

Warding off fire: on hospital fires

There should be no **slackening** in fire safety **norms** in hospitals

There is no greater **betrayal** than when a **sanctuary** turns into a death trap. **Fire accidents** in hospitals that kill the **vulnerable** **would** fall **squarely** in this category. **A massive fire** that **broke out** at City Hospital, an **orthopaedic** specialty unit in Dindigul in south Tamil Nadu, last week **caused** the death of six people, including a child and two women. All the victims were trapped in the hospital lift and initial reports suggested they died of **suffocation**. Only **one** of the six persons, who was on a wheelchair, **was** an in-patient at the hospital; all the others were visitors. They were trapped, over half an hour, in the lift as the smoke **poured** in through the vents, all escape routes sealed. The **fire**, which **reportedly** started as a short circuit in the ground floor, **swept up** to the first floor, and smoke soon **curled up** to all the floors in the **four-storey** building, affecting patients. Initially, smoke was noticed in the outpatient department, after patient files caught fire. In response, the power supply was **shut down**, but six persons still entered the lift at the ground floor. In the **melee** that **ensued**, no one **paid any attention to** the lift, stuck in between two floors. **Meanwhile**, patients on the higher floors struggled to breathe, but for many, because of **mobility** issues, there was no opportunity to escape. Thirty-two patients were shifted to the nearby Dindigul government hospital for further treatment and three of them needed ventilator support.

The **rash** of fire accidents in hospitals in India, in recent times, and the **lives** lost **are uncanny** reminders that hospital **infrastructure upkeep**, in the private or public health-care sector, **is astonishingly** low priority across the country. One month ago, on November 15, 10 newborns died in a fire in Maharani Laxmi Bai Medical College and Hospital, Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh. In May this year, seven newborns were killed in New Born Baby Care Hospital, a private facility in East Delhi, after a fire broke out there. It is **unconscionable** that, as a nation, India pays little attention to **fireproofing** its hospitals, **making sure** all equipment in hospitals and the hospitals themselves are ready to act and **limit** damage if, and when, a mechanical fault was to cause a fire. The government should ensure that periodic renewal of fire licences stops being a **travesty**. **Existing** government fire safety regulations must be followed **implicitly** and **spiritedly**, without any **slacking, with respect to** hospitals and public places. If a hospital ever gets into the news, it must be for its **healing prowess**, not for being a **towering inferno**.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Ward off** (phrasal verb) – Prevent, avert, repel, avoid रोकना
2. **Slackening** (noun) – Weakening, loosening, reducing, decline ढीलापन/कमी
3. **Norm** (noun) – Standard, rule, guideline, regulation मानदंड
4. **Betrayal** (noun) – Disloyalty, treachery, breach of trust, deception विश्वासघात
5. **Sanctuary** (noun) – Safe haven, shelter, refuge, protection शरण/सुरक्षित स्थान
6. **The Vulnerable** (noun) – The weak, those at risk, helpless individuals कमजोर लोग
7. **Squarely** (adverb) – Directly, firmly, precisely, unequivocally पूरी तरह
8. **Break out** (phrasal verb) – Erupt, start suddenly, occur, burst forth शुरू होना
9. **Orthopaedic** (adjective) – Relating to bones, joints, or muscles हड्डी रोग संबंधी
10. **Suffocation** (noun) – Difficulty in breathing, choking, asphyxiation दम घुटना
11. **Pour** (verb) – Flow, stream, rush, gush बहना/उतरना
12. **Reportedly** (adverb) – Allegedly, as claimed, according to reports कथित रूप से
13. **Curl up** (phrasal verb) – Wind up, twist, coil, rise in a spiral लहराना/मोड़ना
14. **Four-storey** (adjective) – A building with four floors चार मंजिला
15. **Shut down** (phrasal verb) – Turn off, stop operation, close, disable बंद करना
16. **Melee** (noun) – Confusion, chaos, commotion, skirmish हंगामा/अफरा-तफरी
17. **Ensnare** (verb) – Follow, happen, result, occur हुआ/घटित होना
18. **Pay attention to something** (phrase) – Focus on, observe carefully, be attentive ध्यान देना
19. **Meanwhile** (adverb) – At the same time, in the meantime, concurrently इस बीच
20. **Mobility** (noun) – Movement, ability to move, flexibility, locomotion गतिशीलता/चलायमानता
21. **Rash** (noun) – Series, outbreak, surge, spate कड़ी/संग्रह
22. **Uncanny** (adjective) – Strange, unusual, extraordinary, eerie असामान्य/अजीब
23. **Infrastructure** (noun) – Physical facilities, framework, structure, systems अवसंरचना/ढांचा
24. **Upkeep** (noun) – Maintenance, care, preservation, repair रखरखाव

