

False alarm: On the outbreak of influenza-like illness in China

The **rise** in **flu** cases in China **is** due to increased **surveillance**

Nearly four years after the **novel** SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus **emerged** in Wuhan, the capital of the Hubei **Province** in China, **resulting in** the deadliest pandemic that the world has faced in 100 years, the news of an outbreak of influenza-like illness in Beijing, Liaoning, and other places in China since mid-October has raised concerns about the **emergence** of yet another new virus. In what appears to be a replay of the early days of the COVID-19 pandemic when China showed little interest in alerting the WHO quickly, China's National Health Commission failed to report to the WHO the large number of **undiagnosed pneumonia** cases among children. The other **striking similarities** to the 2019 outbreak **are** the **reportage** of the **clusters** in local media and ProMED, a publicly available surveillance system for **infectious** diseases outbreaks, more than a month after the respiratory illnesses **spiked**, and the WHO becoming aware of the issue only through media reports. Finally, like in 2019, the WHO was forced to request China for detailed **epidemiologic** and clinical information, as well as laboratory results of pneumonia cases in children. **One reason** for China's **reluctance** to keep the global health body informed **could** be that the **surge** in respiratory illness **was driven** by known **pathogens**, including influenza and common bacterial and viral infections. On November 23, the details shared with the WHO by China indicated that the **spike** in cases and **hospitalisations** among children were due to Mycoplasma pneumoniae pneumonia since May, and RSV, adenovirus and influenza virus since October. While the multiple **pathogens** that caused illnesses in children this year **are** not novel nor the clinical presentations unusual, the surge in cases has occurred "earlier in the season than historically experienced". This could be because it is China's first full winter season after COVID-19 restrictions were removed in December last year.

China has **claimed** that the increased detection and reporting of respiratory illness in children was primarily due to **enhanced outpatient** and **inpatient** surveillance for respiratory illnesses covering a large variety of viruses and bacteria, including Mycoplasma pneumoniae. But this does not explain its failure to **voluntarily** keep the WHO informed about the unusually high number of cases last month. While China had reported a Mycoplasma pneumoniae pneumonia surge in October, the **reasons** for the current outbreaks **were** less clear till the WHO requested for information. China is **duty-bound** to keep the WHO informed in time without being asked.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **False alarm** (phrase) – Unfounded alert, mistaken warning, baseless signal, erroneous alarm, spurious alarm निराधार चेतावनी
2. **Outbreak** (noun) – Eruption, flare-up, outbreak, upsurge, burst प्रकोप
3. **Flu** (noun) – Influenza, grippe इन्फ्लुएंजा
4. **Surveillance** (noun) – Observation, monitoring, watch, scrutiny, supervision निगरानी
5. **Novel** (adjective) – New, original, unique, innovative, unprecedented नया
6. **Emerge** (verb) – Appear, surface, arise, come out, manifest उभरना
7. **Province** (noun) – Region, district, territory, state, area प्रांत
8. **Result in** (phrasal verb) – Lead to, cause, bring about, produce, provoke कारण बनना
9. **Emergence** (noun) – Appearance, arrival, coming into view, surfacing, materialization प्रकट होना
10. **Undiagnosed** (adjective) – Not identified, unrecognized, unascertained, unknown अनिर्धारित रोग
11. **Pneumonia** (noun) – Lung infection, pulmonary infection निमोनिया
12. **Striking similarities** (collocation) – Remarkable resemblances, notable parallels, conspicuous analogies, evident likenesses, significant similarities उल्लेखनीय समानताएं
13. **Reportage** (noun) – Reporting, coverage, account, description सूचना
14. **Cluster** (noun) – Group, bunch, collection, aggregation, assemblage समूह
15. **Infectious** (adjective) – Contagious, transmittable, communicable, spreadable, infective संक्रामक
16. **Spike** (verb) – Increase sharply, surge, escalate, jump, shoot up तेजी से बढ़ना
17. **Epidemiologic** (adjective) – Pertaining to epidemiology, related to the study of disease patterns संचारी रोग विज्ञान से संबंधित
18. **Reluctance** (noun) – Unwillingness, hesitance, disinclination, resistance, aversion अनिच्छा
19. **Surge** (noun) – Rapid increase, upsurge, escalation, jump, boost तेजी से वृद्धि
20. **Drive** (verb) – Propel, motivate, push, compel, spur प्रेरित करना
21. **Pathogen** (noun) – Disease-causing agent, germ, virus, bacterium, microorganism रोगाणु

