

Safety, in the line of duty: on Kerala's move and health-care workers

Doctors must be protected while they are working with patients

Medical science is so advanced today, it has **extended longevity** and **enhanced** quality of life **in ways** thought impossible in the past, and yet, life must end in death. For those who **lose someone dear** to them, there is anger, **disbelief** and lack of acceptance, and this is sometimes **unleashed** on the hospital, doctors and nurses. This is why Kerala's move to **amend** the Kerala Healthcare Service Persons and Healthcare Service Institutions (Prevention of Violence and Damage to Property) Act, to **fortify defences** against attacks on health-care institutions and workers is not only welcome but is also **essential intervention**. The **death** of a young house surgeon, Vandana Das, at the hands of an **'inebriated'** patient during a routine medical examination in Kerala **has** not only shocked the community but **has** also revived fear among health-care workers about their own safety. Doctors have organised protests across the country, **condemning** this attack and **urging** authorities to **ensure** protection. While this particular incident might have been an **outlier in terms of** how it occurred, recent history in the country is **replete with instances of co-ordinated assaults** on health-care workers by **irate** patients or their **attendees** disappointed with health **outcomes**. The **warriors** in the hospitals, **unlike** those **battling** on enemy lines, **do** not **sign up for** assault in the line of duty. It is the duty of the state and the community to protect them and ensure they are **shielded** from assault and **abuse**, verbal and physical. The Kerala **amendment** is **progressive** in that it proposes to bring verbal abuse and violent acts causing simple and grievous hurt under the **purview** of the Act. Enhanced jail **term** (up to three years) and a **hefty** fine (up to ₹50,000) for those found guilty are also being prescribed. The government has **proposed time-bound speedy disposal** of such cases besides **designating** one court in each district as a special court to **deal with** these cases.

Other States need to consider interventions **on similar lines** too. While the law itself needs to be **potent**, its implementation should also **promote deterrence**, **driving home** the government's **commitment** toward seriously handling assault on the health-care workforce. Since **sagacity** is **unlikely to prevail** in emergency and critical situations, it will be **prudent** to ensure that some **measure** of protection, security staff, **for instance**, **is** made available at private and public hospitals. It is **unfortunate** that a young doctor's life was **snuffed out** even as it had **hardly** begun, but it is very much in the hands of the States to ensure that no such **sacrifices** are demanded **at the altar of** patient care anymore.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **In the line of duty** (phrase) – while doing one's job अपना काम करते समय
2. **Extended** (adjective) – Protracted, long, prolonged, stretched बढ़ाया हुआ
3. **Longevity** (noun) – Lifespan, endurance, durability, life duration, survival दीर्घायु
4. **Enhanced** (adjective) – Improved, increased, augmented, amplified सुधारा हुआ
5. **In ways** (phrase) – to a certain extent मायनों में
6. **Lose someone to something** (phrase) – experience death of someone because of something. किसी चीज के कारण किसी की मृत्यु होना
7. **Dear** (noun) – Beloved, cherished, treasured, precious प्यारा
8. **Disbelief** (noun) – Doubt, skepticism, incredulity, distrust अविश्वास
9. **Unleash** (verb) – to let happen or begin something powerful that, once begun, cannot be controlled प्रारंभ होना
10. **Amend** (verb) – Modify, revise, change, alter संशोधन करना
11. **Fortify** (verb) – Strengthen, reinforce, bolster, toughen मजबूत करना
12. **Defence** (noun) – Protection, shield, safeguard, security रक्षा
13. **Essential** (adjective) – Necessary, indispensable, crucial, vital आवश्यक
14. **Intervention** (noun) – Involvement, interference, intrusion, mediation हस्तक्षेप
15. **Inebriated** (adjective) – Drunk, intoxicated, tipsy, under the influence नशे में
16. **Condemn** (verb) – Denounce, criticize, censure, rebuke निंदा करना
17. **Urge** (verb) – Encourage, push, persuade, prompt प्रेरित करना
18. **Ensure** (verb) – Guarantee, assure, confirm, make certain सुनिश्चित करना
19. **Outlier** (noun) – Exception, anomaly, abnormality, deviant अपवाद
20. **in terms of** (phrase) – With regard to, concerning, regarding के संदर्भ में
21. **Replete** (with) (adjective) – Full of, filled with, abundant, brimming with से भरा हुआ
22. **Instance** (noun) – Example, occurrence, case, illustration उदाहरण
23. **Co-ordinated** (adjective) – Organized, arranged, structured, systematized समन्वित

