

## Human failure: On IAS aspirants and the accident in Delhi

The **deaths** of IAS aspirants in basement flooding **were** preventable

The tragic **accident** at an IAS coaching centre in New Delhi, where flooding **led to** three IAS aspirants dying, **was** a largely man-made, hence avoidable, disaster. Such incidents are an increasing **feature** of localised urban flooding in which human failures play a major role. Basements in buildings have limited access and **often** limited **ventilation**. Getting in and out can be a challenge and being **trapped** is a real possibility as the water will find its way there first. Special pumping arrangements would be required to **mitigate** flooding. **In general**, rules do not **permit** basements in buildings across the country to have **habitation**, while allowing storage, parking and utilities such as electric equipment and generators. Habitation would include offices and residents. Shops are **sanctioned** especially in malls or mixed-use buildings as they are seen as temporary habitation. A classroom or a study centre may well be considered habitation in such an **interpretation** of rules, which could mean classes or long hours of study should not be allowed in the basement. Building **byelaws** for Delhi (2016) consider the basement as a storage area but **recognise** mixed-use buildings that may use basements for other purposes. As India **urbanises** and land value and building value become increasingly expensive, it would be **inevitable** for buildings to be used for purposes other than **mandated**. In such mixed-use buildings, basements are also seen as income generators.

The Delhi Master Plan 2021 **explicitly** says that the **use** of a basement in coaching centres **shall** be subject to clearance from fire authorities and other **statutory** bodies as per the relevant laws. It is not known if the IAS coaching centre had the relevant permissions and if any changes made on basement use were notified to the authorities. In India, questions need to be asked whether a **renewal** of permits was done after inspections; users prefer not to notify the authorities since it causes hurdles and invites **bribe** demands. In what appears to be a case of poor civic **infrastructure**, a stormwater drain **burst with** the water entering the basement of the coaching centre. Big cities getting flooded have become routine and the flooding is as much due to natural **topography** as changes in land use and **haphazard** constructions. In 2015, **for instance**, in Chennai, flooding of basements damaged electric equipment in many buildings and **disrupted** businesses. It caused deaths in a hospital since the water damaged emergency power generators and lifesaving ICU equipment stopped functioning. Buildings can be made **flood-resilient** by ensuring that no water enters inside up to the one metre to 1.5 m level on the road. Concrete, **non-porous compound** walls, flood-barrier gates and non-return **valves** on **plumbing lines** can help achieve this **resilience**. [Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Preventable** (adjective) – Avoidable, stoppable, avertable, escapable, corrigible  
रोके जा सकने योग्य
2. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Result in, cause, bring about, produce, contribute to कारण बनना
3. **Feature** (noun) – Aspect, characteristic, attribute, component, element विशेषता
4. **Often** (adverb) – Frequently, regularly, commonly, repeatedly, usually अक्सर
5. **Ventilation** (noun) – Airflow, aeration, freshening, airing, circulation वायु-संचार
6. **Trap** (verb) – Confine, capture, ensnare, entrap, imprison फंसाना
7. **Mitigate** (verb) – Alleviate, reduce, lessen, diminish, ease कम करना
8. **In general** (phrase) – Generally, usually, typically, mostly, on the whole सामान्य रूप से
9. **Permit** (verb) – Allow, authorize, enable, sanction, grant अनुमति देना
10. **Habitation** (noun) – Dwelling, residence, occupancy, lodging, accommodation निवास
11. **Sanction** (verb) – Approve, authorize, permit, endorse, validate मंजूरी देना
12. **Interpretation** (noun) – Explanation, understanding, analysis, clarification, perception व्याख्या
13. **Byelaw** (noun) – Regulation, rule, ordinance, statute, guideline उपनियम
14. **Recognise** (verb) – Acknowledge, identify, appreciate, realize, discern पहचानना
15. **Urbanise** (verb) – Develop, modernize, expand, civilize, build up शहरीकरण करना
16. **Inevitable** (adjective) – Unavoidable, certain, inescapable, destined, inexorable अपरिहार्य
17. **Mandated** (adjective) – Instructed, delegated, assigned, required, commanded, directed, authorized आदेशित
18. **Explicitly** (adverb) – Clearly, plainly, specifically, unequivocally, distinctly स्पष्ट रूप से
19. **Statutory** (adjective) – Legal, regulatory, mandated, lawful, prescribed वैधानिक
20. **Renewal** (noun) – Extension, continuation, reissue, resumption, reinstatement नवीकरण
21. **Bribe** (noun) – Corruption, payoff, kickback, graft, inducement रिश्वत

