

## Troubling repeat: On ISRO's failed PSLV-C62 mission

ISRO must begin rebuilding quality **assurance protocols**

On January 12, as the PSLV-C62 mission rose from Sriharikota into the morning sky and its third stage **kicked on**, the live telecast **abruptly** stopped showing the rocket's performance and **trajectory**. As it became **evident** that its third stage had suffered an **anomaly**, **putting paid to** the C62 mission in a manner similar to the PSLV-C61 mission in May 2025, the change in the telecast became more familiar. For **decades**, the PSLV has been the 'workhorse' of India's space ambitions. Together with the rocket's technology being **mature**, the **implication** is that the mistakes that **sank** two PSLV launches could be on the quality assurance side. At least, these are not likely to be **isolated anomalies**. The C61 mission failed after its third stage lost chamber pressure, but rather than publicly reveal the **diagnosed** root cause, the decision was to leave the Failure Analysis Committee (FAC) report with the Prime Minister's Office. ISRO provided assurances of "structural **reinforcements**" and cleared the PSLV for its next flight. The **symptom** of the C62 failure, a "roll rate disturbance", **parallels** the events **preceding** the C61 failure. The financial **consequences** are poor: **under the aegis of** NewSpace India Limited, ISRO has been positioning the PSLV as a commercial product in a competitive global launch market. Now, international **insurers** operating in this market **will reassess** the PSLV's risk profile and the insurance premiums could **skyrocket**, **rendering** the vehicle less **affordable** — a strategic **embarrassment** for a country aspiring to be a net provider in space.

The **tenure** of ISRO Chairman V. Narayanan **has** been **characterised** by a continued shift away from ISRO's traditional culture of scientific openness toward a more guarded, **bureaucratic posture**. While the **pressure** to maintain a high launch **cadence is** understandable, his **decision** to move the C62 mission to the **pad** while the **autopsy** of its **predecessor** remains **classified should** raise tough questions about the organisation's priorities. **That** the C62 mission also carried the EOS-N1 satellite, built by the DRDO and with unspecified strategic **applications**, **could** help explain a 'rush' if there was one. Fortunately for Mr. Narayanan, ISRO has also **demonstrated** the increasing reliability of its LVM-3 rocket in his time, most recently with the M6 mission in December 2025. But right now, ISRO's and his best **path** to **restoring** confidence, and begin the painful work of rebuilding quality assurance protocols, **is** for the Department of Space to release the FAC report for the C61 mission. The tax-paying public and commercial **stakeholders** deserve to know what **went wrong** in 2025, whether it **recurred** in 2026, and why the third stage was affected again.

**[Practice Exercise]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Assurance** (noun) – confidence, certainty, pledge, guarantee, affirmation आश्वासन
2. **Protocol** (noun) – procedure, convention, code, rule, system कार्यप्रणाली
3. **Kick on** (phrasal verb) – to start operating or to begin working with energy चालू होना
4. **Abruptly** (adverb) – suddenly, unexpectedly, precipitously, sharply, hurriedly अचानक
5. **Trajectory** (noun) – path, course, route, track, orbit प्रक्षेपपथ
6. **Evident** (adjective) – obvious, apparent, manifest, clear, conspicuous स्पष्ट
7. **Anomaly** (noun) – irregularity, inconsistency, aberration, deviation, abnormality विसंगति
8. **Put paid to** (idiom) – to destroy or bring something to an end abruptly समाप्त कर देना या नष्ट कर देना
9. **Decade** (noun) – Period of ten years दशक
10. **Mature** (adjective) – developed, established, seasoned, sophisticated, complete परिपक्व
11. **Implication** (noun) – suggestion, inference, consequence, undertone, ramification निहितार्थ
12. **Sink** (verb) – ruin, wreck, destroy, sabotage, submerge डुबो देना या विफल करना
13. **Isolated** (adjective) – solitary, unique, separate, detached, disconnected अकेला या अलग-थलग
14. **Anomaly** (noun) – irregularities, inconsistencies, aberrations, deviations, abnormalities विसंगतियां
15. **Diagnose** (verb) – identify, determine, distinguish, analyze, pinpoint पहचान करना या निदान करना
16. **Reinforcement** (noun) – strengthening, fortification, support, buttress, bracing सुदृढ़ीकरण
17. **Precede** (verb) – antedate, lead, pave, foreshadow, herald पूर्व में होना
18. **Consequence** (noun) – result, outcome, repercussion, effect, aftermath परिणाम
19. **Under the aegis of** (phrase) – with the protection, support, or guidance of a particular person or organization के संरक्षण में
20. **Reassess** (verb) – re-evaluate, review, reconsider, reappraise, amend पुनर्मूल्यांकन करना

