

Creeping risk: On industrial accidents and neglect of risks

Industrial accidents occur due to **neglect** of risks built up over time

An engineering **reality underlying** the recent **spate** of boiler explosions **is** that boilers almost never fail this way suddenly. They are usually due to overpressure, scaling, mismanaged water level, and/or **revival** stress, the risk of each of which builds over time. The boiler **explosion** in Sakti, Chhattisgarh, that killed 20 people also **shares** a few **similarities** with the Visakhapatnam gas leak in 2020 and the blast at a thermal power station in Neyveli in 2020. In the former, safety systems at a unit had been inactive or **uncalibrated following** a post-lockdown restart while a plant restart process **triggered** the explosion at the latter. The Sakti plant had **likewise** been recently acquired, recently **commissioned**, and was operating at under its full capacity at the time of the blast. In these **unstable** operating **regimes**, failures **often** result due to **transient** thermal and pressure imbalances. However, **in practice**, neither the national boiler inspection regime nor the regulatory framework **heighten oversight** in these phases. Certification is valid for up to a year even though boiler conditions vary on a daily basis. The current structure also **penalises downtime** instead of unsafe operations and rewarding maintenance shutdowns. **Events** such as those at Sakti **are** also evidence that the framework's focus on **fabrication** standards rather than continuous instrumentation and **auditing** is not working. The Centre's **focus** on 'ease of doing business' **has favoured** self-certification and scheduled third-party audits **in place** of surprise government inspections. The Boiler Accident Inquiry Rules were notified in 2025; whether they will **address** these structural gaps remains to be seen.

The **expansion** of India's industrial capacity **is** pushing **ageing** infrastructure harder, more plants are operating closer to their limits, and **flaws** in their management are being **exposed to** more media coverage and political attention. It is possible that these facilities have long been **exposing** their workers to **hazardous** working conditions, and the **ensuing** crises are not **altogether** accidental. Contract labour is the most exposed. A growing share of workers are migrants hired via subcontractors, who **trade** blame with the operator after a disaster. The safety **signage** and manuals are often unavailable in workers' native languages. Investigators have reported workers in the Pune industrial belt since 2021 and **following** explosions in Sangareddy in 2024 and 2025 being unaware of the names and properties of the chemicals in their workplace. The new OSHW Code 2020 also does not clearly **hold the principal employer criminally liable for** safety **lapses** in contractors' operations but qualifies it on the employer's negligence. These are old complaints about how India treats its labour. Until this culture is **dismantled**, firms' and regulators' **incentives**, labour **arrangements**, and **factory-floor** practices will keep **absorbing** 'accidents' as the cost of doing business. **[Practice Exercise]**

- **Factory-floor** (noun) – the workers in a company or industry, rather than the management.
- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
- **Trade** (verb) – give and receive (something, typically insults or blows). आदान-प्रदान करना

