

## Chaos foretold: on the Indigo crisis, air safety

Indigo seems to have **wilfully** misread the plan for changes to **crew** duty hours

‘Controlled flight into aviation chaos’ is an **apt** phrase to describe **what Indigo**, India’s largest private airline, **caused** since last week during peak travel season, the golden month of December. The **widespread disruption**, which continues in the domestic sector, **saw** a **spectrum** of passenger **distress** — social, holiday and business plans disrupted, medical patients **in anguish**, senior citizens in **agony** and even defence personnel posted at the Siachen Glacier left **stranded** midway while rushing home, in south India, for a 10-day break. There are many more untold stories at airports across India. Interestingly, the airline’s international flights were estimated to be less than 10% of the cancellations, as they ensure a higher revenue flow but also tough passenger compensation rules. The carrier’s official explanation was ‘**unforeseen** operational challenges’, from technology glitches, schedule changes, weather conditions, and the implementation of updated crew **rostering** rules (Flight Duty Time Limitations, or FDTL). **At the heart of** the issue was the airline’s **baffling misreading** of the last reason **cited** — of the two-phase plan by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to regulate flight crew duty hours, in **alignment** with global safe practices. These include an increase in the mandatory weekly rest period for pilots from 36 hours to 48 hours, a weekly **cap** on landings between midnight and early morning from six to two, restricted pilot flying hours on flights extending into night hours, and personal leave not being counted in the 48-hour weekly rest period. **The regulations**, initially **proposed** in early 2024, **had** a final implementation date set from November 1, 2025.

With the issue finding **resonance** in Parliament, there were appeals made to the airline’s management to restore services. DGCA data shows the airline having **disproportionately** increased its domestic flights from 14,158 in summer to 15,014 in the winter schedule against an availability of 4,551 Airbus **flight deck** crew. Even though responses have been **sought** from and **directives** issued to the airline, **in addition to** fare caps introduced for other airlines, the **meltdown** has only raised a **core** point — why the aviation market, largely a private airline-run **duopoly**, was allowed to slide into **disorder** as seen in the Ministry’s responses much after the **upheaval**. With temporary **waivers** in the FDTL having been **granted** to the airline as a one-time measure to help it restore its schedules, pilot bodies are right in **flagging** what they **term** as a **dilution** of safety measures and crew welfare. The lessons are clear: the Indian air passenger deserves better **compensation** and rights. And the regulator must ensure **stringent monitoring**, without fear or favour, of every airline, big or small. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Chaos** (noun) – disorder, confusion, turmoil, mayhem, pandemonium  
अराजकता
2. **Foretell** (verb) – predict, prophesy, foresee, augur, portend पहले से कहना
3. **Wilfully** (adverb) – deliberately, intentionally, knowingly, purposely, consciously जानबूझकर
4. **Crew** (noun) – staff, team, personnel, force, complement चालक दल
5. **Controlled flight into aviation chaos** (noun) – A situation where an airline's planned operations lead to systematic and widespread disruption. नियोजित उड़ान से उत्पन्न विमानन अराजकता
6. **Apt** (adjective) – appropriate, fitting, suitable, pertinent, relevant उपयुक्त
7. **Widespread** (adjective) – extensive, pervasive, rampant, universal, far-reaching व्यापक
8. **Disruption** (noun) – disturbance, interruption, breakdown, dislocation, upheaval व्यवधान
9. **Spectrum** (noun) – range, gamut, scale, sweep, span विस्तार
10. **Distress** (noun) – suffering, hardship, anguish, agony, torment संकट
11. (In) **anguish** (noun) – severe mental or physical pain, torment, suffering, agony, distress व्यथा
12. **Agony** (noun) – pain, suffering, torment, anguish, distress तीव्र पीड़ा
13. **Stranded** (adjective) – marooned, abandoned, stuck, left, isolated फँसा हुआ
14. **Unforeseen** (adjective) – unexpected, unpredicted, unanticipated, sudden, surprising अप्रत्याशित
15. **Roster** (noun) – schedule, list, register, roll, timetable इयूटी सूची
16. **At the heart of** (phrase) – being the central or most important part of something. मूल में
17. **Baffling** (adjective) – puzzling, perplexing, confusing, bewildering, mystifying चकित कर देने वाला
18. **Misreading** (noun) – misinterpretation, misunderstanding, misjudgment, error, miscalculation गलत व्याख्या
19. **Cite** (verb) – quote, mention, refer to, name, adduce हवाला देना
20. **Alignment** (noun) – conformity, agreement, coordination, harmony, adjustment समन्वय

