

## Up in the air: On non-scheduled operators, aviation safety

Flights by non-scheduled operators **need** better **enforcement**

A **series** of flight incidents within a month — two crashes involving small aircraft, at Baramati (Maharashtra) in January, and near Simaria (Jharkhand), and a helicopter crashlanding in the Andamans — **is** a **reminder** that **charter aviation** in India cannot be treated as a lightly regulated **adjunct to** commercial flying. The **troubled** charter aviation sector is expanding and the need for **oversight** has become critical. The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) website **lists** 133 non-scheduled operators, or NSOs (updated till September 30, 2025), using a mix of fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft. **The meeting** on February 24 that the DGCA held with all NSO permit holders **was** thus long **overdue**. The **proposal** to **rank** charter operators based on safety performance and the requirement for NSOs to disclose critical safety information on their websites, which covers aircraft age, maintenance history, and pilot experience, **could** be the first steps towards basic **transparency**. Equally significant is the DGCA's line that commercial **considerations** must not be allowed to affect safety, a **pointer** to pressures to prioritise VIP schedules and even business **commitments**. The regulator's **focus** on maintenance standards, particularly among operators with in-house maintenance, repair, and operation facilities, **is** another critical, but late, **intervention**. Cockpit voice recorder audits, fuel records and ADS-B data **scrutiny** as well as enforcement of flight duty time limitations are **pivotal**, though **belated**, steps. Most importantly, holding senior management **accountable for** systemic failures is another corrective measure.

**Adverse** weather has been a contributory factor in several charter and non-scheduled flight accidents, which includes the Bell 430 helicopter crash in Andhra Pradesh in 2009 and the Beechcraft C-90 King Air accident in 2001 that **claimed** the lives of **prominent** political leaders. The DGCA has specified that **recurrent** training of pilots must focus on 'weather awareness strategies and decision-making in uncontrolled environments'. The **rollout** of safety audits, with a physical workshop on safety, **may** help **align** all operators **with** the safety mandate. However, the fact is that there are some operators with poor safety records. There are also gaps in pilot training and experience on type, **scant simulator** training centres in India, a **dearth** of quality instructors and weak audits. It is **acknowledged** that the regulator itself is **short-staffed** in certain safety critical departments. Earlier this month, the Civil Aviation Minister spoke of conducting a "very **thorough** study" of flight operations by non-scheduled operators and to uncontrolled airfields. But for such a safety drive to lock into place there has to be **consistent** enforcement and **committed transparency**.

[Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Up in the air** (phrase) - uncertain or undecided; not yet resolved अनिश्चित
2. **Enforcement** (noun) - implementation, execution, imposition, administration, application प्रवर्तन
3. **Reminder** (noun) - prompt, memento, cue, hint, suggestion अनुस्मारक
4. **Charter aviation** (noun) - the business of renting an entire aircraft for a specific trip rather than buying individual seats on a scheduled flight चार्टर विमानन
5. **Adjunct** (to) (noun) - something added to another thing but not an essential part of it के साथ जुड़ा हुआ/सहायक
6. **Troubled** (adjective) - distressed, fraught, turbulent, unstable, unsettled परेशान/अशांत
7. **Oversight** (noun) - supervision, surveillance, inspection, monitoring, stewardship निरीक्षण
8. **List** (verb) - catalog, record, register, inventory, enroll सूचीबद्ध करना
9. **Overdue** (adjective) - delayed, belated, tardy, outstanding, overdue विलंबित
10. **Rank** (verb) - grade, classify, rate, categorize, prioritize श्रेणीबद्ध करना
11. **Transparency** (noun) - clarity, openness, forthrightness, accountability, visibility पारदर्शिता
12. **Consideration** (noun) - factor, deliberation, reflection, thought, attention विचार/कारक
13. **Pointer** (noun) - indication, signal, hint, suggestion, clue संकेत
14. **Commitment** (noun) - obligation, pledge, duty, promise, responsibility प्रतिबद्धता
15. **Intervention** (noun) - interference, mediation, involvement, arbitration, intercession हस्तक्षेप
16. **Scrutiny** (noun) - inspection, examination, audit, investigation, analysis सूक्ष्म परीक्षण
17. **Pivotal** (adjective) - crucial, central, vital, essential, critical महत्वपूर्ण/धुरीय
18. **Belated** (adjective) - delayed, tardy, late, overdue, dilatory विलंबित
19. **Accountable** (for) (adjective) - required or expected to justify actions or decisions; responsible for के लिए जवाबदेह
20. **Adverse** (adjective) - unfavorable, hostile, contrary, deleterious, harmful प्रतिकूल
21. **Claim** (verb) - take, cause, result in, end, cost (lives) जान लेना
22. **Prominent** (adjective) - famous, eminent, distinguished, renowned, celebrated प्रसिद्ध/प्रमुख
23. **Recurrent** (adjective) - repeated, periodic, cyclical, intermittent, regular पुनरावर्ती
24. **Rollout** (noun) - launch, introduction, unveiling, debut, release शुरुआत
25. **Align with** (phrasal verb) - to organize or change something so that it has the right relationship to something else के अनुरूप होना
26. **Scant** (adjective) - meager, sparse, insufficient, deficient, paltry कम/अल्प