25. **Astonishingly** (adverb) – Surprisingly, remarkably, incredibly, amazingly
आश्चर्यजनक रूप से
26. **Unconscionable** (adjective) – Unacceptable, unreasonable, shocking, indefensible अनुचित/अमानवीय
27. **Fireproof** (verb) – Make resistant to fire, safeguard against fire आग से सुरक्षित करना
28. **Make sure** (phrase) – Ensure, confirm, verify, guarantee सुनिश्चित करना
29. **Limit** (verb) – Restrict, reduce, confine, control सीमित करना
30. **Travesty** (noun) – Farce, mockery, absurdity, misrepresentation भद्दा मजाक
31. **Existing** (adjective) – Current, present, prevailing, in place मौजूदा/वर्तमान
32. **Implicitly** (adverb) – Absolutely, unquestionably, firmly, completely स्पष्ट रूप से/निःसंदेह
33. **Spiritedly** (adverb) – Energetically, enthusiastically, vigorously, passionately जोश के साथ
34. **Slacking** (noun) – Neglect, laziness, sluggishness, carelessness ढील/लापरवाही
35. **With respect to** (phrase) – Regarding, concerning, in relation to के संदर्भ में
36. **Healing** (adjective) – Restorative, therapeutic, curative, soothing चिकित्सा
37. **Prowess** (noun) – Skill, expertise, ability, competence कुशलता
38. **Towering** (adjective) – Huge, massive, overwhelming, imposing विशाल/भयानक
39. **Inferno** (noun) – Large fire, blaze, conflagration, raging fire भयानक आग

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Tragic Fire Incident:** A fire at City Hospital in Dindigul, Tamil Nadu, killed six people, including a child and two women.
2. **Cause of Death:** Victims were trapped in a lift, died of suffocation due to smoke inhalation, and lacked escape routes.
3. **Fire Origin:** The fire started due to a short circuit on the ground floor and spread rapidly through the four-storey building.
4. **Lift Misuse:** Despite the fire, six people entered the lift, which got stuck between two floors, worsening the tragedy.
5. **Delayed Response:** Chaos during evacuation led to delayed attention toward those trapped in the lift.
6. **Patient Evacuation:** Thirty-two patients were shifted to a government hospital, with three needing ventilator support.
7. **Frequent Hospital Fires:** Recent hospital fires in India have caused multiple fatalities, including newborn deaths in Jhansi and East Delhi.
8. **Neglected Safety Measures:** Hospital fire safety remains a low priority in both public and private healthcare sectors.
9. **Inadequate Infrastructure:** Poor hospital infrastructure and maintenance contribute significantly to recurring fire accidents.
10. **Fireproofing Neglect:** Essential fireproofing measures are often ignored, putting lives at risk.
11. **Regulatory Failure:** Fire safety regulations are not strictly enforced, leading to recurring tragedies.
12. **Licence Renewal Issues:** Periodic renewal of fire licences is treated as a formality rather than a serious compliance process.
13. **Government Responsibility:** Authorities must ensure rigorous fire safety inspections and enforce fireproofing regulations.
14. **Prevention is Key:** Hospitals should prioritize fire safety measures and readiness to handle emergencies.
15. **Healing Over Harm:** Hospitals should be known for saving lives, not for tragic fire accidents.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial page]

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Indifferent
 - B. Informative with a critical undertone
 - C. Optimistic
 - D. Humorous
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The technological advancements in hospital safety systems
 - B. The lack of proper infrastructure and fire safety in hospitals
 - C. The heroic rescue operations during hospital fires
 - D. The consequences of heeding hospital fire safety norms
3. **What was the initial reported cause of the fire that broke out at the City Hospital in Dindigul?**
 - A. A cooking mishap in the hospital's canteen
 - B. An act of arson by unknown individuals
 - C. A short circuit originating on the ground floor
 - D. A discarded cigarette butt near the entrance
4. **Who among the six victims trapped in the lift at the City Hospital was actually admitted as a patient at the time of the fire?**
 - A. The child victim
 - B. One of the visiting women
 - C. The elderly female visitor
 - D. The individual on a wheelchair
5. **Why does the author suggest that recent hospital fires indicate a low priority for hospital infrastructure upkeep in India?**
 - A. Because hospital staff are not professionally trained to handle patients
 - B. Because the government heavily regulates hospital safety norms
 - C. Because basic fire safety measures are often neglected or poorly implemented
 - D. Because there are no existing fire safety regulations in place for hospitals
6. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
 - A. Reinforcement
 - B. Motivational
 - C. Opportunity
 - D. Atributes
7. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

