

Not just **turbulence**: on the Air India aircraft incident

India's **aviation** should not have to depend on chance for safety

The August 4, 2026, incident involving Air India flight AI 2379, from Phuket to Delhi, with 137 passengers and eight crew, now **has** two tracks. The first concerns its **reclassification**: the **initial** 'event of turbulence' is now a "serious incident" after **inflight** technical issues and a **significant deviation** in aircraft **altitude** caused injuries to more than 20 passengers and **crew**, quickly **drawing in** the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA). The **subsequent probe** by the Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau, along with France's investigation authority, BEA, and technical representatives from Airbus, should **unravel** the multiple **anomalies** that briefly **overtook** the Airbus A320N — fault warnings across the hydraulic systems, elevator flight-control faults, autopilot disconnection, emergency-exit door indications and an engine anti-ice warning. Airbus's initial data is said to support the evidence of technical errors. However, it is the second track that has received much attention: the result of the pilot-in-command's post-flight **screening** for **psychoactive substances**.

The Tata Group-Singapore Airlines **joint venture** airline has been **prodded into** **commencing** the immediate and mandatory **screening** of its **flight deck** crew 'for any substances or unprescribed medications'. But the deeply **discomfiting** discovery has **exposed** the weak link in crew screening — the greater **emphasis on** pre- and post-flight breathalyser checks for alcohol than on testing for psychoactive substances, which falls under the Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 5-Air Safety Series F Part V. In fact, the **CAR** — which applies to Air Traffic Controllers also — **leans** more towards **random** and post-flight/post-shift testing, with graded **disciplinary** action. With India's air carriers expanding operations, crew citing stress-related issues, and, separately, the availability of substances for medicinal or **recreational** use, the regulator must ensure **stringent** psychoactive substance testing and operational **compliance**. **The DGCA's Medical Circular No. 02** of 2021, on 'over-the-counter (OTC) drugs and self-medication', **highlights** pilot **cognitive/psychomotor skills impairment**, drawing on the Mangaluru (2010) and Kozhikode (2020) **fatal** air accidents. Further, documented **cases** from the West **reveal** that even small levels of impairment can affect crew judgement, reaction time, **coordination**, and decision-making, the critical skills needed in the flight deck. Ensuring that fit crew are behind the controls is an aviation industry **bedrock**, and every Indian operator, large or growing, must **uphold** the highest standards. This **was a lucky escape**, but luck cannot be allowed to become a safety strategy.

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

[Practice Exercise]

Vocabulary

1. **Turbulence** (noun) - instability, roughness, bumpiness, agitation, disruption अशांति
2. **Aviation** (noun) - the designing, building and flying of aircraft विमानन
3. **Reclassification** (noun) - recategorization, regrouping, redesignation, reassignment, re-evaluation पुनर्वर्गीकरण
4. **Initial** (adjective) - beginning, first, opening, introductory, primary शुरुआती
5. **Inflight** (adjective) - onboard, airborne, in-flight, mid-flight, aerial उड़ान के दौरान
6. **Significant** (adjective) - considerable, notable, substantial, meaningful, important महत्वपूर्ण
7. **Deviation** (noun) - divergence, departure, deflection, variation, anomaly विचलन
8. **Altitude** (noun) - height, elevation, loftiness, ceiling, vertical distance ऊंचाई
9. **Crew** (noun) - staff, team, personnel, flight crew, group चालक दल
10. **Draw in** (phrasal verb) - getting someone involved in an activity, shorter days becoming dark earlier, pulling something closer, or a train arriving शामिल करना
11. **Subsequent** (adjective) - following, succeeding, ensuing, later, posterior बाद का
12. **Probe** (noun) - investigation, inquiry, examination, check, scrutiny जांच
13. **Unravel** (verb) - solve, decode, untangle, decipher, clear up सुलझाना
14. **Anomalies** (noun) - irregularities, abnormalities, deviations, oddities, exceptions विसंगतियां
15. **Overtake** (verb) - overwhelm, engulf, sweep over, conquer, catch up with अपनी चपेट में लेना
16. **Screening** (noun) - testing, evaluation, examination, checking, scanning जांच
17. **Psychoactive substances** (noun) - any chemical compound that targets the central nervous system to change brain function.
18. **Joint venture** (noun) - partnership, alliance, collaboration, cooperative enterprise, corporate union संयुक्त उद्यम
19. **Prod** (into) (verb) - push, urge, spur into, goad, prompt प्रेरित करना
20. **Commence** (verb) - begin, start, initiate, launch, open शुरू करना
21. **Screening** (noun) - testing, check, examination, evaluation, monitoring स्क्रीनिंग
22. **Flight deck** (noun) - the pilot area in a large commercial aircraft फ्लाइट डेक
23. **Discomfiting** (adjective) - unsettling, disturbing, disconcerting, embarrassing, uncomfortable असहज करने वाला
24. **Expose** (verb) - reveal, uncover, disclose, lay bare, unmask उजागर करना
25. **Emphasis** (on) (verb) - focus, stress, importance, attention, priority पर जोर
26. **Lean** (verb) - incline, tend, gravitate, bend, tilt झुकाव होना