22. **Infrastructure** (noun) – Framework, foundation, facilities, system, base  
बुनियादी ढांचा
23. **Burst** (with) (verb) – Overflow, explode, rupture, break, erupt फट पड़ना
24. **Topography** (noun) – Landscape, terrain, geography, contour, landform स्थलाकृति
25. **Haphazard** (adjective) – Random, disorganized, chaotic, aimless, unplanned  
अव्यवस्थित
26. **For instance** (phrase) – For example, such as, like, to illustrate, as an example  
उदाहरण के लिए
27. **Disrupt** (verb) – Disturb, interrupt, interfere with, break, unsettle बाधित करना
28. **Flood-resilient** (adjective) – Flood-proof, water-resistant, flood-tolerant, flood-defensive, flood-protected बाढ़-प्रतिरोधी
29. **Non-porous** (adjective) – Impermeable, waterproof, watertight, non-absorbent, sealed अपारगम्य
30. **Compound** (noun) – Enclosure, area, complex, premises, yard परिसर
31. **Valve** (noun) – a device in a pipe or tube which controls the flow of air, liquid or gas, letting it move in one direction only नल या नली का वाल्व
32. **Plumbing line** (noun) – Water pipe, drainage system, pipeline, sewer line, water conduit पाइपलाइन
33. **Resilience** (noun) – Toughness, durability, strength, flexibility, adaptability मज़बूती

## Summary of the Editorial

1. The tragic deaths of three IAS aspirants in a flooded basement in New Delhi highlight the preventable nature of the disaster.
2. Urban flooding, often exacerbated by human failures, is increasingly common in cities.
3. Basements typically have limited access and ventilation, making escape difficult and increasing the risk of entrapment.
4. Special pumping systems are necessary to manage basement flooding effectively.
5. Building regulations generally prohibit habitation in basements, allowing only storage, parking, and utilities.
6. The definition of habitation includes offices and residences, potentially extending to classrooms and study centers.
7. Delhi's building byelaws (2016) classify basements primarily as storage areas but permit mixed-use in certain buildings.
8. Urbanization and high land values drive the repurposing of basements for uses beyond their original mandate.
9. The Delhi Master Plan 2021 requires basement use in coaching centers to be cleared by fire and other statutory authorities.
10. It remains unclear whether the IAS coaching center had the necessary permissions for basement use.
11. Compliance issues, including permit renewals and inspections, are often bypassed due to bureaucratic hurdles and corruption.
12. A burst stormwater drain caused water to flood the coaching center's basement, reflecting poor civic infrastructure.
13. Flooding in big cities is common, caused by natural topography changes, land use alterations, and unplanned construction.
14. In 2015, Chennai experienced similar flooding, damaging basement electric equipment and causing fatalities in a hospital.
15. Buildings can become flood-resilient with measures like elevated entrances, concrete barriers, flood-barrier gates, and non-return valves on plumbing lines.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which of the following can be inferred about the root cause of the tragic accident at the IAS coaching centre in New Delhi?** [Editorial page]
  - A. The accident was primarily caused by natural flooding, which is beyond human control.
  - B. The disaster could have been prevented with better adherence to building regulations and safety protocols.
  - C. Urbanisation and the increasing value of land and buildings make such accidents unavoidable.
  - D. The presence of electric equipment and generators in the basement led to the tragedy
2. **Based on the passage, which of the following best fills in the blank: "A classroom or a study centre may well be considered \_\_\_\_\_ in such an interpretation of rules, which could mean classes or long hours of study should not be allowed in the basement."**
  - A. a temporary habitation
  - B. a permissible use
  - C. an inappropriate use
  - D. a necessary utility
3. **Which of the following statements is FALSE based on the passage?**
  - A. The Delhi Master Plan 2021 requires coaching centres using basements to get clearances from fire authorities and other statutory bodies.
  - B. In Chennai, the flooding of basements in 2015 led to severe damages, including disruptions in businesses and loss of life due to ICU equipment failure.
  - C. Haphazard constructions and changes in land use contribute to routine flooding in big cities.
  - D. Users in India frequently notify the authorities about changes in basement use to ensure compliance with the law.
4. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Optimistic
  - B. Critical
  - C. Indifferent
  - D. Nostalgic
5. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
  - A. The need for improved urban planning to prevent people
  - B. The increasing value of urban land and its impact on building usage
  - C. The consequences of poor regulatory oversight and human errors in urban disasters
  - D. The significance of fire safety clearances in building regulations
6. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**

There was a saying that they're their own enemies with negligble reason to be shard.