24. **Assault** (noun) – Attack, aggression, violence, onslaught हमला
25. **Irate** (adjective) – Angry, enraged, furious, incensed क्रुद्ध
26. **Attendee** (noun) – Participant, visitor, guest, attendee उपस्थित व्यक्ति
27. **Outcome** (noun) – Result, consequence, end result, effect परिणाम
28. **Unlike** (adjective) – Dissimilar, different, distinct, divergent असमान
29. **battle** (verb) – Fight, combat, struggle, contend युद्ध करना, लड़ना
30. **Sign up** (phrasal verb) – commit oneself to a period of employment, education, or in the armed forces. नौकरी शुरू करना
31. **Shield** (verb) – Protect, guard, safeguard, defend, secure बचाना
32. **Abuse** (noun) – Mistreatment, exploitation, misuse, harm, insult दुर्व्यवहार
33. **Verbal** (adjective) – Oral, spoken, uttered, said मौखिक
34. **Amendment** (noun) – Modification, alteration, change, revision संशोधन
35. **Progressive** (adjective) – Advanced, forward-looking, forward-thinking, modern प्रगतिशील
36. **Purview** (noun) – Range, scope, extent, reach दायरे
37. **Term** (noun) – Period, time, duration, tenure अवधि
38. **Hefty** (adjective) – Large, substantial, considerable, significant भारी (जुर्माना)
39. **Propose** (verb) – Suggest, put forward, offer, present प्रस्तावित करना
40. **Time-bound** (adjective) – Scheduled, timed, limited by a fixed time समयबद्ध
41. **Speedy** (adjective) – Quick, fast, rapid, swift शीघ्र
42. **Disposal** (noun) – Getting rid of, discarding, removal, clearance निपटान
43. **Designate** (verb) – Appoint, nominate, name, select नामित करना
44. **Deal with** (phrasal verb) – Handle, manage, cope with, confront से निपटना
45. **On similar lines** (phrase) – In a similar way, likewise, similarly इसी तर्ज पर
46. **Potent** (adjective) – Powerful, strong, forceful, effective शक्तिशाली
47. **Promote** (verb) – Encourage, support, foster, advance बढ़ावा देना
48. **Deterrence** (noun) – Discouragement, disincentive, dissuasion अवरोध

49. **Drive home** (phrase) – o make something completely clear स्पष्ट करना
50. **Commitment** (noun) – Dedication, devotion, allegiance, loyalty प्रतिबद्धता
51. **Sagacity** (noun) – Wisdom, intelligence, insight, understanding बुद्धिमत्ता
52. **Unlikely** (adjective) – Improbable, doubtful, dubious, questionable संभावना नहीं
53. **Prevail** (verb) – Win, triumph, succeed, dominate प्रबल होना
54. **Prudent** (adjective) – Wise, sensible, judicious, cautious विवेकी
55. **For instance** (phrase) – For example, as an example, such as उदाहरण के लिए
56. **Unfortunate** (adjective) – Unlucky, adverse, regrettable, tragic, unfavorable दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण
57. **Snuff out** (phrasal verb) – Extinguish, eliminate, put an end to, wipe out, quash अंत करना
58. **Hardly** (adverb) – Scarcely, barely, rarely, seldom, not quite मुश्किल से
59. **Sacrifice** (noun) – Offering, forfeiture, renunciation, surrender, loss बलिदान
60. **At the altar of** (phrase) – In the name of, for the sake of, in order to achieve के नाम पर

