

Silica scars: On India's silicosis problem

Mine workers need early **diagnosis** and treatment of silicosis

India's growth **aspirations** have **spurred** the national mining industry to **extract** more minerals for use in construction. One such mineral is silicon dioxide, or silica, an important component of sand and stone. Mine **workers exposed to** silica dust for many years **have** a **heightened** risk of developing silicosis, **wherein microscopic** silica particles are **lodged in** lung tissue, **hampering** their normal function. The risk of silicosis is **age-agnostic** and determined by **exposure**, and is **chronic** after **onset**. Thus it **threatens** millions of workers, many of them young. In 1999, the Indian Council of Medical Research reported that more than eight million people in the country were highly exposed to silica dust; this population could only have increased since the national government has opened new mines and **expanded** old ones. On November 29, the National Green Tribunal (NGT) directed the Central Pollution Control Board to **draft** new guidelines **vis-à-vis** "**granting** permission for [silica] mining and washing plants", and the Uttar Pradesh government and Pollution Control Board to **set up** health-care facilities in areas with silica mines. The NGT is **well-intentioned** but mine workers are **desperate** for action.

The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code 2020 requires mine workers' employers to notify threats of bodily harm to workers and workers developing specific diseases, including silicosis. But operators **often** do not notify the Directorate General of Mines Safety, preventing the state from developing an actionable awareness of mine operators' workplace practices; nor have States of their own initiative **strived to** collect this data. The **potential** for special hospitals to **ameliorate** this situation **is** also unclear: the Code **obligates** qualified medical practitioners to notify silicosis cases to the Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator, yet it already required operators to provide free annual health **check-ups**, which have failed to **reveal** silicosis cases. Health-care providers have even been known to **misrecord** silicosis as tuberculosis. The NGT also noted that "**concerned authorities**" are not **living up to** the law. The state's **passivity** is thus the principal **roadblock** to mine workers' welfare, which guidelines are **unlikely to surmount**. The passivity also **flies in the face of** climate justice, an idea India has **ironically wielded in multilateral fora** to demand **concessions on emissions and adaptation financing**. The nation's mineral resources are concentrated in 'resource **frontier**' States that have low **literacy** and health-care coverage, a **disorganised** labour force, and where mining provides crucial revenue. When the state **diverts** the concessions to suppliers of cheap silica, workers tolerate bad working conditions and delay **seeking** medical or legal **recourse** until the silicosis has become life-threatening. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Scar** (verb) – Mark, blemish, disfigure, mar, impair दाग लगाना
2. **Silicosis** (noun) – A lung disease caused by inhaling silica dust सिलिकोसिस (एक फेफड़े की बीमारी)
3. **Diagnosis** (noun) – Identification, detection, recognition, analysis, assessment निदान
4. **Aspiration** (noun) – Ambition, goal, desire, aim, objective महत्वाकांक्षा
5. **Spur** (verb) – Stimulate, encourage, motivate, propel, incite उत्तेजित करना
6. **Extract** (verb) – Remove, withdraw, take out, pull out, extricate निकालना
7. **Expose** (to) (verb) – Reveal, uncover, disclose, make visible, exhibit सामना कराना
8. **Heightened** (adjective) – Increased, intensified, elevated, amplified, raised बढ़ा हुआ
9. **Wherein** (adverb) – In which, in what, in where, in such a way जिसमें
10. **Microscopic** (adjective) – Tiny, minute, small, minuscule, invisible सूक्ष्म
11. **Lodge** (in) (verb) – Embed, insert, fix, implant, anchor फंसना
12. **Hamper** (verb) – Obstruct, hinder, impede, inhibit, block बाधा डालना
13. **Age-agnostic** (adjective) – Not age-specific, age-neutral, unrestricted by age उम्र से अप्रभावित
14. **Exposure** (noun) – Contact, experience, vulnerability, disclosure, unveiling संपर्क
15. **Chronic** (adjective) – Persistent, long-term, enduring, constant, prolonged दीर्घकालिक
16. **Onset** (noun) – Beginning, start, initiation, commencement, outbreak शुरुआत
17. **Threaten** (verb) – Endanger, intimidate, menace, jeopardize, warn जोखिम में डालना
18. **Expand** (verb) – Enlarge, extend, increase, grow, broaden विस्तार करना
19. **Draft** (verb) – Prepare, create, outline, design, compose मसौदा तैयार करना
20. **Vis-à-vis** (preposition) – In relation to, regarding, concerning, about के संदर्भ में
21. **Grant** (verb) – Allow, permit, authorize, consent, accord स्वीकृत करना
22. **Set up** (phrasal verb) – Establish, arrange, create, organize, initiate स्थापित करना
23. **Well-intentioned** (adjective) – Good-hearted, considerate, kind, thoughtful, benevolent अच्छे इरादे वाला

