

Crash course: On the health of transport vehicles in India

There must be better **monitoring** of **road-worthiness** of transport vehicle

On July 10, in Uttar Pradesh, a private double-decker bus **collided with** a milk tanker, killing 18 people. Local reports claimed the bus's insurance had not been renewed and that it lacked an **alarm** system to alert the driver if the bus **drifted** from its lane, among other issues. Should the State government's inquiry **bear** these details **out**, they will **highlight** the importance of the **multidimensional** nature of road safety, which **banks on** road and highway design, presence of roadside businesses, speed and access control, and visibility, among other factors, to protect lives. The details should also highlight the **reluctance** of municipal authorities and local bodies to **scrutinise** public and licensed private **infrastructure** until lives are lost. According to the National Crime Records Bureau, 1.71 lakh people died and 4.23 lakh were injured in 4.46 lakh road accidents in 2022. A 2023 IIT Delhi **report** estimated there were 11.3 road-accident deaths per lakh population in 2021, which, after **accounting for** official data **inconsistencies** and underreporting, **is constitutive** of a public health crisis. Speed control is particularly important: it is **implicated** in most deadly road accidents in the country. **Following** the bus accident, police also told news agencies the **collision** had **flung** passengers **out** of the bus. Public officials know how to control speed in urban and rural areas — with **strategically** placed speed-breakers and **roundabouts** and increased police monitoring, for example. Similarly, it should be clear which portions of the Automotive Industry Standards that the bus's condition at the time of the accident **violated**.

There are three **ways forward**. First, local authorities must **enforce existing** standards and have skilled personnel and proper equipment for this purpose. They must also be allowed to **impose harsher** penalties on transport service operators who fail to **meet** safety requirements. Municipal bodies must also be prevented from **diluting** standards **painstakingly** specified by engineers **in order to**, say, **facilitate** local businesses. Second, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways needs to collect and publish better, ideally complete, data on vehicle registrations, safety certificates, testing centres, criteria, and reports and **audits**. It also needs to improve the quality of data about injuries and deaths, both of which remain **undercounted**. Finally, there is a need for greater public awareness of how the health of transport vehicles is **ascertained** and for access to each vehicle's latest test report. This may be a bridge too far given both the generally **complacent** attitude towards quality control and **unscrupulous** operators' ability to escape **sanction** — but it remains **the bridge that will have to be crossed**.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Crash course** (noun) – A rapid and intense course of study or training on a specific subject. त्वरित पाठ्यक्रम
2. **Monitoring** (noun) – Supervision, observation, tracking, oversight, surveillance निगरानी
3. **Road-worthiness** (noun) – The condition of a vehicle being safe and suitable for use on roads. सड़क योग्यता
4. **Collide with** (phrasal verb) – Crash into, strike, hit, bump into, smash into टकराना
5. **Alarm** (adjective) – Alert, warning, signal, caution, notification चेतावनी
6. **Drift** (verb) – to move slowly, especially as a result of outside forces, with no control over direction
7. **Bear out** (phrasal verb) – Confirm, verify, substantiate, support, validate साबित करना
8. **Highlight** (verb) – Emphasize, underline, spotlight, draw attention to, accentuate जोर देना
9. **Multidimensional** (adjective) – Complex, varied, multifaceted, intricate, versatile बहुआयामी
10. **Bank on** (phrasal verb) – Rely on, depend on, count on, trust, expect पर निर्भर होना
11. **Reluctance** (noun) – Unwillingness, hesitation, disinclination, resistance, aversion अनिच्छा
12. **Scrutinise** (verb) – Examine closely, inspect, analyze, review, study जांच करना
13. **Infrastructure** (noun) – Facilities, systems, structures, framework, amenities आधारभूत संरचना
14. **Account for** (phrasal verb) – Be responsible for, के लिये उत्तरदायी होना
15. **Inconsistency** (noun) – Discrepancy, contradiction, variation, irregularity, deviation असंगति
16. **Constitutive** (adjective) – forming an essential element of something आवश्यक, सारभूत
17. **Implicate** (verb) – Involve, connect, associate, link, entangle में शामिल होना
18. **Following** (preposition) – After, subsequent to, ensuing, as a result of, post के बाद
19. **Collision** (noun) – Crash, impact, smash, bump, clash टकराव
20. **Flung someone out** (phrasal verb) – Thrown out forcefully, ejected, hurled out, tossed out, cast out बाहर फेंक देना