27. **Simulator** (noun) - trainer, model, mimic, mock-up, replica कृत्रिम परिवेशक (प्रशिक्षण उपकरण)
28. **Dearth** (noun) - scarcity, shortage, lack, deficiency, paucity कमी/अकाल
29. **Acknowledge** (verb) - admit, concede, recognize, accept, grant स्वीकार करना
30. **Short-staffed** (adjective) - undermanned, understaffed, shorthanded, depleted, shorthanded कर्मचारियों की कमी
31. **Thorough** (adjective) - comprehensive, exhaustive, meticulous, rigorous, detailed विस्तृत/गहन
32. **Consistent** (adjective) - steady, uniform, constant, stable, persistent सुसंगत/निरंतर
33. **Committed** (adjective) - dedicated, devoted, loyal, steadfast, resolute प्रतिबद्ध

## Summary of the Editorial

1. A recent series of flight incidents involving non-scheduled operators (NSOs), including crashes in Maharashtra, Jharkhand, and the Andamans, has raised serious safety concerns.
2. Charter aviation in India is expanding rapidly and can no longer be treated as a lightly regulated extension of commercial aviation.
3. As of September 30, 2025, the DGCA lists 133 non-scheduled operators operating both fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft.
4. The DGCA's February 24 meeting with NSO permit holders was delayed but necessary in view of mounting safety risks.
5. A proposal to rank charter operators based on safety performance could introduce accountability and competition for higher standards.
6. Mandatory disclosure of aircraft age, maintenance history, and pilot experience on operator websites is a step toward transparency.
7. The regulator has warned that commercial pressures, including VIP schedules and business commitments, must not compromise safety standards.
8. Special scrutiny of operators with in-house maintenance, repair, and overhaul (MRO) facilities highlights concerns about maintenance practices.
9. New measures such as cockpit voice recorder audits, fuel record checks, ADS-B data monitoring, and enforcement of flight duty time limits are important but overdue.
10. Holding senior management accountable for systemic failures is a key reform to prevent recurring negligence.
11. Adverse weather has contributed to several past charter accidents, including the Bell 430 helicopter crash (2009) and the Beechcraft King Air accident (2001).
12. The DGCA has directed that recurrent pilot training must focus on weather awareness and decision-making in uncontrolled environments.
13. Safety audits and physical workshops are planned to align operators with regulatory standards.
14. Persistent issues include poor safety records among some operators, inadequate pilot training on aircraft type, limited simulator facilities, shortage of qualified instructors, and weak audits.
15. For meaningful reform, consistent enforcement, improved regulatory capacity, and genuine transparency are essential to ensure aviation safety in the non-scheduled sector.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