21. **Cap** (noun) – limit, ceiling, maximum, restriction, curb सीमा
22. **Propose** (verb) – suggest, recommend, put forward, advance, advocate प्रस्तावित करना
23. **Resonance** (noun) – repercussion, echo, significance, impact, relevance प्रतिध्वनि
24. **Disproportionately** (adverb) – unevenly, excessively, unduly, inordinately, unreasonably असंतुलित रूप से
25. **Flight deck** (noun) – cockpit, control cabin, pilot's compartment विमान चालक कक्ष
26. **Seek** (verb) – request, ask for, solicit, demand, petition माँगना
27. **Directive** (noun) – instruction, order, command, decree, mandate निर्देश
28. **In addition to** (phrase) – besides, as well as, along with, coupled with, over and above के अतिरिक्त
29. **Meltdown** (noun) – collapse, breakdown, failure, crash, disintegration पूर्ण विफलता
30. **Core** (adjective) – central, fundamental, essential, basic, primary मूलभूत
31. **Duopoly** (noun) – two-company dominance, two-player market, shared monopoly द्वयधिकार
32. **Disorder** (noun) – chaos, confusion, disarray, disruption, turmoil अव्यवस्था
33. **Upheaval** (noun) – disruption, turmoil, disturbance, chaos, convulsion उथल-पुथल
34. **Waiver** (noun) – exemption, release, dispensation, relaxation, concession छूट
35. **Grant** (verb) – give, allow, permit, confer, bestow प्रदान करना
36. **Flag** (verb) – highlight, point out, identify, mark, signal चिह्नित करना
37. **Term** (noun) – word, expression, phrase, designation, name शब्द
38. **Dilution** (noun) – weakening, reduction, diminution, lessening, attenuation कमजोरी
39. **Compensation** (noun) – reimbursement, recompense, payment, redress, indemnity मुआवजा
40. **Stringent** (adjective) – strict, rigorous, severe, tough, exacting कड़ा
41. **Monitoring** (noun) – supervision, observation, tracking, surveillance, oversight निगरानी

### Summary of the Editorial

1. The Indigo crisis caused severe chaos in Indian aviation during the peak holiday month of December.
2. The situation is described as a "controlled flight into aviation chaos."
3. Indigo's domestic operations faced massive disruptions, deeply affecting passengers.
4. People with urgent needs — medical patients, elderly travellers, defence personnel — were stranded.
5. Many passenger hardships remain undocumented across multiple airports.
6. International flight cancellations were minimal (below 10%) as they bring higher revenue and stricter compensation norms.
7. The airline blamed operational issues — tech glitches, schedule adjustments, weather, and new crew duty rules.
8. A key cause was Indigo's misreading of the DGCA's two-phase plan for crew duty hours (FDTL rules).
9. New FDTL rules include longer weekly pilot rest (36 hrs → 48 hrs) and limits on late-night landings.
10. Long flights extending into nighttime also face duty restrictions for safety reasons.
11. The policy was planned much earlier in 2024, with full enforcement set for November 2025.
12. Data shows Indigo increased domestic flights despite limited pilot availability.
13. Government intervention came late, only after the disruption escalated.
14. Temporary relaxation in duty rules was given to restore operations, raising safety concerns.
15. The crisis highlights the need for better passenger rights, strong regulatory monitoring, and safety-first aviation management.