21. **Strategically** (adverb) – Tactically, deliberately, intentionally, planned, purposefully रणनीतिक रूप से
22. **Roundabout** (noun) – a circle where several roads meet, that all the traffic has to go round in the same direction गोल चक्कर
23. **Violate** (verb) – Break, breach, disobey, infringe, transgress उल्लंघन करना
24. **Way forward** (phrase) – Path ahead, future course, plan of action, approach, strategy आगे का रास्ता
25. **Enforce** (verb) – Implement, apply, uphold, carry out, execute लागू करना
26. **Existing** (adjective) – Current, present, in place, established, extant मौजूदा
27. **Impose** (verb) – Enforce, levy, inflict, apply, mandate थोपना
28. **Harsh** (adjective) – Severe, strict, tough, rigorous, stern कठोर
29. **Meet** (verb) – Fulfill, satisfy, comply with, achieve, reach पूरा करना
30. **Dilute** (verb) – Weaken, reduce, diminish, water down, lessen कम करना
31. **Painstakingly** (adverb) – Carefully, meticulously, diligently, thoroughly, scrupulously सावधानीपूर्वक
32. **In order to** (phrase) – To, so as to, for the purpose of, with the aim of, to achieve ताकि
33. **Facilitate** (verb) – Assist, aid, help, promote, enable सुगम बनाना
34. **Audit** (noun) – Examination, inspection, review, assessment, evaluation लेखा-परीक्षण
35. **Undercounted** (adjective) – Underreported, underestimated, undermeasured, inaccurately tallied, not fully counted कम गिनती
36. **Ascertain** (verb) – Determine, establish, verify, find out, confirm पता लगाना
37. **Complacent** (adjective) – Self-satisfied, smug, content, unworried, unconcerned आत्मसंतुष्ट
38. **Unscrupulous** (adjective) – Unethical, immoral, dishonest, unprincipled, deceitful बेईमान
39. **Sanction** (noun) – Penalty, punishment, approval, authorization, endorsement प्रतिबंध
40. **Cross that bridge when you come to it** (phrase) – Deal with a problem when it arises, not worry about future issues until they happen, face the issue when it comes सही समय पर वार करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Incident in Uttar Pradesh:** A double-decker bus collided with a milk tanker on July 10, resulting in 18 deaths.
2. **Issues Identified:** The bus lacked insurance renewal and an alarm system for lane drifting.
3. **Multidimensional Road Safety:** Road safety involves road design, roadside businesses, speed control, access control, and visibility.
4. **Municipal Negligence:** Local authorities often fail to scrutinize public and private infrastructure until accidents occur.
5. **Accident Statistics:** In 2022, India recorded 1.71 lakh deaths and 4.23 lakh injuries in 4.46 lakh road accidents.
6. **Public Health Crisis:** An IIT Delhi report highlighted 11.3 road-accident deaths per lakh population in 2021, indicating a public health crisis.
7. **Speed Control Importance:** Speed control is crucial as it is a major factor in deadly road accidents.
8. **Passenger Safety:** The bus accident flung passengers out, emphasizing the need for better safety measures.
9. **Speed Control Measures:** Authorities know how to control speed through speed-breakers, roundabouts, and increased police monitoring.
10. **Vehicle Standards Violation:** The bus's condition likely violated portions of the Automotive Industry Standards.
11. **Enforcing Standards:** Local authorities must enforce existing standards with skilled personnel and proper equipment.
12. **Harsher Penalties:** Authorities should impose stricter penalties on operators who fail to meet safety requirements.
13. **Municipal Accountability:** Municipal bodies must avoid diluting safety standards for local business facilitation.
14. **Improving Data Collection:** The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways should collect and publish comprehensive data on vehicle safety.
15. **Public Awareness:** There is a need for greater public awareness and access to transport vehicles' latest test reports to ensure safety compliance.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Based on the passage, which factor did not directly contribute to the severity of the bus accident described?** [Editorial page]
 - A. The absence of an updated insurance for the bus
 - B. The lack of a lane departure warning system in the bus
 - C. Poor road and highway design
 - D. The presence of roadside businesses
2. **What does the passage suggest is a systemic issue highlighted by the bus accident?**
 - A. Inadequate scrutiny of transport vehicles by local authorities
 - B. High speed of vehicles on highways
 - C. Inefficient use of technology in transport vehicles
 - D. Insufficient insurance coverage for transport vehicles
3. **According to the passage, which measure is suggested to improve the monitoring of the health of transport vehicles?**
 - A. Reducing the number of transport vehicles on roads
 - B. Enhancing penalties for operators who violate safety norms
 - C. Decreasing the role of local authorities in vehicle safety
 - D. Implementing fewer regulations on vehicle testing
4. **What is identified as a necessary step towards improving data quality related to transport vehicles according to the passage?**
 - A. Reducing the involvement of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
 - B. Collecting and publishing complete data on various vehicle-related aspects
 - C. Eliminating all speed-breakers and roundabouts in urban areas
 - D. Banning all unlicensed transport vehicles immediately
5. **From the passage, it can be inferred that all of the following are true about the enforcement of transport vehicle standards EXCEPT that:**
 - A. Municipal bodies must not dilute established standards to favor local businesses.
 - B. Public officials have effective strategies for controlling vehicle speeds in urban areas.
 - C. Local authorities are currently overwhelmed with the enforcement of existing standards.
 - D. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways needs to publish better data on vehicle safety.