24. **Desperate** (adjective) – Hopeless, frantic, distressed, anxious, concerned हताश
25. **Often** (adverb) – Frequently, regularly, repeatedly, commonly, usually अक्सर
26. **Strive** (to) (verb) – Endeavor, try, attempt, exert, struggle प्रयास करना
27. **Potential** (noun) – Ability, capability, possibility, aptitude, competence संभावना
28. **Ameliorate** (verb) – Improve, enhance, better, upgrade, refine सुधारना
29. **Obligate** (verb) – Bind, require, compel, mandate, enforce बाध्य करना
30. **Check-up** (noun) – Examination, inspection, assessment, evaluation, review जाँच
31. **Reveal** (verb) – Disclose, expose, unveil, uncover, show प्रकट करना
32. **Misrecord** (verb) – Record incorrectly, falsify, distort, misreport, misstate गलत दर्ज करना
33. **Concerned** (preposition) – Related to, involved with, associated with संबंधित
34. **Live up to something** (phrase) – Fulfill, meet expectations, achieve, satisfy, comply पूरा करना
35. **Passivity** (noun) – Inactivity, indifference, resignation, apathy, lethargy निष्क्रियता
36. **Roadblock** (noun) – Obstacle, barrier, hurdle, hindrance, blockade बाधा
37. **Unlikely** (adjective) – Improbable, doubtful, implausible, far-fetched, uncertain असंभावित
38. **Surmount** (verb) – Overcome, conquer, defeat, master, prevail काबू पाना/ हराना
39. **Fly in the face of** (phrase) – Contradict, oppose, defy, challenge, resist विरोध करना
40. **Ironically** (adverb) – Unexpectedly, paradoxically, strangely, amusingly विडंबना से
41. **Wield** (verb) – Exercise, use, apply, exert, manage प्रयोग करना
42. **Multilateral** (adjective) – Involving many parties, international, cooperative बहुपक्षीय
43. **Fora** (noun) – Assembly, meeting, conference, convention, gathering मंच
44. **Concession** (noun) – Allowance, privilege, compromise, exemption, reduction रियायत
45. **Emission** (noun) – Release, discharge, outflow, expulsion, leakage उत्सर्जन
46. **Adaptation financing** (noun) – Funding for adjustments or changes अनुकूलन वित्तपोषण
47. **Frontier** (noun) – Boundary, border, limit, edge, periphery सीमा

48. **Literacy** (noun) – Education, knowledge, learning, erudition, proficiency साक्षरता

49. **Disorganised** (adjective) – Chaotic, unstructured, disordered, messy, untidy असंगठित