27. **Random** (adjective) - arbitrary, haphazard, indiscriminate, unselective, chance यादृच्छिक
28. **Disciplinary** (adjective) - corrective, punitive, regulatory, enforcement, penal अनुशासनिक
29. **Recreational** (adjective) - leisure, amusement, entertainment, pastime, relaxing मनोरंजक
30. **Stringent** (adjective) - strict, rigorous, severe, tight, demanding कड़े
31. **Compliance** (noun) - observance, adherence, conformity, obedience, fulfillment अनुपालन
32. **Highlight** (verb) - emphasize, underscore, spotlight, stress, feature रेखांकित करना
33. **Cognitive** (adjective) - mental, intellectual, rational, psychological, conceptual संज्ञानात्मक
34. **Impairment** (noun) - damage, harm, dysfunction, deterioration, disability हानि
35. **Fatal** (adjective) - deadly, lethal, mortal, catastrophic, lethal घातक
36. **Coordination** (noun) - synchronization, teamwork, harmony, cooperation, integration समन्वय
37. **Bedrock** (noun) - foundation, basis, groundwork, anchor, core आधारशिला
38. **Uphold** (verb) - maintain, support, sustain, endorse, defend बनाए रखना
39. **Be a lucky escape** (phrase) - a time when you almost get hurt, killed, or caught in a bad situation, but you safely avoid it by pure chance. बाल-बाल बचना

Summary of the Editorial

1. The **Air India AI 2379 incident** on August 4, 2026, involved 137 passengers and eight crew members travelling from Phuket to Delhi.
2. Initially treated as a **turbulence event**, it was later classified as a **serious incident** after technical problems and a major altitude deviation caused injuries to more than 20 people.
3. The **DGCA** became involved, while the **Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB)** began a detailed investigation.
4. France's **BEA** and technical representatives from **Airbus** are also participating in the investigation.
5. The aircraft experienced several **technical anomalies**, including hydraulic-system warnings and elevator flight-control faults.
6. Other problems included **autopilot disconnection**, emergency-exit door warnings, and an engine anti-ice warning.
7. Initial Airbus data reportedly supports the possibility that **technical errors** played a major role in the incident.
8. A second major concern emerged when the **pilot-in-command tested positive during post-flight screening for psychoactive substances**.
9. The incident prompted Air India to begin **mandatory screening of flight-deck crew** for substances and unprescribed medications.
10. The episode exposed a **weakness in crew screening**, where alcohol breathalyser tests receive greater emphasis than psychoactive-substance testing.
11. Existing **Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR)** provide for random and post-flight/post-shift testing, along with disciplinary action for violations.
12. The growing aviation sector, increasing operational stress among crew, and the availability of certain substances make **stronger compliance and testing essential**.
13. Even limited impairment can affect **judgement, reaction time, coordination and decision-making**, all of which are crucial for flight safety.
14. Past accidents, including **Mangaluru (2010)** and **Kozhikode (2020)**, underline the dangers of impaired cognitive and psychomotor abilities.
15. The incident was a **lucky escape**, but aviation safety cannot depend on luck; India must ensure the **highest standards of technical reliability, crew fitness and regulatory compliance**.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the primary purpose of this passage?** [Editorial Page]
- A. To examine the technical anomalies contributing to recent aviation safety risks
 - B. To advocate for a systemic shift toward rigorous substance testing for all crews
 - C. To evaluate the efficacy of current international probes into major flight risk
 - D. To highlight the correlation between rapid industry growth and escalating stress
2. **According to the passage, which of the following is NOT cited as a challenge for the aviation industry or its regulators?**
- A. The usage of unprescribed medicinal aids by the flight deck crew.
 - B. The psychological strain resulting from expanding air operations.
 - C. The regulatory focus on alcohol checks over chemical screenings.
 - D. The unavailability of certain flight data from Airbus engineers.
3. **Which inference is best supported by the passage?**
- A. Current safety protocols cannot manage risks from nonalcoholic impairment.
 - B. Technical faults in Airbus systems are the primary reason pilots use drugs.
 - C. The Civil Aviation Requirements mandate daily drug tests for all air crews.
 - D. International authorities prioritize technical faults over health of crews.
4. **In the context of the passage, the phrase "two tracks" most nearly means:**
- A. The clash between the domestic safety body and the international experts.
 - B. The dual focus on the aircraft's hardware and the pilot's health status.
 - C. The shift from a routine flight disturbance to a high priority incident.
 - D. The link between the historical crashes and current maintenance failures.
5. **In the context of the passage, the word "anomalies" (as used in the first paragraph) most nearly means:**
- A. The diverse array of mechanical failures detected in the flight hardware.
 - B. The sudden shifts in atmospheric pressure causing significant turbulence.
 - C. The conflicting data reports provided by the international investigators.
 - D. The behavioral changes in pilots caused by unprescribed medicinal drugs.
6. **Direction: Rearrange the following parts (1, 2, 3, 4) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**
- 1. The revolt also came to be known as the First War of Independence.
 - 2. The slogan was a linguistic weapon, which spread from the sepoys towards the common people like artisans and peasants, awakening and uniting them (cutting across religions) for the first time, excavating bits and pieces of a national consciousness and the idea of a nation-wide resistance. For the British, this was a shocker.
 - 3. More than 150 years ago, sepoys in North India echoed three words with intense vigour.
 - 4. Maaro Firangi ko (Strike down the foreigners) kept ringing in the air, shaping the message of the 1857 revolt, the first major and revolutionary uprising against British authority.
- A. 4-1-3-2
 - B. 3-1-4-2
 - C. 2-3-4-1
 - D. 3-4-1-2

