

Manufacturing justice: On the top court, AI use observations

The **use** of AI-fabricated judicial ‘**precedents**’ **amounts to** criminal **misconduct**

But for its serious **implications**, a **judge relying on** Artificial Intelligence (AI) **hallucinations** to arrive at a judicial **determination** would **have** been **comical**. **Given** the serious **miscarriage of justice** that such **hallucinations** can **lead to**, if used in the judicial processes, the Supreme Court of India has likened it to methyl isocyanate, the poisonous gas that led to the Bhopal gas tragedy in 1984 — “invisible, **insidious**, and **catastrophic** by the time anyone notices”. The Court made these **observations** while **setting aside** the orders of the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) in an **insolvency** case after finding that the NCLT had relied on **fictitious** AI-generated legal **citations**, a **lapse overlooked** by the **appellate tribunal**. This is the latest in a series of interventions by the Court this year, **cautioning** against the use of AI-generated **fictitious** judicial **precedents** in court **proceedings**. Through its rulings and **oral** observations, the Court has **consistently** adopted a strict and **cautionary** approach to the **deployment** of AI in the justice delivery system. On February 27, the same **Bench** of Justices P.S. Narasimha and Alok Aradhe **took cognisance of** a trial court relying on AI-generated fictitious case laws and **underlined** that it was not **merely** “an error in decision-making” but amounted to judicial “**misconduct**”.

The Court has made clear that AI may serve as an **assistive** tool to improve efficiency, but it can never replace independent human **reasoning**, judicial **discretion** or professional **accountability**. In AI, humanity is **encountering** what many experts fear might well be an **existential** question. AI disruption is a known unknown — everyone knows that it is happening but nobody quite knows its **extent** or **implications**. There is, however, enough evidence of a combination of human **stupidity** and **deliberate** design leading to dangerous social outcomes being derived from AI. Human **oversight** is the essential **counter** to these dangers. The Court has said that presenting **fabricated**, machine-generated judgments to a court constitutes professional misconduct for advocates and a serious **lapse** of duty for judges; and any judgment influenced by an **iota** of fake or hallucinated AI material is “no decision in the eyes of law”. The **draft** ‘Regulations for Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Courts, 2026’ **prohibits** AI in the making of judicial **outcomes** such as the function of **adjudication**, **sentencing**, or deciding bail eligibility and **evaluating** the **credibility** of parties or witnesses. Even as the draft is open for public consultation, the Court has **directed** the Bar Council of India (BCI) to **set up** a dedicated committee to **formulate** strict norms and define disciplinary actions for lawyers who **cite** unverified AI material. Justice must be done and seen; not hallucinated. [Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Manufacturing** (noun) - production, creation, fabrication, construction, forging
निर्माण/गढ़ना
2. **Justice** (noun) - fairness, equity, righteousness, lawfulness, impartiality
न्याय
3. **Ai-fabricated** (adjective) - artificial, machine-generated, fake, invented, synthetic
एआई-निर्मित (कृत्रिम/नकली)
4. **Precedent** (noun) - legal standard, past decision, case law, model, criterion
नजीर/पूर्व निर्णय
5. **Amount to** (phrasal verb) - to be equivalent to
के बराबर होना
6. **Misconduct** (noun) - wrongdoing, malpractice, impropriety, corruption, offense
कदाचार
7. **Implication** (noun) - consequence, ramification, effect, significance, impact
निहितार्थ/परिणाम
8. **Rely on** (phrasal verb) - to depend on
निर्भर रहना
9. **Hallucination** (noun) - delusion, illusion, fabrication, mirage, fantasy
भ्रम (एआई के संदर्भ में - गलत जानकारी)
10. **Determination** (noun) - judgment, decision, verdict, ruling, resolution
निर्णय
11. **Comical** (adjective) - funny, humorous, absurd, laughable, amusing
हास्यास्पद
12. **Given** (preposition) - considering, taking into account, in view of, granted, provided
को देखते हुए
13. **Miscarriage of justice** (noun) - a failure of a court to attain the ends of justice; unfair trial
न्याय की विफलता/अन्याय
14. **Lead to** (phrasal verb) - to cause
का कारण बनना
15. **Insidious** (adjective) - stealthy, treacherous, subtle, dangerous, perfidious
कपटी/गुप्त रूप से हानिकारक
16. **Catastrophic** (adjective) - disastrous, ruinous, devastating, tragic, calamitous
विनाशकारी
17. **Observation** (noun) - comment, remark, statement, note, view
टिप्पणी/अवलोकन
18. **Set aside** (phrasal verb) - to annul, override or cancel
रद्द करना
19. **Insolvency** (noun) - bankruptcy, indebtedness, failure, ruin, liquidation
दिवालियापन
20. **Fictitious** (adjective) - imaginary, invented, fake, unreal, fabricated
काल्पनिक/नकली
21. **Citation** (noun) - reference, quote, note, mention, authority
उद्धरण/संदर्भ
22. **Lapse** (noun) - error, mistake, failure, omission, slip
चूक
23. **Overlook** (verb) - ignore, neglect, miss, disregard, forget
अनदेखा करना
24. **Appellate tribunal** (noun) - a court or authority that reviews and decides appeals against the decisions of lower courts or tribunals
अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण
25. **Caution** (verb) - warn, advise, alert, admonish, counsel
सावधान करना