21. **Skyrocket** (verb) – soar, surge, escalate, spiral, shoot up तेजी से बढ़ना

22. **Render** (verb) – make, leave, cause to be, transform, deliver बना देना

23. **Affordable** (adjective) – economical, inexpensive, reasonable, budget, low-cost वहन करने योग्य

24. **Embarrassment** (noun) – humiliation, mortification, shame, awkwardness, ignominy शर्मिंदगी

25. **Characterise** (verb) – distinguish, define, feature, identify, mark विशेषता बताना

26. **Bureaucratic posture** (noun) – a formal, rigid, or secretive way of functioning within an organization नौकरशाही रवैया

27. **Cadence** (noun) – rhythm, tempo, pulse, pace, frequency ताल या गति

28. **Pad** (noun) – platform, base, station, site, stand प्रक्षेपण स्थल

29. **Autopsy** (noun) – examination, investigation, analysis, inspection, post-mortem शव-परीक्षा या गहन जांच

30. **Predecessor** (noun) – ancestor, forerunner, precursor, antecedent, antecedent पूर्ववर्ती

31. **Classified** (adjective) – secret, confidential, restricted, private, concealed गोपनीय

32. **Application** (noun) – use, function, utilization, purpose, employment उपयोग

33. **Demonstrate** (verb) – show, exhibit, manifest, display, evidence प्रमाणित करना

34. **Restore** (verb) – reinstate, renew, revive, recover, refurbish बहाल करना

35. **Stakeholder** (noun) – partner, collaborator, shareholder, participant, interest-holder हितधारक

36. **Go wrong** (phrase) – to fail or result in a bad outcome or mistake गलत होना

37. **Recur** (verb) – repeat, reappear, return, persist, reiterate पुनरावृत्ति होना

## Summary of the Editorial

1. The PSLV-C62 mission failed shortly after launch due to a third-stage anomaly.
2. The mission failure resembled the earlier PSLV-C61 failure in May 2025.
3. PSLV has long been ISRO's dependable 'workhorse' with a mature technology base.
4. Two consecutive failures suggest problems likely rooted in quality assurance rather than design.
5. The telecast being abruptly altered during the anomaly mirrored the handling of the previous failure.
6. C61 had failed due to loss of chamber pressure in its third stage.
7. The Failure Analysis Committee report on C61 was not made public and was sent instead to the PMO.
8. ISRO claimed structural reinforcements after C61 and cleared PSLV for further missions.
9. The C62 failure showed "roll rate disturbance," again pointing to a third-stage issue similar to C61.
10. Commercial fallout could be severe as insurers may raise premiums for PSLV launches.
11. Higher insurance costs could reduce PSLV's global competitiveness in the launch market.
12. The situation poses a strategic setback for India's ambition to be a major space-launch provider.
13. ISRO under Chairman V. Narayanan has become less transparent and more bureaucratic.
14. The decision to launch C62 before releasing the C61 findings raises concerns about priorities and risk culture.
15. Releasing the FAC report is essential to restore confidence, rebuild quality assurance, and assure taxpayers and commercial partners.

## Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the main theme of the passage?** [Editorial Page]
  - A. Need for stronger organisational accountability
  - B. Celebration of space mission successes
  - C. Focus on public inspirational patriotism
  - D. Technical tutorial for rocket engineering
2. **What factor is expected to negatively affect the PSLV's commercial prospects after the C62 failure?**
  - A. Global insurers raising higher risk premiums
  - B. Foreign clients abandoning launch contracts
  - C. Competitors restricting international markets
  - D. Domestic agencies rejecting future missions
3. **Why is the Department of Space urged to release the C61 Failure Analysis Committee (FAC) report?**
  - A. To justify funding requests from foreign investors
  - B. To satisfy institutional pressure from global insurers
  - C. To defend the Chairman against pending criticism
  - D. To restore confidence and improve quality assurance
4. **What can be inferred about ISRO's communication approach under Chairman Narayanan?**
  - A. It has become more secretive and bureaucratic
  - B. It has attracted acclaim for increasing openness
  - C. It has embraced public engagement consistently
  - D. It has relied chiefly on international transparency
5. **The C62 launch proceeded while the C61 investigation remained classified, raising concerns about ISRO's \_\_\_\_\_**
  - A. standard protocols and regulatory adherence
  - B. operational priorities and institutional judgment
  - C. domestic mandates and organisational funding
  - D. foreign partnerships and contractual incentives
6. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word:**  
Exiguous
  - A. Meager
  - B. Plentiful
  - C. Sparse
  - D. Skippy
7. **Choose the correct option:**  
Hardly had the meeting begun \_\_\_\_ the auditors demanded additional documentation
  - A. when
  - B. than
  - C. before
  - D. as
8. **Choose the correct meaning of idiom: Coals of fire upon his head**
  - A. To punish someone for hypocrisy
  - B. To provoke guilt through accusation

C. To offer false forgiveness  
D. To shame an enemy through kindness

9. **Choose the correct one-word substitute for: 'Something that is no longer in use':**  
A. Absolute  
B. Absolute  
C. Medieval  
D. Antique

10. **Select the sentence containing the homonym of the highlighted word tau:**  
The parchment bore the symbol of a **tau** cross  
A. The Greek tau marked the margin of the codex.  
B. The mason engraved a tau on the keystone.  
C. The investor tracked the rising tau in currency markets.  
D. The friar carved a wooden tau for pilgrimage.

11. **Select the correct option:**  
The researcher was criticized not for what she published but \_\_\_ she chose to omit.  
A. what  
B. which  
C. that  
D. for what

12. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word:**  
PERSPICUOUS  
A. Confused  
B. Clear  
C. Precarious  
D. Muddled

13. **Choose the correct one-word substitution for: 'A person with great skill in music or arts':**  
A. Performer  
B. Virtuoso  
C. Composer  
D. Prodigy

14. **Rearrange the following sentences to form a meaningful passage:**  
Augmented reality (AR) enhances user interaction by overlaying digital elements onto the physical world.  
It has applications in gaming, education, and training.  
AR uses devices like smartphones and AR glasses to deliver experiences.  
However, widespread adoption is limited due to the cost of AR hardware.  
A. 2-4-1-3  
B. 3-2-1-4  
C. 4-1-3-2  
D. 1-3-2-4

15. **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**  
The auditorium is spacious and can accommodate (1)/ large number of participants (2)/ for the seminar on rural banking (3)/ being held next week. (4)/  
A. (1)

- B. (2)
- C. (3)
- D. (4)

**16. Change the following from active to passive:**

Editors deem such practices incompatible with editorial ethics.

- A. Such practices are deemed incompatible with editorial ethics.
- B. Editorial ethics deems such practices as incompatible.
- C. Editors have deemed editorial ethics incompatible with such practices.
- D. Editorial compatibility is deemed absent in such practices.

**17. Select the correct spelling for a word meaning 'lasting a short time':**

- A. Ephemerel
- B. Ephemaral
- C. Ephemeral
- D. Ephemoral

**18. Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:**

He walked **bare footed** into the room.

- A. barefoot
- B. bear feet
- C. barefooted
- D. with naked feet

**19. A sentence is provided in indirect speech. From the four given options, choose the one that most accurately conveys the sentence in its corresponding direct speech:**

The officer ordered the troops to retreat immediately.

- A. "Retreat now!" ordered the officer.
- B. "Troops, you must retreat!" said the officer.
- C. "Retreat immediately," the officer ordered.
- D. The officer said, "They must retreat now."