  - A. There
  - B. negligble
  - C. they're

- D. Their
7. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.**  
During lockdown, the government and NGOs tried their best to look after people who were destitute.
- A. impoverished
  - B. elite
  - C. haughty
  - D. Patriotic
8. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
- A. Acquiesce
  - B. Artificial
  - C. Conscientious
  - D. Mischievous
9. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the following sentence.**  
The people who live here have had the same kind of lifestyle until hundreds of years.
- A. through hundreds of year
  - B. for hundreds of years
  - C. although hundreds of years
  - D. since hundreds of year
10. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**  
Was the book written by an unknown author?
- A. Did the book write an unknown author?
  - B. Was the book not written by an unknown author?
  - C. Was the unknown author reading the book?
  - D. Did an unknown author write the book?
11. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.**  
He was put behind bars for his act of forgery.
- A. murdering
  - B. counterfeiting
  - C. coaxing
  - D. Embezzling
12. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.  
Indispensable
- A. Memorable
  - B. Eternal
  - C. Essential
  - D. Forceful
13. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
An amount of money that is paid at one time
- A. Advanced amount
  - B. Credit

- C. Lump sum  
D. Mortgage
14. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word in the given sentence.  
Your views related to morality are outdated and puritanical.
- A. orthodox  
B. prudish  
C. permissive  
D. Blasphemous
15. **Select the most appropriate option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**  
The company will release the new product next month.
- A. The new product will be released by the company next month.  
B. The new product will release by the company next month.  
C. The new product will be releasing by the company next month.  
D. The new product is released by the company next month.
16. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined group of words in the following sentence.**  
She is really interested in the study of religion.
- A. theology  
B. philology  
C. lexicography  
D. Psephology
17. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**  
Can you make / sure you have / a correct address / before you start driving?
- A. Can you make  
B. sure you have  
C. a correct address  
D. before you start driving
18. **Select the most appropriate option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined segment in the following sentence.**  
The basketball player was a formidable opponent because he was able to use both his left and right hands equally well.
- A. equipoised  
B. dexterous  
C. ambidextrous  
D. Ambivalent
19. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.  
Harmony
- A. Uniformity  
B. Cognizance  
C. Discordance  
D. Relegation

20. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the following sentence.**

All colleagues of Rohit except Joseph have commemorated the elective courses they are planning to offer.

- A. have considered the elective courses
- B. have castigated the elective courses
- C. have constipated the elective courses
- D. have commiserated the elective courses

**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. Speech is a great \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_, but it can be a great curse, for, while it helps us to make our desire and intentions known to our fellows, it can also, if we use it carelessly, make our attitude completely misunderstood. A slip of the \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_, the use of an unusual or an ambiguous word, and so on, may create an enemy where we had hoped to win a friend. Again, different classes of people use different \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_, and the ordinary speech of an educated man may strike an uneducated listener as showing pride. Unwittingly, we may use a word which bears a different meaning for our listener from what it does to men of our own class. Thus, speech is not a gift to use lightly without thought, but one which demands \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ handling; only a fool will express himself alike to all kinds and conditions of men. Thus, speech is a valuable gift but if not used in a proper way, may cause misunderstanding. Since different classes use different words, we must use speech carefully to avoid being \_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_.

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

- A. blessing
- B. articulation
- C. protection
- D. Art

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

- A. tongue
- B. ear
- C. word
- D. Pen

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

- A. context
- B. reference
- C. meanings
- D. Vocabularies

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

- A. firm
- B. attentive
- C. careful
- D. Serious



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

- A. praised
- B. criticised
- C. misunderstood
- D. condemned

## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

- B) The passage clearly states that the accident was largely man-made and avoidable, indicating that better adherence to building regulations and safety protocols could have prevented it.**

A. The passage emphasizes that the disaster was largely man-made and avoidable, rather than being a natural occurrence beyond human control.

C. While urbanisation and increasing land value are mentioned, the passage does not imply that such accidents are unavoidable. It suggests that proper regulations and safety measures can prevent them.