26. **Proceeding** (noun) - trial, hearing, case, action, session कार्यवाही
27. **Consistently** (adverb) - regularly, constantly, steadily, uniformly, reliably लगातार
28. **Cautionary** (adjective) - warning, admonitory, preventive, wary, prudent सावधानीपूर्ण
29. **Deployment** (noun) - usage, application, installation, utilization, implementation तैनाती/प्रयोग
30. **Take cognisance of** (phrase) - to officially notice, recognize, or consider a matter संज्ञान लेना
31. **Underline** (verb) - emphasize, highlight, stress, underscore, reinforce जोर देना
32. **Merely** (adverb) - simply, just, only, purely, solely केवल/मात्र
33. **Assistive** (adjective) - helpful, supportive, auxiliary, supplemental, aiding सहायक
34. **Reasoning** (noun) - logic, thinking, argumentation, rationale, deduction तर्क
35. **Discretion** (noun) - choice, judgment, option, preference, will विवेक/अधिकार
36. **Accountability** (noun) - responsibility, answerability, liability, obligation, duty जवाबदेही
37. **Encounter** (verb) - face, confront, meet, experience, undergo सामना करना
38. **Existential** (adjective) - survival-related, life-defining, fundamental, basic, essential अस्तित्व संबंधी
39. **Extent** (noun) - scope, scale, magnitude, range, degree सीमा/विस्तार
40. **Stupidity** (noun) - foolishness, idiocy, ignorance, absurdity, thoughtlessness मूर्खता
41. **Deliberate** (adjective) - intentional, calculated, planned, purposeful, willful जानबूझकर
42. **Oversight** (noun) - supervision, monitoring, inspection, management, control निगरानी
43. **Counter** (noun) - opposition, defense, check, deterrent, obstacle प्रतिरोध/विरोध
44. **Fabricated** (adjective) - invented, fake, forged, manufactured, concocted गढ़ा हुआ/नकली
45. **lota** (noun) - bit, atom, speck, grain, shred रत्ती भर/तनिक
46. **Prohibit** (verb) - ban, forbid, disallow, restrict, bar निषेध करना
47. **Outcome** (noun) - result, consequence, effect, end product, aftermath परिणाम
48. **Adjudication** (noun) - judgment, arbitration, ruling, decision-making, verdict न्यायनिर्णयन
49. **Sentencing** (noun) - judgment, punishment-delivery, penalizing, verdict, pronouncement सजा सुनाना
50. **Evaluate** (verb) - assess, judge, analyze, examine, appraise मूल्यांकन करना
51. **Credibility** (noun) - believability, reliability, trustworthiness, validity, authority विश्वसनीयता

52. **Direct** (verb) - instruct, order, command, mandate, guide निर्देश देना

53. **Set up** (phrasal verb) - to establish स्थापित करना

54. **Formulate** (verb) - develop, create, draft, construct, devise तैयार करना/बनाना

55. **Cite** (verb) - mention, quote, refer to, name, adduce उद्धृत करना/संदर्भ देना

Summary of the Editorial

1. The **Supreme Court of India** strongly condemned the use of AI-generated fake judicial precedents in court proceedings, calling it a serious threat to justice.
2. The Court compared AI hallucinations to the **methyl isocyanate gas** released during the Bhopal gas tragedy, describing them as "**invisible, insidious, and catastrophic.**"
3. The observations came while the Court set aside orders passed by the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) in an insolvency case.
4. The NCLT had relied on **fictitious AI-generated legal citations**, and the NCLAT failed to detect or correct this error.
5. The Supreme Court has repeatedly warned against the use of fabricated AI-generated judicial precedents in court proceedings during 2026.
6. On **February 27, 2026**, a Bench of Justices **P.S. Narasimha** and **Alok Aradhe** held that relying on AI-generated fake case laws amounts to **judicial misconduct**, not merely a mistake.
7. The Court clarified that AI can be used only as an **assistive tool** to improve efficiency and cannot replace judicial reasoning, discretion, or accountability.
8. The editorial highlights that AI presents an **uncertain but potentially transformative challenge**, with its long-term consequences still unclear.
9. It warns that AI misuse, whether caused by human negligence or deliberate manipulation, can produce dangerous social and legal consequences.
10. Human oversight is essential to ensure that AI-generated information is verified before being used in legal proceedings.
11. The Court ruled that lawyers presenting fabricated AI-generated judgments commit **professional misconduct**.
12. Judges who rely on AI-generated false material are guilty of a **serious breach of duty**, undermining the justice delivery system.
13. According to the Court, any judgment influenced even partly by fake AI-generated material is **invalid in the eyes of law**.
14. The draft '**Regulations for Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Courts, 2026**' prohibit AI from performing core judicial functions such as adjudication, sentencing, deciding bail, or assessing the credibility of parties and witnesses.
15. The Court has directed the Bar Council of India (BCI) to frame strict guidelines and disciplinary measures against advocates who cite unverified AI-generated material, reinforcing that **justice must be based on verified facts and human judgment, not AI hallucinations**.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