**20. Select the correct spelling for a word meaning 'an official pardon':**

- A. Amnisty
- B. Amnnesty
- C. Amnesty
- D. Amnistee

**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.**

Earthquakes represent a highly consequential and perilous category of (1) \_\_\_\_\_

disasters. These phenomena arise as a result of several variables and result in subsequent consequences. An earthquake refers to the abrupt release of accumulated strain(2) \_\_\_\_\_ within the Earth's crust, leading to seismic shaking that propagates outward from the (3) \_\_\_\_\_. In essence, seismic activity refers to the abrupt displacement of the Earth's surface, commonly referred to as an earthquake, tremor or tremor.

Earthquakes exhibit a range of magnitudes, encompassing both imperceptible tremors and catastrophic events capable of causing (4) \_\_\_\_\_ urban devastation. Seismicity refers to the occurrence, magnitude and classification of earthquakes. Earthquakes can also arise as a

(5) \_\_\_\_\_ of volcanic activity. Moreover, these phenomena have diverse impacts that disrupt both individuals' livelihoods and physical assets

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

- A. natural
- B. artificial
- C. unnatural
- D. unrealistic

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

- A. energy
- B. metal
- C. light
- D. mineral

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

- A. epicentre
- B. opened
- C. middleman
- D. paradoxical

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

- A. extensive
- B. limited
- C. minimal
- D. small

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

- A. name
- B. direction
- C. classification
- D. consequence

## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

**1. A) Need for stronger organisational accountability**

The central theme stresses repeated PSLV failures, secrecy around reports, financial risks, and the necessity for transparent quality assurance and corrective action — all pointing to organisational accountability.

B: Incorrect because the passage discusses failures and criticism, not celebration.

C: Incorrect because patriotic motivation is not the argument.

D: Incorrect because the passage is not instructional and does not teach rocket science.

**2. A) Global insurers raising higher risk premiums**

The passage states that insurers will reassess the PSLV's risk and premiums may skyrocket, making it less affordable commercially.

B is incorrect because the passage never claims foreign clients have abandoned contracts.

C is incorrect because no competitor-imposed restriction is mentioned.

D is incorrect because domestic rejection is not stated or implied.

**3. D) To restore confidence and improve quality assurance**

The passage clearly states that confidence can be restored and quality protocols rebuilt only by releasing the report.

A is incorrect because foreign investor funding is never discussed.

B is incorrect as insurer pressure is mentioned but not as the main reason for release.

C is incorrect because defending Narayanan is not the stated motive.

**4. A) It has become more secretive and bureaucratic**

The passage directly notes a shift from openness to a "guarded, bureaucratic posture."

B is incorrect because openness is said to have reduced, not increased.

C is incorrect because consistent engagement is not supported here.

D is incorrect because no global transparency is mentioned or implied.

**5. B) operational priorities and institutional judgment**

The passage says proceeding with C62 should raise "tough questions about the organisation's priorities," aligning with operational priorities and judgment.

A is incorrect because regulatory breach is not indicated.

C is incorrect as mandates or funding are not implicated.

D is incorrect because foreign partnerships are not the focus of the issue.

**6. B) Exiguous (adjective) – Very small, scanty, inadequate, negligible, tiny. अत्यल्प / बहुत कम**

Antonym: **Plentiful** (adjective) – Existing in large quantities, abundant, ample, bountiful. प्रचुर / बहुत अधिक

- **Meager** (adjective) – Lacking in quantity or quality, scanty, insufficient. अपर्याप्त
- **Sparse** (adjective) – Thinly scattered, not dense, scanty. विरल / कम फैला हुआ
- **Skippy** (adjective) – Moving quickly and lightly; not related to the meaning. अप्रासंगिक शब्द

7. A) 'when' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Hardly...when एक निश्चित संरचना है जो दो घटनाओं के तुरंत एक-दूसरे के बाद होने को दर्शाती है। वाक्य बताता है कि जैसे ही मीटिंग शुरू हुई, ऑडिटर्स ने अतिरिक्त दस्तावेज़ माँग लिए। इसलिए यहाँ 'when' ही व्याकरणिक रूप से सही और मानक संयोजन है।

In English

'when' should be used because "Hardly...when" is a standard correlative structure that shows two actions occurring in rapid succession.