1. **What is the main concern highlighted in the passage?**
  - A. Growth of commercial airlines in India
  - B. Lack of regulation and safety oversight in charter aviation
  - C. Shortage of airports in India
  - D. Increase in VIP air travel
2. **Why did the DGCA hold a meeting with NSO permit holders on February 24?**
  - A. To increase flight ticket prices
  - B. To introduce new aircraft models
  - C. To improve safety oversight and transparency
  - D. To promote international tourism
3. **Which of the following measures was proposed to improve safety?**
  - A. Reducing pilot training hours
  - B. Ranking operators based on safety performance
  - C. Allowing flexible duty hours
  - D. Ignoring maintenance history
4. **According to the passage, what has been a contributory factor in several accidents?**
  - A. Pilot strikes
  - B. Airport congestion
  - C. Adverse weather
  - D. Fuel shortage
5. **What is necessary for the safety drive to succeed?**
  - A. Increased commercial profits
  - B. Expansion of charter services
  - C. Consistent enforcement and transparency
  - D. Foreign investment in aviation
6. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word:**  
HAPHAZARD
  - A. Organized
  - B. Intentional
  - C. Random
  - D. Planned
7. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word:**  
REVERENCE
  - A. Respect
  - B. Devotion
  - C. Contempt
  - D. Worship
8. **Choose the correct meaning of idiom:**  
Not fit to hold a candle to
  - A. Excellent in comparison
  - B. Similar in ability
  - C. Greatly inferior to
  - D. Superior to in some aspects

9. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word:**  
INCANDESCENT  
A. Dusky  
B. Resplendent  
C. Glistening  
D. Fulgent
10. **Spot the correct spelling of a lab toxicity assay term.**  
A. Cytotoxicity  
B. Cytotoxicity  
C. Cytotoxicety  
D. Cytotoxcity
11. **Choose the correct one-word substitute for:**  
'A person who is indifferent to pain or pleasure'.  
A. Apathetic  
B. Stoic  
C. Ascetic  
D. Hedonist
12. **Choose the correct one-word substitute for:**  
'One who pretends to have knowledge or skills'  
A. Savant  
B. Charlatan  
C. Virtuoso  
D. Connoisseur
13. **Select the correct phrasal verb:**  
We need to \_\_\_ the old files before moving the new ones.  
A. clean out  
B. clear off  
C. wipe over  
D. go over
14. **Select the correct option:**  
In light of recent discoveries, the theory has been subject to rigorous \_\_\_ and reinterpretation.  
A. scrutiny  
B. sanction  
C. insinuation  
D. subversion
15. **Select the sentence containing the homonym of the highlighted word:**  
The ancient **sconce** held a flickering torch along the corridor.  
A. The thief smashed the wall sconce and fled.  
B. The student was sconced for violating tradition.  
C. The bronze sconce was engraved with floral motifs.  
D. The hallway featured a new LED sconce.
16. **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**  
Much efforts have been made (1) / by the development team (2) / to reduce the application's loading time (3) / without compromising features. (4) /

- A. (1)  
B. (2)  
C. (3)  
D. (4)
17. **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:**  
He did not know **where was the book kept**
- A. where the book was kept  
B. where was the book  
C. where did the book kept  
D. where the book has kept
18. **Rearrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph:**
- A. The most prevalent of these is the peer review process, where a manuscript is evaluated by other experts in the same field.  
B. The integrity of scientific publications is upheld by a series of rigorous checks and balances.  
C. The goal of this process is to validate the methodology, findings, and conclusions of the research before it is made public.  
D. This external scrutiny helps to ensure that only high-quality, credible research is disseminated to the scientific community.
- A. 2, 1, 3, 4  
B. 1, 2, 3, 4  
C. 3, 4, 1, 2  
D. 4, 3, 2, 1
19. **Rearrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph:**
- A. This allows them to navigate and perform tasks with a high degree of precision in various environments, from factory floors to surgical theaters.  
B. Robotics is an interdisciplinary field of engineering and computer science that deals with the design, construction, and operation of robots.  
C. The core of a modern robot is its programming, which utilizes sophisticated algorithms and sensors to process information.  
D. These machines are designed to assist humans by automating tasks that are either repetitive, hazardous, or require a level of accuracy beyond human capability.
- A. 2, 4, 3, 1  
B. 4, 3, 1, 2  
C. 3, 1, 2, 4  
D. 2, 3, 4, 1
20. **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:**  
She **is senior than** me in college.
- A. Is more senior than  
B. IS senior from  
C. IS elder than  
D. IS senior to

