वयन
27. **Mandate** (verb) – require, compel, command, order, make compulsory अनिवार्य बनाना
28. **Collision** (noun) – crash, accident, impact, smash, bump टक्कर
29. **Whereas** (conjunction) – while, on the other hand, in contrast, but, although जबकि
30. **Exemplar** (adjective) – model, ideal, perfect, excellent, outstanding आदर्श
31. **Filter out** (phrasal verb) – eliminate, remove, screen out, weed out, exclude छांट कर अलग करना
32. **Tailgating tendency** (noun) – the habit of driving too closely behind another vehicle. पीछे सटकर चलने की आदत
33. **Arbitrary** (adjective) – random, unpredictable, erratic, capricious, inconsistent मनमाना
34. **Corrupt** (adjective) – dishonest, fraudulent, unscrupulous, venal, bribable भ्रष्ट
35. **Navigate** (verb) – deal with, manage, handle, negotiate, work through निपटना
36. **Unpleasant** (adjective) – disagreeable, uncomfortable, distasteful, offensive, nasty अप्रिय
37. **Advocate** (verb) – support, champion, promote, recommend, argue for समर्थन करना
38. **On the lines of** (phrase) – similar to, following the model of, based on, akin to. के आधार पर
39. **Transparent** (adjective) – clear, open, accountable, straightforward, unambiguous पारदर्शी
40. **Head-on** (adjective) – direct, frontal, full-on, straight-on, face-to-face सीधा
41. **In general** (phrase) – usually, normally, generally, as a rule, on the whole सामान्य तौर पर
42. **Adhere** (to) (verb) – stick to, comply with, follow, obey, observe पालन करना

43. **Bridge parapet** (noun) – a low protective wall along the edge of a bridge. पुल का किनारा

44. **Trauma care** (noun) – emergency medical treatment for serious injuries.

Summary of the Editorial

1. A tragic highway accident on November 3, 2025, near Chevella (Hyderabad) killed 19 people, exposing once again India's poor road safety conditions.
2. The accident occurred when a truck swerved to avoid a pothole and hit a bus, revealing the absence of dividers, streetlights, and signages on National Highway 163.
3. India records over 400 road deaths daily, comparable to a plane crash every day, yet such incidents fail to prompt systemic reforms.
4. Most victims are poor — pedestrians, two-wheeler riders, and bus passengers — hence accidents get minimal attention and slow policy response.
5. Authorities often blame "human error", but deeper structural causes like bad roads, poor vehicles, and weak enforcement remain ignored.
6. The driving licence system in India focuses only on basic vehicle handling, not on safe driving knowledge or behavior.
7. No formal safety training is required before obtaining a licence, unlike in developed countries.
8. Rear-end collisions are most common in India due to tailgating and erratic lane changing, which effective driving tests elsewhere could have prevented.
9. The RTO system for driver and vehicle certification is corrupt, inefficient, and unpleasant for most applicants.
10. The SaveLIFE Foundation recommends setting up License Seva Kendras (like Passport Seva Kendras) for transparent, digital, and safety-oriented licensing.
11. One in five accidents are head-on collisions, often caused by wrong-side driving and absence of proper road dividers even on highways.
12. Indian Roads Congress (IRC) guidelines for safe highway construction are not fully implemented by States as required by the Motor Vehicles Act.
13. Roads have potholes, sharp curves, poor drainage, and unprotected concrete structures, but lack crash barriers or energy-absorbing devices.
14. Low-cost safety technologies like collision-warning systems and pedestrian infrastructure could prevent many deaths but are not prioritized.
15. Trauma care facilities are inadequate across India; States like Bihar have double fatality rates due to poor emergency response — hence an urgent overhaul of the entire road transport system is essential.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **According to the passage, what is identified as a major systemic flaw in India's driver licensing process?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. The tests are conducted on vehicles that are not up to standard.
 - B. It focuses primarily on vehicle handling skills rather than safety knowledge.
 - C. It is too expensive for the average citizen to afford.
 - D. It does not allow for testing on national highways.
2. **The passage uses the example of the Chevella accident to illustrate that:**
 - A. Flight disasters receive more immediate attention and action than road accidents.
 - B. Truck drivers are the most common cause of fatal highway accidents in India.
 - C. Gravel-laden trucks are particularly prone to swerving and causing collisions.
 - D. Hyderabad has the worst road safety record among Indian cities.
3. **Which of the following is NOT cited in the passage as a direct infrastructural cause or contributor to road accidents in India?**
 - A. The absence of crash barriers and energy absorbers.
 - B. Inadequate trauma care facilities in many states.
 - C. The high cost of fuel leading to poorly maintained vehicles.
 - D. Potholes, dangerous curves, and poor drainage systems.
4. **The author argues that the high number of head-on collisions on Indian highways is primarily indicative of:**
 - A. A lack of sufficient lanes to handle traffic volume.
 - B. Poorly designed vehicle engines and braking systems.
 - C. Widespread wrong-side driving and substandard road dividers.
 - D. The absence of traffic police on long highway stretches.
5. **What solution does the SaveLIFE Foundation propose to address the corruption and inefficiency in the driver certification system?**
 - A. Mandating advanced collision-risk warning devices on all new cars.
 - B. Establishing transparent and digitized License Seva Kendras.
 - C. Enforcing Indian Roads Congress guidelines on all state highways.
 - D. Building more government hospitals near accident-prone zones.
6. **Some sentences are given below. While the first and the last sentences (1 and 2) are in the correct order, the sentences in between are jumbled up. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
 - 1) The Indian Navy pioneered indigenisation decades ago.
 - A) The Navy says nearly 40 ships and submarines are being built in Indian shipyards. Named after the historic Goan port, INS Mormugao undertook her first sea sortie on December 19 last year when Goa celebrated 60 years of liberation from Portuguese rule.
 - B) The commissioning of INS Mormugao is a reassuring step forward in the self-reliance programme, providing a boost to the country's maritime capability.
 - C) There has been a renewed focus in recent years on ramping up development of equipment and systems.
 - D) Designed by the in-house Warship Design Bureau and constructed by Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders, over 75 per cent of its components are indigenous.