The sentence conveys that as soon as the meeting began, the auditors demanded additional documentation.

Thus, 'when' is the most appropriate and grammatically correct choice.

Other options Analysis

than → used with no sooner, not with hardly

before / as → do not fit the fixed grammatical structure

Rule to remember:

Hardly had + past participle + when + past tense

No sooner had + past participle + than + past tense

8. D) **Coals of fire upon his head** (idiom) – To shame an enemy through kindness दया दिखाकर शत्रु को लज्जित करना

9. A) **Obsolete** (adjective) – Something that is no longer in use अब उपयोग में न आने वाला, पुराना हो चुका
 

- **Absolute** (adjective) – complete, total पूर्ण, सम्पूर्ण
- **Medieval** (adjective) – relating to the Middle Ages मध्ययुगीन
- **Antique** (noun/adjective) – old and valuable due to age प्राचीन वस्तु/पुरातन

10. C) **The investor tracked the rising tau in currency markets.**

In the highlighted sentence, tau का अर्थ है — ग्रीक वर्णमाला का अक्षर T / τ जिसका प्रयोग यहाँ tau cross के प्रतीक के रूप में हुआ है। यह धार्मिक प्रतीक के रूप में प्रयुक्त है।

अब हमें ऐसा वाक्य चुनना है जिसमें उसी उच्चारण वाला लेकिन अलग अर्थ वाला शब्द (homonym/homograph) प्रयोग हुआ हो।

विकल्प C में tau का अर्थ है — वित्तीय/गणितीय संदर्भ में प्रयुक्त एक चर (a variable representing a financial metric or trend)।

यहाँ इसका प्रयोग currency markets में बढ़ते हुए tau को ट्रैक करने के अर्थ में किया गया है, जो पूरी तरह अलग संदर्भ है।

दोनों वाक्यों में tau की spelling और pronunciation समान है, लेकिन अर्थ अलग हैं — इसलिए यह homonym का सही उदाहरण है।

In the highlighted sentence, tau refers to the Greek letter T/τ, used here as the tau cross, a religious symbol.

Now we must select the sentence where the same-sounding and same-spelled word appears with a different meaning (a homonym).

Option C uses tau in a completely different sense — it refers to a financial variable or indicator tracked in currency markets.

This meaning is entirely unrelated to the Greek letter or the religious tau cross.

Both sentences use the same spelling and pronunciation, but the meanings differ, making this the correct homonym example.

11. A) 'what' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ वाक्य उस absence या चीज की ओर संकेत कर रहा है जिसे शोधकर्ता ने छोड़ दिया / omit किया। संरचना है: "not for what she published but what she chose to omit" — दोनों हिस्सों में समान समानांतर संरचना चाहिए। इसलिए "what" सबसे उचित विकल्प है।

In English

'What' should be used because the sentence refers to the thing that was omitted.

The structure demands parallelism: "not for what she published but what she chose to omit." Thus, "what" is the most appropriate choice.

Other Option Analysis :

- which → needs a clear noun before it (relative pronoun), not suitable here
- that → would require restructuring (but for what/that she chose... is incorrect)
- for what → breaks parallelism with not for what... but for what... (extra "for" is wrong)

12. B) **Perspicuous** (adjective) – Clear, lucid, transparent, intelligible, easily understandable स्पष्ट

Synonym: **Clear** (adjective) – Easy to perceive, understand, or interpret; evident, plain. स्पष्ट

- **Confused** (adjective) – Unable to think clearly; bewildered, puzzled. भ्रमित
- **Precarious** (adjective) – Uncertain, insecure, risky. अनिश्चित
- **Muddled** (adjective) – Mixed up, disorganized, unclear. अव्यवस्थित / गड़बड़

13. B) **Virtuoso** (noun) – A person highly skilled in music or any art अत्यंत निपुण कलाकार

- **Performer** (noun) – a person who presents any form of entertainment प्रदर्शन करने वाला व्यक्ति
- **Composer** (noun) – a person who writes music संगीत रचयिता
- **Prodigy** (noun) – a young person with exceptional abilities विलक्षण प्रतिभा वाला बालक/बालिका

14. D) 1-3-2-4

In English:

- 1 starts the paragraph by introducing AR and how it enhances user interaction.
- 3 follows, explaining the devices used to deliver AR experiences.
- 2 comes next, mentioning the applications of AR in gaming, education, and training.
- 4 concludes by highlighting the limitation — the high cost of AR hardware that restricts widespread adoption.