Summary of the Editorial

1. The editorial discusses the recent amendment to the Kerala Healthcare Service Persons and Healthcare Service Institutions (Prevention of Violence and Damage to Property) Act in Kerala, India, intended to increase protections for health-care workers.
2. This amendment was prompted by the death of a young house surgeon, Vandana Das, who was attacked by an inebriated patient during a routine medical check-up.
3. The incident has ignited fear among health-care workers about their own safety while on duty.
4. Nationwide protests have been organized by doctors condemning this attack and demanding increased security and protection.
5. The editorial highlights how the medical profession, despite its advancements, often faces backlash from aggrieved patients or their families, leading to assaults on health-care workers.
6. The editorial states that health-care workers, unlike soldiers, do not sign up expecting to face physical assaults in their line of duty.
7. The responsibility to protect health-care workers from abuse and assault, both verbal and physical, falls on the state and the community.
8. The Kerala amendment is progressive, extending protections to cover verbal abuse and acts causing both simple and grievous harm.
9. The amendment proposes harsher penalties for those found guilty, including a jail term of up to three years and fines up to ₹50,000.
10. The government also aims for swift resolution of such cases, designating one court in each district as a special court for these cases.
11. The editorial urges other states in India to consider similar legal interventions.
12. The law, while powerful in itself, should be implemented in a way that promotes deterrence and shows the government's commitment to addressing assaults on health-care workers.
13. The editorial suggests that security staff should be made available at both private and public hospitals to ensure the safety of health-care workers.
14. The tragic death of a young doctor is highlighted as an unnecessary sacrifice in the line of duty.
15. The editorial concludes by emphasizing that it is the responsibility of the states to ensure that such incidents do not recur, thereby protecting health-care workers from harm.

Practice Exercise: SSC Based

1. **What is the primary purpose of the amendment to the Kerala Healthcare Service Persons and Healthcare Service Institutions (Prevention of Violence and Damage to Property) Act as described in the passage?** Editorial Page

- i. To reduce the number of health-care institutions in Kerala
 - ii. To increase the penalties for patients who are dissatisfied with their medical outcomes
 - iii. To protect health-care workers from both verbal and physical assault in the line of duty
 - iv. To promote verbal abuse and violent acts against health-care workers
- A. Only i
B. Only ii
C. Only iii
D. Both I and ii

2. **Which of the following statements is/are NOT true according to the passage?**

- i. The new amendment in Kerala does not include provisions for verbal abuse and violent acts causing simple and grievous hurt
 - ii. Kerala has amended its healthcare service act to strengthen the protection against attacks on healthcare workers.
 - iii. The death of Vandana Das, a house surgeon, was a result of an assault by a patient during a medical examination.
 - iv. The government has proposed time-bound speedy disposal of cases and a special court in each district to handle such cases.
- A. Only i
B. Only ii
C. Only iii
D. Both I and ii

3. **What is the tone of the passage?**

- A. Condemnatory
B. Indifferent
C. Advocative
D. Sarcastic

4. **What is the main theme of the passage?**

- A. The advancement of medical science
B. The necessity of legal protection for healthcare workers
C. The state of health in Kerala
D. The role of healthcare institutions in society

5. **Based on the passage, which of the following best reflects a critical thinking approach to addressing the problem of assaults on health-care workers?**

- A. Ignoring the issue as it only occurs in high-stress situations.
B. Expecting sagacity to prevail in emergency situations.
C. Relying solely on potent laws to deter assaults.
D. Ensuring the implementation of protective measures like security staff in hospitals.