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

1. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
  - A. Expansion of international aviation routes
  - B. Issues caused by crew shortage and regulatory mismanagement
  - C. Benefits of new pilot rest regulations
  - D. Growth of the domestic airline market depends on aviation routes
2. **Which specific aspect of DGCA's new FDTL regulations appears to have been fundamentally misread by Indigo, triggering operational chaos?**
  - A. Reduction of international slots due to high compensation norms
  - B. Immediate nationwide suspension of pilot personal leave that was taken
  - C. Two-phase implementation involving increased rest hours and restricted night landings
  - D. Revenue-linked mandatory scheduling of domestic flights
3. **When were the new regulations originally proposed, and when were they scheduled for final implementation?**
  - A. Proposed early 2024; final rollout November 1, 2025
  - B. Proposed late 2023; final rollout January 2026
  - C. Proposed early 2025; rollout halted after crisis
  - D. Proposed early 2024; final rollout immediately enforced in 2023
4. **Which underlying structural issue in India's aviation sector does the passage implicitly warn about?**
  - A. The country has too many competing airlines, leading to income imbalance in this year
  - B. A private duopoly with weak regulatory anticipation can magnify operational shocks
  - C. Domestic aviation must prioritize international profits for stability
  - D. Pilot unions hold excessive influence over national Air Travel policy
5. **The passage ultimately suggests that long-term aviation stability requires stricter regulatory \_\_\_\_\_ without fear or favour.**
  - A. Deregulation of pilot rest norms
  - B. Monitoring mechanisms
  - C. Price incentives for private carriers
  - D. Relaxation of compensation rules
6. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word "Unlikely."**
  - A. Obstinate
  - B. Verbose
  - C. Tactile
  - D. Improbable
7. **Identify the correctly spelled word.**
  - A. Delegation
  - B. Delegation
  - C. Delegation
  - D. Delegetion
8. **Select the appropriate antonym for the underlined word.**

Megan, my precious darling, where is the kettle

  - A. detested
  - B. expensive

- C. beloved  
D. steep
9. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
Inclined to fight or be aggressive  
A. Repository  
B. Pugnacity  
C. Retrace  
D. Quotation
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
She is \_\_\_\_\_ of spiders.  
A. afraid  
B. frightening  
C. interest  
D. fear
11. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**  
Rub the wrong way  
A. Rub well without oil  
B. Please someone  
C. Rub incorrectly  
D. Annoy someone
12. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word "Optimism."**  
A. Positivity  
B. Manifesto  
C. Forbearance  
D. Tenacity
13. **Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence.**  
Seizing the opportunity, Akhil decided to take the bull with the horns  
A. take the bull at the horns  
B. take the bull by the horns  
C. take the bull on the horns  
D. take the bull in the horns
14. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**  
Suma is making tea.  
A. Tea is being made by Suma.  
B. Tea was being made by Suma.  
C. Tea was made by Suma.  
D. Tea has been made by Suma
15. **Select the most appropriate homonym to fill in the blank.**  
During the \_\_\_\_\_ of Queen Victoria, England made all-round progress.  
A. rein  
B. reign  
C. rain  
D. dhine

16. In the following sentence the underlined part contains an error. Alternatives to the underlined part are given as options. Select the correct alternative.

He is truest to his words.

- A. truly
- B. truer
- C. true
- D. most truly

17. Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.

Wicked

- A. Admirable
- B. Sarcastic
- C. Infernal
- D. Dissent

18. Identify the number of sentence/s is/are grammatically incorrect and select the option which shows how many sentences are grammatically incorrect. If all the sentences are correct, then select option (D), all are correct.

(i) Who do you wish to see?

(ii) It was one of the best speeches that has ever been made in the Parliament.

(iii) I played with same bat that you used.

- A. 3
- B. 2
- C. 1
- D. All are correct

19. Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.

John searched thoroughly but could not find his coat nowhere in the house.

- A. but could not
- B. John searched thoroughly
- C. find his coat
- D. nowhere in the house

20. Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

- A. In the vast tapestry of human history, local histories are the threads that give texture and depth to the narrative.
- B. These stories, often overlooked in favour of grander national or global histories, are essential in shaping the identities of communities.
- C. Local histories encompass the unique experiences, traditions, and events of specific communities.
- D. By preserving and promoting local histories, we can foster a sense of belonging, pride, and continuity among community members.