In Hindi:

- 1 paragraph की शुरुआत करता है और AR को introduce करता है और बताता है कि यह user interaction को कैसे enhance करता है।
- 3 इसके बाद आता है और बताता है कि AR experiences प्रदान करने के लिए कौन से devices इस्तेमाल होते हैं।
- 2 अगला आता है, जो AR के applications को बताता है जैसे gaming, education, और training में।
- 4 अंतिम sentence है, जो limitation बताता है — AR hardware की high cost widespread adoption को सीमित करती है।

15. B) 'large number of participants' के बदले 'a large number of participants' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'large number' से पहले article 'a' अनिवार्य है। बिना article के यह phrase व्याकरणिक रूप से अपूर्ण माना जाता है।

In English

- The phrase “can accommodate large number of participants” is grammatically incorrect.
- It should be “can accommodate a large number of participants” because “large number” is a countable noun phrase and requires an article.
- Correct Sentence:
- The auditorium is spacious and can accommodate a large number of participants for the seminar on rural banking being held next week.

16. A) **Such practices are deemed incompatible with editorial ethics.**

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 "Editors" Subject है, "deem" Verb (Simple Present) है और "such practices" Object है। Passive में बदलने पर Object "Such practices" Subject बन गया है। Verb "deem" को Passive रूप "are deemed" (Simple Present Passive) में बदला गया है, और शेष भाग "incompatible with editorial ethics" उसी प्रकार रखा गया है।

In English

To convert from active to passive:

- The object of the active sentence (such practices) becomes the subject of the passive sentence.
- The verb tense remains the same: Simple Present (deem → are deemed).
- The complement (incompatible with editorial ethics) remains unchanged.

Other Option Analysis:

- Option 2 → Changes the subject and structure; not a passive construction.
- Option 3 → Changes tense to Present Perfect and alters meaning.
- Option 4 → Rephrases the sentence and changes the original structure and meaning.

17. C) The correct spelling of the word meaning 'lasting a short time' is **Ephemeral**, which means “lasting for a very short time” अल्पकालिक, क्षणिक।

18. A) 'bare footed' के बदले '**barefoot**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह एक सही compound adjective/adverb है और standard English में चलने के ढंग को दर्शाने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे— He entered barefoot.

In English

The correct standard adjective/adverb form is “barefoot”, meaning without shoes or socks.

Correct sentence:

He walked barefoot into the room.

Other Option Analysis :

- bear feet → incorrect spelling and meaning (bear = animal)
- barefooted → considered non-standard and unnecessary in formal English
- with naked feet → grammatically possible but awkward and not idiomatic

19. C) **"Retreat immediately," the officer ordered.**

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 "The research team" Subject है, "is conducting" Verb (Present Continuous) है और "experiments" Object है। Passive में बदलने पर Object "Experiments" Subject बन गया है, Verb को

"are being conducted" (Present Continuous Passive) में बदला गया है और "by the research team" के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया है।

To convert Indirect to Direct Speech:

Identify the reporting verb (ordered → command).

Convert "to + verb" into an imperative sentence (base verb).

Remove "to" and use the base form of the verb.

Restore urgency/time words if appropriate (immediately remains immediately).

Remove the object (the troops) since commands in direct speech usually omit the subject.

In this sentence:

Reporting clause: The officer ordered

Indirect speech: ordered the troops to retreat immediately

Type: Command (Imperative)

Commands in indirect speech (ordered + object + to + verb) are converted into imperative sentences in direct speech.

Changes made:

ordered + troops + to retreat → "Retreat" (imperative form)

Remove "the troops" (subject implied)

Retain "immediately" to preserve urgency

Correct Direct Speech:

"Retreat immediately," the officer ordered.