22. **Spike** (noun) – Sharp increase, surge, peak, upturn, escalation तीव्र वृद्धि
23. **Hospitalisation** (noun) – Admission to hospital, medical stay, inpatient care अस्पताल में भर्ती
24. **Claim** (verb) – Assert, state, declare, allege, contend दावा करना
25. **Enhanced** (adjective) – Improved, augmented, heightened, strengthened, amplified सुधारा हुआ
26. **Outpatient** (noun) – Non-admitted patient, day patient बाह्य रोगी
27. **Inpatient** (noun) – Hospitalized patient, admitted patient भर्ती रोगी
28. **Voluntarily** (adverb) – Willingly, freely, by choice, of one's own accord, spontaneously स्वेच्छा से
29. **Duty-bound** (adjective) – Obligated, responsible, compelled, required, bound कर्तव्यबद्ध

Summary of the Editorial

1. The editorial discusses a recent rise in influenza-like illnesses in China, particularly in Beijing and Liaoning.
2. This situation is drawing attention nearly four years after the emergence of the novel SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus in Wuhan, China.
3. Concerns arose about the possibility of a new virus outbreak similar to the early days of the COVID-19 pandemic.
4. China's National Health Commission did not promptly report undiagnosed pneumonia cases among children to the WHO.
5. The WHO became aware of the situation through media reports, similar to how the COVID-19 pandemic was initially revealed.
6. The WHO had to request detailed information from China regarding these pneumonia cases.
7. China's reluctance to inform the WHO might be because the surge was caused by known pathogens, not a new virus.
8. China reported that the spike in cases was due to *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* pneumonia and other common respiratory viruses.
9. These pathogens are not new, but the surge in cases happened earlier in the season than usual.
10. This is China's first full winter after lifting COVID-19 restrictions, which could explain the early surge.
11. China claims increased detection and reporting are due to enhanced surveillance for a variety of respiratory illnesses.
12. However, this doesn't fully explain China's failure to promptly inform the WHO about the high number of cases.
13. China had reported a *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* pneumonia surge in October but was less clear about the current outbreaks.
14. The WHO had to request information to understand the reasons for the current outbreaks.
15. The editorial implies that China is obligated to keep the WHO timely informed about such health issues.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the primary reason for the increase in respiratory illness cases among children in China, as reported to the WHO?**
 - A. Emergence of a new virus.
 - B. Mycoplasma pneumoniae pneumonia and other known pathogens.
 - C. Lack of proper healthcare facilities.
 - D. Pollution and environmental factors.
2. **Arrange the following events in the order they occurred as per the passage:**
 - A. The WHO requested detailed information from China.
 - B. Outbreaks of influenza-like illness were reported in local media and ProMED.
 - C. Increase in flu cases due to known pathogens.
 - D. China's failure to report undiagnosed pneumonia cases among children.
 - A. DBAC
 - B. ABDC
 - C. DCBA
 - D. BCDA
3. **Based on the passage, which of the following inferences best reflects the critical issue regarding China's communication with the WHO about respiratory illnesses?**
 - A. China's enhanced surveillance for respiratory illnesses indicates a proactive approach to public health, suggesting that the high number of cases is well-managed and under control.
 - B. The increase in respiratory illness cases in children in China could be attributed to a variety of viruses and bacteria, thus making it challenging for the WHO to ascertain the exact cause without China's detailed reports.
 - C. China's delay in informing the WHO voluntarily about the unusually high number of cases last month raises concerns about transparency and timely communication in global health issues.
 - D. Since China reported a surge in Mycoplasma pneumoniae pneumonia in October, it implies that the country has been consistent in reporting outbreaks to the WHO, thereby fulfilling its obligations.
4. **What is the tone of the line "This could be because it is China's first full winter season after COVID-19 restrictions were removed in December last year"?**
 - A. Optimistic
 - B. Critical
 - C. Neutral
 - D. Pessimistic
5. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The resurgence of COVID-19 in China.
 - B. The failure of the WHO in managing global pandemics.
 - C. The emergence and response to respiratory illnesses in China post-COVID-19.