**Comprehension**

You'll never (1) \_\_\_\_\_ your suitcase through an airport in the same way again. Hit techno-conspiracy drama The Capture makes its long-awaited comeback with a chilling, thrilling

opening sequence at Heathrow Terminal 5. When a hostile Russian asset lands in the UK, he hacks CCTV cameras and uses real-time image manipulation to (2) \_\_\_\_\_ border controls and passport checks. He's travelling under a deepfake avatar – and let's just say he's not in London to visit M&M's World or see the Paddington musical. Written and created by former documentary-maker Ben Chanan, *The Capture's* ripped-from-the-headlines mix of government AI usage, state-sponsored cyber-attacks, dark web data analytics and deepfake doppelgangers will make you fear (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the future. The show's star Holliday Grainger compares it to "a longform *Black Mirror*". Each series explores technology that feels just one step ahead of reality," says the Manchester-born 37-year-old. "In the era of AI, it feels more and more timely. Ben does a lot of research and we have advisers who inform us about the latest developments. Not just from the Met and counter-terror but military consultants as well. They're banks of information and a lot more open than you'd expect because it's all off the record. The chill is the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ with which they say it. They're not revealing their most classified secrets, just their run-of-the mill, day-to-day work. That's the scariest bit. You think, if this is the stuff you're allowed to tell me – about weapons of mass destruction or averting world war three – what are the real secrets?" With the White House routinely posting AI images on social media, fact is now as outlandish as fiction. "When the first series aired, some of the audience thought it was far-fetched," says Grainger. "It's really not. Things are developing at such an astonishing speed that it surprises people. If things are happening before you can even imagine them, how are they ever going to be regulated? It's the pace of progress and lack of guardrails that makes it so (5) \_\_\_\_\_."

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (1).**
  - A. cadre
  - B. dastardly
  - C. rebound
  - D. wheel
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (2).**
  - A. shroud
  - B. temblor
  - C. ceasefire
  - D. bypass
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (3).**
  - A. for
  - B. about
  - C. towards
  - D. against
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (4).**
  - A. bluntness
  - B. subtlety
  - C. syndicate
  - D. germinate
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (5).**
  - A. sequential
  - B. viable

- C. sinister
- D. unconventional

## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

### 1. B) Lack of regulation and safety oversight in charter aviation

Evidence from the passage: The line that clearly shows this concern is: "charter aviation in India cannot be treated as a lightly regulated adjunct to commercial flying." This directly indicates that the sector lacks proper regulation and oversight.

### 2. C) To improve safety oversight

The passage states: "The meeting on February 24 that the DGCA held with all NSO permit holders was thus long overdue.

It further mentions: "The proposal to rank charter operators based on safety performance and the requirement for NSOs to disclose critical safety information on their websites... could be the first steps towards basic transparency." These lines clearly show that the meeting was aimed at improving safety oversight and ensuring transparency, not for pricing, new aircraft models, or tourism."

### 3. B) Ranking operators based on safety performance

Evidence from the passage: The passage clearly states: "The proposal to rank charter operators based on safety performance ... could be the first steps towards basic transparency." This line directly shows that ranking operators on safety performance was proposed as a measure to improve safety.

### 4. C) Adverse weather

Evidence from the passage: The passage clearly states: "Adverse weather has been a contributory factor in several charter and non-scheduled flight accidents..." This line directly shows that adverse weather has contributed to several accidents.

### 5. C) Consistent enforcement and transparency

Evidence from the passage: The last line clearly states: "But for such a safety drive to lock into place there has to be consistent enforcement and committed transparency." This line directly shows that the safety drive will succeed only with consistent enforcement and transparency.

### 6. C) Haphazard (adjective) – Disorganized, unplanned, careless, irregular, aimless अव्यवस्थित, बिना योजना के

Synonym: **Random** (adjective) – Made, done, or chosen without method or conscious decision; unplanned, arbitrary, casual. बेतरतीब

- **Organized** (adjective) – Arranged in a systematic way. संगठित
- **Intentional** (adjective) – Done on purpose; deliberate. जानबूझकर किया गया
- **Planned** (adjective) – Decided on and arranged in advance. योजनाबद्ध

### 7. C) Reverence (noun) – Deep respect for someone or something; admiration, honor, veneration, adoration. श्रद्धा / आदर