Vocabulary

1. **Creeping** (adjective) - gradual, progressive, incremental, slow-moving, developing - धीरे-धीरे बढ़ने वाला
2. **Neglect** (verb) - disregard, overlook, ignore, abandon, slight - उपेक्षा करना
3. **Underlying** (adjective) - fundamental, basic, primary, intrinsic, elemental - अंतर्निहित
4. **Spate** (noun) - series, succession, flurry, string, outbreak - ताँता / बड़ी संख्या
5. **Revival** (noun) - restoration, renewal, resurgence, recovery, rejuvenation - पुनरुद्धार
6. **Similarity** (noun) - resemblance, likeness, correspondence, parallel, uniformity - समानता
7. **Uncalibrated** (adjective) - unadjusted, unregulated, untuned, imprecise, unmeasured - असंतुलित / बिना जाँच का
8. **Following** (preposition) - after, post, subsequent to, succeeding, behind - के बाद
9. **Trigger** (verb) - activate, spark, provoke, cause, initiate - शुरू करना / सक्रिय करना
10. **Likewise** (adverb) - similarly, correspondingly, additionally, furthermore, also - उसी प्रकार
11. **Commission** (verb) - activate, authorize, install, order, station - चालू करना / नियुक्त करना
12. **Unstable** (adjective) - volatile, precarious, erratic, unsteady, fickle - अस्थिर
13. **Regime** (noun) - system or government in power, especially one that exercises control - व्यवस्था / शासन
14. **Often** (adverb) - frequently, repeatedly, regularly, habitually, commonly - अक्सर
15. **Transient** (adjective) - temporary, fleeting, short-lived, ephemeral, transitory - क्षणिक
16. **In practice** (phrase) - in reality or what actually happens rather than what is planned - व्यवहार में
17. **Heighten** (verb) - intensify, amplify, enhance, augment, escalate - बढ़ाना
18. **Oversight** (noun) - supervision, surveillance, monitoring, inspection, management - निगरानी
19. **Penalize** (verb) - punish, discipline, sanction, fine, handicap - दंडित करना
20. **Downtime** (noun) - inactivity, idleness, stoppage, halt, latent period - निष्क्रिय समय
21. **Fabrication** (noun) - construction, manufacture, assembly, production, creation - निर्माण
22. **Auditing** (noun) - inspection, examination, verification, scrutiny, review - लेखापरीक्षा / जाँच
23. **Favour** (verb) - prefer, support, encourage, back, endorse - पक्ष लेना / बढ़ावा देना
24. **In place of** (phrase) - as a substitute for or instead of something else - के स्थान पर
25. **Address** (verb) - tackle, handle, confront, attend to, resolve - समाधान करना

26. **Expansion** (noun) - growth, extension, enlargement, increase, spread - विस्तार
27. **Ageing** (adjective) - declining, maturing, waning, crumbling, senescent - पुराना होता हुआ
28. **Flaw** (noun) - defect, fault, imperfection, blemish, shortcoming - त्रुटि / दोष
29. **Exposed to something** (phrase) - to be put in a situation where something harmful might happen - के संपर्क में आना
30. **Expose** (verb) - reveal, uncover, disclose, manifest, unmask - उजागर करना
31. **Hazardous** (adjective) - perilous, dangerous, risky, precarious, unsafe - खतरनाक
32. **Ensuing** (adjective) - subsequent, following, succeeding, resulting, consequent - आगामी / परिणामी
33. **Altogether** (adverb) - completely, entirely, fully, totally, thoroughly - पूरी तरह से
34. **Signage** (noun) - signs, markers, indicators, symbols, signals - संकेत / सूचना पट्ट
35. **Follow** (verb) - succeed, tail, pursue, observe, heed - अनुसरण करना
36. **Hold someone liable for** (phrase) - to consider someone legally responsible for something - जिम्मेदार ठहराना
37. **Lapse** (noun) - failure, error, oversight, slip, decline - चूक
38. **Dismantle** (verb) - deconstruct, disassemble, demolish, strip, break up - विघटित करना / खत्म करना
39. **Incentive** (noun) - motivation, stimulus, inducement, spur, impetus - प्रोत्साहन
40. **Arrangement** (noun) - setup, organization, preparation, provision, alignment - व्यवस्था
41. **Absorb** (verb) - assimilate, incorporate, consume, swallow, digest - सोख लेना / आत्मसात करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. Industrial accidents often occur due to **risks that build up gradually**, not suddenly.
2. Boiler explosions are usually caused by factors like **overpressure, scaling, and poor water-level management**.
3. The recent Sakti explosion in Chhattisgarh, which killed 20 people, reflects **systemic safety failures**.
4. Similar patterns were seen in past incidents like the **Visakhapatnam gas leak (2020)** and **Neyveli plant blast (2020)**.
5. Many accidents happen during **plant restarts or unstable operating conditions**.
6. Transient imbalances in **temperature and pressure** increase the likelihood of failure.
7. India's current inspection system **does not increase monitoring during high-risk phases**.
8. Boiler certification remains valid for long periods despite **daily changing conditions**.
9. The system discourages **maintenance shutdowns** and instead penalizes downtime.
10. Regulatory focus is more on **design standards** than on continuous monitoring and audits.
11. Policies promoting **ease of doing business** have reduced strict inspections, favoring self-certification.
12. It is unclear whether the **Boiler Accident Inquiry Rules, 2025** will fix these gaps.
13. Industrial expansion is putting **extra pressure on ageing infrastructure**, increasing risks.
14. Contract and migrant workers are the **most vulnerable**, often lacking safety awareness and training.
15. Weak labour protections and poor safety culture mean accidents are treated as a **routine cost of doing business**.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **According to the passage, why are plant restart phases particularly hazardous in an industrial context?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. Because safety signage and manuals are generally removed during the revival of inactive units.
 - B. Because transient thermal and pressure imbalances often occur during unstable operating regimes.
 - C. Because the national boiler inspection regime mandates that full capacity must be reached immediately.
 - D. Because the Boiler Accident Inquiry Rules of 2025 specifically penalize any form of maintenance shutdown.
2. **What is the author's primary critique of the current national boiler inspection and regulatory framework?**
 - A. It relies too heavily on surprise government inspections which disrupts the 'ease of doing business.'
 - B. It focuses excessively on fabrication standards rather than on continuous instrumentation and auditing.
 - C. It rewards companies that implement frequent maintenance shutdowns by extending their certification.
 - D. It mandates that boiler conditions must be checked by the government on a daily basis for a year.
3. **How does the passage describe the vulnerability of contract labor in India's industrial sector?**
 - A. They are legally protected by the OSHW Code 2020 which holds principal employers criminally liable.
 - B. They are primarily local workers who are well-versed in the names and properties of hazardous chemicals.
 - C. They are often hired via subcontractors who trade blame with the operator when a disaster occurs.
 - D. They are provided with advanced safety signage that is translated into every regional native language.
4. **Identify whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) based on the passage:**