20. C) The correct spelling of 'an official pardon' is Amnesty, which means "a governmental pardon granted to a group of people" सरकारी माफी / क्षमादान।

21. A) **Natural** सही शब्द है क्योंकि भूकंप प्राकृतिक घटनाएँ हैं जो भूगर्भीय प्रक्रियाओं के कारण होती हैं।

आपदा के संदर्भ में, "natural" भूकंप को पृथकी की भौतिक और पर्यावरणीय प्रणालियों से उत्पन्न घटनाओं के रूप में सही ढंग से वर्गीकृत करता है। **Artificial** का अर्थ है मानव गतिविधियों द्वारा बनाया गया, जो यहां गलत है क्योंकि भूकंप मानव-निर्मित नहीं होते। **'Unnatural'** का अर्थ है प्रकृति के विपरीत या प्राकृतिक रूप से न होने वाली चीज़ें, जो प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं। **'Unrealistic'** का अर्थ है जो वास्तविकता या व्यावहारिक तर्क पर आधारित नहीं है, जो भूकंप के वर्णन के लिए अप्रासंगिक है।

**Natural** is the correct word because earthquakes are naturally occurring phenomena caused by geological processes. In the context of disasters, "natural" appropriately categorizes earthquakes as events stemming from the Earth's physical and environmental systems.

'Artificial' refers to something created by human activity, which is incorrect here as earthquakes are not man-made. 'Unnatural' implies something against nature or not naturally occurring, which doesn't fit the context of natural disasters.

'Unrealistic' refers to something not based on reality or practical reasoning, which is irrelevant to the description of earthquakes.

22. A) Energy' का use होगा क्योंकि "energy" का अर्थ है वह शक्ति जो किसी वस्तु या स्थिति में निहित होती है और यहाँ sentence में यह दर्शाया गया है कि पृथ्वी की परत में संचित तनाव का अचानक रिलीज होता है। 'Metal', 'Light', और 'Mineral' का अर्थ क्रमशः धातु, प्रकाश, और खनिज होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में उचित नहीं हैं।

'Energy' will be used because it refers to the power or force stored in an object or system, and the sentence mentions the abrupt release of accumulated strain within the Earth's crust, which aligns with 'energy.' On the other hand, 'Metal' refers to a type of element, 'Light' to visible electromagnetic radiation, and 'Mineral' to naturally occurring substances, none of which fit this context.

23. A) Epicentre' का उपयोग सही है क्योंकि "epicentre" का अर्थ है वह बिंदु जो सतह पर भूकंप के कंपन का केंद्र होता है। वाक्य में यह बताया गया है कि भूकंप के झटके "propagates outward" यानि बाहर की ओर फैलते हैं, जो स्पष्ट रूप से "epicentre" का संदर्भ देता है। जबकि 'Opened' का अर्थ है कुछ खोलना, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Middleman' का अर्थ है बिचौलिया, और यह इस संदर्भ में गलत है। 'Paradoxical' का अर्थ है विरोधाभासी, जो इस संदर्भ में तर्कसंगत नहीं है।

- 'Epicentre' will be used because it refers to the point on the Earth's surface directly above where the earthquake originates. The sentence mentions seismic shaking propagating outward, which directly aligns with the concept of an epicentre. 'Opened' means to make something accessible, 'Middleman' refers to an intermediary, and 'Paradoxical' implies something contradictory, none of which fit this scientific context.