6. What does the idiom "at the altar of" mean in the context of the given passage?
- Literally performing a sacrifice at a religious altar
 - Being extremely respectful towards someone or something
 - Making a significant sacrifice or suffering a great loss for the sake of something
 - Being overly devoted to a certain cause or belief
7. Which of the following is a synonym for 'irate' as mentioned in the passage?
- Happy
 - Furious
 - Content
 - Serene
8. Which of the following is an antonym for 'fortify' as used in the passage?
- Weaken
 - Strengthen
 - Enhance
 - Reinforce
9. In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is rightly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.
- Definitely
 - Definately
 - Definatly
 - Defianently
10. In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is rightly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.
- Hygine
 - Hygiene
 - Higeine
 - Hygeine

Comprehension

Uzbekistan President Shavkat Mirziyoyev won ____1____ voter approval (90%) in Sunday's referendum to rewrite the Constitution, which the 65-year-old leader claims would not only improve governance and quality of life in the former Soviet republic but could also allow him to extend his rule beyond his current ____2____. Mr. Mirziyoyev, a former loyal Prime Minister of dictator Islam Karimov, has gradually opened up the country for social and economic reforms ever since becoming the President in 2016 after his boss's death. He cracked ____3____ on forced labour in cotton fields, released political prisoners, relaxed media censorship and promoted women's rights, while his policies aimed at encouraging entrepreneurship and attracting foreign investments ____4____ transforming what was once a closed economy to becoming the fastest growing in Central Asia. The new ____5____, which describes Uzbekistan as "sovereign, democratic, legal, social and secular", promises a new media code and criminalises domestic abuse.

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combinations of words

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

- A. Bruising
- B. Struggling
- C. Overwhelming
- D. Underlying

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

- A. Moratorium
- B. Claim
- C. Term
- D. Norm

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

- A. Up
- B. At
- C. Down
- D. Off

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

- A. Were
- B. Have been
- C. Could be
- D. Are

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

- A. Disclaimer
- B. Charter
- C. Counter
- D. Teaser

16. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**

- P. South Korean art student Noh Huyn-soo may or may not be starving in the garret,
- Q. but he was hungry enough to eat a work of art on display at the Leeum Museum of Art in Seoul
- R. The artwork in question was a banana taped to a wall, part of an installation by Italian artist Maurizio Cattelan
- S. His act of damaging a work of art, Noh later said, could also be interpreted as “artwork”

- A. PQRS B.QRPS C.SQPR D.PRQS

17. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**

- P. health by causing dehydration, sunstroke, and even headaches
- Q. Summers can be extremely harsh and can take a toll on one’s
- R. caused by summer heat can be cured by consuming watermelon juice
- S. So, while looking for a remedy, we stumbled upon an Instagram page that mentioned that headaches

- A. RSQP B.QPSR C.RSPQ D.QPRS

18. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**

- P. Nearly a decade on, they have changed their minds, believing that the work is “too precious” to be hidden away
- Q. It was believed his family was reluctant to publish the work that was unfinished.
- R. For years, there were rumours of a manuscript and when the Nobel Prize winning Colombian writer died in 2014
- S. The announcement that a new novel *En Agosto Nos Vemos* (We’ll See Each Other in August) by Gabriel Garcia Marquez will be published sometime next year has been greeted with jubilation by readers
- A. SRPQ B.QRSP C.SRQP D.SPRQ

19. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.

- P. A probe is on to ascertain the reason for the gas leak that claimed 11 lives on Sunday in Ludhiana’s Giaspura area.
- Q. One thing, however, appears clear — the leak was precipitated by a chemical reaction in an open sewer.
- R. There can be no doubt that culpability for the gas leak must be fixed.
- S. The FIR on the incident notes that “some people usually get rid of industrial waste by dumping it in sewage lines”.
- A. QRSP B.PSRQ C.QSRP D.PQSR

20. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.