The explosion in Sakti shares similarities with the 2020 Visakhapatnam gas leak regarding safety system issues.

Underpressure and over-calibration are identified as the two most common reasons why boilers fail suddenly.

 - A. 1-T, 2-T
 - B. 1-F, 2-T
 - C. 1-T, 2-F
 - D. 1-F, 2-F
5. **What does the author imply by the phrase that factories are "absorbing 'accidents' as the cost of doing business"?**
 - A. Firms have calculated that the financial rewards for maintaining safe operations outweigh the cost of accidents.

- B. The industrial culture prioritizes continuous production and profit over dismantling unsafe labor practices.
- C. Regulators have implemented such heavy fines that firms can no longer afford to operate with old infrastructure.
- D. Third-party audits have successfully eliminated the need for principal employers to worry about safety lapses.
6. **Direction: The sentences given below are in a jumbled order. S1 and S6 are fixed. Arrange the others (P, Q, R, S) in the most logical order to form a coherent paragraph.**
Direction: The sentences given below are in a jumbled order. S1 and S6 are fixed. Arrange the others (P, Q, R, S) in the most logical order to form a coherent paragraph.
S1: Standing outside a broken lift in a Newport department store, a traveler reads a sign listing floors for shoes, gifts, and ladies' accessories.
P: However, the dark, musty air and the panel hanging by its wires reveal that the store, Wildings, has been closed for years.
Q: Upon climbing the stairs to find the once-famous furniture floor, the traveler finds a discarded tent and piles of plastic jerry cans instead.
R: These strange remains of ventilation ducts hint at a less illustrious chapter where the building was used as a cannabis farm.
S: The silence is a stark contrast to the past when the ground floor would have smelled of perfume and bustled with shoppers.
S6: This derelict state marks the sad end of a business that traded for over 144 years before finally boarding up its famous windows.
- A. P-S-Q-R
B. Q-P-S-R
C. P-Q-R-S
D. S-P-Q-R
7. **From the alternatives given below, select the correct meaning of the idiom.**
To have a finger in every pie.
- A. To be involved in a situation, often in a meddlesome way
B. To be involved in several different activities or enterprises at once, especially when maintaining some level of influence over those activities
C. Regardless of how a situation is analyzed, viewed, or portrayed, the truth of it remains unchanged
D. To have a portion of the money or profits that are being shared by everyone involved in generating them
8. **Choose the correctly spelt word from the given options.**
- A. Leagendry
B. Legendery
C. Leggendry
D. Legendary
9. **Select the option with the correct spelling that can replace the underlined word in the given sentence. If the spelling in the given sentence is already correct, choose Option "No replacement required".**
The trucculent player argued fiercely with the referee after the decision.