Antonym: **Contempt** (noun) – The feeling that someone or something is worthless or deserves no respect; disdain, scorn, disrespect. घृणा / तिरस्कार

- **Respect** (noun) – A feeling of deep admiration for someone or something. सम्मान

- **Devotion** (noun) – Love, loyalty, or enthusiasm for a person or activity. भक्ति / समर्पण
  - **Worship** (noun) – The act of showing reverence and adoration for a deity. पूजा / उपासना
8. C) **Not fit to hold a candle to** (idiom) – Greatly inferior to बहुत ही हीन या कमतर होना
9. A) **Incandescent** (adjective) – Glowing, radiant, luminous, bright, shining. प्रदीप्त, उज्वल  
Antonym: **Dusky** (adjective) – Somewhat dark in color, dim, shadowy, gloomy. धुंधला, अँधेरा
- **Resplendent** (adjective) – Shining brilliantly, dazzling, magnificent. दैदीप्यमान
  - **Glistening** (adjective) – Shining with a sparkling light, glittering, shimmering. चमकता हुआ
  - **Fulgent** (adjective) – Dazzlingly bright, radiant, gleaming. तेजस्वी
10. B) The correct spelling of 'Cytotoxicity' is '**Cytotoxicity**', which means "the quality of being toxic to cells" कोशिकाओं के लिए विषाक्तता की क्षमता.
11. B) **Stoic** (noun) – A person who is indifferent to pain or pleasure; someone who accepts both joy and **suffering** without showing emotion. संवेदनाशून्य व्यक्ति / दुःख-सुख में समान रहने वाला व्यक्ति
- **Apathetic** (adjective) – Showing or feeling no interest, enthusiasm, or concern. उदासीन / निरुत्साही
  - **Ascetic** (noun) – A person who practices severe self-discipline and abstains from all forms of indulgence, **typically** for religious reasons. संयमी / तपस्वी
  - **Hedonist** (noun) – A person who believes that the pursuit of pleasure is the most important thing in life. सुखवादी / भोगवादी
12. B) **Charlatan** (noun) – One who pretends to have knowledge or skills ढोंगी व्यक्ति, झूठा ज्ञान दिखाने वाला
- **Savant** (noun) – A learned person or scholar विद्वान व्यक्ति
  - **Virtuoso** (noun) – A person highly skilled in music or another artistic pursuit निपुण कलाकार
  - **Connoisseur** (noun) – An expert judge in matters of taste (especially in art, food, or wine) पारखी, जानकार व्यक्ति
13. A) '**clean out**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में पुराने फाइलों को हटाने या खाली करने की बात हो रही है ताकि नई फाइलें रखी जा सकें। 'Clean out' का अर्थ होता है किसी स्थान को पूरी तरह साफ करना या अनचाही चीजों को निकाल देना। इसलिए, यह सबसे उपयुक्त phrasal verb है।
- 'Clean out' should be used because the sentence talks about removing or emptying the old files before placing new ones. The phrase 'clean out' means to completely clear or remove unwanted things from a place. Thus, it is the most appropriate phrasal verb here.
14. A) '**Scrutiny**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, वाक्य यह दर्शा रहा है कि हाल की खोजों के बाद उस सिद्धांत की कठोर जाँच और पुनर्व्याख्या की जा रही है। "Rigorous" शब्द यह संकेत देता है कि यहाँ किसी प्रकार की सावधानीपूर्वक परीक्षा या विश्लेषण की बात हो रही है। इसलिए "scrutiny" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है।
- 'Scrutiny' should be used because, in the entire context, the sentence indicates that the theory has undergone careful examination and reinterpretation following recent

discoveries. The word “rigorous” suggests a process of detailed and critical inspection. Hence, “scrutiny” is the most appropriate choice.

**15. B) The student was sconced for violating tradition.**

वाक्य में ‘sconce’ शब्द का अर्थ है — दीवार पर लगी हुई दीप या मशाल रखने की धारक वस्तु (a wall bracket for holding a torch or candle)।

अब हमें ऐसा वाक्य चुनना है जिसमें ‘sconce’ का समान उच्चारण वाला लेकिन भिन्न अर्थ वाला शब्द (homonym) प्रयोग हुआ हो।

विकल्प B में ‘sconced’ का अर्थ है — किसी छात्र को दंड या जुर्माना लगाना (especially as a fine or punishment in old university traditions)।

दोनों का उच्चारण समान है, लेकिन अर्थ अलग — इसलिए यह homonym का उदाहरण है।

In the highlighted sentence, sconce means a wall fixture designed to hold a candle or torch.