7. **Direction: In the following question, the first and the last sentences of the passage are numbered S1 and S6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named A, B, C, and D. Rearrange these four parts to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**
- S1. You must have heard of the well-known Gujarati proverb, 'Forgiveness is next to godliness'.
- A. But did you know forgiving people can also be fun? I did not.
- B. Not just any Gen-Z but students who, despite being thrashed by the police, had refused to apologise for the beatings and pellet injuries they had received free of charge.
- C. Thousands of them! Those were not ordinary people. They were Gen-Z.
- D. Not until I saw the viral reel of our supreme leader forgiving thousands of Indians in one go.
- S6. Of course, that doesn't mean they don't deserve forgiveness, and inspired by the same magnanimous spirit, I'm also forgiving certain people, with immediate effect
- A. A-D-C-B
- B. D-A-B-C
- C. B-C-D-A
- D. C-B-A-D
8. **Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error.**
- It is not possible to discuss anything with her because of her angry
- A. possible to discuss
- B. anything with her
- C. because of her angry
- D. It is not
9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank and make a grammatically correct sentence.**
- Planets do not have light _____ their own.
- A. on
- B. by
- C. of
- D. for
10. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select No improvement.**
- Every book is wrote by Ruskin Bond is a masterpiece.
- A. written
- B. has wrote
- C. No improvement
- D. have written
11. **Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank and make a meaningful sentence.**
- The method _____ by the teacher is very tedious
- A. regarded
- B. reminded
- C. allowed
- D. suggested
12. **Select the correctly spelt word.**
- A. Hijean

- B. Higiene
C. Hygene
D. Hygiene
13. **Select the correctly spelt word.**
A. Newclear
B. Nuclere
C. Neuclear
D. Nuclear
14. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Once bitten, twice shy
A. Someone who doesn't learn from his previous experiences
B. An unpleasant experience induces caution
C. Someone who is afraid of taking challenges
D. To keep something precious safely
15. **Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error.**
Kaira has upset with me since the accident.
A. the accident
B. me since
C. upset with
D. Kaira has
16. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank and make a grammatically correct sentence.**
There is no information _____ the company's profit in the report.
A. about
B. along
C. among
D. with
17. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Be glad to see the back of
A. To avoid someone
B. To be happy when a person leaves
C. To be happy to receive guests
D. To support someone
18. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word**
Enormous
A. Puny
B. Tiny
C. Huge
D. Petty
19. **Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank and make a meaningful sentence.**
The Middle-East job market has always been a _____ destination for Indians
A. lucrative
B. luxury
C. wealthy

D. costly

20. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word**

Drowsy

A. Lively

B. Alert

C. Sleepy

D. Active

Read the cloze passage and answer the following questions:

We often have the question about how papa and punya are defined. We do something according to dharma, and we have yet another question. Who gives us the result for what we have done? The law of the land (2) proscribes some things, and punishment is certain when these laws are violated. Likewise, the Supreme One has laid down rules for us, and He is watching us, said Paravastu Varadarajan in a discourse.

We do a lot of good and bad things. Even if we remember the good that we have done, we conveniently forget the bad we have done. But Lord Narayana keeps track of our actions, and rewards or punishes accordingly. What pleases Him is punya and what displeases Him is papa. What one experiences in life ____ (3) on one's past karma. This karmic result is seen even at the time of birth. Which family we are born into, whether a baby is healthy or not at birth, all these depend on karma.

The Lord says in the Bhagavad Gita that He gives us the results for our actions, and yet He is not the doer. This seems (1) contradictory, but can be understood through an example. Imagine a group of boys playing cricket. The ball is hit into an uncared for garden with a mango tree. A boy is sent to fetch the ball. He notices a mango within reach, and he plucks it. This situation is God's doing. The boy must have done some small good thing ____ (5) a previous birth, for which a small reward is now before him. But how he acts upon plucking the mango is something he decides. God does not step in here. If the boy shares it with his friends, he ____ (4) a further merit. If he cruelly aims it at a cat or dog which is nearby, he is wilfully doing wrong, and will be punished for it. So, God creates situations for us, where we can reap the fruits of our past actions. But He does not interfere in our decision making.