- 2) Second of the four Visakhapatnam-class warships, the stealth-guided missile destroyer is packed with sensors, radar and weapon systems. It's an occasion to savour.
- A. ABCD
B. CBDA
C. CBAD
D. DABC
7. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
- P) The notion of immanence circumscribes the Ishavasya Upanishad in all of its eighteen verses,
Q) Just as Spinoza postulated that God is not prior to or transcendent to creation but fully immanent within it,
R) the Ishavasya Upanishad is seen to exemplify the deification of the world, in proposing the indivisibility of the impersonal Brahmn and the dynamic Shakti.
S) postulating a life-affirming theory of creation, in contrast to the Advaitic notion of the world as a framework of illusion.
- A. PSQR
B. PSRQ
C. SQPR
D. PRQS
8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
- I _____ personally so that I could persuade him to continue his studies
- A. went to his house
B. gone to his house
C. go to his house
D. will go to his house
9. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
- It is nothing else than / sheer foolishness that / you have decided / to resign.
- A. It is nothing else than
B. sheer foolishness that
C. you have decided
D. to resign
10. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
- The scientific study of the behaviour, structure, physiology, classification and distribution of animals
- A. Zoology
B. Petrology
C. Archaeology
D. Ecology
11. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM for the given word**
- Adipose
- A. Glutinous
B. Fat

- C. Tissue
D. Stringy
12. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**
The heads turned to the back, where Dr. Pfizer, surrounded by the female troupe of dancers, beamed with exhilaration in a dazzling ocean-green dress paired with stunning jewellery.
A. pristine
B. lackluster
C. gingerly
D. luminous
13. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
I can't just travel at the drop of a dime. I have to coordinate my time off with my coworkers.
A. Extremely easy to understand
B. A way of saying that you are happy to see someone
C. Something that can happen very fast without hesitation
D. Something that is not popular
14. **Select the most appropriate collocating word to fill in the blank.**
After working tirelessly for several weeks, the artist unveiled her _____ masterpiece to the public.
A. dilapidated
B. incongruous
C. magnificent
D. disheveled
15. **Select the correct collocation from the options and complete the sentence**
She always has a _____ for telling interesting stories.
A. gift
B. purse
C. shoe
D. plate
16. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
The ducks were not afraid of the fast moving water.
A. Flood
B. Overflow
C. Current
D. Torrent
17. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice**
Reena is attending a seminar online.
A. The seminar were attended by Reena online.
B. The seminar is being attended by Reena online.
C. The seminar was being attended by Reena online.
D. The seminar was to be attended by Reena online.
18. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
A. Sermonise
B. Chhivalrous
C. Nefarious

D. Acquittal

19. The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

My granny says that / it is quite all right / to get married young, / though I do not absolute agree with her a bit on this.