- A. truculent
B. truculent
C. truculent
D. No replacement required
10. **Choose the misspelt word from the given options.**
A. Silhouette
B. Etiquette
C. Corvette
D. Cassette
11. **Choose the word that is the most appropriate antonym of the word “strange”.**
A. Weird
B. Odd
C. Foreign
D. Familiar
12. **Choose the word that is the antonym of Enquired.**
A. Asked
B. Answered
C. Questioned
D. Investigated
13. **Choose the most suitable one-word substitution for the following.**
A series of shots put together sequentially to narrate something within a film.
A. Montage
B. Trailer
C. Preview
D. Flashback
14. **Choose the most suitable one-word substitution for the following.**
A word that has the same spelling or sound as another but a different meaning.
A. Homonym
B. Synonym
C. Antonym
D. Acronym
15. **Select the correct alternative to fill in the blank with the correct preposition in the following sentence.**
The bikers robbed the old woman _____ her gold chain.
A. of
B. from
C. by
D. out
16. **Given below are six sentences taken from a paragraph. The first and the last sentences are numbered S1 and S2 and are placed in the first and last positions respectively and are fixed in their positions. The other four sentences between the first and last sentences are jumbled up and are numbered A, B, C, and D. Rearrange the jumbled sentences in a logical sequence keeping the unity and coherence of the paragraph intact. Choose the correct alternative that best describes the sequence.**

- S1. When Kavery reached the field she grinned to herself.
- A. She worked hard in the field for the next few months and managed to grow a good crop.
 - B. All she needed to do now was sow the seeds.
 - C. Just as she had expected, the thief had spent the night digging up the land nicely for her.
 - D. She sold those and finally they had some money.
- S2. With a part of this money Kaveri bought some jewellery.
- E. DBAC
 - F. DABC
 - G. BCAD
 - H. CBAD
17. **Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.**
The lawyer asked the witness to take an oath and speak the _____.
- A. troof
 - B. troth
 - C. truth
 - D. trough
18. **Which of the following options is the most suitable conversion of the following sentence into Passive Voice?**
We were rearranging the library when the earthquake occurred.
- A. The library was rearranged by us when the earthquake occurred.
 - B. The library were rearranged by us when the earthquake occurred.
 - C. When the earthquake occurred, we were rearranging the library.
 - D. The library was being rearranged by us when the earthquake occurred.
19. **Select the correct alternative to fill in the blank with the correct preposition/prepositional phrase in the following sentence.**
The car was fined because it was running _____ 150 kmph.
- A. in excess of
 - B. through
 - C. with
 - D. below
20. **There are four underlined words in the sentence given below. One of them is misspelt. Choose the option with the misspelt word.**
The musician's work was full of profound lyrics, deep symbolism, and liltng meloudies.
- A. musician
 - B. profound
 - C. symbolism
 - D. meloudies

Comprehension

Alibaba has launched Happy Oyster, a new artificial intelligence "world model" capable of generating 3D environments and interactive videos that (1) ___ real-world physics. The new AI model announcement comes shortly after OpenAI decided to (2) ___ its Sora video generation service. Meanwhile, Alibaba's new model also faces competition from Tencent, whose Humayun HY-World 2.0 model is also capable of reconstructing full 3D worlds from video clips. Notably, Happy Oyster had earlier gone viral after the model, under the (3) ___ HappyHorse-

1.0, had topped the benchmark platform Artificial Analysis' text-to-video and image-to-video rankings. The company later revealed that Happy Horse was indeed made by Alibaba, and the model later also made a / a n(4on o ___ (ther benchmarking platforms. Explaining the appeal of the new model, Alibaba said, "Unlike traditional AI video tools that follow a one-shot workflow of 'write a prompt, wait for rendering, receive a finished clip', Happy Oyster keeps listening and responding throughout the generation process. The scene reacts in real time and continues to (5) ___ as the user keeps giving instructions."