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

A. inconsistent

B. identical

C. harmonious

D. supportive

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

A. forbids

B. permits

C. outlaws

D. prohibits

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

A. depend

B. depends

C. depending depended

D. depended

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

- A. earn
- B. earning
- C. earns
- D. earned

25. **Select the correct preposition to complete the sentence: (5)**

- A. in
- B. onto
- C. across
- D. upon

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) To advocate for a systemic shift toward rigorous substance testing for all crews

The passage repeatedly stresses the need for stronger psychoactive-substance testing: “the deeply discomfiting discovery has exposed the weak link in crew screening” It specifically criticizes the greater emphasis on: “pre- and post-flight breathalyser checks for alcohol than on testing for psychoactive substances” Then it makes the central recommendation: “the regulator must ensure stringent psychoactive substance testing and operational compliance.” And concludes: “Ensuring that fit crew are behind the controls is an aviation industry bedrock” “luck cannot be allowed to become a safety strategy.” Therefore, the passage primarily advocates stronger, systematic substance screening and safety compliance for flight crews.

option A: The passage certainly lists several technical problems: “fault warnings across the hydraulic systems, elevator flight-control faults, autopilot disconnection...” However, these details establish the first track of the incident. The author gives much greater attention to the second track — substance screening and crew fitness.

option C: The passage only mentions the involvement of: “the Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau, along with France’s investigation authority, BEA, and technical representatives from Airbus” It does not evaluate whether these investigations are effective or ineffective.

option D: The passage mentions: “India’s air carriers expanding operations” and: “crew citing stress-related issues” But these are presented as factors requiring greater regulatory vigilance, not as the central argument.

2. D) The unavailability of certain flight data from Airbus engineers.

There is no such statement in the passage. In fact, the passage says: “Airbus’s initial data is said to support the evidence of technical errors.” So Airbus did provide/support evidence, rather than withholding or making data unavailable. Therefore, (d) is NOT cited as a challenge.

option A: This is explicitly mentioned: “the availability of substances for medicinal or recreational use” The passage also refers to: “OTC drugs and self-medication” Therefore, this is cited as a challenge.

option B: The passage states: “With India’s air carriers expanding operations, crew citing stress-related issues...” Thus, stress among crew amid expanding operations is explicitly identified as a concern.

option C: The passage clearly points out: “the greater emphasis on pre- and post-flight breathalyser checks for alcohol than on testing for psychoactive substances” This is identified as a weak link in crew screening.

3. A) Current safety protocols cannot manage risks from nonalcoholic impairment.

The passage says: “the deeply discomfiting discovery has exposed the weak link in crew screening” It specifically identifies: “the greater emphasis on pre- and post-flight breathalyser checks for alcohol than on testing for psychoactive substances” It also states that even small levels of impairment can affect: “judgement, reaction time, coordination, and decision-

making” Therefore, the passage implies that current safety/screening arrangements do not adequately address nonalcoholic impairment risks.

option B: The passage discusses two separate tracks: 1. Technical anomalies in the aircraft. 2. The pilot's post-flight screening for psychoactive substances. It never establishes a causal relationship between aircraft faults and pilots using drugs. This is an unsupported assumption.

option C: The passage says CAR leans more toward: “random and post-flight/post-shift testing” It does not mention mandatory daily testing. Therefore, this statement directly conflicts with the passage.

option D: The passage does not make such a comparison. It mentions the involvement of BEA and Airbus in investigating technical issues, while separately emphasizing the importance of crew fitness and substance testing. There is no evidence of an international preference for technical faults over crew health.

4. **B) The dual focus on the aircraft's hardware and the pilot's health status.**

The passage begins by stating: “The August 4, 2026, incident ... now has two tracks.” It then clearly explains what those two tracks are: First track: The technical problems in the aircraft: “inflight technical issues and a significant deviation in aircraft altitude...” and several system faults, including hydraulic warnings, elevator-control faults and autopilot disconnection. Second track: The pilot's post-flight screening for psychoactive substances: “the result of the pilot-in-command's post-flight screening for psychoactive substances.” Therefore, “two tracks” means two parallel areas of investigation/focus: aircraft technical issues and pilot fitness/health status.

option A: There is no clash between the DGCA, BEA, Airbus or other authorities. They are involved in investigating the incident together. No conflict is described.

option C: The passage does mention that the incident was reclassified: “initial ‘event of turbulence’ is now a ‘serious incident’” But this is a separate point, not what “two tracks” means. This describes reclassification, not the two investigative dimensions.

option D: The passage mentions the Mangaluru (2010) and Kozhikode (2020) accidents only as evidence of the dangers of impaired cognitive/psychomotor skills. It does not establish a link between those crashes and current maintenance failures.