- A. to get married young
- B. My granny says that
- C. though I do not absolute agree with her a bit on this
- D. it is quite all right

20. Select the most appropriate meaning of the highlighted idiom

Cissy promised to turn over a new leaf and keep her room clean from now on.

- A. To tease someone
- B. To start behaving in a better way
- C. To take a chance
- D. To accept immediately

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.

In May this year, the Ministry of Finance released India's draft Climate Finance Taxonomy for public consultation. As a foundational tool, the taxonomy aims to _____ (1) _____ climate-aligned investments, prevent greenwashing, and clarify for investors which sectors, technologies and practices contribute to mitigation, adaptation, or transition. Importantly, the document calls itself a "living" framework, adaptable _____ (2) _____ India's _____ (3) _____ priorities and international obligations. However, _____ (4) _____ success as a _____ (5) _____ governance tool will depend on how it operationalises this principle.

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

- A. mobilises
- B. mobilise
- C. mobilised
- D. mobilising

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

- A. to
- B. in
- C. of
- D. at

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

- A. evolved
- B. evolves
- C. evolve
- D. evolving

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

- A. its
- B. their
- C. his

D. it's

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

A. apocryphal

B. ossified

C. stultify

D. credible

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

- B) It focuses primarily on vehicle handling skills rather than safety knowledge.**
 The passage explicitly states that the Indian road test is "largely a skill test, rather than one of his knowledge and execution of safe driving practices" and that "No safety training is mandated." This highlights the core flaw of emphasizing mechanical control over safe driving practices like avoiding tailgating and arbitrary lane changing.
- A) Flight disasters receive more immediate attention and action than road accidents.**
 The author contrasts the response to the Chevella accident, described as "far too routine," with the response to flight disasters, which "invite scrutiny, multi-agency probes and quick remedial actions." This comparison is used to criticize the "perfunctory probes and glacial change" that follow road accidents, which predominantly affect poorer citizens.
- C) The high cost of fuel leading to poorly maintained vehicles.**
 The passage lists several infrastructural issues, including potholes, dangerous curves, drainage problems, and the lack of crash barriers (as mentioned in the options A and D). It also specifically mentions that fatality rates are higher in states like Bihar due to "inadequate trauma care infrastructure" (option B). However, the cost of fuel and its link to vehicle maintenance is not discussed anywhere in the passage.
- C) Widespread wrong-side driving and substandard road dividers.**
 The passage directly links head-on collisions to two specific factors: "indicating wrong-side driving and the state of road dividers." It explicitly states that these collisions happen even on four-lane highways, which rules out the number of lanes (option A) as the primary cause, and does not mention vehicle mechanics (option B) or police presence (option D) in this context.
- B) Establishing transparent and digitized License Seva Kendras.**
 The passage specifically mentions that "The SaveLIFE Foundation advocates License Seva Kendras — on the lines of Passport Seva Kendras — so that they are transparent, digitised, and ensure good driver skills and safety awareness." This is a direct proposal to reform the "broken and corrupt" system of certifying drivers. The other options, while mentioned in the passage as other necessary improvements, are not attributed to the SaveLIFE Foundation.
- C) CBAD**
 1: This sentence provides a general introduction to the Indian Navy's self-reliance program, and it sets the context. It is, thus, the starting sentence.
 C: This sentence follows the first one because it refers to an advancement in the indigenisation process mentioned earlier. This shows a time sequence of the indigenisation process, which has been renewed in recent years.
 B: This sentence naturally follows the previous one (sentence C), as it gives a specific example (INS Mormugao) of the recent developments in the self-reliance program.
 A: This sentence provides further details about INS Mormugao, which was mentioned in the previous sentence (sentence B). It also follows the Time Sequence rule, providing a specific date when INS Mormugao undertook her first sea sortie.