- D. The effectiveness of China's health surveillance system
6. What is an antonym for "**deadliest**" as used in the passage about the pandemic?
- A. Safest
B. Lethal
C. Benign
D. Fatal
7. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. This is not only a short-term solution at best but also a step backward, considering India's lofty climate action targets — set for 2030 — of sourcing 50 per cent energy requirement from renewables and installing 500 GW of non-fossil fuel electricity capacity.
- Q. However, overdependence on this highly polluting fossil fuel is impeding India's efforts to shift to renewable sources of energy.
- R. The surge in power demand, triggered by the scorching heatwave, has led to frantic attempts to arrange adequate coal supplies.
- S. With the power crisis worsening, the Union Government is contemplating desperate measures which might turn out to be counter-productive in the long run. Discussions are being held with power firms on reviving non-operational coal-based plants and the ones that are under liquidation.
- A. RPQS B.RSPQ C.SRQP D.SPRQ
8. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. While it reflects a pick-up in economic activity despite the escalating geopolitical conflict, and the effect of tighter input credit norms, also noteworthy is the huge price rise in input costs, visible in the surge in retail rates.
- Q. The all-time high monthly Goods and Services Tax (GST) collection of Rs 1.68 lakh crore in April, an increase of 20 per cent from April last year, is an encouraging statistic, notwithstanding the subdued sentiment because of the rising inflation levels.
- R. Attributed to improvement in compliance behaviour and stricter enforcement action against tax evaders, the highest collection since GST's rollout in 2017 sends out largely positive signals, though concerns remain.
- S. Last month's mop-up is Rs 25,000 crore higher than the previous record set in March.
- A. QPRS B.PSRQ C.QSRP D.PQSR
9. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
Exceptionally clever or talented
- A. Indigenous
B. Studios
C. Assiduous
D. Ingenious
10. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
It is nothing but pride.
- A. nothing ever

- B. nothing else
C. nothing seldom
D. nothing so
11. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word in the given sentence.
The doctors say that majority of the people who attended the fest are ill due to eating of **adulterated** food.
- A. spicy
B. lascivious
C. contaminated
D. Damp
12. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Worn
- A. Dilemma
B. Energetic
C. Dilapidated
D. Diminutive
13. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- A. before the movie starts
B. should be there
C. at least fifteen minutes
D. the theater management recommends
E. the audience
- A. AEDCB
B. DEBCA
C. EBCAD
D. BDCEA
14. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word from the following sentence.
Magical
The stories of The Arabian Nights are enchanting, interesting, vivacious, and natural.
- A. enchanting
B. interesting
C. natural
D. Vivacious
15. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the word '**Regularity**' from the given sentence.
The doctor's examination revealed a significant abnormality in the patient's cardiovascular system.
- A. Examination
B. Abnormality

- C. Significant
D. Revealed
16. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
The character and atmosphere of a place
- A. Haven
B. Cartography
C. Ligament
D. Ambience
17. Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.
- (P) the research paper analyses
(Q) the relationship between diet and
(R) disease and the importance of
(S) exercise in maintaining good health
- A. PRQS
B. QPRS
C. PQSR
D. PQRS
18. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word in the given sentence.
The deteriorated building was declared unsafe for the inmates.
- A. dilapidated
B. dissipated
C. meliorated
D. Reprobated
19. Select the most appropriate **idiom** for the underlined segment in the given sentence.
The new entrant in the class felt uncomfortable as all were unfamiliar to him.
- A. Left out in cold
B. Was not given a fig
C. Was fish out of water
D. Buried his head in the sand
20. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
Ramya laughed at me.
- A. I am laughed at by Ramya.
B. I were laugh at by Ramya.
C. I was laughed at by Ramya.
D. I shall laugh at by Ramya.

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

His only _____ 1 _____ was that he had no rifle. While running away from the village below, he had forgotten the rifle in a hurry. An unpardonable _____ 2 _____, but it was now too late to make amends for it. _____ 3 _____ he had the rifle, his pursuers would not have dared follow him with such brazen confidence. He would have hidden behind a rock and waited for them.

As they came within his rifle's range, he would have picked them off one by one. But now he could do _____ 4 _____ about it. He was unarmed. But come what may, he must _____ 5 _____ of their rifle's range.

21. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.

- A. consolation
- B. regret
- C. shock
- D. Joy

22. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.

- A. lapse
- B. yearn
- C. reward
- D. Crime

23. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.

- A. Has
- B. Had
- C. Have
- D. Did

24. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.

- A. anything
- B. something
- C. much
- D. Nothing

25. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.

- A. keep from
- B. keep within
- C. keep out
- D. keep of

Answers

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

Explanations

1. B) Mycoplasma pneumoniae pneumonia and other known pathogens.

The passage indicates that the spike in cases and hospitalizations among children was due to known pathogens, including Mycoplasma pneumoniae pneumonia, RSV, adenovirus, and influenza virus. This information was shared with the WHO by China. The other options, such as the emergence of a new virus, lack of healthcare facilities, or pollution, are not supported by the information in the passage.