1. **What is the main idea of the passage?**
 - A. The ban on deploying new technologies in regional trials.
 - B. The structural efficiency gained by using machine-generated research.
 - C. The judicial need for human oversight to counter AI hallucinations.
 - D. The regulatory authority given to the Bar Council of India.
2. **Which of the following functions/responsibilities are explicitly prohibited from being executed by Artificial Intelligence under the draft 'Regulations for Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Courts, 2026'?**
 1. Determining bail eligibility
 2. Evaluating the credibility of witnesses
 3. Assisting in operational efficiency and file sorting
 - A. All of these
 - B. 1 and 2
 - C. 2 and 3
 - D. Only 1
3. **The phrase 'known unknown' in the passage refers to:**
 1. A development whose general occurrence is acknowledged but its eventual scope remains unclear.
 2. A calculated risk engineered deliberately to substitute independent human reasoning.
 - A. Only 1
 - B. Only 2
 - C. Both 1 and 2
 - D. Neither 1 and 2
4. **According to the passage, which of the following represents a key predicament facing the judicial delivery system regarding AI integration?**
 - A. Lower tribunals are outright refusing to experiment with automated efficiency tools.
 - B. Systemic risks emerge silently and go unnoticed until a severe miscarriage of justice occurs.
 - C. The Bar Council of India has rejected the Supreme Court's oversight directives.
 - D. Regulatory policies are overly focused on manual litigation rather than corporate insolvency.
5. **The phrase 'Justice must be done and seen; not hallucinated' refers to:**
 1. Legal judgments must rely entirely on verifiable human reasoning and transparent, actual precedents.
 2. Automated legal outcomes lack any foundational legitimacy or binding validity in the eyes of the law.
 - A. Only 1
 - B. Only 2
 - C. both 1 and 2
 - D. Neither 1 nor 2
6. **Choose the correct option to give a one-word substitution for the sentence given.**

Killing of an unborn baby.

 - A. Homicide
 - B. Paternity

- C. Maternity
D. Foeticide
7. **Select the alternative which best expresses the meaning of idioms/phrases.**
Look before you leap
A. Hide something
B. Analyze the consequences before making a decision
C. Depending on others for task completion
D. Always be humble to people of lower designation
8. **Choose the option that has an error in the sentence.**
I'm lucky that I have been doing a job I enjoy, all my working life.
A. I'm lucky that
B. I have been doing a job
C. I enjoy all my working life.
D. No correction required
9. **Direction: Rearrange the following sentences (1, 2, 3, 4) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**
Smriti Mandhana exemplifies this progress with her elegant touch, standing out as a uniquely stylish player amidst those who rely on brute strength.
Women's cricket has evolved significantly, allowing players to professionalize their careers and consistently raise the standard of the game.
This overall rise in quality makes watching the current generation of cricketers a truly delightful experience for fans.
Observing such grace on the field naturally leads one to wonder if players of similar style existed in earlier eras.
A. 2-3-1-4
B. 1-4-2-3
C. 2-1-3-4
D. 3-2-1-4
10. **Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error.**
"No sooner had she left the room when the lights went out."
A. No sooner
B. had she left
C. the room when
D. the lights went out
11. **Choose the best option to replace the underlined part to improve the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select 'No substitution.'**
The company has done away for unnecessary paperwork by going completely digital.
A. Done away with
B. Done off
C. Done in for
D. No substitution
12. **Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.**
They built a _____ to cross the river.
A. bred

- B. bread
C. bridge
D. bredge
13. **Choose the correctly spelt word:**
A. Sacrilegious
B. Sacriligious
C. Sacrelegious
D. Sacrilegeous
14. **From the alternatives given below, select the correct passive voice of the following sentence.**
The students were imitating the way of the description by the teacher.
A. The way of the description by the teacher was imitated by the students.
B. The way of the description by the teacher were being imitated by the students.
C. The way of the description by the teacher had been imitated by the students.
D. The way of the description by the teacher was being imitated by the students.
15. **Choose the option that is the most appropriate conversion of the following sentence into Direct Speech.**
They asked if I knew the way to the museum.
A. They asked, "Do you know the way to the museum?"
B. They asked, "Did you know the way to the museum?"
C. They ask, "If I know the way to the museum?"
D. They said, "Did you knew the way to the museum?"
16. **Choose the option that is the most appropriate conversion of the following sentence into Direct Speech.**
He said that by the time she arrived, the guests had already started leaving.
A. He said, "By the time she has arrived, the guests were already leaving."
B. He said, "By the time she had arrived, the guests had already started leaving."
C. He said, "By the time she arrived, the guests had already started leaving."
D. He said, "by the time she arrived, the guests had already started to leave."
17. **Choose the best option to replace the underlined part to improve the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select 'No substitution.'**
The plane flew on the city, offering a great view.
A. over the city
B. in the city
C. at the city
D. No substitution
18. **One of these words is spelled incorrectly. Which one is it?**
A. Acknowledgment
B. Proficiency
C. Perseverence
D. Reputable
19. **Choose the correct passive voice transformation of the sentence:**
Bob was drawing the portrait.
A. The portrait is being drawn by Bob.
B. The portrait was being drawn by Bob.