D: This sentence provides additional information about INS Mormugao and its indigenisation, thus following sentence A

2: The final sentence wraps up the information and talks about the ship's capabilities and importance.

7. A) **PSQR**

P: introduces the Ishavasya Upanishad and the notion of immanence, but it doesn't provide any specific details yet, making it a good starting point.

S: S provides additional context on what exactly is postulated by the Ishavasya Upanishad, namely a "life-affirming theory of creation" that contrasts with the Advaitic notion of the world as illusion.

Q: Q introduces a comparison using the connector "Just as" which refers back to the notion of immanence and the theory of creation postulated by the Ishavasya Upanishad that has been established in PS. Here, Q is referencing the content from PS and is based on the idea of immanence, making it the continuation of the previously discussed topic.

R: R concludes the argument by drawing a connection between the Spinoza's postulated God (introduced in Q) and the Ishavasya Upanishad's impersonal Brahmn and dynamic Shakti, stating that the Upanishad is seen to exemplify the deification of the world.

8. A) 'went' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'could persuade' past tense में है, इस प्रकार रिक्त स्थान के लिए भी past tense में verb का प्रयोग होगा; जैसे— I went to his house personally so that I could persuade him to continue his studies.

'went' will be used because the phrase 'could persuade' is in Past Tense, therefore the verb to fill in the blank will also be in Past Tense; Like— I went to his house personally so that I could persuade him to continue his studies.

9. A) 'than' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, 'but' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस sentence में "nothing else but" की स्थिति सही है; जैसे— It is **nothing** else but sheer foolishness that you have decided to resign.

- 'than' should not be used, instead 'but' should be used because in this sentence, the correct phrase is "nothing else but"; like— It is nothing else but sheer foolishness that you have decided to resign.

10. A) **Zoology** (noun) – The scientific study of the behaviour, structure, physiology, classification, and distribution of animals. जीव विज्ञान

- **Petrology** (noun) – The branch of science concerned with the origin, small-scale structure, and composition of rocks. पत्थर विज्ञान
- **Archaeology** (noun) – The study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains. पुरातात्व
- **Ecology** (noun) – The branch of biology that deals with the relations of organisms to one another and to their physical surroundings. पारिस्थिति की विज्ञान

11. D) **Adipose** (adjective) – Pertaining to or composed of fat; fatty. वसा

Antonym: **Stringy** (adjective) – Consisting of, containing, or resembling string or strings; fibrous or tough rather than soft or fatty. रेशेदार

- **Glutinous** (adjective) – Having the nature of glue; sticky, viscous. चिपचिपा

- **Fat** (noun/adjective) – A natural oily or greasy substance occurring in animal bodies, especially when deposited as a layer under the skin or around certain organs; having a large amount of excess flesh. मोटा
 - **Tissue** (noun) – Any of the distinct types of material of which animals or plants are made, consisting of specialized cells and their products. ऊतक
12. B) **Dazzling** (adjective) – Extremely bright, especially in a way that seems to blind the eyes, shining, brilliant, luminous. चकाचौंध में डाल देने वाला
Antonym: **Lackluster** (adjective) – Lacking in vitality, force, or conviction; without sparkle or shine, uninspiring, dull. नीरस
- **Pristine** (adjective) – In its original condition, unspoiled, untouched, unmarked. मौलिक
 - **Gingerly** (adverb/adjective) – In a careful or cautious manner; showing great care or caution. सतर्कता से
 - **Luminous** (adjective) – Full of or shedding light; bright or shining, especially in the dark. प्रकाशमान
13. C) **At the drop of a dime** (phrase) – Something that can happen very fast without hesitation कुछ तुरंत या झटके से करना।
14. C) '**Magnificent**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "magnificent" का अर्थ होता है आदर्श या अद्भुत। जब एक कलाकार कठिनाई से कुछ सप्ताहों तक काम करता है, तो वह अपनी अद्भुत रचना को जनता के सामने प्रदर्शित कर सकता है। 'Dilapidated' का अर्थ होता है पुराना और टूटा हुआ, 'Incongruous' का अर्थ होता है असंगत, और 'Disheveled' का अर्थ होता है असुस्त। इन शब्दों में से कोई भी इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- '**Magnificent**' should be used because it means outstanding or superb. When an artist works hard for several weeks, they are likely to present an outstanding creation to the public. 'Dilapidated' means old and broken down, 'Incongruous' means not in harmony, and 'Disheveled' means untidy. None of these words fit in this context.
15. A) The correct collocation is "have a gift for" which means to have a natural ability to do something well. In this context, "She always has a gift for telling interesting stories" means that she naturally tells stories very well. The other options do not fit appropriately in the sentence.
16. D) **Torrent** (noun) – A strong and fast-moving stream of water or other liquid मूसलधार बारिश
- **Flood** (noun) – An overflow of a large amount of water beyond its normal limits, especially over what is normally dry land. बाढ़
 - **Overflow** (noun) – An excess of liquid, etc., that cannot be contained; spillage. प्रवाहित होना
 - **Current** (noun) – A flow of water, air, or electricity in a definite direction. प्रवाह
17. B) **The seminar is being attended by Reena online.**
Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है। Verb को Active से Passive में बदलते समय सही Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है। Active वाक्य में "Reena" (Subject), "is attending" (Verb in Present Continuous), और "a seminar online"