2. A) DBAC

First, China's National Health Commission failed to report the large number of undiagnosed pneumonia cases among children.

This was followed by the reportage of the clusters in local media and ProMED.

Subsequently, the WHO, becoming aware of the issue only through media reports, was forced to request detailed information from China.

Finally, it was revealed that the increase in flu cases was due to known pathogens, including Mycoplasma pneumoniae pneumonia and others.

3. C) This option critically addresses the main issue in the passage: China's failure to voluntarily inform the WHO about the unusually high number of respiratory illness cases. The passage suggests that while China has enhanced its surveillance and even reported a Mycoplasma pneumoniae pneumonia surge, its lack of timely communication about the current outbreaks, especially without being prompted by the WHO, is a point of concern. This reflects a potential issue with transparency and the importance of timely reporting in global health matters. The other options, does not directly address this critical issue of communication and transparency with the WHO.

4. C) Neutral

The line "This could be because it is China's first full winter season after COVID-19 restrictions were removed in December last year" carries a neutral tone. It states a possible reason for the surge in cases without expressing any particular optimism, criticism, or pessimism. The tone is matter-of-fact, presenting a potential explanation without emotional bias.

5. C) The emergence and response to respiratory illnesses in China post-COVID-19.

The main theme of the passage is centered around the emergence and response to various respiratory illnesses in China, particularly after the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions. It discusses concerns about new viruses, the reporting of illness clusters, the response of China's National Health Commission, and communication with the WHO. The focus is on how China is handling respiratory illnesses in the post-COVID-19 period, including the increase in cases among children and the involvement of multiple pathogens.

6. A) **Safest**

"Deadliest" refers to causing or capable of causing death in large numbers. An antonym for "deadliest" would be a word that implies safety or the least potential for causing harm or death.

7. D) **SPRQ**

S: This sentence sets the context of the discussion: the power crisis and the government's response to it.

P: This sentence directly builds upon the government's actions described in Sentence S and introduces the critique about the short-term nature of the solution and its implications for India's climate goals.

R: This sentence further explains the urgency of the situation described in Sentence S, linking the desperate measures to the surge in power demand.

Q: This sentence concludes the paragraph by connecting the overreliance on coal (a consequence of the actions taken as described in Sentence S and P) with the larger problem of transitioning to renewable energy sources

8. C) **QSRP**

Q: The paragraph starts with this sentence as it provides the base of the discussion – the Goods and Services Tax (GST) collection of April reaching an all-time high.

S: This sentence logically follows 'Q', adding more information about the record-breaking amount of the tax collection. It details how the current collection compares to the previous record.

R: Following the details of the tax collection, 'R' provides an explanation for this development, stating it is due to an improvement in compliance behavior and stricter enforcement against tax evaders

P: Finally, 'P' provides an analysis and larger context of this tax collection. It discusses the implications and wider circumstances surrounding this event, such as the pick-up in economic activity, the geopolitical conflict, and the rise in input costs.

9. D) **Ingenious** (adjective) – Exceptionally clever or talented प्रतिभाशाली/ चतुर

- **Studious** (adjective) – Spending a lot of time studying or reading. अध्ययनशील
- **Assiduous** (adjective) – Showing great care and perseverance. परिश्रमी/ मेहनती
- **Indigenous** (adjective) – Native, original, aboriginal, local grown, ethnic देशज

10. B) 'nothing but' के बदले 'nothing else' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहां पर यह वाक्य बता रहा है कि यह सिर्फ और सिर्फ गर्व है, और इसका सही अर्थ 'nothing else' से आएगा।

- 'nothing else' will be used instead of 'nothing but' because the sentence conveys that it is only and exclusively pride, and this meaning is best conveyed with 'nothing else'.