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.

Clutter in the house blocks the flow of vital energy, _____1_____ effecting relationships, growth, health, productivity and career, according to Vaastu. This clutter could be of three kinds. First, what is broken is no longer functional – like a broken tennis racket. Second, things that have become outdated and have no utility, in the present or future. Then there are things that are useful but not really for us because our needs have changed _____2_____ the time we acquired them, for example childhood toys that we have _____3_____. While this principle is applicable _____4_____ physical clutter in homes and offices, a little introspection

reveals that something similar is true of our lives as well and we need to declutter by removing or avoiding people and thoughts that, metaphorically speaking, are _____5_____ clutter for us.

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

- A. Extremely
- B. Definitely
- C. Intensely
- D. Adversely

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

- A. When
- B. Since
- C. Far
- D. Yet

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

- A. Disapproval
- B. Frown
- C. Drawn
- D. Outgrown

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

- A. Of
- B. For
- C. To
- D. By

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

- A. Akin
- B. Moreover
- C. Often
- D. Mere

11. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

Sheela tried for argue with him though she knew that it was of no use.

- A. to argue with him
- B. of argue with him
- C. in argue with him
- D. on argue with him

12. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the given situation.**

Don't annoy or irritate Raghav, otherwise he will oppose our proposal in the Meeting

- A. Pass the buck
- B. Pour oil on troubled water
- C. Rub in the wrong way
- D. Loose the ground

13. Select the **ANTONYM** of the word repel to fill in the blank.

Her bright blue eyes _____ everyone in the party.

- A. disgust
B. vacillate
C. attract
D. Amenable
14. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Ludicrous
A. Ridiculous
B. Insane
C. Wise
D. Pathetic
15. **Select the most appropriate option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
The car was manufactured by the company in a factory overseas.
A. The factory overseas was used by the company to manufacture the car.
B. The company manufactured the car in a factory overseas.
C. The car was being manufactured by the company in a factory overseas.
D. The car was manufactured in a factory overseas by the company
16. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the given statement.**
Doing things in a hurry does not give fruitful results.
A. Nothing succeeds like success.
B. Still waters run deep.
C. Haste is waste.
D. Wisdom is too high for a fool.
17. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
The garment business has made Archie rich.
A. Archie has been made rich by the garment business.
B. Archie have been made rich by the garment business.
C. Archie had been made rich by the garment business.
D. Archie is made rich by the garment business.
18. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the word given in brackets to fill in the blank.
The _____ (chill) of the sun on his face was a welcome respite from the chilly morning air.
A. glow
B. blush
C. warmth
D. Brightness
19. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word.
A. Infer
B. Neutral
C. Apprehensive
D. Maintanence
20. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. One of them may contain an error. Select the option that contains the error. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**

- By virtue of the power given to the leader, the followers accepted his decision
- A. No error
 - B. By virtue of
 - C. the power given to the leader
 - D. the followers accepted his decision
21. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word.
Education gives people the knowledge and skills they need to stay healthy, get jobs and foster **tolerance**.
- A. entrench
 - B. distrust
 - C. lethargy
 - D. Endurance
22. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.
The doctor reassured Raman that the lump was **benign**, which brought immense relief to both him and his family
- A. Harsh
 - B. Rugged
 - C. Malignant
 - D. Healthy
23. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- A. disrupted, posing major threats to progress
 - B. global health systems have been
 - C. health services have been
 - D. overwhelmed and many essential
 - E. in fighting other deadly diseases
- A. BECDA
 - B. EADCB
 - C. BDCAE
 - D. DEABC
24. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the following sentence.**
As the orchestra began to play, the audience was transported to another world, **enthralled by the psychological effects** of the music and the skill of the musicians, who performed each note with precision and passion.
- A. influenced by the overall scenario
 - B. impacted by feelings
 - C. swept away by the emotive power
 - D. taken in by the effect on emotions
25. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
A person who is against the use of violence and war to settle disputes
- A. Fatalist