- A. BDAC
- B. CABD
- C. BCAD
- D. ABDC

**Comprehension:**

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each blank.

Whether you are returning from an overambitious trip to the supermarket or (1) \_\_\_\_\_ purchases from the local farmers' market, storing seasonal vegetables can be quite (2) \_\_\_\_\_ challenge. Finding space in the refrigerator for your green vegetables can be (3) \_\_\_\_\_ worrisome. At the same time, you suffer from guilt pangs for (4) \_\_\_\_\_ overboard in the market. Well, you can store them (5) \_\_\_\_\_ by simply chilling them - raw or cooked - and freezing them.

**21. Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 1.**

- A. missing
- B. creating
- C. attracting
- D. organizing

**22. Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 2.**

- A. to
- B. the
- C. a
- D. of

**23. Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 3.**

- A. quite
- B. many
- C. too much
- D. how much

**24. Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 4.**

- A. to going
- B. had gone
- C. is going
- D. having gone

**25. Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 5.**

- A. heartily
- B. evenly
- C. really
- D. easily



## Answers

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

**[Practice Exercise]**

## Explanations

- B) Issues caused by crew shortage and regulatory mismanagement**  
 The passage focuses on Indigo's disruption due to crew rostering errors, misreading DGCA duty rules, flight cancellations, and the need for stricter regulation — showing crew shortage + regulatory failure as the central theme.

  - A – International flights are mentioned but not as the core subject.
  - C – Regulations are discussed as context, not the main focus.
  - D – Instead of growth, the passage highlights disorder and breakdown.
- C) Two-phase implementation involving increased rest hours and restricted night landings**  
 The passage states Indigo misread the two-phase DGCA plan regulating crew duty, including 48-hour rest, landing caps, and limits on night flying — directly causing the crisis.

  - International flights were least cancelled; not the misread part.
  - Personal leave not counted in rest period → rule detail, not the core misreading.
  - No rule connects schedules to revenue; domestic expansion was Indigo's choice, not DGCA policy.
- A) Proposed early 2024; final rollout November 1, 2025**  
 The passage states proposed early 2024 and implementation planned for November 1, 2025.

  - B. No mention of late 2023 or January 2026.
  - C. Implementation not halted; only waivers granted.
  - D. Not enforced immediately, rollout is in 2025.
- B) A private duopoly with weak regulatory anticipation can magnify operational shocks**  
 The passage states aviation is largely a private duopoly, and meltdown exposed regulatory delay, implying that limited competition + late oversight → system vulnerability.

  - Opposite — fewer major airlines, not too many.
  - International routes mentioned as profitable, but not a solution.
  - Pilots flagged safety dilution — influence isn't exaggerated or blamed.
- B) Monitoring mechanisms**  
 The closing line stresses stringent monitoring of airlines by regulators — the final takeaway.

  - Opposite — FDTL reduction caused chaos.
  - No mention of price incentives as solution.
  - Suggests stronger rights for passengers, not weaker.
- D) Unlikely (adjective) – Not expected to happen; doubtful, improbable. असंभावित**  
 Synonym: **Improbable** (adjective) – Not likely to be true or occur; doubtful. असंभाव्य

  - **Verbose** (adjective) – Using too many words; wordy. शब्दाडंबरपूर्ण
  - **Tactile** (adjective) – Related to touch. स्पर्श-संबंधी
  - **Obstinate** (adjective) – Extremely stubborn. जिद्दी
- B) Delegation (noun) – A group of representatives or envoys. प्रतिनिधिमंडल**  
 Correct spelling: Delegation