50. **Divert** (verb) – Redirect, reroute, shift, switch, reallocate विचलित करना

51. **Seek** (verb) – Search, pursue, explore, request, look for खोजना

52. **Recourse** (noun) – Help, remedy, aid, alternative, option सहारा

Summary of the Editorial

1. **India's Mining Growth:** India's growth ambitions have led to increased mineral extraction, especially silica, used in construction.
2. **Silicosis Risk:** Prolonged exposure to silica dust causes silicosis, a chronic lung disease, affecting millions of mine workers.
3. **Health Impact:** Silicosis leads to severe respiratory issues due to silica particles lodging in lung tissue, reducing lung function.
4. **Rising Vulnerability:** A 1999 ICMR report estimated over eight million people at high risk of silicosis, a figure likely to have increased with expanding mining activities.
5. **NGT's Directive:** On November 29, the National Green Tribunal directed authorities to create guidelines for silica mining and set up health-care centers in affected areas.
6. **Legislative Provisions:** The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code 2020 mandates employers to report silicosis cases, but implementation is weak.
7. **Lack of Notifications:** Mine operators often fail to notify authorities of workplace hazards, hindering official data collection and policy action.
8. **Healthcare Gaps:** Mandatory health check-ups are often ineffective, and silicosis cases are frequently misdiagnosed as tuberculosis.
9. **State Inaction:** Authorities have failed to enforce legal provisions, leaving workers without adequate support or remedies.
10. **Systemic Neglect:** State passivity remains a major obstacle to improving mine workers' welfare, despite legal frameworks in place.
11. **Climate Justice Paradox:** India advocates for climate justice globally but neglects its own mine workers' environmental and health rights.
12. **Resource-Rich States:** Most mining activities occur in low-literacy, health-care-poor states with disorganized labor forces reliant on mining revenue.
13. **Economic Dependency:** Local economies depend heavily on mining, forcing workers to tolerate hazardous conditions and delaying medical care.
14. **Delayed Recourse:** Legal or medical recourse is often sought only when silicosis becomes life-threatening, worsening the health crisis.
15. **Need for Action:** Government intervention through stricter enforcement, better healthcare facilities, and labor protection is essential to address the silicosis crisis.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

- What is the tone of the passage?**
 - Optimistic and celebratory
 - Critical and concerned
 - Neutral and indifferent
 - Humorous and satirical
- What is the primary implication of silicosis being described as "chronic after onset" in the passage?**
 - The disease progresses gradually and cannot be reversed.
 - It affects only older workers in the mining industry.
 - It can be cured with early medical intervention.
 - The risk is limited to workers with genetic predisposition.
- Based on the passage, why is the directive by the National Green Tribunal (NGT) considered "well-intentioned but inadequate"?**
 - It focuses on the expansion of older mines rather than worker safety.
 - It delays urgent action for mine workers suffering from silicosis.
 - It recommends guidelines without enforcing strict penalties.
 - It overlooks the issue of underreporting of silicosis cases.
- What can be inferred about the effectiveness of India's Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code 2020 in addressing silicosis cases?**
 - It has significantly improved health monitoring in mining sectors.
 - It promotes widespread worker empowerment through litigation.
 - It prioritizes tuberculosis detection over silicosis awareness.
 - It fails to enforce accountability among stakeholders.
- What is the antonym of "**ameliorate**" as used in the context of the passage?
 - Worsen
 - Accelerate
 - Rectify
 - Impede
- Select the most appropriate synonym of the bracketed word in the following sentence to fill in the blank.**

During Covid times, many organisations made _____(sentimental) appeals to raise funds for migrant workers

 - practical
 - mawkish
 - cynical
 - sincere
- Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence.**

If I was the queen, I would give a handsome sum towards education.

 - will be the queen
 - would be the queen
 - have been the queen
 - were the queen
- Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**

- A. Embarrass
B. Accommodate
C. Exhilarate
D. Occurrence
9. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**
A. Succeed
B. Preceed
C. Proceed
D. Exceed
10. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in passive voice.**
Sonam does not like bananas
A. Bananas had not been liked by Sonam.
B. Bananas have not been liked by Sonam.
C. Bananas are not liked by Sonam.
D. Banana is not liked by Sonam
11. **Select the most appropriate synonym for the underlined word in the given sentence.**
His ambition in life is to become a happy and satisfied man
A. Eagerness
B. Amend
C. Satisfaction
D. Apathy
12. **Read the sentence carefully and select the most suitable idiom to fill in the blank.**
The renowned publisher decided to withdraw a book from the market. No one was interested in the book as the arguments presented were _____.
A. under the rose
B. high and mighty
C. beside the mark
D. out of the woods
13. **The following sentence has been divided into four segments. Identify the segment that contains an error.**
Mrs. Sreelakshmi's / musical intelligence / is superior than / Mrs. Suma's
A. Mrs. Sreelakshmi's
B. musical intelligence
C. Mrs. Suma's.
D. is superior than
14. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
He is an atheist, although he respects everyone's belief.
A. One who believes in nature
B. One who does not believe in God
C. One who believes in God
D. One who is extremist
15. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Receive
A. Reward
B. Admit