21. **What should come in the place of blank number (1)?**
 - A. falsify
 - B. stimulate
 - C. simulate
 - D. fabricate
22. **What should come in the place of blank number (2)?**
 - A. phase in
 - B. shut down
 - C. ramp up
 - D. double down
23. **What should come in the place of blank number (3)?**
 - A. misnomer
 - B. acronym
 - C. cipher
 - D. pseudonym
24. **What should come in the place of blank number (4)?**
 - A. exodus
 - B. appearance
 - C. intrusion
 - D. boycott
25. **What should come in the place of blank number (5)?**
 - A. stagnate
 - B. relapse
 - C. evolve
 - D. fluctuate

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) **Because transient thermal and pressure imbalances often occur during unstable operating regimes.**

The passage states that in recently commissioned or restarted plants, "failures often result due to transient thermal and pressure imbalances" during unstable operating regimes

(A) : The passage mentions manuals are unavailable in native languages as a general issue, not that they are removed during restarts.

(C) : The passage notes the Sakti plant was "operating at under its full capacity" at the time, not that the regime mandates reaching full capacity.

(D) : The passage mentions these rules were notified in 2025, but it says the current structure (not these specific rules) penalizes downtime.

2. B) **It focuses excessively on fabrication standards rather than on continuous instrumentation and auditing.**

Line: from the passage "Events such as those at Sakti are also evidence that the framework's focus on fabrication standards rather than continuous instrumentation and auditing is not working."

(A) : The passage explicitly says the government has avoided surprise inspections in favor of "self-certification and scheduled third-party audits" to help "ease of doing business."

(C) : The passage states the framework "penalises downtime instead of... rewarding maintenance shutdowns." The option claims the exact opposite of the passage.

(D) : The passage says certification is valid for a year, but laments that oversight is not daily even though conditions change daily.

3. C) **They are often hired via subcontractors who trade blame with the operator when a disaster occurs.**

Line from the passage: "A growing share of workers are migrants hired via subcontractors, who trade blame with the operator after a disaster."

(A) : The passage says the new code "does not clearly hold the principal employer criminally liable" but makes it conditional on negligence. The option claims they are "legally protected" by liability, which is factually contradicted by the passage.

(B) : The passage states investigators found workers were "unaware of the names and properties of the chemicals."

(D) : The passage states manuals and signage are "often unavailable" in native languages.

4. C) **1-T, 2-F.**

Statement 1 is TRUE: The passage links Sakti to the Visakhapatnam leak, noting that in the latter, "safety systems at a unit had been inactive or uncalibrated."

Statement 2 is FALSE: The passage states boilers "almost never fail this way suddenly" and attributes failure to "overpressure, scaling, mismanaged water level, and/or revival

stress." The passage lists overpressure (not underpressure) and notes failures are rarely sudden.

5. B) The industrial culture prioritizes continuous production and profit over dismantling unsafe labor practices.

The passage concludes that until the current culture is dismantled, firms and regulators will continue to treat these preventable crises as inevitable costs.

(A) : The passage implies the opposite—that safety is neglected because the cost of "accidents" is viewed as acceptable compared to the cost of downtime.

(C) : The passage says the current structure "penalises downtime," not that it has implemented heavy fines that stop unsafe operations.

(D) : The passage argues that self-certification and third-party audits are "not working" to address structural gaps.

6. A) **Correct Answer: 1 (P-S-Q-R)**

Sentence P, पैराग्राफ की शुरुआत में आया क्योंकि यह S1 में दिखाई गई "उम्मीद" (शॉपिंग लिस्ट) के विपरीत वर्तमान स्थिति की पहचान करता है। यह रिपोर्ट को एक factual ground प्रदान करता है कि दुकान (Wildings) असल में बंद हो चुकी है और असुरक्षित है।

Sentence S, Sentence P के बाद आया क्योंकि यह "Why" पेश करता है। यह वर्तमान की "musty air" (सीलन भरी हवा) को सीधे पुराने समय की परफ्यूम वाली खुशबू से जोड़ता है। यह दुकान के सुनहरे अतीत और खाली वर्तमान के बीच एक big test है।