8. A) **Precious** (adjective) – Valued, cherished, treasured, dear. प्रिय  
Antonym: **Detested** (adjective) – Hated, loathed, abhorred, despised. घृणित
- **Expensive** (adjective) – Costly, high-priced, valuable. महंगा
  - **Beloved** (adjective) – Dearly loved, cherished, treasured. प्रिय
  - **Steep** (adjective) – Having a sharp inclination, abrupt, precipitous. ढलवा
9. B) **Pugnacity** – Inclined to fight or be aggressive झगड़ालूपन
- **Repository** – Place where things are stored for safety कोष
  - **Retrace** – To take one's step back वापस जाना
  - **Quotation** – A passage often quoted उद्धरण, हवाला
10. A) 'Afraid' का use होगा क्योंकि "afraid" का अर्थ होता है डरना या भयभीत होना। sentence में यह mention है कि वह मकड़ियों से डरती है, इसलिए 'afraid' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'frightening' का अर्थ होता है डरावना, 'interest' का अर्थ है रुचि, और 'Fear' एक noun है जो यहाँ grammatically fit नहीं होता।
- 'Afraid' will be used because it means to be scared or fearful. The sentence states that she is scared of spiders, making 'afraid' the correct choice here. Whereas, 'frightening' means causing fear, 'interest' means curiosity, and 'fear' refers to the noun form of being scared, which doesn't fit grammatically in this blank.
11. D) **Rub the wrong way** (idiom) – Annoy someone किसी को नाराज़ करना
12. A) **Optimism** (noun) – hopefulness, confidence, expectation. आशावाद  
Synonym: **Positivity** (noun) – hopeful or positive attitude. सकारात्मकता
- **Manifesto** (noun) – public declaration. घोषणा
  - **Forbearance** (noun) – patience. धैर्य
  - **Tenacity** (noun) – persistence. दृढ़ता
13. B) **take the bull by the horns** – To face a difficult situation boldly. कठिन परिस्थिति का साहसपूर्वक सामना करना। 'take the bull by the horns' के बदले 'take the bull with the horns' का प्रयोग गलत है। सही वाक्यांश 'take the bull by the horns' है, जो कि एक प्रसिद्ध मुहावरा है और इसका अर्थ होता है— किसी समस्या या चुनौती का साहसपूर्वक और सीधे सामना करना।
- 'take the bull with the horns' should be replaced with 'take the bull by the horns' because the correct idiom is "take the bull by the horns," which means to face a problem or challenge boldly and directly.
14. A) **Tea is being made by Suma**  
Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए: Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है। Active वाक्य में Suma Subject है, is making Verb (Present Continuous) है, और tea Object है। Passive में बदलने पर Object tea Subject बन गया है। Verb को is being made (Present Continuous Passive) में बदला गया है और "by Suma" का use 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. In the active sentence, Suma is the Subject, is making is the Verb (Present Continuous Tense), and tea is the Object. When converting to Passive Voice, the Object tea becomes the Subject. The verb is transformed into is being made (Present Continuous Passive), and by Suma is added to indicate the agent.

15. B) **'Reign'** का use सही होगा क्योंकि "reign" का अर्थ है शासनकाल या वह अवधि जब कोई राजा या रानी सत्ता में होता है। sentence में इंग्लैंड की प्रगति का उल्लेख है, जो रानी विक्टोरिया के शासनकाल से संबंधित है। 'Rein' का अर्थ है लगाम, जो घोड़े को नियंत्रित करने के लिए उपयोग होती है। 'Rain' का अर्थ है वर्षा, जो इस संदर्भ में irrelevant है। 'Rhine' एक नदी का नाम है, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है।
- 'Reign' will be used because it refers to the period during which a monarch rules. The sentence talks about the progress of England under Queen Victoria, making "reign" appropriate. 'Rein' means a strap used to control a horse, which doesn't fit the context. 'Rain' refers to precipitation, irrelevant here. 'Rhine' is the name of a river, unsuitable for the context.
16. C) 'truest' के बदले **'true'** का use होगा क्योंकि "true to his words" phrase एक idiomatic expression है जिसका अर्थ होता है "to do what you say you will do, or to keep your promises" (जो कहा है वह करना या अपने वादों को निभाना)। अतः यहाँ 'true' ही सही है। उदाहरण के लिए— He is true to his promise.
- 'true' will be used instead of 'truest' because the phrase 'true to one's words' is an idiomatic expression. Therefore, 'true' is the correct word here. For example— He is true to his promise.
17. A) **Wicked** (adjective) – Mischievous, naughty, cheeky, roguish, impish दुष्ट  
Antonym: **Admirable** (adjective) – Worthy of admiration, commendable, praiseworthy, respectable. प्रशंसनीय
- Sarcastic** (adjective) – Marked by or given to using irony in order to mock or convey contempt. व्यंग्यात्मक
  - Infernal** (adjective) – Relating to hell, fiendish, diabolical. नरकीय
  - Dissent** (noun) – Hold or express opinions that are at variance with those previously, commonly, or officially expressed. मतभेद
18. A) **3**
- (i) Error  
'Who' के बदले 'Whom' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'see' का object है; जैसे— Whom do you wish to see?  
Use 'whom' (object of 'see'). Correct: Whom do you wish to see?
- (ii) Error  
'one of the + plural noun' के बाद Relative Clause plural लेती है; अतः 'that has' के बदले 'that have' होगा; जैसे— It was one of the best speeches that have ever been made in Parliament.  
After 'one of the + plural', the verb in the clause is plural: 'that have ever been made (in Parliament)'.
- (iii) Error  
'same' से पहले निश्चित article 'the' चाहिए; जैसे— I played with the same bat that you used.  
'same' normally takes the definite article 'the'. Correct: I played with the same bat that you used.
19. D) 'nowhere' के बदले **'anywhere'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'could not' पहले से ही नकारात्मक है और 'nowhere' के साथ use करने पर यह double negative हो जाता है, जो व्याकरणिक रूप से गलत है।