The team always anticipate a bowling friendly pitch on their easy victory in the T20 matches.

 - A. pitch over their easy victory
 - B. pitch to their easy victory
 - C. pitch for their easy victory

- D. pitch of their easy victory
8. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
The team will announce the winner tomorrow
- A. The winner will be announced by the team tomorrow.
 - B. The winner will announce tomorrow by the team.
 - C. Tomorrow will be announced the winner by the team.
 - D. The team will announce tomorrow the winner.
9. **The following sentence has been divided into four segments. Identify the segment that contains an error.**
Mr. Surya / have no interior / motive in offering / you support.
- A. you support.
 - B. Mr. Surya
 - C. have no interior
 - D. motive in offering
10. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
By the end of / this month, he / will been working / for five years.
- A. will been working
 - B. By the end of
 - C. this month, he
 - D. for five years
11. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Kamal is not willing to purchase a house on the 12th floor of a sea-side apartment, as she is fearful of heights. She is suffering from _____.
- A. heliophobia
 - B. sociophobia
 - C. claustrophobia
 - D. Acrophobia
12. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
An elephant is a large mammal
- A. Bumper
 - B. Gigantic
 - C. Tiny
 - D. Heroic
13. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Epitome
- A. Expansion
 - B. Precise
 - C. Exhort
 - D. Lucid
14. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

- Cannot be corrected
- A. Incurable
 - B. Illegible
 - C. Incredible
 - D. Ineligible
15. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- A. Smoking in
 - B. Your youth stunts
 - C. The body and
 - D. Clouds the brain
- A. DCBA
 - B. DBCA
 - C. ABCD
 - D. CABD
16. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
- Don't let Dylan fool you!
- A. Do not ever be fooled by Dylan.
 - B. Do not be fool by Dylan.
 - C. Do not be fooled by Dylan.
 - D. Do not have been fooled by Dylan
17. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select 'No substitution'.**
- Satya is always great to his friends who helped him when he was in trouble.
- A. grateful
 - B. no substitution
 - C. thanked
 - D. greatful
18. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word in bold to fill in the blank.**
- The modern work is deliberately _____ (ambiguous).
- A. certain
 - B. dubious
 - C. vague
 - D. Puzzling
19. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
- The homophone for the word 'there' is _____.
- A. those
 - B. their
 - C. that
 - D. Clear
20. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

Turned a deaf ear to

- A. Rebuked
- B. Disregarded
- C. By any means
- D. At intervals

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.

Sleeping, dreaming and waking are three important (1)_____ for ordinary humans. But for those who have (2)_____ transcendental knowledge, all three are almost same and there is not much difference among these three. 'The world and life is a myth and it keeps on changing' (3)_____ Adi Shankaracharya, the greatest 'Advaita' preacher. Ramana Maharshi observed no difference between dreaming and waking states. What he said is that it is from one unreal world to another (4)_____ world. There is no difference between the images one sees when waking up and the images he/she sees during dreams. According to this great sage of the modern century, the first one is daydream and the second one is a night dream. The usual philosophers say that mind and body are the two elements and mind is the source of all diverse thoughts. In the waking up state, the mind is active with all tensions and dissatisfactions, so happiness is missing: during sleep as the mind is absent and so is the physical world, the real happiness (5)_____. It is said that deep sleep, where there is no feeling of body, mind and the world, is the natural state of human beings.

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

- A. angles
- B. methods
- C. problems
- D. Aspects

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

- A. deep
- B. depth
- C. superficial
- D. Large

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

- A. saying
- B. was said
- C. says
- D. tells by

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

- A. reality
- B. unreal
- C. confused

D. unimaginary

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

A. gained

B. is gained

C. was gained

D. gains

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. B) Informative with a critical undertone

The passage provides factual information about recent fire accidents in hospitals while criticizing the lack of fire safety measures. The writer's serious and concerned tone reflects disappointment with how hospital safety is managed, making the tone "Informative with a critical undertone."