- P. Points towards a continuing divergence in consumption patterns — robust sales at the top end of markets, alongside subdued sales at the lower end of the spectrum
- Q. In a few weeks from now, the National Statistical Office will release its estimates of economic growth for the fourth quarter (January-March) of 2022-23, and its provisional estimates for the full year
- R. Across a range of sectors such as housing, automobiles, two-wheelers, mobile phones, the incoming data
- S. While this will shed greater clarity on how household consumption fared during this period of uncertainty, data on key consumption segments released so far points towards mixed trends in private consumption
- A. QRSP B.QSRP C.PSQR D.PRQS

Direction (Q21 – Q25): Find out the error, if any

21. Unless (A)/ you will study hard, (B)/ you cannot pass. (C)/ no error (D)
22. On last Saturday (A)/ I met my friend (B)/ accidentally. (C)/ no error (D)
23. I like (A)/ the poetries (B)/ of Byron and Shelley. (C)/ no error(D)
24. The principal and the staff (A)/ are awaiting for (B)/ the chief guest. (C)/ no error(D)
25. He thinks (A)/ himself (B)/ as a great scholar. (C)/ no error(D)

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

- 1. C. To protect health-care workers from both verbal and physical assault in the line of duty**
 The passage explains that the amendment to the Kerala Healthcare Service Persons and Healthcare Service Institutions (Prevention of Violence and Damage to Property) Act is aimed at fortifying defenses against attacks on health-care institutions and workers. This implies that the main purpose is to protect health-care workers while they are performing their duties. The amendment covers both verbal abuse and physical violence, with the proposal of severe punishments including an enhanced jail term and hefty fines for those found guilty. Therefore, option C (iii) is the correct answer. Options A, B, and D are incorrect as they are not supported by the information provided in the passage.
- 2. A) The new amendment in Kerala does not include provisions for verbal abuse and violent acts causing simple and grievous hurt.**
 The passage clearly states that "The Kerala amendment is progressive in that it proposes to bring verbal abuse and violent acts causing simple and grievous hurt under the purview of the Act." Therefore, option A (i) is incorrect as it contradicts the information provided in the passage.
- 3. C) Advocative**
 The tone of the passage is advocative, as the author strongly promotes and supports the need for enhanced safety measures for healthcare workers, including legal protections and practical provisions such as security staff. The author advocates for the amendment of the Kerala Healthcare Service Persons and Healthcare Service Institutions Act and suggests similar interventions in other states as well. The tone is neither condemnatory, indifferent, nor sarcastic.
- 4. B) The necessity of legal protection for healthcare workers**
 The main theme of the passage is the necessity of legal protection for healthcare workers. The passage discusses the importance of ensuring the safety and security of healthcare workers in the line of duty. It emphasizes the urgent need for legislative changes, such as the proposed amendments to the Kerala Healthcare Service Persons and Healthcare Service Institutions Act, to protect healthcare workers from violence and abuse.
- 5. D) Ensuring the implementation of protective measures like security staff in hospitals.**
 The passage emphasizes the importance of interventions to protect health-care workers from assault. While it acknowledges the need for potent laws, it critically suggests that the law alone is insufficient. It implies that expecting wisdom (sagacity) to prevail in high-stress situations may not be realistic. Instead, a more practical solution, such as implementing protective measures like having security staff at both private and public hospitals, is proposed.

This response reflects a critical thinking approach because it considers the complexities of the situation and offers a practical solution.

6. **C) Making a significant sacrifice or suffering a great loss for the sake of something**

At the altar of (phrase) – is often used to express the idea of sacrificing something valuable or suffering a great loss for the sake of a cause or a principle. किसी चीज के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण त्याग करना या एक बड़ा नुकसान उठाना

In the context of this passage, it refers to the tragic loss of a young doctor's life in the line of duty, which is being described as a sacrifice at the "altar of patient care."

7. **B) Furious**

Irate (adjective) – furious, angry, enraged, mad, irritated क्रोधित

Explanation: 'Irate' refers to a state of extreme anger. Hence, 'furious' is a synonym of 'irate' as it also describes a state of extreme anger.