In option B, sconced (verb form) means to fine, penalize, or punish someone — especially as part of old university customs.

The two share the same pronunciation but have different meanings, making them homonyms.

16. A) 'Much efforts' के बदले **'Many efforts'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'efforts' एक Countable Noun है, और Countable Nouns के साथ 'Many' का प्रयोग किया जाता है, जबकि 'Much' Uncountable Nouns के साथ प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— Many students attended the lecture.

Error in part (1):

“Much efforts have been made” is grammatically incorrect.

Reason:

“Efforts” is a countable noun (effort → efforts).

“Much” is used with uncountable nouns (much water, much time).

“Many” is used with countable plural nouns (many students, many efforts).

Correct usage:

“Many efforts have been made”

17. A) 'where was the book kept' के बदले **'where the book was kept'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Indirect Question में Helping Verb (was) Subject (the book) के बाद आता है, न कि उसके पहले; जैसे— He did not know where she lived.

Explanation In English:

Error in the original sentence:

“where was the book kept” is incorrect because it uses the word order of a direct question.

Rule for Indirect Questions:

In indirect questions, the subject comes before the verb (normal statement order), not inverted like in direct questions.

Example: Direct question: Where was the book kept? Indirect question: He did not know where the book was kept.

Correct word order:

Subject + verb → where the book was kept

Why other options are incorrect:

(2) where was the book – incomplete and uses wrong word order.

(3) where did the book kept – incorrect use of “did” + past tense “kept” (should be base verb “keep” if “did” is used).

(4) where the book has kept – incorrect tense and missing passive voice; book cannot keep itself.

18. A) 2, 1, 3, 4

2 starts the paragraph by stating that the integrity of scientific publications is maintained through rigorous checks and balances.

1 follows by introducing the most common of these checks—the peer review process involving expert evaluation.

3 comes next, explaining the goal of the peer review process: to validate research methodology, findings, and conclusions before publication.

4 concludes the paragraph by highlighting how this external scrutiny ensures that only high-quality and credible research reaches the scientific community.

In Hindi:

- 2 पैराग्राफ की शुरुआत करता है कि वैज्ञानिक प्रकाशनों की सत्यनिष्ठा कड़ी जांच और संतुलन से सुरक्षित रहती है।
- 1 इसके बाद आता है जो इन जांचों में सबसे सामान्य प्रक्रिया—peer review—को बताता है जहाँ विशेषज्ञ समीक्षा करते हैं।
- 3 इसके बाद peer review का उद्देश्य बताया गया है: शोध की विधि, निष्कर्ष और परिणामों की पुष्टि करना।
- 4 अंत में आता है जो यह दर्शाता है कि इस बाहरी जांच से केवल उच्च गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीय शोध ही वैज्ञानिक समुदाय तक पहुँचता है।

19. A) 2, 4, 3, 1

2 starts the paragraph by defining robotics as an interdisciplinary field involving engineering and computer science focused on robots' design, construction, and operation.

4 follows by explaining the purpose of these machines—to assist humans by automating tasks that are repetitive, hazardous, or require high accuracy.

3 comes next, describing the core of modern robots as their programming, which uses sophisticated algorithms and sensors to process information.

1 concludes the paragraph by showing how this programming allows robots to navigate and perform tasks precisely in diverse environments like factory floors and surgical theaters.