- C. Exile
D. Fund
16. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Gourav was no good than a foolish person
- A. no best
B. not good
C. no better
D. not best
17. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice**
Someone has taken my secret diary.
- A. My secret diary has to be taken by someone.
B. My secret diary had been taken by someone.
C. My secret diary will have been taken by someone.
D. My secret diary has been taken by someone
18. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
That which cannot be conquered
- A. Ineffable
B. Indelible
C. Invisible
D. Invincible
19. **Select the option that corrects the error in the given sentence.**
He ran quick to catch the bus
- A. insipid
B. rapid
C. quiet
D. quickly
20. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word-substitute for the given group of words.**
A false idea or belief
- A. Entropy
B. Fallacy
C. Reticence
D. Atrophy

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.

The beginning of the story is (1)_____ in its presentation but (2)_____ the style eases out and becomes haunting in its simplicity. The author brings out the human elements in his story. This common element of sympathy and sacrifice is given a new (3)_____ by the old artist who shows by his last desperate act that one can be a hero for one day if only one cares (4)_____. O Henry's treatment of his material is balanced and controlled, a fine (5)_____ of humour and pathos

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
- A. prone
B. delectable
C. quaint

- D. habitual
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
- A. hardly
 - B. gradually
 - C. recently
 - D. initially
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
- A. infection
 - B. condition
 - C. supervision
 - D. dimension
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
- A. enough
 - B. tough
 - C. through
 - D. though
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
- A. ascend
 - B. blend
 - C. legend
 - D. amend

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. B) Critical and concerned

The passage critically examines the government's insufficient response to the silicosis crisis among mine workers and expresses concern over their welfare, showing a critical and concerned tone.

A: The passage does not celebrate or highlight positivity; instead, it emphasizes serious issues.

C: The passage takes a clear stance, criticizing the current situation, not remaining neutral.

D: There is no humor or satire in the passage; it is serious and grave

2. A) The disease progresses gradually and cannot be reversed.

The term "chronic after onset" implies that once silicosis starts, it continues to progress and does not have a cure, as also hinted in the passage.

B: Incorrect. The passage specifically states that the disease is "age-agnostic," meaning it can affect workers of any age.

C: Incorrect. The passage suggests the need for early diagnosis and treatment but does not claim that the disease is curable.

D: Incorrect. The passage attributes the risk to exposure, not genetic factors.

3. B) It delays urgent action for mine workers suffering from silicosis.

The passage highlights that while the NGT's directive is "well-intentioned," workers are "desperate for action," indicating that the directive lacks immediacy in addressing their plight.

A: Incorrect. The directive does not mention expanding mines; it addresses guidelines and healthcare.

C: Incorrect. The passage does not indicate whether penalties are part of the directive, making this assumption invalid.

D: Incorrect. While underreporting could be a concern, the passage does not explicitly mention this as a shortcoming of the directive.

4. D) It fails to enforce accountability among stakeholders.

The passage discusses how operators fail to notify authorities, and the state's inaction exacerbates the problem, demonstrating a lack of accountability.

A: Incorrect. The passage highlights that annual health check-ups required by the Code have failed to detect silicosis cases, showing no improvement in health monitoring.

B: Incorrect. The passage mentions that workers often delay seeking medical or legal recourse, suggesting a lack of empowerment rather than its promotion.

C: Incorrect. While health-care providers have been known to misrecord silicosis as tuberculosis, the Code itself does not prioritize one disease over the other.