5. **A) The diverse array of mechanical failures detected in the flight hardware.**

“anomalies” means irregularities, abnormalities, or faults that are not functioning as expected. The passage immediately explains “anomalies” by listing several technical problems: hydraulic-system fault warnings/ elevator flight-control faults/ autopilot disconnection/ emergency-exit door indications/ engine anti-ice warning. Therefore, “anomalies” = technical irregularities/faults.

option B: The passage mentions a “significant deviation in aircraft altitude” and initially calls the incident an “event of turbulence,” but “anomalies” specifically refers to the technical faults listed afterward. Turbulence is not the meaning of anomalies here.

option C: There is no mention of conflicting reports from investigators. In fact: “Airbus's initial data is said to support the evidence of technical errors.” The investigators' reports are not being described as anomalies.

option D: The pilot's psychoactive-substance screening is discussed as the second track of the incident. However, “anomalies” refers specifically to the aircraft's technical problems, not pilot behaviour.

6. D) 3-4-1-2

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence 3 paragraph की शुरुआत करेगा क्योंकि यह passage का introductory sentence है। यह बिना किसी अस्पष्ट pronoun के सीधे "sepoys in North India" और उनके द्वारा दोहराए गए "three words" (तीन शब्दों) का विषय पेश करता है।
- Sentence 4 Sentence 3 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह Sentence 3 में बताए गए "three words" को स्पष्ट करता है कि वे शब्द "Maaro Firangi ko" थे, जो 1857 के विद्रोह (revolt) का संदेश बने।
- Sentence 1 Sentence 4 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें इस्तेमाल हुआ वाक्यांश "The revolt" सीधे तौर पर Sentence 4 में पेश किए गए "1857 revolt" को refer करता है और बताता है कि इसे किस अन्य नाम (First War of Independence) से जाना गया।
- Sentence 2 Sentence 1 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह इस 4-हिस्सों वाले क्रम का conclusion है। यह "The slogan" (नारे) यानी "Maaro Firangi ko" के व्यापक प्रभाव का वर्णन करता है कि कैसे इसने आम लोगों को एकजुट किया और अंग्रेजों को चौंका दिया, जिससे यह परिच्छेद बिल्कुल सही तरीके से समाप्त होता है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence 3 starts the paragraph because it acts as the introductory sentence. It clearly establishes the core subject, the "sepoys in North India" and the "three words" they echoed, strictly avoiding any ambiguous pronouns at the very beginning of the sequence.
- Sentence 4 follows Sentence 3 because it directly identifies the "three words" mentioned in Sentence 3 as "Maaro Firangi ko" and introduces the resulting 1857 revolt.
- Sentence 1 follows Sentence 4 because the phrase "The revolt" directly refers back to the "1857 revolt" introduced in Sentence 4, adding the supplementary detail about its alternative name.
- Sentence 2 comes after Sentence 1 because it acts as the conclusion for this block of text. It shifts the focus back to "The slogan" (Maaro Firangi ko) and details its widespread impact on the common people and the ultimate reaction of the British, wrapping up the sequence logically.

7. A) A-D-C-B

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation

- Sentence A S1 के तुरंत बाद आएगा क्योंकि S1 में 'क्षमा' (forgiveness) से जुड़ी एक कहावत का जिक्र है, और Sentence A उसी विषय को आगे बढ़ाते हुए एक सवाल पूछता है कि क्या क्षमा करना मजेदार (fun) भी हो सकता है, और अंत में लेखक कहता है "I did not" (मुझे नहीं पता था)।
- Sentence D Sentence A के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह Sentence A के अंत में आई बात "I did not" को "Not until..." (तब तक नहीं जब तक...) से तार्किक रूप से पूरा करता है। यह उस घटना (viral reel) को पेश करता है जिसमें "thousands of Indians" (हजारों भारतीयों) को माफ किया गया।
- Sentence C Sentence D के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह Sentence D में बताए गए "thousands of Indians" को "Thousands of them!" कहकर सीधे तौर पर refer करता है और बताता है कि वे सामान्य लोग नहीं, बल्कि "Gen-Z" थे।