In Hindi:

- 2 paragraph की शुरुआत करता है जो रोबोटिक्स को एक बहुविषयक क्षेत्र के रूप में परिभाषित करता है, जो इंजीनियरिंग और कंप्यूटर विज्ञान से संबंधित है।
- 4 इसके बाद आता है जो बताता है कि ये मशीनें मानव की सहायता के लिए बनाई जाती हैं, खासकर दोहरावदार, खतरनाक या अत्यधिक सटीकता वाली कार्यों को स्वचालित करने के लिए।
- 3 फिर आता है जो आधुनिक रोबोट के केंद्र में इसके प्रोग्रामिंग को बताता है, जो जटिल एल्गोरिदम और सेंसर का उपयोग करता है।
- 1 अंत में आता है जो दर्शाता है कि यह प्रोग्रामिंग रोबोट को विभिन्न वातावरणों जैसे फैक्ट्री फ्लोर और सर्जिकल थिएटर में सटीकता से कार्य करने में सक्षम बनाती है।

20. D) 'senior than' के बदले 'senior to' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'senior', 'junior', 'superior', 'inferior', 'preferable' आदि adjectives के साथ 'to' preposition का प्रयोग किया जाता है, 'than' नहीं; जैसे—  
She is senior to me in college.

Explanation In English

Error in the original sentence:

“senior than me” is incorrect.

Correct rule:

Certain comparative adjectives are not followed by “than”.

They are followed by the preposition “to”.

Adjectives that take “to”:

senior to

junior to

superior to

inferior to

preferable to

Correct sentence:

She is senior to me in college.

Other Option Analysis:

(1) is more senior than – “more” + “than” is incorrect with senior.

(2) is senior from – wrong preposition.

(3) is elder than – elder is used mainly for family relations and is unsuitable here.

21. D) **wheel** is used because it means to push or pull an object that has wheels, and the passage describes moving a suitcase through an airport. Grammatically, “wheel your suitcase” sounds natural and correct in this context. ‘Cadre’ means a small group of specially trained people, which is contextually irrelevant. ‘Dastardly’ means wicked or cruel, which does not fit here. ‘Rebound’ means to bounce back, which does not match the action of moving luggage.

- wheel सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब पहियों वाली किसी वस्तु को धकेलना या खींचना होता है, और passage में एयरपोर्ट पर सूटकेस ले जाने की बात है। Grammatically भी “wheel your suitcase” बिल्कुल सही बैठता है। Cadre का मतलब विशेष रूप से प्रशिक्षित लोगों का समूह होता है, जो irrelevant है। Dastardly का मतलब दुष्ट या क्रूर होता है, जो यहाँ फिट नहीं बैठता। Rebound का मतलब वापस उछलना होता है, जो सामान ले जाने के action से मेल नहीं खाता।

22. D) **bypass** is used because it means to go past or around something in order to avoid it, and the passage describes a hostile asset illegally evading border controls and passport checks. Grammatically, “to bypass border controls” sounds natural and correct in this context. ‘Shroud’ means to cover or hide, which does not fit the specific action of evading a physical or digital checkpoint. ‘Temblor’ means an earthquake, which is contextually irrelevant. ‘Ceasefire’ means a temporary suspension of fighting, which makes no sense here.

- bypass सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब किसी चीज़ से बचने के लिए उसके आस-पास या आगे से निकल जाना होता है, और passage में border controls और passport checks से बचने (evade) की बात है। Grammatically भी “to bypass border controls” बिल्कुल सही बैठता है। Shroud का मतलब ढंकना या छिपाना होता है, जो checkpoint से बचने के action के लिए सही नहीं है। Temblor का मतलब भूकंप होता है, जो irrelevant है। Ceasefire का मतलब युद्धविराम होता है,

23. A) **for** is used because the phrase “fear for [something]” is a standard English idiom meaning to be worried or anxious about the safety or well-being of someone or something. Grammatically, “fear for the future” sounds natural and correct in this context. While ‘about’ is sometimes used in casual conversation, ‘for’ is the most accurate and idiomatic preposition here. ‘Towards’ and ‘against’ are grammatically incorrect and do not fit the idiom.