D. The passage does not mention that electric equipment and generators caused the tragedy; rather, it focuses on the inappropriate use of basements for habitation.
- C) The passage clearly suggests that classrooms or study centres, which involve long hours of study, should not be allowed in basements. This implies they are considered an inappropriate use under the rules governing basement usage.**

A. The passage differentiates classrooms and study centres from shops, which are considered temporary habitation. It states that shops are seen as temporary habitation because they are used for shorter durations, whereas classrooms or study centres imply long hours of use, making them inappropriate for basements under the rules mentioned.

B. The passage implies that classrooms or study centres should not be allowed in basements due to their classification as a form of habitation. It suggests that this kind of use is not permissible under the current interpretation of building regulations, which primarily allow basements for storage, parking, and utilities, but not for long-term habitation like classrooms.

D. Classrooms or study centres are not described as utilities in the passage. Utilities mentioned in the passage refer to electric equipment and generators, which are necessary for the functioning of the building but are not related to the concept of habitation or long-term use.
- D) This is false as the passage states users prefer not to notify the authorities to avoid hurdles and bribe demands.**

B. This is correct and explicitly mentioned in the passage.

C. This is correct and mentioned as a reason for routine flooding in big cities.

D. Users in India frequently notify the authorities about changes in basement use to ensure compliance with the law.
- B) Critical: The passage critically examines the factors contributing to the tragic accident at the IAS coaching centre, highlighting human failures, regulatory lapses, and poor civic infrastructure.**

- A: This option is incorrect because the passage does not express hope or positivity regarding the situation or its resolution.
- C: This option is incorrect because the passage clearly expresses concern and criticism, rather than indifference, about the avoidable nature of the disaster.
- D: This option is incorrect because the passage does not reflect on the past with sentimental longing but focuses on current issues and failures.
5. **C) This option is correct because the passage primarily discusses how human failures, regulatory oversights, and poor infrastructure contributed to the tragic flooding incident at the IAS coaching centre.**
- A. This option is incorrect as it is not mentioned in the passage.
- B. This option is mentioned in the passage but is not the main theme; it is more of a contributing factor to the discussed issue.
- D. This option is incorrect because while fire safety clearances are mentioned, they are not the central theme of the passage.
6. B) **negligible**' को 'negligible' के रूप में correct करना होगा क्योंकि 'negligible' सही spelling है।
- negligible' should be corrected to 'negligible' because 'negligible' is the correct spelling.
7. A) **Destitute** (adjective) – Without the basic necessities of life, impoverished, penniless, poor.
- निर्धन**
- Synonym: **Impoverished** (adjective) – Made poor, penniless, poor, broke. **गरीब**
- **Elite** (noun/adjective) – A select group that is superior in terms of ability or qualities; best of a category. **अभिजात**
  - **Haughty** (adjective) – Arrogantly superior and disdainful. **अहंकारी**
  - **Patriotic** (adjective) – Having or expressing devotion to and vigorous support for one's country. **देशभक्त**
8. D) The incorrectly spelled word is 'Mischievious'. The correct spelling is 'Mischievous' which means "causing or showing a fondness for causing trouble in a playful way" शरारती, नटखट.
9. B) 'until hundreds of years' के बदले 'for hundreds of years' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह एक अवधि का संकेत करता है कि लोग कितने समय तक वही जीवन शैली अपनाए रहे हैं।
- 'have lived' will be used instead of 'have had' and 'for hundreds of years' will replace 'until hundreds of years' because it indicates the duration of how long people have adopted the same lifestyle.
- Like— She has worked in the same company for 10 years.
10. D) Did an unknown author write the book?
11. B) **Forgery** (noun) – The action of forging or producing a copy of a document, signature, banknote, or work of art. **जालसाजी**

Synonym: **Counterfeiting** (noun) – The action of making an imitation of something, especially money, for fraudulent purposes. **नकली बनाना**

- **Murdering** (verb) – The act of unlawfully killing another person especially with malice aforethought. **हत्या**
- **Coaxing** (verb) – Persuade someone gradually or by flattery to do something. **मनाना**
- **Embezzling** (verb) – Steal or misappropriate (money placed in one's trust or belonging to the organization for which one works). **गबन**

12. C) **Indispensable** (adjective) – Absolutely necessary, essential, crucial, vital. **अनिवार्य**

Synonym: **Essential** (adjective) – Absolutely necessary, fundamental, key, crucial. **मौलिक**