- Sentence B Sentence C के बाद आएगा और S6 से ठीक पहले जुड़ेगा। Sentence C में "Gen-Z" का जिक्र है, और Sentence B इसे सीधे तौर पर स्पष्ट करते हुए कहता है "Not just any Gen-Z..." (केवल कोई Gen-Z नहीं बल्कि वे छात्र...) और उनके पुलिस से संघर्ष की बात करता है। S6 बिल्कुल सही तरीके से इस पूरे हिस्से को समाप्त (conclude) करता है क्योंकि इसमें इस्तेमाल हुआ pronoun "they" सीधे Sentence B के "students" (छात्रों) को refer करता है, जिसके बाद लेखक खुद भी लोगों को माफ करने का फैसला सुनाता है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence A follows S1 immediately because S1 introduces a proverb about "forgiveness," and Sentence A logically continues this core theme by asking if forgiving can be "fun," ending with the author's direct admission "I did not" (know).
 - Sentence D follows Sentence A because it directly completes the thought left hanging at the end of Sentence A ("I did not"). The phrase "Not until..." provides the exact moment the author's perspective changed, introducing the viral reel and the "thousands of Indians."
 - Sentence C follows Sentence D because the exclamation "Thousands of them!" directly refers back to the "thousands of Indians" introduced at the end of Sentence D. It then expands on their identity, labeling them as "Gen-Z."
 - Sentence B comes after Sentence C and connects perfectly to S6. Sentence C introduces the group as "Gen-Z," and Sentence B builds exactly on this phrase with "Not just any Gen-Z..." to specify that they were protesting students. S6 then acts as the direct logical conclusion because the pronoun "they" in S6 clearly refers back to the "students" detailed in Sentence B, bringing the narrative back to the author's own resolution to forgive people.
8. C) 'angry' के बदले '**anger**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'because of' के बाद Noun या Noun Phrase आता है, न कि Adjective; जैसे— He failed because of his laziness.
- 'anger' will be used instead of 'angry' because after 'because of' a Noun or Noun Phrase is used, not an Adjective; Like— He failed because of his laziness.
9. C) **Of** का use होगा क्योंकि "of their own" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज का स्वामित्व या विशेषता होना। Sentence में कहा गया है कि ग्रहों के पास अपनी खुद की रोशनी नहीं होती है, इसलिए 'of' यहाँ सही है। 'On' का अर्थ होता है किसी सतह पर, 'By' का अर्थ होता है किसी द्वारा, और 'For' का अर्थ होता है किसी उद्देश्य के लिए, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'Of' should be used because "of their own" implies ownership or possession of something. The sentence states that planets do not have light of their own, making 'of' appropriate here. 'On' means on a surface, 'By' means by someone, and 'For' means for a purpose, which don't fit in this context.
10. A) 'is wrote' के स्थान पर 'written' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Passive Voice के संरचना के अनुसार, Verb का Past Participle form ('written') आता है। उदाहरण के लिए— "Every book written by Ruskin Bond is a masterpiece."
- 'written' will be used instead of 'is wrote' because according to the structure of Passive Voice, the Past Participle form of the Verb ('written') is used. For example— "Every book written by Ruskin Bond is a masterpiece."

11. D) " **suggested** चुना जाएगा क्योंकि 'suggested' का अर्थ होता है किसी विचार या योजना का प्रस्ताव देना। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि शिक्षक द्वारा सुझाई गई विधि बहुत श्रमसाध्य है, इसलिए 'suggested' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। 'Regarded' का अर्थ है माना जाना, 'Reminded' का अर्थ है याद दिलाना, और 'Allowed' का अर्थ है अनुमति देना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।
- Suggested should be selected because 'suggested' means to propose an idea or plan. The sentence states that the method suggested by the teacher is very tedious, making 'suggested' appropriate here. 'Regarded' means considered, 'Reminded' means to bring to mind, and 'Allowed' means to permit, which don't fit in this context
12. D) The correct spelling is '**Hygiene** स्वच्छता'
13. D) The correct spelling of the word is '**Nuclear**', परमाणु संबंधी या परमाणु ऊर्जा का उपयोग करना।
14. B) Once bitten, twice shy (idiom) – An unpleasant experience induces caution एक अप्रिय अनुभव से सावधानी बरतना
15. D) 'Kaira has' के बदले '**Kaira is**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ 'upset' का प्रयोग Adjective के रूप में हो रहा है और 'is' का प्रयोग Present Tense में होता है। जैसे— He is upset with me.
- 'Kaira is' will be used instead of 'Kaira has' because here 'upset' is used as an Adjective and 'is' is used in Present Tense. Like— He is upset with me.
16. A) '**About**' का use होगा क्योंकि "about" का अर्थ होता है किसी विषय या मुद्दे के संबंध में। Sentence में कहा गया है कि रिपोर्ट में कंपनी के लाभ के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है, इसलिए 'about' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Along' का अर्थ है किसी चीज के साथ-साथ, 'Among' का अर्थ है कई चीजों या लोगों के बीच में, और 'With' का अर्थ है किसी के साथ या किसी चीज के साथ, जो इस context में सही नहीं है
- 'About' should be used because it means in relation to a subject or issue. The sentence states that there is no information about the company's profit in the report, making 'about' fitting here. Whereas, 'Along' means alongside something, 'Among' means in the midst of several things or people, and 'With' means in the company of or having something, which don't fit in this context
17. B) '**Be glad to see the back of** (idiom) - To be happy when a person leaves किसी व्यक्ति के जाने पर खुश होना
18. C) '**Enormous** (adjective) – Very large in size, quantity, or extent. विशाल
Synonym: '**Huge** (adjective) – Extremely large, immense, vast. बहुत बड़ा
- Puny** (adjective) – Small and weak, insignificant. नन्हा
 - Tiny** (adjective) – Very small, minute, minuscule. छोटा
 - Petty** (adjective) – Of little importance, trivial, minor. तुच्छ
19. A) '**Lucrative**' का use होगा क्योंकि "lucrative" का अर्थ होता है लाभदायक या आर्थिक रूप से फायदेमंद। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि Middle-East job market भारतीयों के लिए एक आकर्षक स्थल रहा है, इसलिए 'lucrative' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Luxury' का अर्थ है विलासिता, 'Wealthy' का अर्थ है धनी, और 'Costly' का अर्थ है महंगा, जो इस context में सही नहीं है
- 'Lucrative' should be used because it means profitable or financially beneficial. The sentence mentions that the Middle-East job market has always been an attractive destination for Indians, making 'lucrative' fitting here. Whereas, 'Luxury' means opulence, 'Wealthy' means rich, and 'Costly' means expensive, which don't fit in this context.
20. C) '**Drowsy** (adjective) – Feeling sleepy, tired, lethargic. उनींदा