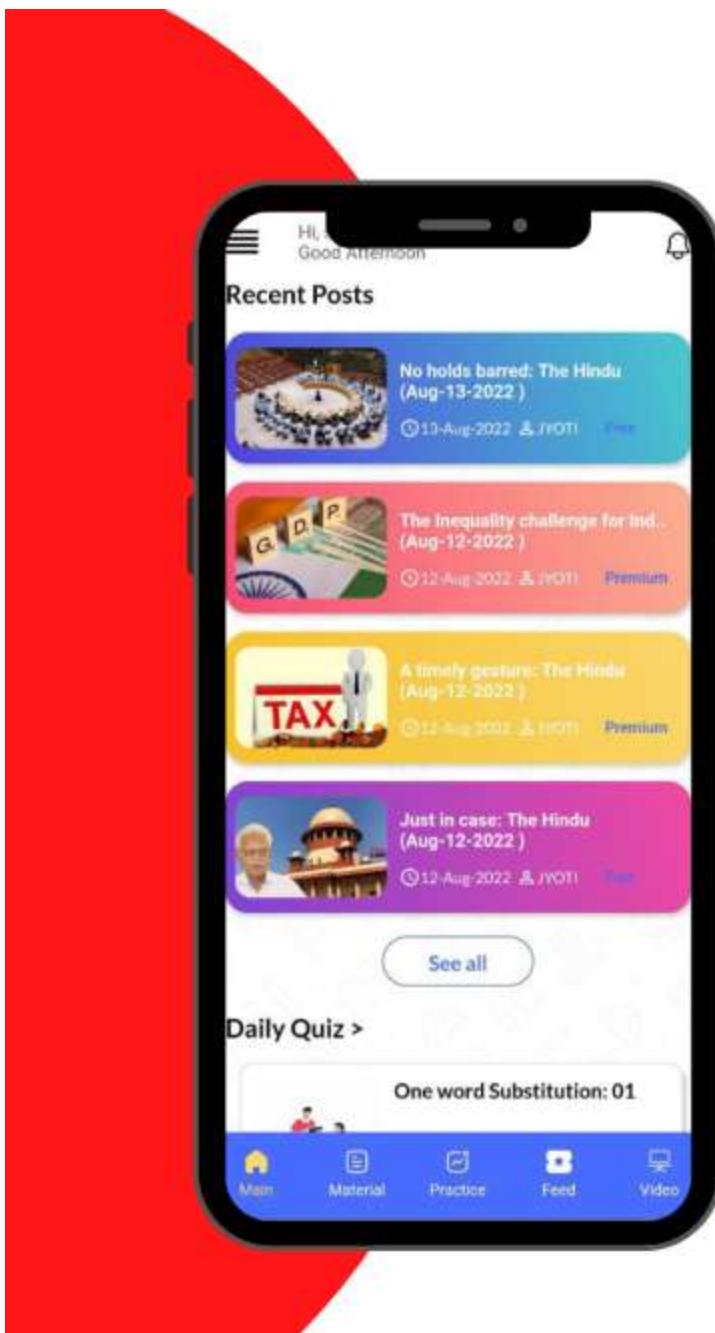
24. A) 'Extensive' का उपयोग किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है "व्यापक" या "बहुत अधिक प्रभाव डालने वाला।" वाक्य में बताया गया है कि भूकंप शहरी विनाश का कारण बनते हैं। इस context में 'extensive' सही है क्योंकि यह शहरी क्षेत्रों में व्यापक क्षति का संकेत देता है। जबकि 'Limited' का अर्थ है "सीमित," 'Minimal' का अर्थ है "न्यूनतम," और 'Small' का अर्थ है "छोटा," जो इस context में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

- 'Extensive' will be used because it means "widespread" or "causing a significant impact." The sentence mentions that earthquakes are capable of causing urban devastation, and in this context, 'extensive' fits correctly as it highlights the large-scale damage caused in urban areas. Whereas 'Limited' means "restricted," 'Minimal' means "least," and 'Small' means "minor," which do not suit the context here.

25. D) Consequence' का use होगा क्योंकि "consequence" का अर्थ है किसी घटना या क्रिया का परिणाम। sentence में बताया गया है कि भूकंप ज्वालामुखी गतिविधि के परिणामस्वरूप भी

उत्पन्न हो सकते हैं, इसलिए 'consequence' यहाँ सही विकल्प है। जबकि 'name' का अर्थ है नाम, 'direction' का अर्थ है दिशा, और 'classification' का अर्थ है वर्गीकरण, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

- 'Consequence' will be used because it means the result of an action or event. The sentence indicates that earthquakes can also arise as a result of volcanic activity, making 'consequence' the correct choice. Whereas, 'name' means a label or designation, 'direction' refers to a course or orientation, and 'classification' implies categorization, none of which fit in this context.



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