11. C) **Adulterated** (adjective) – Corrupted, tainted, impure due to the addition of a foreign or inferior substance. मिलावटी

Synonym: Contaminated (adjective) – Polluted, defiled, tainted, dirtied. दूषित

- **Spicy** (adjective) – Having a strong, hot flavor, pungent, peppery. मसालेदार
- **Lascivious** (adjective) – Feeling or revealing an overt sexual interest or desire, lewd, lustful. अश्लील
- **Damp** (adjective) – Slightly wet, moist, not dry. गीला

12. C) **Worn** (adjective) – Damaged or used to such an extent that it is no longer usable or effective, tired-looking, old. फटा-पुराना

Synonym: Dilapidated (adjective) – Fallen into partial ruin or decay, often from age or neglect, rundown, tumbledown, derelict. जीर्ण

- **Dilemma** (noun) – A situation in which a difficult choice must be made between two or more alternatives, typically equally undesirable. असमंजस
- **Energetic** (adjective) – Having or showing a lot of energy and enthusiasm, lively, spirited, animated. उर्जावान
- **Diminutive** (adjective) – Extremely or unusually small, tiny, petite, minute. अत्यंत छोटा

13. B) DEBCA

The theater management recommends the audience should be there at least fifteen minutes before the movie starts

14. A) **Magical** (adjective) – Relating to or using magic, enchanting, supernatural, mystical. जादुई; मनोहर

Synonym: Enchanting (adjective) – Delightfully charming or attractive, captivating, bewitching. करामाती, अद्भुत

- **Interesting** (adjective) – Engaging attention, fascinating, compelling. रुचिकर
- **Natural** (adjective) – Existing in or derived from nature, not made or caused by humankind. प्राकृतिक
- **Vivacious** (adjective) – Lively, animated, spirited. जीवंत

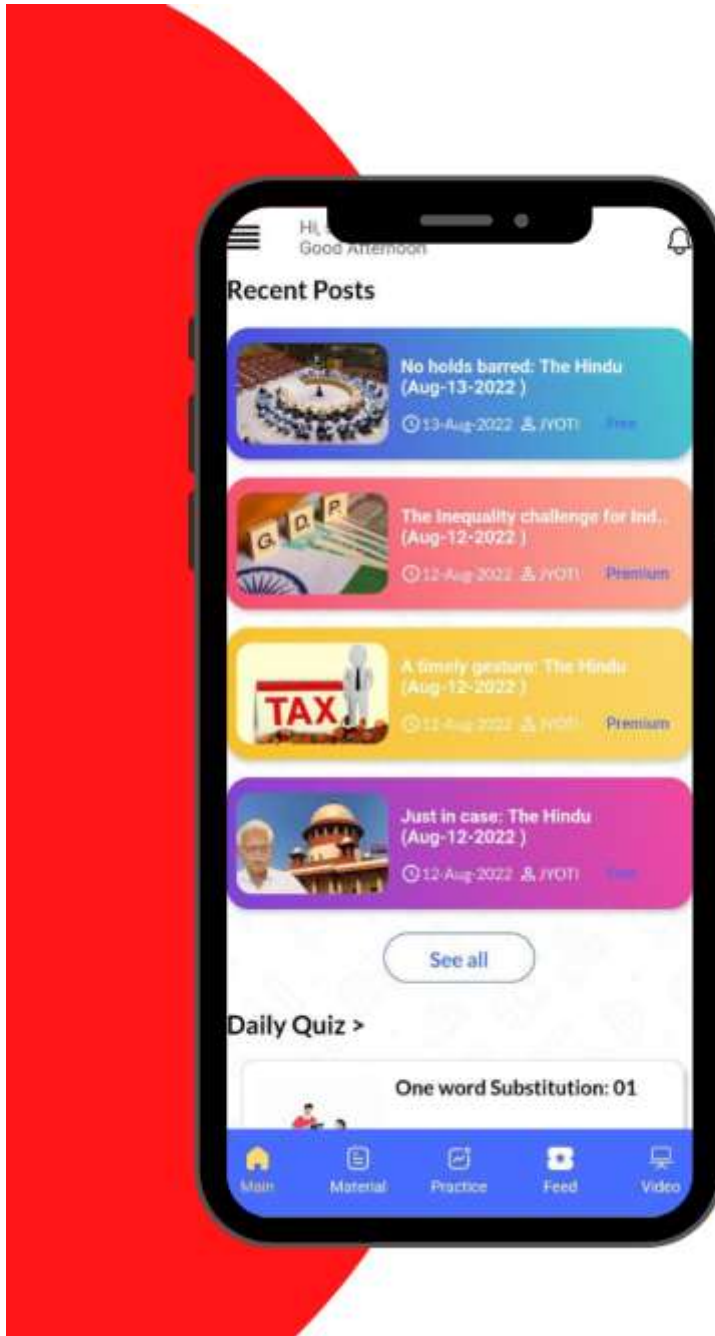
15. B) **Regularity** (noun) – Conforming to a constant pattern, consistent, uniform, standard. सममिति

Antonym: Abnormality (noun) – A deviation from the normal or usual, irregularity, anomaly, inconsistency. असामान्यता