- **Memorable** (adjective) – Worth remembering, unforgettable, remarkable, noteworthy. **यादगार**
- **Eternal** (adjective) – Lasting forever, unending, everlasting, perpetual. **शाश्वत**
- **Forceful** (adjective) – Strong, powerful, potent, compelling. **बलवान**

13. C) **Lump sum** (noun) – An amount of money that is paid at one time एक बार में चुकाया जाने वाला राशि

- **Advanced** amount (noun) – Money paid before it is due or before the goods/services are provided **पूर्व में चुकाई गई राशि**
- **Credit** (noun) – The ability of a customer to obtain goods or services before payment, based on the trust that payment will be made in the future **उधार**
- **Mortgage** (noun) – A legal agreement by which a bank or similar organization lends money at interest in exchange for taking the title of the debtor's property, with the condition that the conveyance of title becomes void upon the payment of the debt **गिरवी रखना**

14. C) **Puritanical** (adjective) – Having or displaying a very strict or censorious moral attitude towards self and others, especially related to sexual matters, strict, rigorous. **सख्त**

Antonym: **Permissive** (adjective) – Allowing or characterized by freedom of behavior or greater latitude in moral standards, lenient, liberal. **उदार**

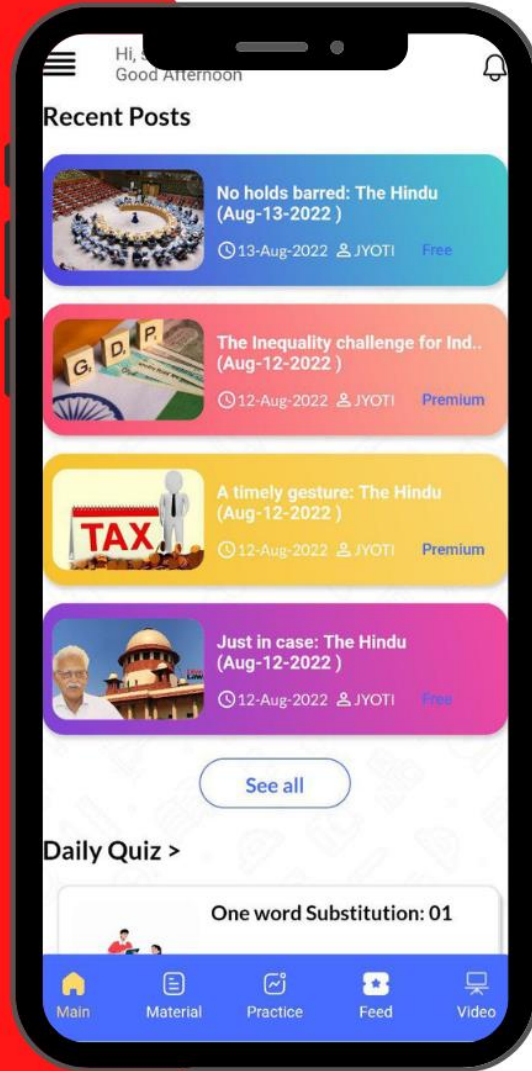
- **Orthodox** (adjective) – Conforming to established doctrine or accepted standards, traditional, conventional. **पारंपरिक**
- **Prudish** (adjective) – Having or revealing a tendency to be easily shocked by matters related to sex or nudity; excessively modest or proper. **संकीर्ण**