5. A) Worsen

- A: Correct. "Ameliorate" means to improve or make better, and "worsen" is its direct opposite.
6. B) **Sentimental** (adjective) – Of or prompted by feelings of tenderness, sadness, or nostalgia; emotional, nostalgic, affectionate. भावुक
 Synonym: **Mawkish** (adjective) – Overly sentimental, showing feelings of sadness or tenderness in a way that is perceived as insincere or exaggerated. अत्यधिक भावुक
- **Practical** (adjective) – Concerned with actual use or practice; sensible, realistic. व्यावहारिक
 - **Cynical** (adjective) – Distrustful of human sincerity or integrity; skeptical, doubtful. निराशावादी
 - **Sincere** (adjective) – Free from pretense or deceit; genuine, honest. ईमानदार
7. D) 'was the queen' के बदले 'were the queen' का प्रयोग करना सही होगा क्योंकि यह एक hypothetical (काल्पनिक) स्थिति है, और ऐसी स्थितियों में 'were' का प्रयोग किया जाता है, चाहे subject singular हो या plural। जैसे— "If I were a bird, I would fly away."
- 'were the queen' should replace 'was the queen' because this is a hypothetical situation, and in such cases, 'were' is used, regardless of whether the subject is singular or plural; Like— "If I were a bird, I would fly away."
8. C) The correct spelling of 'Exhilerate' is 'Exhilarate' which means "to make (someone) feel very happy, animated, or elated" उत्साहित करना, आनंदित करना.
9. B) The correct spelling of 'Preceed' is 'Precede,' which means "to come before something in time, order, or position." पहले आना, पूर्व।
10. C) **Bananas are not liked by Sonam.**
 Active Voice को Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। वाक्य 'Sonam does not like bananas' को Passive Voice में बदलते समय Object 'bananas' को वाक्य की शुरुआत में रखा जाता है। Verb 'does not like' को Passive Voice में बदलकर 'are not liked' किया जाता है, क्योंकि यह Simple Present Tense का वाक्य है। Subject 'Sonam' को अंत में 'by Sonam' के रूप में रखा गया है।
 To convert Active Voice into Passive Voice, the structure (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) is used. In the sentence 'Sonam does not like bananas', the object 'bananas' is placed at the beginning, and the verb 'does not like' is changed to 'are not liked' in Passive Voice. The subject 'Sonam' is placed at the end as 'by Sonam'. Therefore, the correct answer is (Bananas are not liked by Sonam).
11. A) **Ambition** (noun) – A strong desire to do or achieve something, especially requiring determination and hard work. महत्त्वाकांक्षा

Synonym: **Eagerness** (noun) – A keen or intense desire to do something, enthusiasm, zeal, keenness. उत्सुकता

- **Amend** (verb) – To make changes to improve or correct something, modify, revise. संशोधित करना
- **Satisfaction** (noun) – The state of being pleased or contented, fulfillment, gratification. संतोष
- **Apathy** (noun) – A lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern; indifference. उदासीनता

12. C) **Beside the mark** (idiom) – not relevant to the topic; not accurate or appropriate. विषय से बाहर

- **Under the rose** (idiom) – in secret; privately. गुप्त रूप से
- **High and mighty** (idiom) – behaving in a superior or arrogant manner. घमंडी
- **Out of the woods** (idiom) – out of danger or difficulty. खतरे से बाहर

13. D) 'is superior than' के बदले 'is superior to' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'superior' शब्द के साथ 'to' का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे— Mrs. Sreelakshmi's musical intelligence is superior to Mrs. Suma's.

'is superior than' will be replaced with 'is superior to' because the word 'superior' is used with 'to'; like— Mrs. Sreelakshmi's musical intelligence is superior to Mrs. Suma's.

14. B) **Atheist** (noun) – One who does not believe in God नास्तिक

- **Agnostic** (noun) – One who believes that the existence of God is unknown or unknowable. अज्ञेयवादी
- **Polytheist** (noun) – One who believes in the existence of multiple gods. बहुईश्वरवादी
- **Extremist** (noun) – One who holds extreme political or religious views. चरमपंथी

15. C) **Receive** (verb) – To get, accept, or acquire something, to take delivery of. प्राप्त करना
Antonym: **Exile** (verb) – To banish or send someone away from their home or country, to exclude from a group. निर्वासित करना

- **Reward** (noun) – Something given in recognition of service, effort, or achievement. पुरस्कार
- **Admit** (verb) – To allow someone to enter, to accept as valid or true. स्वीकार करना
- **Fund** (noun) – A sum of money saved or made available for a particular purpose. निधि

16. C) 'no good' के बदले 'no better' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में Gourav के स्तर की तुलना की जा रही है। 'no better' का प्रयोग अधिक उपयुक्त है क्योंकि यह तुलना को सही ढंग से व्यक्त करता है; जैसे— Gourav was no better than a foolish person.

'no good' will be replaced with 'no better' because the sentence compares the level of Gourav. Using 'no better' is more appropriate as it accurately expresses the comparison; like— Gourav was no better than a foolish person.