(Object) हैं। Passive में बदलने पर Object "The seminar" (Subject) बन गया है, Verb को "is being attended" (Present Continuous Passive) में बदला गया है और "by Reena online" के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया है।

- To change a sentence from Active to Passive Voice, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence. The verb is transformed from the active form to the passive form, ensuring correct tense usage. In this case, "Reena" (Subject), "is attending" (Verb in Present Continuous), and "a seminar online" (Object) from the active voice have been transformed into "The seminar" (Subject), "is being attended" (Passive Verb in Present Continuous), and "by Reena online".
18. B) The incorrectly spelt word is 'Chhivalrous'. The correct spelling is 'Chivalrous' which means "marked by honour, courtesy, and courage; knightly" शौर्यवान
19. C) 'absolute' को '**absolutely**' में बदला जाएगा क्योंकि 'agree' एक verb है और उसे modify करने के लिए adverb 'absolutely' की आवश्यकता है। जैसे— I absolutely love that movie.
- 'absolute' should be changed to 'absolutely' because 'agree' is a verb and it requires the adverb 'absolutely' to modify it; Like— I absolutely love that movie.
20. B) **To turn over a new leaf** (idiom) – To start behaving in a better way एक नई शुरुआत शुरू करना
21. B) '**Mobilise**' का use होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में infinitive structure "aims to + verb" प्रयोग किया गया है। "Aims to mobilise" (लक्ष्य है जुटाना/प्रेरित करना) grammatically सही है और context में climate-aligned investments को बढ़ावा देने की बात करता है। जबकि 'Mobilises' simple present tense है जो यहाँ infinitive की जगह fit नहीं होता, 'Mobilised' past participle है जो tense structure बिगाड़ देता है, और 'Mobilising' continuous/gerund form है जो सही grammatical construction नहीं देता।
- 'Mobilise' will be used because the structure is "aims to + base verb". The sentence says the taxonomy aims to mobilise climate-aligned investments, making "mobilise" correct. Whereas 'mobilises' is simple present, 'mobilised' is past, and 'mobilising' is continuous/gerund, none fit grammatically.
22. A) '**To**' का use होगा क्योंकि phrase "adaptable to" standard grammatical collocation है, जिसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के अनुसार ढलने योग्य होना। Sentence में कहा गया है कि framework adaptable to India's priorities यानी भारत की प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार ढलने योग्य है। जबकि 'In' का अर्थ होता है के अंदर, 'Of' का अर्थ होता है का/की, और 'At' का अर्थ है पर — ये contextually और grammatically fit नहीं होते।
- 'To' will be used because the correct collocation is "adaptable to", meaning capable of adjusting according to something. The sentence highlights that the framework is adaptable to India's priorities. Whereas 'in' means inside, 'of' means belonging to, and 'at' means location — none work here.
23. D) '**Evolving**' का use होगा क्योंकि "evolving" का अर्थ है लगातार बदलता या विकसित होता हुआ। Sentence में "India's evolving priorities" का मतलब है भारत की बदलती हुई प्राथमिकताएँ, और यहाँ noun "priorities" को describe करने के लिए adjective चाहिए। इसलिए 'evolving' सही है। जबकि