Synonym: **Sleepy** (adjective) – Inclined to sleep, tired, drowsy, lethargic. उनींदा

- **Lively** (adjective) – Full of life and energy, active, energetic. जीवंत
- **Alert** (adjective) – Quick to notice and respond, attentive, watchful. सतर्क
- **Active** (adjective) – Engaging or ready to engage in physically energetic pursuits, dynamic. सक्रिय

21. A) **inconsistent**

The sentence describes two statements that seem mutually opposed: God gives us results for our actions, yet He is not the doer. Word (1) needs a synonym that shows how these two ideas appear conflicting or incompatible. a) inconsistent: means not staying the same or containing mutually opposed elements. This fits the meaning of "contradictory" (mutually opposed/inconsistent). b) identical: means exactly the same, which contradicts the concept of two conflicting ideas. c) harmonious: means forming a pleasing or consistent whole, which is an antonym. d) supportive: means providing encouragement or validation, which does not convey conflict.

In Hindi:

- यह sentence दो ऐसे statements को describe करता है जो आपस में conflicting प्रतीत होते हैं: भगवान हमें कर्मों का फल देते हैं, फिर भी वे खुद कर्ता नहीं हैं। Word (1) को एक ऐसे synonym की आवश्यकता है जो दिखाए कि ये दोनों विचार आपस में कैसे conflicting या inconsistent हैं। a) inconsistent: इसका meaning परस्पर विरोधी (mutually opposed or conflicting) होना होता है। यह "contradictory" के संदर्भ में perfectly fit होता है। b) identical: इसका meaning बिल्कुल एक समान होना होता है। c) harmonious: इसका meaning सुसंगत या consistent (antonym) होता है। d) supportive: इसका meaning सहायक होना होता है।

22. B) **permits**

The sentence describes the law of the land legally forbidding or prohibiting certain wrongful actions, with violation leading to punishment. The question asks for the antonym of "proscribes." a) permits: means to officially allow or give permission for something. This is the direct opposite (antonym) of "proscribe" (to ban or forbid). b) forbids: means to refuse to allow or prohibit, which is a direct synonym of proscribes. c) outlaws: means to make something illegal, which is a synonym of proscribes. d) prohibits: means to officially ban by law, which is a synonym of proscribes.

In Hindi:

- यह sentence कानून द्वारा कुछ गलत actions को ban (proscribe/forbid) किए जाने को describe करता है। Question में "proscribes" (forbid करना/बैन लगाना) का antonym पूछा गया है। a) permits: इसका meaning अनुमति देना या allow करना होता है। यह "proscribes" के opposite context में perfectly fit होता है। b) forbids: इसका meaning मना करना या ban करना (synonym) होता है। c) outlaws: इसका meaning illegal घोषित करना (synonym) होता है। d) prohibits: इसका meaning prohibit करना (synonym) होता है।

23. B) **depends**

The sentence expresses a universal philosophical and factual truth regarding how life experiences are determined by karma. Blank (3) has the nominal relative clause subject "What one experiences in life," which is treated as a singular subject requiring a third-person singular present tense verb. a) depends: is the singular simple present tense verb that correctly matches the singular noun clause subject "What one experiences in life." b) depend: is a plural

base verb form that violates subject-verb agreement. c) depending: is a participle that cannot act as the main finite verb without an auxiliary. d) depended: is a simple past verb, which incorrectly frames a universal timeless truth in past tense.