- C. The portrait has been drawn by Bob.
 D. The portrait was drawn by Bob.
20. **Direction: Rearrange the following sentences (P, Q, R, S) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage between the fixed sentences S1 and S6.**

S1: Radha Krishna Nagar (RK Nagar) railway station was envisioned as a key addition to Hyderabad's suburban infrastructure, designed to provide convenient access to residents while decongesting the Secunderabad–Malkajgiri section.

P: However, the project hit a major operational snag when officials discovered that the station's lone platform was too short to accommodate the 22-to-24-coach express trains meant to halt there.

Q: To resolve this, the railways planned a platform extension, but this effort was immediately stalled by the necessity of relocating nearby power transmission infrastructure.

R: Consequently, despite the regular passage of express trains, the station currently remains non-functional, leaving frustrated local commuters to rely on expensive alternative transport like cabs and buses.

S: The situation is further complicated by the station's awkward integration with the neighboring Dayanandnagar station, which forces passengers to navigate multiple foot-over-bridges or dangerous tracks to reach their trains.

S6: These systemic oversights, ranging from technical miscalculations to poor infrastructure planning, have rendered a promising public amenity virtually inaccessible to the very people it was intended to serve.

- A. PQRS
 B. QPRS
 C. PRQS
 D. PQR

Comprehension:

The 1990 FIFA World Cup will always remain (2) intertwined in my memory with the cold, rain-soaked nights of the southwest monsoon in Kerala. Even today, when the first rain of the season arrives in June, carrying the scent of wet earth and the sound of water dripping from coconut leaves, my mind travels back to Kannattumodi, a small village near Mavelikara, where, as a 24-year-old football fanatic, I lived through one of the most unforgettable months of my life.

Television was still a novelty in Kerala then. Though Doordarshan arrived _____ (3) the State after the 1982 Asian Games, TV ownership remained limited. By 1990, however, television sets were slowly finding their way into homes, becoming windows to a larger world. Italia '90 was perhaps the first World Cup that many ordinary Malayalis could follow live from start to finish. For a month, sleep became a luxury. Most matches _____ (4) telecast late into the night. The monsoon outside made the experience even more magical. The rain would fall steadily on the tiled roofs. Frogs croaked from the paddy fields. Occasionally, a gust of wind would rattle the windows. Wrapped in a thin shawl against the chill, I would sit with eyes glued to the screen, my eyes fixed on distant stadiums in Italy.

The World Cup transformed those nights. Matches were played thousands of kilometres away in Italy, yet they seemed strangely close. Every night, after dinner, we the fans prepared

ourselves _____(5) another vigil. The world outside disappeared into darkness and rain, while the television screen bathed the room in a (1) soft glow.

21. **The word "soft" in the passage is closest in meaning to: (1)**

- A. intense
- B. harsh
- C. gentle
- D. glaring

22. **Select the word that is the most appropriate antonym of "intertwined" as used in the passage: (2)**

- A. linked
- B. separated
- C. blended
- D. connected

23. **Choose the correct preposition to fill in the blank: (3)**

- A. at
- B. in
- C. on
- D. into

24. **Choose the correct auxiliary verb to fill in the blank: (4)**

- A. was
- B. are
- C. were
- D. been

25. **Select the correct preposition to fill in the blank: (5)**

- A. for
- B. on
- C. at
- D. against

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. C) **The judicial need for human oversight to counter AI hallucinations.**

The core focus of the passage is the dangerous reality of AI hallucinations (fictitious citations and judgments) in the legal system, as highlighted by recent Supreme Court of India rulings. The passage explicitly emphasizes that while AI can be an assistive tool, "human oversight is the essential counter to these dangers" because AI can never replace independent human reasoning, judicial discretion, or professional accountability.

(a) is incorrect because the passage does not advocate for a ban on new technologies; it states that AI can still serve as an assistive tool to improve efficiency.

(b) is incorrect because, although the passage mentions AI can improve efficiency, this is a minor acknowledgement rather than the main point, which focuses heavily on the catastrophic risks of unverified research.

(d) is incorrect because the directive to the Bar Council of India is just one specific regulatory detail mentioned at the end, not the overarching theme of the passage.

2. B) **1 and 2**

Statement 1 [PROHIBITED]: Line from passage: "...prohibits AI in the making of judicial outcomes such as the function of adjudication, sentencing, or deciding bail eligibility..." The draft 2026 guidelines explicitly forbid using AI to make determinations regarding a party's bail eligibility.

Statement 2 [PROHIBITED]: Line from passage: "...prohibits AI in the making of judicial outcomes such as [...] evaluating the credibility of parties or witnesses." The passage directly lists assessing the trustworthiness or credibility of witnesses as a core human judicial function that AI is barred from executing.