- **Blasphemous** (adjective) – Showing disrespect or lack of reverence for God or sacred things, irreverent, sacrilegious. ईश-निंदा सम्बन्धी
15. A) The new product will be released by the company next month.
16. A) Theology (noun) – The study of the nature of God and religious belief. धर्मशास्त्र
- **Philology** (noun) – The study of language in written historical sources; the study of literary texts and of written records, the establishment of their authenticity and their original form, and the determination of their meaning. भाषाशास्त्र
  - **Lexicography** (noun) – The activity or profession of compiling dictionaries. शब्दकोश निर्माण
  - **Psephology** (noun) – The scientific study of elections. चुनाव अध्ययन
17. C) 'a correct address' की जगह 'the correct address' का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि यहाँ हम किसी विशेष पते की बात कर रहे हैं, जिसे संदर्भित किया जा रहा है; जैसे— Can you make sure you have the correct address before you start driving?
- 'the correct address' will be used instead of 'a correct address' because here we are talking about a specific address being referred to; Like— Can you make sure you have the correct address before you start driving?
18. C) **Ambidextrous** (noun) – Able to use the right and left hands equally well. उभयहस्त
- **Equipoised** (adjective) – Being in a state of equal balance or equilibrium. संतुलित
  - **Dexterous** (adjective) – Demonstrating skill, especially with the hands. निपुण
  - **Ambivalent** (adjective) – Having mixed feelings or contradictory ideas about something or someone. द्वैध भावना वाला
19. C) **Harmony** (noun) – Agreement, accord, synchronization, congruence. सामंजस्य
- Antonym: **Discordance** (noun) – Disagreement, disharmony, conflict, clash. विवाद
- **Uniformity** (noun) – The quality or state of being uniform, sameness, consistency. समरूपता
  - **Cognizance** (noun) – Awareness, knowledge, realization, notice. समझ/जानकारी
  - **Relegation** (noun) – The act of being relegated, demotion, or being placed in a lower position or rank. नीचे लाना/प्रताड़ित करना
20. A) **have commemorated the elective courses'** के बदले 'have considered the elective courses' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर चर्चा विषयों को चुनने की योजना बनाने के बारे में है, जो कि 'considered' से संबंधित है।

- 'have considered the elective courses' will be used instead of 'have commemorated the elective courses' because the context is about planning to choose subjects, which is related to 'considered'.
21. A) '**Blessing**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "blessing" का अर्थ होता है एक विशेष उपहार या अच्छा गुण। passage में इसे एक महान उपहार के रूप में संदर्भित किया गया है, जो हमें अपनी इच्छाओं और इरादों को अन्य लोगों को जानकारी प्रदान करने में मदद करता है। जबकि 'Articulation' का अर्थ है व्यक्त करना, 'Protection' का अर्थ है सुरक्षा, और 'Art' का अर्थ है कला, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- '**Blessing**' should be used because it refers to a special gift or favorable quality. The passage refers to it as a significant gift that aids in conveying our desires and intentions to others. Whereas, 'Articulation' means to express, 'Protection' signifies safeguard, and 'Art' stands for a form of creative expression, which don't fit in this context.
22. A) '**Tongue**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "a slip of the tongue" एक common idiom है जिसका अर्थ है गलती से कुछ कह देना। 'Ear' का अर्थ होता है कान, 'Word' का अर्थ होता है शब्द, और 'Pen' का अर्थ होता है कलम, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- '**Tongue**' should be used because "a slip of the tongue" is a common idiom meaning to accidentally say something. Whereas, 'Ear' refers to the organ of hearing, 'Word' means a single distinct meaningful element of speech or writing, and 'Pen' signifies a writing instrument, which don't fit in this context.
23. D) '**Vocabularies**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "vocabularies" का अर्थ होता है शब्द-संग्रह जो किसी विशेष व्यक्ति, समुदाय, या विषय के संदर्भ में प्रयुक्त होते हैं। जबकि 'Context' का अर्थ है संदर्भ, 'Reference' का अर्थ है संदर्भ या उल्लेख, और 'Meanings' का अर्थ है अर्थ, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- '**Vocabularies**' should be used because it refers to the set of words used by a particular person, community, or subject. Whereas, 'Context' means the background, 'Reference' implies citation or mention, and 'Meanings' pertains to the interpretation of words, which don't fit in this context.
24. C) '**Careful**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "careful" का अर्थ होता है सावधानीपूर्वक या ध्यान से। जबकि 'Firm' का अर्थ है मजबूत, 'Attentive' का अर्थ है ध्यान देने वाला, और 'Serious' का अर्थ है गंभीर, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- '**Careful**' should be used because it means cautiously or with attention. Whereas, 'Firm' means strong or steadfast, 'Attentive' means paying attention, and 'Serious' means grave or earnest, which don't fit in this context.

25. C) '**Misunderstood**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि passage में यह बताया गया है कि भाषा का अच्छी तरह से प्रयोग न करने पर गलत समझ में आ सकता है। 'Praised' का अर्थ होता है प्रशंसा करना, 'Criticised' का अर्थ है आलोचना करना, और 'Condemned' का अर्थ है दोष देना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- '**Misunderstood**' should be used because the passage suggests that improper use of language can lead to misinterpretations. Whereas, 'Praised' means to commend, 'Criticised' means to find fault with, and 'Condemned' implies blaming or denouncing, which don't fit in this context.



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