- B. Hedonist
- C. Pacifist
- D. Misogynist

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. D) The presence of roadside businesses

The passage specifically mentions the absence of renewed insurance and the lack of a lane departure warning system as contributing factors to the severity of the accident. Poor road and highway design is also implied to be a significant factor in road safety. However, while the presence of roadside businesses is mentioned as a general factor in road safety, it is not directly linked to the severity of this specific accident.

2. A) Inadequate scrutiny of transport vehicles by local authorities

The passage points out the "reluctance of municipal authorities and local bodies to scrutinise public and licensed private infrastructure until lives are lost," which directly suggests a systemic issue of inadequate scrutiny. Option B, high speed, is mentioned as a general cause for accidents but not specifically tied to systemic issues in scrutiny. Option C and D are specific issues (use of technology and insurance coverage) but do not address the broader systemic problem of scrutiny by authorities.

3. B) Enhancing penalties for operators who violate safety norms

A is Incorrect: The passage does not suggest reducing the number of vehicles as a way to monitor health.

B is Correct: It mentions that local authorities should be allowed to impose harsher penalties on transport service operators who fail to meet safety requirements.

C is Incorrect: The passage emphasizes enforcing existing standards, not decreasing the role of local authorities.

D is Incorrect: It argues against diluting standards and suggests better enforcement and reporting, not implementing fewer regulations.

4. B) Collecting and publishing complete data on various vehicle-related aspects

A is Incorrect: The passage calls for improvements by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, not reducing its involvement.

B is Correct: It specifically states that the Ministry needs to collect and publish better and ideally complete data on aspects like vehicle registrations and safety certificates.

C is Incorrect: The mention of speed-breakers and roundabouts was in the context of controlling speed, not related to improving data quality.

D is Incorrect: There is no mention of immediately banning unlicensed vehicles; the focus is more on improving enforcement and data collection.

5. C) Local authorities are currently overwhelmed with the enforcement of existing standards.

A) This option is incorrect as the passage explicitly states that municipal bodies must be prevented from diluting standards, implying that dilution should not happen.

B) This option is incorrect because it is stated in the passage that public officials know how to control speed with various strategies.

C) Correct The passage does not mention that local authorities are overwhelmed; rather, it emphasizes that they need to enforce standards more rigorously.

D) This option is incorrect because the passage explicitly mentions the need for the Ministry to publish better and complete data.

6. D) Adversely' का use होगा क्योंकि "adversely" का अर्थ होता है प्रतिकूल रूप से प्रभाव डालना। sentence में mention किया गया है कि clutter महत्वपूर्ण ऊर्जा के प्रवाह को अवरुद्ध करता है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप संबंध, वृद्धि, स्वास्थ्य, उत्पादकता और करियर पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है, इसलिए 'adversely' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Extremely' का अर्थ है अत्यधिक, 'Definitely' का अर्थ है निश्चित रूप से, और 'Intensely' का अर्थ है तीव्रता से, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'Adversely' will be used because it means to have a negative impact. The sentence mentions that clutter blocks the flow of vital energy, which adversely affects relationships, growth, health, productivity, and career, making 'adversely' fitting here. Whereas, 'Extremely' means very, 'Definitely' means certainly, and 'Intensely' means with great intensity, which don't fit in this context.

7. B) 'Since' का use होगा क्योंकि "since" का अर्थ होता है किसी विशेष समय से लेकर अब तक। sentence में mention किया गया है कि जब हमने उन चीजों को हासिल किया था तब से हमारी ज़रूरतें बदल गई हैं, इसलिए 'since' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'When' का अर्थ है कब, 'Far' का अर्थ है दूर, और 'Yet' का अर्थ है फिर भी, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'Since' will be used because it means from a particular time in the past until now. The sentence mentions that our needs have changed since the time we acquired those things, making 'since' fitting here. Whereas, 'When' means at what time, 'Far' means at a great distance, and 'Yet' means up until now, which don't fit in this context.