In Hindi:

- यह sentence एक general fact (universal truth) को describe करता है कि जीवन के experiences पूर्व कर्मों पर निर्भर करते हैं। Noun clause subject "What one experiences in life" को grammar में singular subject माना जाता है। a) depends: यह singular simple present tense verb है जो singular subject के साथ general fact दर्शाने के लिए perfectly fit होता है। b) depend: यह plural verb form है जो subject-verb agreement के rule का उल्लंघन करती है। c) depending: यह participle है जो बिना helping verb के main verb नहीं बन सकता। d) depended: यह past tense verb है जो universal truth के लिए गलत है।

24. C) earns

The sentence presents a conditional statement about a present hypothetical action (*If the boy shares it with his friends, he... *). Blank (4) needs a third-person singular simple present tense verb to match the singular pronoun subject "he" in a zero/first conditional structure. a) earns: is the third-person singular simple present verb that correctly pairs with the singular subject "he." b) earn: is a plural base verb form, violating subject-verb agreement with "he." c) earning: is a participle that cannot function as the finite verb of the clause. d) earned: is a past tense verb form, which violates the present conditional sequence set by "shares."

In Hindi:

- यह sentence conditional structure (If the boy shares...) में लड़के द्वारा merit (पुण्य) earn करने के action को describe करता है। Blank (4) को एक ऐसे word की आवश्यकता है जो singular subject "he" के साथ simple present tense में match करे। a) earns: यह singular simple present tense verb है जो "he" और conditional clause के साथ perfectly fit होता है। b) earn: यह plural base verb है जो singular subject "he" के साथ गलत है। c) earning: यह participle है जो बिना helping verb के main verb नहीं बन सकता। d) earned: यह past tense verb है जो current conditional sequence का उल्लंघन करती है।

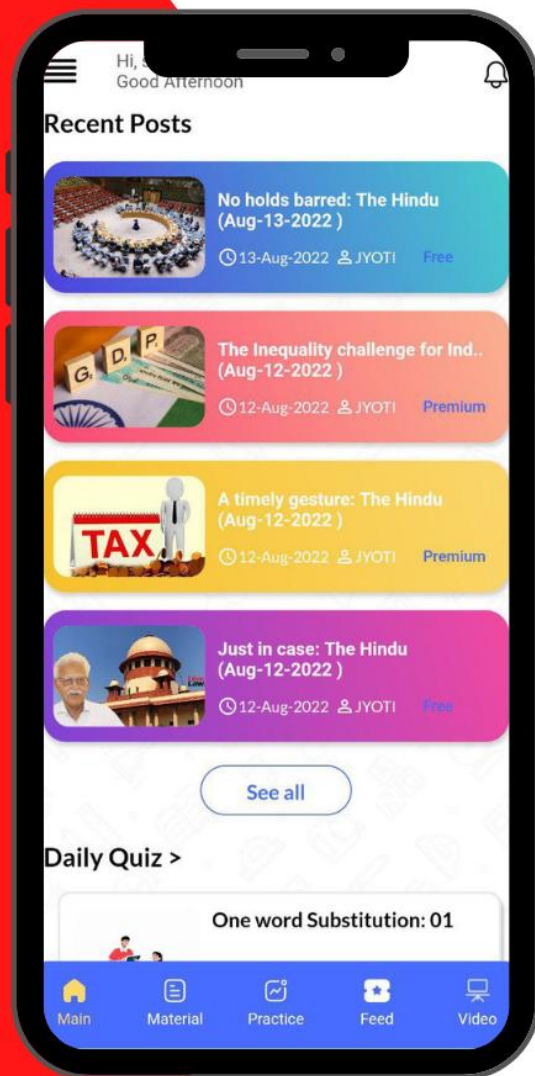
25. A) in

The sentence describes an action completed during the timeframe of an earlier lifetime (...done some small good thing _____ a previous birth). Blank (5) needs a preposition of time indicating occurrence within a specific lifetime or state of existence. a) in: is the standard preposition used with life/birth to indicate the period or existence during which something happened (in a previous birth). b) onto: indicates movement to a position on a surface, which is completely ungrammatical with a time/life period. c) across: indicates from one side to another or over an area, which does not describe a single distinct birth. d) upon: means on or immediately after, which fails to convey occurrence within a past lifetime.

In Hindi:

- यह sentence previous birth की timeframe के दौरान किए गए किसी अच्छे काम को describe करता है। Blank (5) को एक ऐसे preposition की आवश्यकता है जो किसी birth या time period के 'दौरान/अंदर' होने को दिखाए। a) in: इसका meaning 'में' (during a specific lifetime) होता है, जो "in a previous birth" के standard usage में perfectly fit होता है। b) onto: इसका use

surface पर movement दिखाने के लिए होता है। c) across: इसका use एक छोर से दूसरे छोर के लिए होता है। d) upon: इसका use 'के ऊपर' या 'तुरंत बाद' के लिए होता है।



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