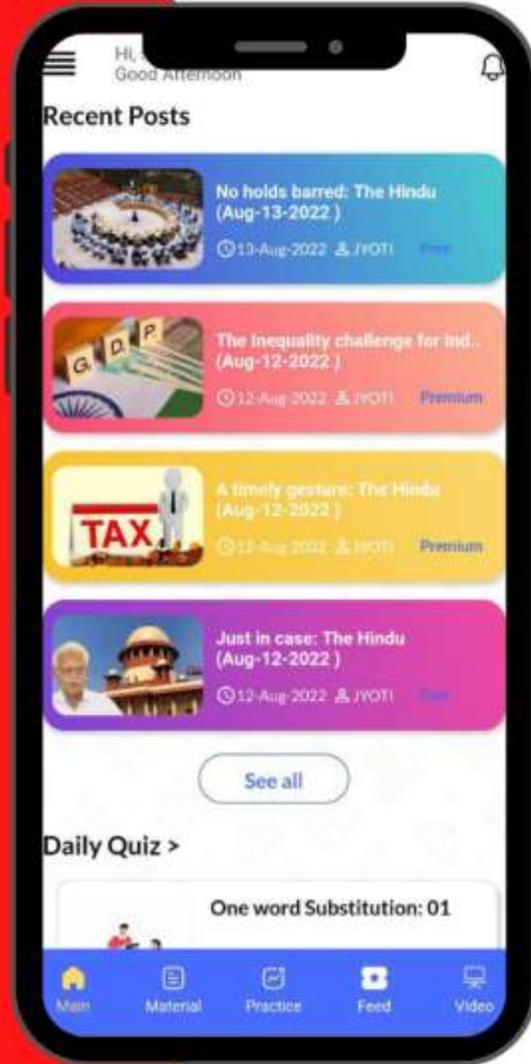
- ‘for’ सही है क्योंकि “fear for [something]” एक standard idiom है जिसका मतलब किसी चीज़ की सुरक्षा या भविष्य को लेकर चिंतित होना होता है, और passage में भविष्य (future) को लेकर डरने की बात है। Grammatically भी “fear for the future” बिल्कुल सही बैठता है। About का इस्तेमाल कभी-कभी होता है, लेकिन भलाई (well-being) की चिंता व्यक्त करने के लिए ‘for’ सबसे सटीक preposition है। Towards और against grammatically गलत हैं और idiom में फिट नहीं बैठते।

24. A) **bluntness**’ is used because it means uncompromising directness or plainness, and the passage describes the chilling effect of officials casually discussing their terrifying, highly secretive work as if it were a run-of-the-mill, day-to-day task. Grammatically, “The chill is the bluntness” sounds natural and correct in describing their manner of speaking. ‘Subtlety’ means delicacy or indirectness, which is the exact opposite of what makes their casual confessions scary. ‘Syndicate’ means a group of individuals or organizations, which is contextually irrelevant. ‘Germinate’ means to begin to grow, which does not fit here.

- ‘bluntness’ सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब स्पष्टवादिता या बेबाकी होता है, और passage में अधिकारियों द्वारा अपने डरावने रोज़मर्रा के काम को बहुत ही सामान्य (run-of-the-mill) तरीके से बताने के खौफनाक (chilling) प्रभाव का वर्णन है। Grammatically भी “The chill is the bluntness” बिल्कुल सही बैठता है। Subtlety का मतलब बारीकी या अप्रत्यक्षता होता है, जो opposite है। Syndicate का मतलब लोगों या संगठनों का समूह होता है, जो irrelevant है। Germinate का मतलब अंकुरित होना होता है, जो यहाँ फिट नहीं बैठता।

25. C) **sinister**’ is used because it means giving the impression that something harmful or evil is happening or will happen, which perfectly summarizes a paragraph focused on fearful, chilling, and scary technological advancements without regulation. Grammatically, “makes it so sinister” sounds natural and correct to describe a threatening situation. ‘Sequential’ means forming or following in a logical order, which is contextually irrelevant. ‘Viable’ means capable of working successfully, which does not capture the fearful tone. ‘Unconventional’ means not based on what is generally done.

- ‘sinister’ सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब डरावना या अशुभ होता है, और passage का अंत डरावनी (fearful, chilling) तकनीकी प्रगति के बारे में बात करते हुए होता है जिसमें कोई रोक-टोक (guardrails) नहीं है। Grammatically भी खतरे वाली स्थिति का वर्णन करने के लिए “makes it so sinister” बिल्कुल सही बैठता है। Sequential का मतलब क्रमबद्ध होता है, जो irrelevant है। Viable का मतलब व्यावहारिक या सफल होने में सक्षम होता है, जो डरावने tone से मेल नहीं खाता। Unconventional का मतलब अपरंपरागत होता है!



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