8. D) 'Outgrown' का use होगा क्योंकि "outgrown" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ से बाहर निकल जाना या उसका उपयोग न कर पाना क्योंकि हम बड़े हो गए हैं या हमारी ज़रूरतें बदल गई हैं। sentence में mention किया गया है कि हमारे बचपन के खिलौने अब हमारे लिए उपयोगी नहीं हैं क्योंकि हमने उन्हें "outgrown" कर दिया है, इसलिए 'outgrown' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Disapproval' का अर्थ है अस्वीकृति, 'Frown' का अर्थ है नाखुशी से देखना, और 'Drawn' का अर्थ है खींचा गया, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'Outgrown' will be used because it means to no longer be able to use something because we have grown older or our needs have changed. The sentence mentions that our childhood toys are no longer useful to us because we have outgrown them, making 'outgrown' fitting here. Whereas, 'Disapproval' means rejection, 'Frown' means to look unhappy, and 'Drawn' means pulled, which don't fit in this context.

9. C) 'To' का use होगा क्योंकि "to" का अर्थ होता है किसी स्थिति या चीज़ के संबंध में। sentence में mention किया गया है कि यह सिद्धांत घरों और कार्यालयों में भौतिक clutter पर लागू होता है, इसलिए 'to' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Of' का अर्थ है का, 'For' का अर्थ है के लिए, और 'By' का अर्थ है द्वारा, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'To' will be used because it means in relation to a situation or thing. The sentence mentions that this principle is applicable to physical clutter in homes and offices, making 'to' fitting here. Whereas, 'Of' means belonging to, 'For' means intended for, and 'By' means through, which don't fit in this context.

10. D) 'Mere' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि 'mere' का अर्थ है केवल, और वाक्य में संदर्भित किया गया है कि हमें उन लोगों और विचारों को हटाना चाहिए जो हमारे लिए केवल अव्यवस्था हैं। इसलिए 'mere' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Akin' का अर्थ है समान, 'Moreover' का अर्थ है इसके अतिरिक्त, और 'Often' का अर्थ है अक्सर, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'Mere' will be used because it means only or just, and the sentence mentions that we need to remove or avoid people and thoughts that are merely clutter for us. This makes 'mere' fitting here. Whereas, 'Akin' means similar, 'Moreover' means additionally, and 'Often' means frequently, which don't fit in this context.

11. A) **for argue with him** के बदले 'to argue with him' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह सही तरीका है किसी कारण या उद्देश्य को दर्शाने के लिए; जैसे— She wanted to talk to him.

- 'to argue with him' will be used instead of 'for argue with him' because it is the correct way to indicate a reason or purpose; Like— She wanted to talk to him.

12. C) **Rub in the wrong way** (idiom) – To irritate or annoy someone किसी को परेशान या परेशान करना

13. C) Antonym: **Attract** (verb) – To draw in by appealing to interest or feelings, allure, entice. **आकर्षित**

- **Disgust** (verb) – To cause someone to feel strong revulsion or profound disapproval, repulse, sicken. **घिन**
- **Vacillate** (verb) – To waver between different opinions or actions; be indecisive, fluctuate, oscillate. **असमंजस में होना**
- **Amenable** (adjective) – Open and responsive to suggestion; easily persuaded or controlled, compliant, accommodating. **सम्मत**

14. C) **Ludicrous** (adjective) – Absurd, ridiculous, foolish, laughable, comical. **हास्यास्पद/मूर्ख**

Wise (adjective) – Having or showing experience, knowledge, and good judgment, sagacious, intelligent, prudent. **बुद्धिमान**

- **Ridiculous** (adjective) – Deserving or inviting derision or mockery, absurd. **हास्य**