Statement 3 [NOT PROHIBITED] Line from passage: "The Court has made clear that AI may serve as an assistive tool to improve efficiency..." The passage explicitly isolates the role of improving administrative and operational efficiency as an acceptable, assistive function for AI, meaning it is not part of the prohibited outcomes list under the draft regulations.

3. A) **Only 1**

Statement 1 [CORRECT]: Line from passage: "AI disruption is a known unknown — everyone knows that it is happening but nobody quite knows its extent or implications." The passage explicitly defines the phrase "known unknown" right after introducing it, noting that while society is fully aware that AI disruption is actively taking place ("everyone knows that it is happening"), the true boundaries, scale, and future impact remain hidden ("nobody quite knows its extent or implications").

Statement 2 [INCORRECT]: Line from passage: "...it can never replace independent human reasoning... There is, however, enough evidence of a combination of human stupidity and deliberate design..." The passage states that human stupidity and "deliberate design" lead to dangerous social outcomes, and separately states that AI can never replace independent

human reasoning. The phrase "known unknown" is used to describe the unpredictability of the disruption itself, not a planned strategy to replace human thought.

4. B) **Systemic risks emerge silently and go unnoticed until a severe miscarriage of justice occurs.**

Line from passage: "...likened it to methyl isocyanate... 'invisible, insidious, and catastrophic by the time anyone notices'. The Court made these observations... after finding that the NCLT had relied on fictitious AI-generated legal citations, a lapse overlooked by the appellate tribunal." The fundamental problem or predicament highlighted is that AI hallucinations are deceptive and hidden. They slip through multiple judicial layers (the trial court/NCLT and the appellate tribunal) unnoticed, creating a structural danger that is only caught after causing a severe miscarriage of justice.

(a) is incorrect because lower tribunals are not refusing to use automated tools; in fact, the passage shows they are using them too carelessly, to the point of relying on fake AI case laws.
 (c) is incorrect because the passage states the Supreme Court has directed the Bar Council of India to set up a committee, and there is no mention of the BCI rejecting this directive.
 (d) is incorrect because the passage focuses heavily on corporate insolvency (the NCLT/NCLAT case) and does not suggest that regulatory policies are ignoring corporate law in favor of manual litigation.

5. C) **both 1 and 2**

Statement 1 [CORRECT]: Line from passage: "...it can never replace independent human reasoning, judicial discretion or professional accountability... Justice must be done and seen; not hallucinated." The passage emphasizes that justice requires transparent, verifiable reasoning rooted in reality, which stands in direct contrast to "hallucinated" or fabricated machine outputs.

Statement 2 [CORRECT]: Line from passage: "...and any judgment influenced by an iota of fake or hallucinated AI material is "no decision in the eyes of law"." The passage explicitly states that any ruling compromised by hallucinated AI elements loses its legal validity completely, meaning it lacks any binding power or legal legitimacy.

6. D) **Foeticide** (noun) – Killing of an unborn baby भ्रूण हत्या

- **Homicide** (noun) – Killing of a human being by another human व्यक्ति की हत्या
- **Paternity** (noun) – The state of being a father पितृत्व
- **Maternity** (noun) – The state of being a mother मातृत्व

7. B) **Look before you leap** (idiom) – Analyze the consequences before making a decision किसी भी काम को करने से पहले उसके परिणामों के बारे में सोचना

8. D) कोई त्रुटि नहीं है क्योंकि वाक्य में Present Perfect Continuous tense (have been doing) का प्रयोग सही है और all my working life समयावधि को दर्शाने के लिए स्वाभाविक रूप से प्रयुक्त हुआ है।

- No correction is required as the sentence is grammatically correct: have been doing correctly shows an action continuing over the entire working life.

9. A) **2-3-1-4**

Sentence 2 पैराग्राफ की शुरुआत करता है क्योंकि यह Independent है; यह महिला क्रिकेट के evolution को introduce करता है।

Sentence 3 इसके बाद आता है; यह इस विकास के परिणामस्वरूप बढ़े हुए खेल के standard की तारीफ करता है।

Sentence 1 इसके बाद आता है; यह इस बड़े हुए स्तर और style का एक विशिष्ट उदाहरण (Smriti Mandhana) देता है।

Sentence 4 अंत में Conclusion देता है; यह Mandhana की शैली को देखकर अतीत के खिलाड़ियों के बारे में एक comparative question पूछता है।