8. **A) Weaken**

Fortify (verb) – strengthen, reinforce, brace, support, gird मज़बूत करना

'Fortify' means to make something stronger or more secure. Thus, 'weaken' is the antonym for 'fortify' as it means to make something less strong or secure.

9. **Definitely** (adverb) – Certainly, absolutely, positively, unquestionably निश्चित रूप से

10. **Hygiene** (noun) – Cleanliness, sanitation, cleanness, sterility, sanitization स्वास्थ्य वर्धक आदतें

11. **Overwhelming** (adjective) – Compelling, forceful, overpowering, pervasive, inescapable. जबरदस्त

- **Bruising** (adjective) – Damaging, harmful, injurious, painful, hurtful जोरदार, दर्दनाक
- **Struggling** (adjective) – Floundering, faltering, grappling, laboring, striving संघर्षरत
- **Underlying** (adjective) – Fundamental, basic, intrinsic, essential, primary अंतर्निहित

12. **Term** (noun) – Period, tenure, time, duration, span. अवधि

- **Claim** (verb) – Assert, maintain, argue, declare, state दावा करना
- **Moratorium** (noun) – Suspension, pause, halt, freeze, embargo विराम, स्थगन
- **Norm** (noun) – criterion, guideline, rule, principle मानक

13. **Crack down on** (phrasal verb) – Suppress, control, restrain, curb, limit. सख्त कार्रवाई करना

14. The correct answer is D. Are. This is because the sentence is talking about current actions of the President that are ongoing. The other options could work in different contexts but given the present tense of the sentence, 'are' is the most appropriate.

15. **Charter** (noun) – Constitution, statute, code, rulebook, document. अधिकारपत्र

- **Disclaimer** (noun) – Denial, disavowal, rejection, repudiation खंडन, इनकार
- **Counter** (verb) – Oppose, resist, confront, challenge, combat सामना करना

- **Teaser** (noun) – Preview, trailer, promo, advertisement

16. **A) PQRS**

South Korean art student Noh Huyn-soo may or may not be starving in the garret, but he was hungry enough to eat a work of art on display at the Leeum Museum of Art in Seoul. The artwork in question was a banana taped to a wall, part of an installation by Italian artist Maurizio Cattelan. His act of damaging a work of art, Noh later said, could also be interpreted as “artwork”

17. **B) QPSR**

Summers can be extremely harsh and can take a toll on one’s health by causing dehydration, sunstroke, and even headaches. So, while looking for a remedy, we stumbled upon an Instagram page that mentioned that headaches caused by summer heat can be cured by consuming watermelon juice.

18. **C) SRQP**

The announcement that a new novel *En Agosto Nos Vemos* (We’ll See Each Other in August) by Gabriel Garcia Marquez will be published sometime next year has been greeted with jubilation by readers. For years, there were rumours of a manuscript and when the Nobel Prize winning Colombian writer died in 2014, it was believed his family was reluctant to publish the work that was unfinished. Nearly a decade on, they have changed their minds, believing that the work is “too precious” to be hidden away.

19. **D.) PQSR**

A probe is on to ascertain the reason for the gas leak that claimed 11 lives on Sunday in Ludhiana’s Giaspura area. One thing, however, appears clear — the leak was precipitated by a chemical reaction in an open sewer. The FIR on the incident notes that “some people usually get rid of industrial waste by dumping it in sewage lines”. There can be no doubt that culpability for the gas leak must be fixed.

20. **B) QSRP**

In a few weeks from now, the National Statistical Office will release its estimates of economic growth for the fourth quarter (January-March) of 2022-23, and its provisional estimates for the full year. While this will shed greater clarity on how household consumption fared during this period of uncertainty, data on key consumption segments released so far points towards mixed trends in private consumption. Across a range of sectors such as housing, automobiles, two-wheelers, mobile phones, the incoming data points towards a continuing divergence in consumption patterns — robust sales at the top end of markets, alongside subdued sales at the lower end of the spectrum.