- **Examination** (noun) – The act of inspecting or investigating something, assessment, analysis. परीक्षण
- **Significant** (adjective) – Considerable, noteworthy, meaningful, important. महत्वपूर्ण
- **Revealed** (verb) – To make known, disclose, uncover, show. प्रकट

16. D) **Ambience** (noun) – The character and atmosphere of a place. वातावरण
- **Haven** (noun) – a place of safety or refuge. शरणस्थल
 - **Cartography** (noun) – the science or practice of drawing maps. मानचित्रण
 - **Ligament** (noun) – a short band of tough, flexible tissue that connects two bones or holds together a joint. स्नायु
17. D) the research paper analyses the relationship between diet and disease and the importance of exercise in maintaining good health
18. A) **Deteriorated** (adjective) – Worsened over time, decayed, become damaged. खराब
- Synonym: Dilapidated** (adjective) – In a state of disrepair or ruin due to age or neglect. पुराना और टूटा-फूटा
- **Dissipated** (adjective) – Overindulging in sensual pleasures, wasteful. भ्रष्टाचरण, ऐयाश
 - **Meliorated** (verb) – Improve, ameliorate. सुधारना
 - **Reprobate** (verb) – express or feel disapproval of. निंदा करना
19. C) **Fish out of water** (idiom) – To feel awkward or out of place in a particular situation or environment. अजीब सा महसूस करना
- **Left out in cold** (idiom) – To be ignored or forgotten, especially in a social setting. नजरअंदाज किया जाना
 - **Was not given a fig** (idiom) – To not care at all about something; to have no interest or concern about something. किसी चीज की परवाह नहीं करना
 - **Buried his head in the sand** (idiom) – To avoid or ignore negative situations or unpleasant realities, rather than confronting them. समस्या से मुंह मोड़ना
20. C) I was laughed at by Ramya.
21. B) 'Regret' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "regret" का अर्थ होता है पछतावा या दुःखद अनुभूति किसी किए गए कार्य या छोड़े गए अवसर के लिए। जबकि 'Consolation' का अर्थ है सांत्वना, 'Shock' का अर्थ है अच्छा झटका, और 'Joy' का अर्थ है खुशी, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Regret' should be used because it means a feeling of sadness or disappointment over something done or missed out on. Whereas, 'Consolation' means comfort, 'Shock' means a sudden jolt or surprise, and 'Joy' means happiness, which don't fit in this context.
22. A) 'Lapse' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "lapse" का अर्थ होता है गलती या अवसादन। जबकि 'Yearn' का अर्थ है इच्छा रखना, 'Reward' का अर्थ है पुरस्कार, और 'Crime' का अर्थ है अपराध, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Lapse' should be used because it refers to a mistake or oversight. Whereas, 'Yearn' means to desire, 'Reward' signifies a prize or benefit, and 'Crime' indicates a wrongdoing, which don't fit in this context.
23. B) 'Had' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि संदर्भ से पता चलता है कि यह भूतकाल में हो रहा है। "Had" यहां पर किसी चीज की अनुपस्थिति को दर्शाने के लिए सही रूप में प्रयोग हुआ है। 'Has' और 'Have' वर्तमान काल के लिए हैं, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Did' एक क्रिया का भूतकालीन रूप है, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है।
- 'Had' should be used because the context indicates that this is in the past tense. "Had" here appropriately shows the absence of something. 'Has' and 'Have' are for present tense, which doesn't fit this context. 'Did' is a past tense form of a verb, which is not suitable here.
24. D) 'Nothing' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि उस समय वह निहत्था था और उसे कुछ भी नहीं कर सकता था। 'Anything' का अर्थ होता है कुछ भी, 'Something' का अर्थ होता है कुछ, और 'Much' का अर्थ होता है अधिक, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Nothing' should be used because he was helpless at that time and couldn't do anything. 'Anything' means anything at all, 'Something' means a thing that is unspecified or unknown, and 'Much' means a large amount, which don't fit in this context.
25. C) 'Keep out' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "keep out" का अर्थ होता है दूर रहना या बाहर रहना। जबकि 'Keep from' का अर्थ है रोकना, 'Keep within' का अर्थ है किसी सीमा के अंदर रहना, और 'Keep of' का प्रयोग इस संदर्भ में गलत है।
- 'Keep out' should be used because it means to stay away or stay outside. Whereas, 'Keep from' means to prevent or avoid, 'Keep within' implies staying inside a certain limit, and 'Keep of' is incorrect in this context.



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