- Sentence 2 starts the passage because it is Independent; it introduces the evolution of women's cricket.
 - Sentence 3 follows 2; it highlights the resulting high quality of the game that makes it enjoyable to watch.
 - Sentence 1 follows 3; it provides a specific example of this high quality through the unique playing style of Smriti Mandhana.
 - Sentence 4 concludes the passage; it uses the observation of Mandhana's style to raise a comparative question about the history of the sport.
10. C) 'the room when' के बदले 'the room than' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि No sooner के साथ हमेशा than आता है, when नहीं।
- 'than' is used after 'no sooner', not when; the correct structure is: No sooner had + subject + verb than + clause.
11. A) 'done away for' के बदले 'done away with' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि सही phrasal verb done away with होता है, जिसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को समाप्त कर देना।
- 'done away with' is correct, while done away for, done off, और done in for मानक प्रयोग में सही नहीं हैं।
Done away with" is a correct and standard English expression which means to abolish, eliminate, or completely remove something such as a rule, system, or practice. For example, "The government did away with the old law" means the old law was officially removed. The structure used is "do/did/done + away with + object." On the other hand, "done away for," "done off," and "done in for" are not correct or standard expressions in English. However, "done in" alone can mean very tired, and "done for" alone can mean ruined or in serious trouble, but "done in for" together is grammatically incorrect.
12. C) **bridge**" का प्रयोग सही होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में नदी को पार करने के लिए बनाई गई संरचना की बात हो रही है, जिसे bridge कहा जाता है।
- "bridge" should be used because it refers to a structure built to cross a river, whereas the other options are incorrect spellings or have different meanings.
13. A) The correct spelling is '**Sacrilegious**', which means showing disrespect or violation of something considered sacred — अपवित्र करने वाला, धर्म का अपमान करने वाला.
14. D) **The way of the description by the teacher was being imitated by the students.**
Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है और Verb को उसी Tense के Passive रूप में बदला जाता है। दिए गए वाक्य में Tense Past Continuous है। Active वाक्य में "the students" Subject है, "were imitating" Verb (Past Continuous) है और "the way of the description by the teacher" Object है। Passive में Object Subject बन जाता है और Verb को was being imitated (Past Continuous Passive) में बदला जाता है।
- To change a sentence from Active to Passive Voice, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence, and the verb is converted into the passive

form while keeping the same tense. Here, the sentence is in the Past Continuous tense. "The students" is the subject, "were imitating" is the verb, and "the way of the description by the teacher" is the object. In the passive construction, the verb changes to "was being imitated."

15. A) **They asked, "Do you know the way to the museum?"**

Indirect से Direct Speech में बदलते समय Yes/No Question के नियम लागू होते हैं। Indirect Speech में प्रयुक्त if को Direct Speech में हटा दिया जाता है और Auxiliary Verb को Subject से पहले लाया जाता है। दिए गए वाक्य में "knew" Past Tense है, जिसे Direct Speech में Present Tense (know) में बदला जाता है। Pronoun "I" Direct Speech में "you" बनता है और Reporting Verb "asked" Direct Speech में भी उपयुक्त रहता है।

- To change a sentence from Indirect to Direct Speech in a Yes/No question, the conjunction if is removed, the auxiliary verb is placed before the subject, and the tense is shifted back to its original form. Here, "knew" changes to "know," and "I" changes to "you," restoring the original spoken question.

16. C) He said, "By the time she arrived, the guests had already started leaving."

Indirect से Direct Speech में बदलते समय Tense sequence और original time relationship को बनाए रखना आवश्यक होता है। दिए गए वाक्य में Indirect Speech पहले से ही Past Perfect + Simple Past का सही क्रम दिखा रहा है, जो दो Past actions के बीच पहले-बाद के संबंध को दर्शाता है। Direct Speech में बदलते समय Tense को अनावश्यक रूप से आगे-पीछे नहीं किया जाता, बल्कि वही natural spoken form रखा जाता है। Reporting Verb "said" के साथ Reported clause को quotation marks में उसी tense order के साथ रखा जाता है।

- To convert a sentence from Indirect to Direct Speech, the original tense relationship must be preserved. Here, "by the time she arrived" (Simple Past) and "the guests had already started leaving" (Past Perfect) correctly show that one action happened before another in the past. The most appropriate Direct Speech option is the one that keeps this structure intact without grammatical or logical distortion.

17. A) 'flew on the city' के बदले **'flew over the city'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि over का प्रयोग तब किया जाता है जब कोई वस्तु किसी स्थान के ऊपर से गुजरती है।

- 'over the city' is correct, since an aircraft flies above a place, not on, in, or at the city.

18. C) The word '**Perseverence**' is spelled incorrectly. The correct spelling is 'Perseverance', which means continued effort despite difficulties — धैर्यपूर्वक निरंतर प्रयास.

19. B) **The portrait was being drawn by Bob.**

Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है और Verb को उसी Tense के Passive रूप में बदला जाता है। दिए गए वाक्य में Tense Past Continuous है। Active वाक्य में "Bob" Subject है, "was drawing" Verb (Past Continuous) है और "the portrait" Object है। Passive में Object "the portrait" Subject बन जाता है और Verb को was being drawn (Past Continuous Passive) में बदला जाता है।

- To change a sentence from Active to Passive Voice, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence, and the verb is converted into its passive form while keeping the same tense. Here, the sentence is in the Past Continuous tense. "Bob" is the subject, "was drawing" is the verb, and "the portrait" is the object. In the passive construction, the verb changes to "was being drawn."