'Evolved' का अर्थ है पहले से विकसित हो चुका, जो context में fit नहीं बैठता। 'Evolves' verb form है और noun को directly modify नहीं कर सकता। 'Evolve' भी verb है, इसलिए यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है।

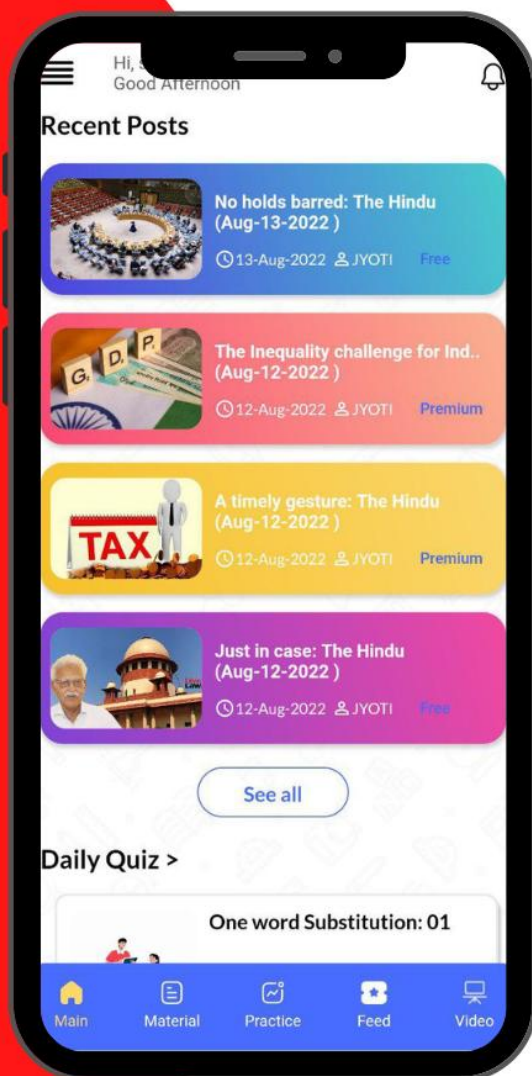
- 'Evolving' will be used because it means continuously changing or developing. The sentence requires an adjective: "India's evolving priorities", meaning India's changing priorities. Whereas 'Evolved' means already developed (past), 'Evolves' is a verb form (he evolves/it evolves) and cannot modify a noun, and 'Evolve' is also a verb, so they are incorrect here.

24. A) '**Its**' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ बात "the document" (singular, non-living entity) की हो रही है, और किसी चीज़ के belonging/possession को दिखाने के लिए "its" का प्रयोग किया जाता है। Sentence में मतलब है "however, its success...", यानी उस document की सफलता। जबकि 'Their' plural subject के लिए use होता है, जो यहाँ सही नहीं है। 'His' किसी male person के लिए होता है, और document के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं। 'It's' contraction है "it is" या "it has" का, जो यहाँ grammatically फिट नहीं होता।

- 'Its' will be used because the subject is "the document," a singular, non-human noun. "Its" shows possession (the success of the document). Whereas 'Their' refers to plural subjects, 'His' refers to a male person, and 'It's' means it is/it has, which doesn't fit here.

25. D) '**Credible**' का use होगा क्योंकि "credible" का अर्थ है भरोसेमंद या विश्वसनीय। sentence में बात की जा रही है कि यह framework एक governance tool के रूप में सफल हो पाएगा या नहीं, और उसके लिए उसे भरोसेमंद होना ज़रूरी है। इसलिए 'credible' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Apocryphal' का अर्थ है संदिग्ध या झूठा, 'Ossified' का अर्थ है जड़/कठोर होना, और 'Stultify' का अर्थ है निष्क्रिय या बेअसर करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- '**Credible**' will be used because it means reliable or trustworthy. The sentence is about the taxonomy's success as a governance tool, and for that, being credible is essential. Whereas 'Apocryphal' means doubtful/false, 'Ossified' means rigid, and 'Stultify' means to render ineffective — none of these fit the context.



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