- 'anywhere' will be used instead of 'nowhere' because 'could not' already conveys a negative meaning, and using it with 'nowhere' creates a double negative, which is grammatically incorrect.

20. D) **ABDC**

- A: This is a good introductory sentence because it establishes the main idea of the paragraph—how local histories contribute to the larger historical narrative.
- B: It uses the word "These stories," referring back to the "local histories" in A, which creates a connection between the two sentences. Without A, the pronoun "These" would not have a clear antecedent.
- D: Sentence D discusses the impact of preserving and promoting local histories. This gives a logical progression after the importance of local histories has been explained in B.
- C: C defines local histories in more specific terms, concluding the paragraph with details.

21. D) '**Organizing**' का use होगा क्योंकि "organizing" का अर्थ होता है चीजों को व्यवस्थित और सुव्यवस्थित तरीके से रखना। Sentence में कहा गया है कि आप सुपरमार्केट से लौट रहे हैं या स्थानीय किसान बाजार से खरीदारी कर रहे हैं, तो 'organizing' यहाँ सही शब्द है क्योंकि यह खरीदारी की वस्तुओं को व्यवस्थित करने की बात करता है। जबकि 'Missing' का अर्थ है गायब होना, 'Creating' का अर्थ है बनाना, और 'Attracting' का अर्थ है आकर्षित करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है

- 'Organizing' should be used because it means arranging things in an orderly and systematic way. The sentence says that you are returning from the supermarket or making purchases from the local farmers' market, so 'organizing' is the correct word here as it refers to arranging the purchased items. Whereas, 'Missing' means absent, 'Creating' means to make, and 'Attracting' means to draw attention, which don't fit in this context

22. C) **a** का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ एक अनिश्चित लेख (indefinite article) की आवश्यकता है। "a challenge" का अर्थ होता है एक समस्या या कठिनाई। Sentence में कहा गया है कि मौसमी सब्जियों को स्टोर करना एक चुनौती हो सकती है, इसलिए 'a' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'to' का उपयोग दिशा या प्रयोजन के लिए होता है, 'the' का उपयोग निश्चित लेख (definite article) के रूप में होता है, और 'Of' का उपयोग संबंध या संपत्ति के लिए होता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'a' should be used because an indefinite article is needed here. "a challenge" means a problem or difficulty. The sentence states that storing seasonal vegetables can be a challenge, making 'a' fitting here. Whereas, 'to' is used for direction or purpose, 'the' is used as a definite article, and 'Of' is used for relation or possession, which don't fit in this context