20. D) PQRS

S1 पैराग्राफ की शुरुआत करता है और स्टेशन के मूल उद्देश्य (Vision) को स्थापित करता है।

P इसके ठीक बाद आता है। यह प्रोजेक्ट की पहली बड़ी बाधा (Technical snag regarding platform length) को introduce करता है, जो S1 के विज़न में एक बड़ी रुकावट है।

Q इसके बाद आता है। इसका शुरुआती शब्द "To resolve this" सीधा Sentence P के "platform length" वाली समस्या को ठीक करने की कोशिश को point करता है। यह उस प्रयास और उसके सामने आई अगली बाधा (Power infrastructure relocation) को बताता है।

R इसके बाद आता है। "Consequently" का उपयोग S1, P और Q में बताई गई समस्याओं के direct result को दर्शाने के लिए किया गया है—स्टेशन का बंद रहना और यात्रियों का परेशान होना।

S अंत में Conclusion से ठीक पहले आता है। यह स्टेशन की केवल ऑपरेशनल असफलता ही नहीं, बल्कि इसके खराब 'design' और 'connectivity' (Foot over Bridge issues) को भी उजागर करता है।

S6 अंत में निष्कर्ष के रूप में आता है। यह S1 से लेकर S तक की सभी technical और planning से जुड़ी गलतियों को "systemic oversights" के रूप में sum up करता है।

- S1 starts the paragraph by establishing the baseline: the initial vision and purpose behind building the RK Nagar station.
- P follows S1 directly. It introduces the primary conflict: the technical mismatch in platform length which immediately stalled the project after construction.
- Q follows P. The phrase "To resolve this" connects directly back to the platform length issue mentioned in Sentence P, explaining the failed remedial attempt (extension work) and the new bureaucratic bottleneck (power line relocation).
- R follows Q. The connector "Consequently" signals the direct logical outcome of the stalled work mentioned in Q—the station remains non-functional, leaving commuters stranded.
- S follows R. It broadens the scope of failure by highlighting the secondary design flaws regarding Foot over Bridge integration, adding architectural failure to operational failure.
- S6 concludes the paragraph. It summarizes the entire narrative, categorizing the failures discussed in P, Q, R, and S as "systemic oversights," providing a perfect final verdict to the passage.

21. C) Gentle is used because it means mild, light, or not harsh, which perfectly fits the context of a television screen casting a dim, soothing light in a dark room. Grammatically and contextually, it is the most precise synonym to describe the visual environment. Intense means highly concentrated or strong, which would contradict the idea of a quiet, dark night setting. Harsh means unpleasantly rough or striking, which drives away the cozy feeling of the room. Glaring means uncomfortably bright, which would imply the light is annoying rather than comforting.

In Hindi:

- यहाँ Gentle का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ mild, light या mild light होता है। यह वाक्य के context में बिल्कुल सही बैठता है क्योंकि टीवी की स्क्रीन एक अंधेरे कमरे में हल्की और शांत रोशनी बिखेर रही है। Grammatically और contextually, यह माहौल (environment) को describe करने के लिए सबसे सटीक शब्द है।

Intense: इसका अर्थ बहुत तेज़ या तीव्र होता है, जो शांत रात के माहौल के विपरीत (opposite) है।
 Harsh: इसका अर्थ कठोर या आँखों को चुभने वाला होता है, जो यहाँ गलत है। Glaring: इसका अर्थ बहुत ज़्यादा चमकीला होता है, जो आँखों को परेशान करने वाली रोशनी का संकेत देता है।

22. B) Separated is used because it means disconnected or kept apart, making it the perfect antonym for "intertwined," which means closely connected or twisted together. Grammatically and contextually, it highlights the exact opposite relationship between the World Cup memories and the rains. Linked means joined or connected, which is a synonym rather than an antonym. Blended means mixed thoroughly together, which aligns with the meaning of being intertwined. Connected means brought together, which also acts as a synonym for the relationship.

In Hindi:

- यहाँ Separated का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ disconnected या अलग-अलग होना होता है, जो "intertwined" (आपस में बुना हुआ/जुड़ा हुआ) का परफेक्ट antonym (विलोम) है। Grammatically और contextually, यह यादों के अलग होने के विपरीत विचार को दर्शाता है। Linked: इसका अर्थ जुड़ा होना होता है, जो कि antonym के बजाय एक synonym है। Blended: इसका अर्थ आपस में पूरी तरह मिला होना होता है, जो intertwined के अर्थ से मेल खाता है। Connected: इसका अर्थ भी जुड़ा होना होता है, जो यहाँ गलत विकल्प है।

23. B) In is used because it is the standard spatial preposition used to indicate presence or arrival inside a defined geographical boundary or territory, such as a state or country ("arrived in the State"). Grammatically and contextually, it is the correct pairing to show location after arrival. At is used for specific points or landmarks rather than large political regions. On denotes positioning on top of a surface, which is grammatically incorrect for a region. Into implies an active movement entering an enclosed space from the outside, which does not fit the phrase structure after "arrived" in this reporting style.