17. D) **My secret diary has been taken by someone**

Active Voice को Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। वाक्य 'Someone has taken my secret diary' को Passive Voice में बदलते समय Object 'my secret diary' को वाक्य की शुरुआत में रखा जाता है। Verb 'has taken' को Passive Voice में बदलकर 'has been taken' किया जाता है। Subject 'someone' को अंत में 'by someone' के रूप में रखा गया है।

To convert Active Voice into Passive Voice, the structure (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) is used. In the sentence 'Someone has taken my secret diary', the object 'my secret diary' is placed at the beginning, and the verb 'has taken' is changed to 'has been taken'. The subject 'someone' is placed at the end as 'by someone'.

18. D) **Invincible** (adjective) – Too powerful to be defeated or overcome (अजेय)

- **Ineffable** (adjective) – Too great or extreme to be expressed in words (अवर्णनीय)
- **Indelible** (adjective) – Not able to be forgotten or removed; permanent (अमिट)
- **Invisible** (adjective) – Unable to be seen; not visible (अदृश्य)

19. D) 'quick' के बदले '**quickly**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'to catch the bus' में verb 'ran' का उपयोग हो रहा है, और 'ran' के साथ adverb का प्रयोग करना उचित है, न कि adjective का; जैसे— He ran quickly to catch the bus.

'**quickly**' will be used instead of 'quick' because in the phrase 'to catch the bus', the verb 'ran' is being used, and it's appropriate to use an adverb with 'ran', not an adjective; like— He ran quickly to catch the bus.

20. B) **Fallacy** (noun) – A false idea or belief, especially one based on unsound reasoning. भ्रान्ति

- **Entropy** (noun) – A measure of disorder or randomness in a system. अराजकता
- **Reticence** (noun) – The quality of being reserved or silent; reluctance to speak. संकोच
- **Atrophy** (noun) – The wasting away or decrease in size of a body part or tissue. अपक्षय

21. 'C) **Quaint**' का use होगा क्योंकि "quaint" का अर्थ होता है आकर्षक या असामान्य ढंग से पुराना, जो कहानी के प्रस्तुतिकरण की विशेषता को दर्शाता है। इस वाक्य में उल्लेख किया गया

है कि कहानी की शुरुआत इसकी प्रस्तुतिकरण में कुछ विशेष है, जिससे 'quaint' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'prone' का अर्थ होता है झुकाव होना, 'delectable' का अर्थ है स्वादिष्ट होना, और 'habitual' का अर्थ है आदतन, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'Quaint' will be used because it means charming or attractively unusual, which reflects the uniqueness of the story's presentation. The sentence indicates that the beginning of the story has a particular characteristic, making 'quaint' appropriate here. In contrast, 'prone' means having a tendency, 'delectable' means delicious, and 'habitual' means customary, which do not fit this context.

22. B) 'Gradually' का use होगा क्योंकि "gradually" का अर्थ है धीरे-धीरे, और sentence में mention किया गया है कि कहानी की शैली धीरे-धीरे बदलती है और सरलता में बदल जाती है। यह वाक्य के संदर्भ में सही है। जबकि 'hardly' का अर्थ है मुश्किल से, 'recently' का अर्थ है हाल ही में, और 'initially' का अर्थ है प्रारंभ में, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'Gradually' will be used because it means slowly or progressively, and the sentence indicates that the style of the story changes slowly and becomes haunting in its simplicity. This fits the context. On the other hand, 'hardly' means barely, 'recently' means not long ago, and 'initially' means at first, none of which align with the context provided.

23. D) 'Dimension' का use होगा क्योंकि "dimension" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ का एक विशेष पहलू या दृष्टिकोण। sentence में mention है कि यह सामान्य तत्व सहानुभूति और बलिदान को एक नया आयाम प्रदान करता है। यहाँ 'dimension' उस गहराई को व्यक्त करता है जो लेखक द्वारा प्रस्तुत कहानी में दिखाई देती है, जहाँ सहानुभूति और बलिदान को न केवल साधारण तरीके से देखा जाता है, बल्कि एक नए और गहन दृष्टिकोण के माध्यम से समझाया जाता है। जबकि 'Infection' का अर्थ है संक्रामक रोग, 'Condition' का अर्थ है स्थिति, और 'Supervision' का अर्थ है देखरेख करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

The term 'Dimension' is appropriate because it refers to a specific aspect or perspective of something. In the context of the passage, it suggests that the common elements of sympathy and sacrifice are explored in a new way by the old artist. The use of 'dimension' signifies a deeper understanding or interpretation that transcends the ordinary, allowing readers to appreciate the complexities of human emotions. Whereas 'Infection' means a contagious disease, 'Condition' means a state, and 'Supervision' means to oversee, which do not fit in this context.