Sentence Q, Sentence S के बाद आया क्योंकि यह उस "test" या खोज का विस्तार (elaboration) करता है। लेखक जब ऊपर की मंज़िल पर जाता है, तो उसे फैशन के बजाय कचरा और टेंट जैसी specific details मिलती हैं, जो हालात की गंभीरता को दिखाती हैं।

Sentence R, Sentence Q के बाद आया क्योंकि यह पूरे परिदृश्य को एक conclusion (निष्कर्ष) देता है। वेंटीलेशन डक्ट्स और कबाड़ को समझाने के बाद, R इस बात का खुलासा करता है कि यह इमारत बाद में एक "cannabis farm" के रूप में इस्तेमाल हुई थी, जो सीधे S6 से जुड़ता है।

- Sentence P comes at the beginning because it identifies the reality behind the broken lift and the sign mentioned in S1. It provides the essential factual ground by revealing that Wildings is no longer a functioning store but a derelict building.
- Sentence S follows Sentence P because it introduces the "Why." It directly contrasts the current musty, empty silence with the sensory memory of perfume and busy shoppers. This serves as a critical test of the narrative's shift from life to decay.
- Sentence Q follows Sentence S because it provides an elaboration on the exploration. As the traveler moves to the first floor, the text provides specific details like the discarded tent and jerry cans, replacing the expected fashion brands.
- Sentence R follows Sentence Q because it serves as the logical conclusion for the sequence. After detailing the physical decay, it explains the reason for the strange equipment—the building's transformation into a cannabis farm—leading into the final summary in S6.

7. B) **To have a finger in every pie** (idiom) – To be involved in several different activities or enterprises at once, especially when maintaining some level of influence over those activities कई कामों में एक साथ शामिल होना

- **To be involved in a situation, often in a meddling way** – किसी मामले में दखल देना

- Regardless of how a situation is analyzed, viewed, or portrayed, the truth of it remains unchanged – सच्चाई नहीं बदलती
 - To have a portion of the money or profits that are being shared by everyone involved in generating them – लाभ में हिस्सा होना
8. D) The correct spelling of 'Leagendry / Legendary / Leggendry' is '**Legendary**', which means "very famous or well-known, especially in a story-like way" प्रसिद्ध, दंतकथाओं जैसा मशहूर।
9. A) The correct spelling of 'trucculent' is '**truculent**', which means "aggressively defiant or eager to argue" झगड़ालू, आक्रामक स्वभाव वाला।
10. A) The correct spelling of '**Silhouette**' is 'Silhouette', which means "the dark outline or shape of someone or something visible against a lighter background" परछाई, आकृति।
11. D) **Strange** (adjective) – Unusual, unfamiliar, odd, peculiar, weird अजीब / अनजान
Antonym: **Familiar** (adjective) – Known, recognized, common, well-known, accustomed परिचित
- **Weird** (adjective) – Strange, unusual, odd, bizarre अजीब
 - **Odd** (adjective) – Strange, unusual, peculiar अजीब
 - **Foreign** (adjective) – Unfamiliar, external, alien, overseas विदेशी / अपरिचित
12. B) **Enquired** (verb) – Asked, questioned, inquired, sought information पूछताछ की
Antonym: **Answered** (verb) – Replied, responded, addressed, resolved उत्तर दिया
- **Asked** (verb) – Enquired, questioned, requested पूछा
 - **Questioned** (verb) – Asked, interrogated, examined पूछताछ की
 - **Investigated** (verb) – Examined, probed, inquired, explored जाँच की
13. A) **Montage** (noun) – A sequence of shots edited together to tell a story or convey an idea फिल्म में क्रमबद्ध दृश्यों का संयोजन
- **Trailer** (noun) – A short promotional video of a film फिल्म का प्रचार वीडियो
 - **Preview** (noun) – An advance showing or early view पूर्व प्रदर्शन
 - **Flashback** (noun) – A scene that takes the story back to the past अतीत की झलक
14. A) **Homonym** (noun) – A word that has the same spelling or sound as another but a different meaning समान ध्वनि या वर्तनी वाले भिन्न अर्थ के शब्द
- **Synonym** (noun) – A word with a similar meaning समानार्थी शब्द
 - **Antonym** (noun) – A word with the opposite meaning विलोम शब्द
 - **Acronym** (noun) – A word formed from initial letters of other words संक्षिप्त रूप
15. A) **of** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "rob someone of something" एक standard grammatical structure है, जिसका अर्थ होता है किसी व्यक्ति से कोई वस्तु छीन लेना। यहाँ sentence "The bikers robbed the old woman _____ her gold chain" में यह दर्शाया गया है कि महिला से उसकी सोने की चेन छीन ली गई, इसलिए सही प्रयोग 'of' होगा।
- 'of' should be used because the correct and standard construction is "rob someone of something." It means to take something away from someone illegally. In the sentence, the gold chain is taken away from the old woman, so 'of' is the most appropriate choice.
16. D) **CBAD**
Sentence C सबसे पहले आएगा क्योंकि यह S1 को explain करता है—
Sentence B इसके बाद आएगा क्योंकि अब खेत तैयार है—