In Hindi:

- यहाँ In का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि किसी राज्य या देश जैसी बड़ी geographical boundary के भीतर उपस्थिति या आगमन को दर्शाने के लिए "in" एक standard spatial preposition है (जैसे arrived in the State)। Grammatically और contextually, आगमन के बाद स्थान दिखाने के लिए यह बिल्कुल सही है।
 At: इसका use किसी निश्चित बिंदु (specific point) या छोटे स्थान के लिए होता है, बड़े क्षेत्र के लिए नहीं। On: यह किसी सतह के ऊपर होने को दिखाता है, जो यहाँ गलत है। Into: यह बाहर से अंदर की ओर होने वाले active movement को दिखाता है, जो इस वाक्य की बनावट से मेल नहीं खाता।

24. C) Were is used because the plural subject "Most matches" requires a plural auxiliary verb, and the past continuous passive structure ("were telecast") is mandatory to match the historical narrative timeline of the passage. Grammatically and contextually, it is the only form that respects subject-verb agreement. Was is a singular past tense form, which creates a serious grammatical error with the plural subject "matches." Are changes the tense to present plural, which breaks the historical reporting framework. Been is a past participle that cannot function as a standalone auxiliary verb without another helping verb like "had" or "have."

In Hindi:

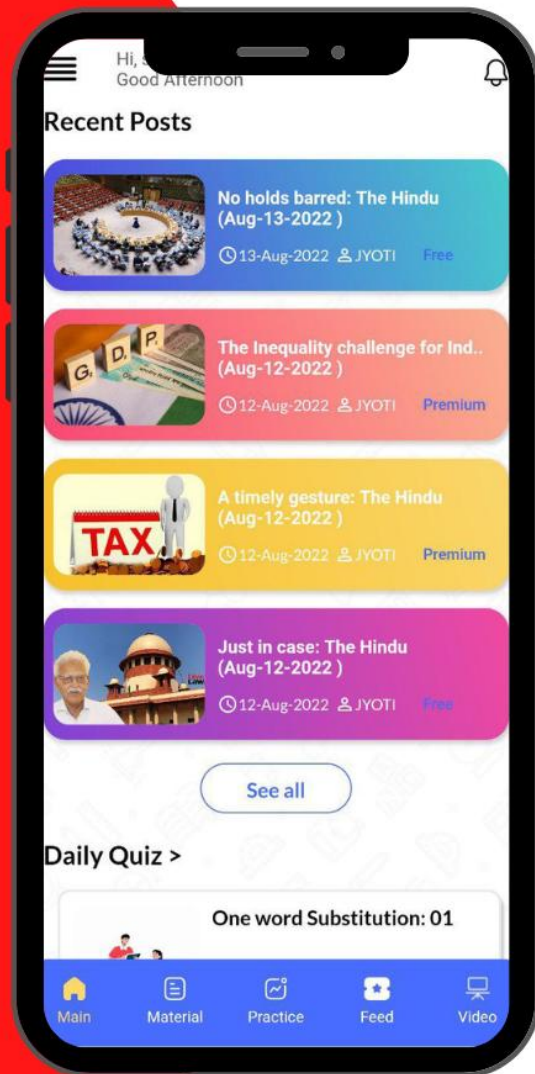
- यहाँ Were का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि plural subject "Most matches" के साथ plural auxiliary verb का आना अनिवार्य है, और past passive structure (were telecast) यहाँ कहानी

के भूतकाल की समय-सीमा (historical timeline) से बिल्कुल मेल खाता है। Grammatically और contextually, यह subject-verb agreement का पालन करने वाला एकमात्र सही रूप है। Was: यह एक singular past form है, जो plural subject "matches" के कारण एक गंभीर grammatical error पैदा करेगा। Are: यह काल को बदलकर present tense कर देता है, जो अतीत की घटना के वर्णन के खिलाफ है। Been: यह क्रिया का past participle रूप है जो बिना किसी अन्य helping verb (जैसे had या have) के अकेले auxiliary verb का काम नहीं कर सकता।

25. A) For is used because it forms the fixed grammatical collocation "prepared ourselves for...", which is the standard prepositional pairing used to indicate the purpose, target, or upcoming event that someone is getting ready to face. Grammatically and contextually, it highlights the fans getting ready for their nightly match watching. On denotes a position on a surface, which breaks the logical flow. At indicates a specific location or point in time, failing to connect to the purpose of preparation. Against implies fighting or resisting something, which contradicts the excitement of the football fans.

In Hindi:

- यहाँ For का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि यह एक fixed collocation "prepared ourselves for..." बनाता है, जिसका उपयोग उस उद्देश्य (purpose) या आने वाले event को दिखाने के लिए किया जाता है जिसके लिए कोई तैयारी कर रहा हो। Grammatically और contextually, यह प्रशंसकों द्वारा रात में मैच देखने की तैयारी को दिखाता है।
On: यह किसी सतह को दर्शाता है, जो वाक्य के तार्किक प्रवाह (logical flow) को तोड़ देता है। At: यह किसी निश्चित स्थान या समय को दिखाता है, जो तैयारी के उद्देश्य से नहीं जुड़ पाता। Against: इसका अर्थ किसी चीज़ का विरोध या मुकाबला करना होता है, जो फुटबॉल फैंस के उत्साह के बिल्कुल विपरीत (opposite) है।



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