21. (B) ‘will study’ के बदले ‘study’ का प्रयोग होगा।

- 'will study' will be replaced by 'study'.

22. (A) 'Last' के पहले 'the' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'last/next' का प्रयोग यदि day के नाम के बाद हो तो इनके पहले 'the' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है किन्तु day के नाम के पहले हो तो 'the' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे-

ii. He came here on Monday last.

iii. He came here on the last Monday.

- 'the' will be used before 'Last' because if 'last/next' is used after the name of the day then 'the' is not used before them but before the name of the day then 'the' is used; like-

i. He came here on Monday last.

ii. He came here on the last Monday.

23. (B) 'poetries' के बदले 'poetry' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'poetry' एक uncountable noun है और इसका plural नहीं बनाया जा सकता है।

- 'poetry' will be used instead of 'poetries' because 'poetry' is an uncountable noun and cannot be made plural.

24. (B) 'for' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि 'await' = 'wait for' (के लिए प्रतीक्षा करना) ।

- 'for' will not be used because 'await' = 'wait for'.

25. (A) 'thinks' के बदले 'consider' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'think' का अर्थ है 'सोचना' जबकि 'consider' का अर्थ है 'समझना' । दूसरी बात कि 'think' के साथ that-clause का प्रयोग होता है जबकि 'consider' के साथ object या Reflexive pronoun का प्रयोग होता है तथा 'as' का प्रयोग हो भी सकता है या नहीं भी; जैसे-

a. He thinks (that) he is a great scholar.

b. He considers himself a great scholar.

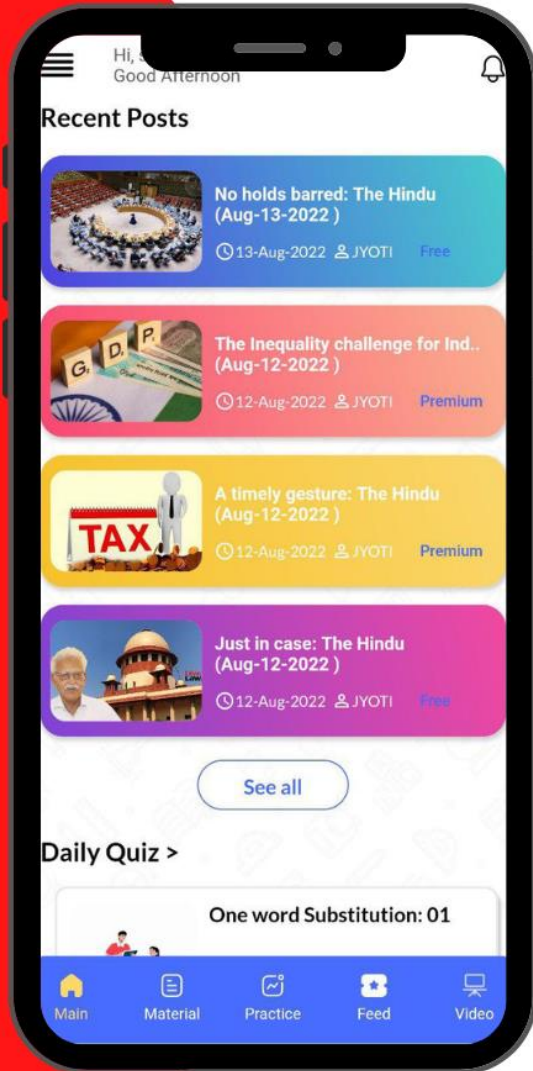
c. He considers himself as a great scholar

- 'consider' will be used instead of 'thinks' because 'think' means 'to think' while 'consider' means 'understand'. Secondly, that-clause is used with 'think' while object or reflexive pronoun is used with 'consider' and 'as' may or may not be used; like-

i. He thinks(that) he is a great scholar.

ii. He considers himself a great scholar.

iii. He considers himself as a great scholar.



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