Sentence A इसके बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह result दिखाता है—

Sentence D अंत में आएगा क्योंकि यह final outcome है—

- C comes first as it explains why Kavery smiled.
- B follows since the field is ready and seeds must be sown.
- A comes next showing the crop is grown.
- D comes last as the crop is sold, leading to money → S2.

17. C) **Truth** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि sentence में lawyer witness से oath लेकर सही और सच्ची बात बोलने के लिए कह रहा है। "Speak the truth" एक fixed expression है, जिसका अर्थ है सच बोलना। इसलिए, "truth" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- 'Truth' should be used because in the sentence, the lawyer is asking the witness to take an oath and speak honestly. "Speak the truth" is a standard expression meaning to tell the facts without lying. Thus, "truth" would be the most appropriate choice.

18. D) **The library was being rearranged by us when the earthquake occurred.**

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 "We" Subject है, "were rearranging" Verb (Past Continuous) है और "the library" Object है। Passive में बदलने पर Object "The library" Subject बन गया है, Verb को "was being rearranged" (Past Continuous Passive) में बदला गया है और "by us" के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया है। इसलिए सही वाक्य है — "The library was being rearranged by us when the earthquake occurred."

- To change a sentence from Active to Passive Voice, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence. The verb is transformed into the passive form with correct tense usage. Here, "We" (Subject), "were rearranging" (Verb in Past Continuous), and "the library" (Object) are converted into "The library" (Subject), "was being rearranged" (Passive Verb in Past Continuous), and "by us." Hence, the correct answer is option 4.

19. A) **'in excess of'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि sentence में कार की गति सीमा से अधिक होने की बात की जा रही है। "running _____ 150 kmph" का अर्थ है कि कार 150 kmph से ज्यादा गति से चल रही थी, इसलिए "in excess of" (अधिक/से ज्यादा) सबसे उपयुक्त prepositional phrase है।

- 'in excess of' should be used because the sentence indicates that the car was running at a speed greater than 150 kmph. The phrase "in excess of" means "more than" or "beyond a limit," which perfectly fits the context. Thus, "in excess of" would be the most appropriate choice.

20. D) The correct spelling of 'meloudies' is 'melodies', which means "pleasant musical tunes" मधुर धुनें।

21. C) **[simulate]** सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब असली दुनिया के rules (जैसे physics) की exact नक़ल (imitation) करना होता है। Passage यह imply करता है कि यह AI ऐसे digital worlds बनाता है जहाँ gravity और movement बिल्कुल असली दुनिया की तरह काम करते हैं। Stimulate का मतलब किसी चीज़ को बढ़ावा देना या जगाना (encourage) होता है। Falsify का मतलब धोखा देने के लिए जानकारी (information) बदलना होता है। Fabricate का मतलब झूठी कहानी गढ़ना या कोई physical चीज़ बनाना होता है।

- [simulate] is correct because it means to precisely imitate the appearance, behavior, or character of a real-world process or system. The passage implies that the AI creates

digital worlds where gravity, collisions, and movement behave exactly like they do in the real, physical world. "Stimulate" means to encourage or trigger an activity/feeling (often confused with simulate). "Falsify" means to alter information to deceive.