23. A) '**Quite**' का use होगा क्योंकि "quite" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज को बहुत या काफी हद तक होना। sentence में mention किया गया है कि रेफ्रिजरेटर में हरी सब्जियों के लिए जगह ढूँढ़ना चिंताजनक हो सकता है, इसलिए 'quite' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Many' का अर्थ है बहुत से, 'Too much' का अर्थ है अत्यधिक, और 'How much' का अर्थ है कितना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है

- 'Quite' should be used because it means to a great extent or very much. The sentence mentions that finding space in the refrigerator for green vegetables can be worrisome, making 'quite' fitting here. Whereas, 'Many' means a large number of, 'Too much'

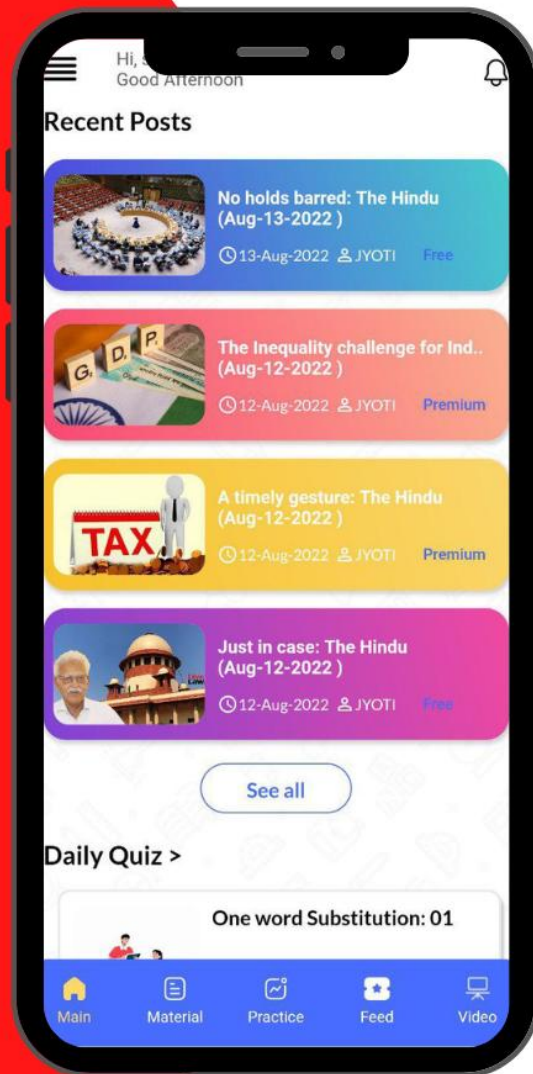
means excessively, and 'How much' means to what extent, which don't fit in this context

24. D) '**Having gone**' का use होगा क्योंकि "having gone" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज को कर चुकने की स्थिति में होना। यहाँ पर sentence में mention किया गया है कि आप बाजार में ज्यादा खरीदारी करने के लिए दोषी महसूस करते हैं, इसलिए 'having gone' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'to going' का अर्थ है किसी काम को करने की ओर जाना, 'had gone' का अर्थ है किसी काम को पहले ही कर चुकना, और 'is going' का अर्थ है वर्तमान में किसी काम को कर रहा होना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है

- 'Having gone' should be used because it implies being in a state of having done something. The sentence mentions feeling guilty for going overboard in the market, making 'having gone' fitting here. Whereas, 'to going' implies heading towards doing something, 'had gone' means having already done something, and 'is going' suggests currently doing something, which don't fit in this context

25. D) '**Easily**' का use होगा क्योंकि "easily" का अर्थ होता है आसानी से। passage में mention किया गया है कि आप सब्जियों को कच्चा या पका कर फ्रीज करके उन्हें आसानी से स्टोर कर सकते हैं, इसलिए 'easily' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Heartily' का अर्थ है पूरे दिल से, 'Evenly' का अर्थ है समान रूप से, और 'Really' का अर्थ है वास्तव में, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'Easily' will be used because it means without difficulty. The passage mentions that you can store vegetables by simply chilling or freezing them, making 'easily' the correct choice here. Whereas, 'Heartily' means with enthusiasm, 'Evenly' means uniformly, and 'Really' means truly, which don't fit in this context.



# Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

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