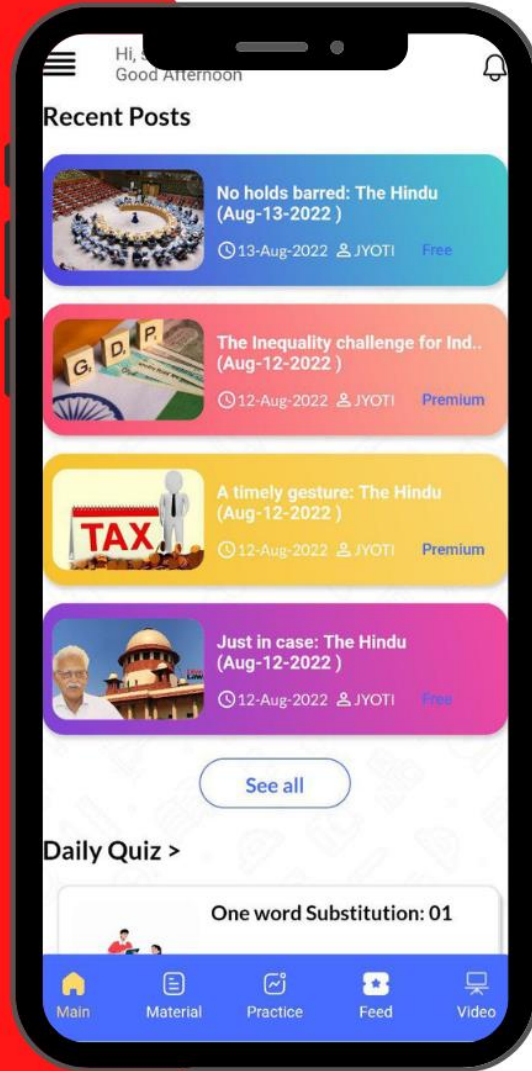
24. 'A) Enough' का use होगा क्योंकि यह दर्शाता है कि किसी चीज़ की मात्रा संतोषजनक या पर्याप्त होनी चाहिए। sentence में mention है कि अगर कोई केवल एक दिन के लिए हीरो

बनना चाहता है, तो उसे 'enough' (पर्याप्त) परवाह करनी चाहिए। यह सही अर्थ प्रकट करता है। जबकि 'Tough' का अर्थ है कठिन, 'Through' का अर्थ है के माध्यम से, और 'Though' का अर्थ है हालाँकि, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'Enough' will be used because it indicates that the amount of care must be satisfactory or sufficient. The sentence implies that if one wants to be a hero for just one day, they must care 'enough.' This conveys the right meaning. Whereas, 'Tough' means difficult, 'Through' means by means of, and 'Though' means although, which do not fit in this context.

25. 'B) Blend' का use होगा क्योंकि "blend" का अर्थ है दो या दो से अधिक चीजों को मिलाना, जो इस context में उपयुक्त है। sentence में mention है कि ओ हेनरी का सामग्री के प्रति दृष्टिकोण संतुलित और नियंत्रित है, और इसमें हास्य और करुणा का एक उत्तम मिश्रण है। इसलिए 'blend' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Ascend' का अर्थ है चढ़ना, 'Legend' का अर्थ है किंवदंती या प्रसिद्ध व्यक्ति, और 'Amend' का अर्थ है सुधार करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'Blend' will be used because it means to combine two or more elements, which is appropriate in this context. The sentence mentions that O. Henry's treatment of his material is balanced and controlled, representing a fine mix of humor and pathos, making 'blend' the correct choice. In contrast, 'Ascend' means to rise, 'Legend' refers to a fabled figure, and 'Amend' means to make changes, none of which fit the context.



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