"Fabricate" means to invent a fake story or physically manufacture a product.

22. B) **shut down**] सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब किसी service या काम को पूरी तरह बंद कर देना होता है। Passage यह imply करता है कि OpenAI ने अपनी Sora service बंद कर दी, जिससे Alibaba के नए model को market में आने का सही मौका मिल गया। Phase in का मतलब किसी नई चीज़ को धीरे-धीरे शुरू करना होता है। Double down का मतलब अपनी strategy पर और ज़्यादा ज़ोर लगाना होता है। Ramp up का मतलब production या काम की speed तेज़ी से बढ़ाना होता है।

- [shut down] is correct because it means to cease operations or close a business or service completely. The passage implies that OpenAI stopped offering its Sora service, creating a perfect gap in the market for Alibaba to launch its new competitor. "Phase in" means to introduce something gradually over time. "Double down" means to strengthen one's commitment to a risky strategy. "Ramp up" means to increase the speed or scale of activity.

23. D) **[pseudonym]** सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब अपनी असली पहचान छिपाने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया गया नकली नाम (fictitious name) होता है। Passage यह imply करता है कि Alibaba ने अपनी पहचान छिपाकर चुपचाप 'HappyHorse' नाम से अपने model की testing की थी ताकि unbiased results मिलें। Misnomer का मतलब गलत या inaccurate नाम होता है। Acronym शब्दों के पहले letters से बना short form (जैसे ISRO) होता है। Cipher किसी secret code को कहते हैं।

- [pseudonym] is correct because it specifically refers to a fictitious, fake name used by a creator to conceal their true identity. The passage implies that Alibaba intentionally hid its corporate identity behind the name 'HappyHorse' to anonymously test the model's true performance without brand bias. "Misnomer" is a wrong or inaccurate name (like calling a koala a bear). "Acronym" is an abbreviation formed from initial letters (like NASA). "Cipher" is a secret code used to encrypt messages.

24. B) **[appearance]** सही है क्योंकि "make an appearance" एक fixed phrase है जिसका मतलब publicly कहीं मौजूद होना या नज़र आना होता है। Passage यह imply करता है कि अपनी असलियत बताने के बाद, यह model दूसरे ranking platforms पर भी अपनी performance दिखाने के लिए मौजूद (appear) हुआ। Exodus का मतलब बहुत सारे लोगों का एक साथ कहीं से चले जाना होता है। Intrusion का मतलब बिना बुलाए या ज़बरदस्ती घुसना होता है। Boycott का मतलब विरोध में बहिष्कार करना होता है।

- [appearance] is correct because "make an appearance" is a standard, fixed English idiom meaning to attend, be present, or show up somewhere publicly. The passage implies that after revealing its true identity, the model officially showed up on other ranking websites to prove its high performance. "Exodus" means a mass departure or exit of people. "Intrusion" means an unwelcome, forceful entry. "Boycott" means a unified refusal to participate or buy something as a protest.

25. C) **[evolve]** सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब धीरे-धीरे develop होकर बेहतर या ज़्यादा complex बनना होता है। Passage यह imply करता है कि यह AI video एक बार बनकर रुकता नहीं है, बल्कि user की लगातार instructions के हिसाब से intelligently बदलता और grow करता रहता है। Stagnate का मतलब एक ही जगह रुक जाना (no progress) होता है। Relapse का मतलब वापस पुरानी और बुरी हालत में लौट जाना होता है। Fluctuate का मतलब बिना किसी direction के लगातार ऊपर-नीचे (unstable) होना होता है।

- [evolve] is correct because it means to develop gradually into a more complex, advanced, or better state. The passage implies that the AI video doesn't just stop generating after one prompt; it continuously grows, intelligently changes, and improves smoothly based on live user feedback. "Stagnate" means to stop developing and remain exactly the same (the opposite of evolve). "Relapse" means to return to a worse state or illness. "Fluctuate" means to randomly rise and fall in level without a clear progression.



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