- **Insane** (adjective) – In a state of mind that prevents normal perception, behavior, or social interaction, mad. पागल
 - **Pathetic** (adjective) – Arousing pity, especially through vulnerability or sadness, pitiable, piteous. दयनीय
15. B) The company manufactured the car in a factory overseas.
16. C) **Haste is waste** – Doing things in a hurry does not give fruitful results. जल्दी में काम करना फलदायक नहीं होता है।
17. A) Archie has been made rich by the garment business
18. C) Antonym: **Warmth** (noun) – A moderate or comfortable degree of heat, coziness, warmth. गर्मी
- **Glow** (noun) – A steady light or a shine, radiance. चमक
 - **Blush** (noun) – A reddening of the face, typically as an expression of embarrassment or shame. शरमाना
 - **Brightness** (noun) – The quality of being lighted, shining or luminous. चमकदार
19. D) The incorrect spelling is 'Maintanence'. The correct spelling is 'Maintenance'. 'Maintenance' means "the process of maintaining or preserving someone or something" बनावट, रखवाली.
20. B) **By virtue off** के बदले 'By virtue of' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'By virtue of' एक सही phrase है जिसका अर्थ है 'because of' या 'due to'.
- 'By virtue of' will be used instead of 'By virtue off' because 'By virtue of' is the correct phrase meaning 'because of' or 'due to'.
21. D) **tolerance**. (verb) – Encourage, promote, stimulate, nurture. सहनशीलता
Synonym: **Endurance** (noun) – The ability or strength to continue or last, especially despite fatigue, stress, or other adverse conditions. सहिष्णुता
- **Entrench** (verb) – Establish, settle in, dig in, anchor. मजबूती से स्थापित करना
 - **Distrust** (noun) – Doubt, mistrust, suspicion, skepticism. संदेह
 - **Lethargy** (noun) – Laziness, sluggishness, inactivity, inertia. अलस्य
22. C) **Benign** (adjective) – Not harmful, non-cancerous, innocent, harmless. हानिरहित/ अच्छा
Antonym: **Malignant** (adjective) – Harmful, cancerous, virulent, malicious. अभिशापी
- **Harsh** (adjective) – Severe, rough, cruel, stern. कठोर
 - **Rugged** (adjective) – Rough, uneven, jagged, rocky. असम
 - **Healthy** (adjective) – In good health, well, fit, strong. स्वस्थ
23. C) **BDCAE**

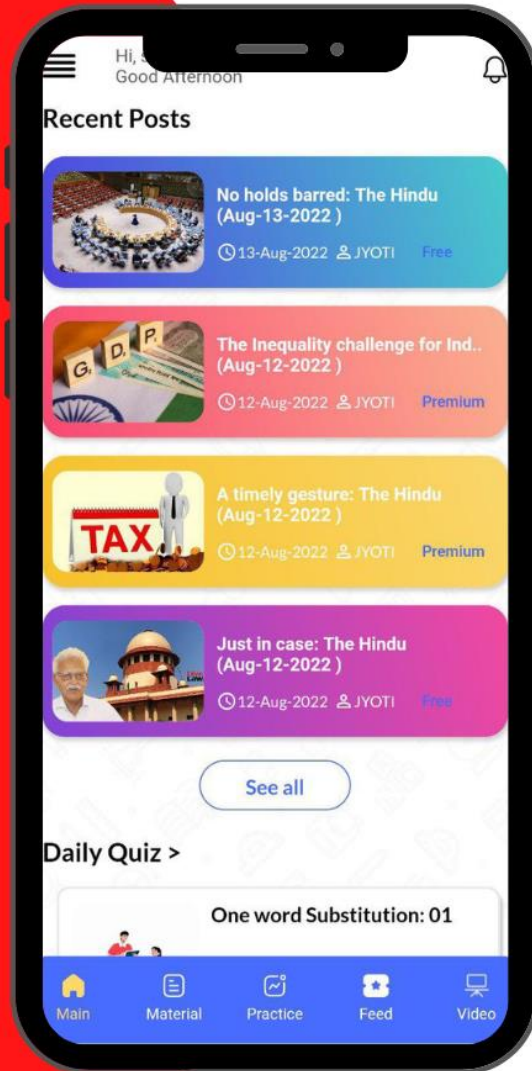
Global health systems have been overwhelmed and many essential health services have been disrupted, posing major threats to progress in fighting other deadly diseases

24. C) '**enthralled by the psychological effects**' के बदले 'swept away by the emotive power' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह वाक्य संगीत के भावनात्मक प्रभाव को व्यक्त करता है जो audience पर हो रहा है; जैसे— As the orchestra began to play, the audience was transported to another world, swept away by the emotive power of the music and the skill of the musicians, who performed each note with precision and passion.

- 'swept away by the emotive power' will be used instead of 'enthralled by the psychological effects' because it expresses the emotional impact of the music on the audience; Like— As the orchestra began to play, the audience was transported to another world, swept away by the emotive power of the music and the skill of the musicians, who performed each note with precision and passion.

25. C) **Pacifist** (noun) – A person who believes that war and violence are unjustifiable and is against their use to settle disputes. **अहिंसावादी**

- **Fatalist** (noun) – A person who believes that all events are predetermined and therefore inevitable. **नियतिवादी**
- **Hedonist** (noun) – A person who believes that the pursuit of pleasure is the most important thing in life; a pleasure-seeker. **सुखवादी**
- **Misogynist** (noun) – A person who dislikes, despises, or is strongly prejudiced against women. **स्त्री द्वेषी**



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