A: The passage is far from indifferent, as it shows strong concern and criticism about fire safety issues.

C: There is no sense of hope or positive outlook in the passage; it highlights failures and shortcomings.

D: The passage discusses tragic incidents involving death, making any humorous tone highly inappropriate.

2. B) The lack of proper infrastructure and fire safety in hospitals

The passage highlights failures in hospital infrastructure and non-compliance with fire safety regulations, leading to tragic accidents. It calls for stricter adherence to fire safety norms to prevent such disasters.

A: The passage discusses shortcomings, not technological advancements.

C: There is no mention of any heroic rescue efforts; the focus is on administrative failures.

D: This option suggests positive outcomes from following fire safety norms, but the passage focuses on what happens when these norms are not followed.

3. C) A short circuit originating on the ground floor

The passage explicitly states that the fire reportedly started due to a short circuit in the ground floor.

A: The passage does not mention any connection to cooking or kitchen-related accidents.

B: There is no evidence or suggestion in the passage that the fire was set intentionally.

D: No mention of cigarette-related causes appears in the passage.

4. D) The individual on a wheelchair

The passage states that only one of the six trapped individuals, who was on a wheelchair, was an in-patient.

A: The passage indicates the child was a visitor, not an admitted patient.

B: The women victims, other than the wheelchair-bound person, were visitors.

C: Again, these individuals, other than the wheelchair-bound one, were visitors and not admitted patients

5. C) Because basic fire safety measures are often neglected or poorly implemented

The passage emphasizes that inadequate attention is paid to fireproofing hospitals and ensuring compliance with existing safety standards.

A: While training might be an issue, the passage primarily highlights neglect of infrastructure upkeep, not the absence of professional care.

B: The passage actually suggests that existing government regulations must be followed more closely, not that heavy regulation itself is the issue.

D: The text states there are existing regulations, but they are often not enforced or taken seriously, indicating the problem lies in implementation, not in the absence of rules.

6. D) The correct spelling of 'Atributes' is 'Attributes' which means "a quality or characteristic of a person or thing" – गुण, विशेषता.

7. C) 'pitch on their easy victory' के बदले 'pitch for their easy victory' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'for' का प्रयोग उद्देश्य, प्रयोजन या लक्ष्य को दर्शाने के लिए किया जाता है, और यहाँ 'easy victory' लक्ष्य है। अतः सही वाक्य होगा— "The team always anticipate a bowling friendly pitch for their easy victory in the T20 matches."

'pitch for their easy victory' will be used instead of 'pitch on their easy victory' because 'for' is used to indicate purpose, intention, or target, and here 'easy victory' is the target. Hence, the correct sentence will be— "The team always anticipate a bowling friendly pitch for their easy victory in the T20 matches."

8. A) The winner will be announced by the team tomorrow.

Active Voice को Passive Voice में बदलते समय, object वाक्य की शुरुआत में आता है और क्रिया (verb) को Passive Voice के रूप में बदल दिया जाता है। यहाँ "will announce" को Passive Voice में "will be announced" में बदल दिया जाता है। जैसे— To Be → will be V³ → announced

Note: "The winner" को object के रूप में शुरुआत में रखा गया और "will be announced" का प्रयोग Passive Voice में किया गया। "by the team" और "tomorrow" को वाक्य के अंत में रखा गया।

Explanation in English:

While converting Active Voice into Passive Voice, the object is placed at the beginning of the sentence, and the verb is changed into its Passive Voice form. In this case, "will announce" is changed to "will be announced." For example:→ To Be → will be → V³ → announced

Note: "The winner" is placed as the object, and "will be announced" is used in Passive Voice. "by the team" and "tomorrow" are placed at the end of the sentence

9. C) have' के बदले 'has' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Subject (Mr. Surya) Singular है, अतः Singular Verb 'has' का प्रयोग होगा। उदाहरण के लिए: It was Mr. Surya who has no interior motive in offering you support.

'has' will be used instead of 'have' because the Subject (Mr. Surya) is Singular, so Singular Verb 'has' will be used. For example: It was Mr. Surya who has no interior motive in offering you support.

10. A) 'will have been working' के बदले 'will have been working' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'by the end of this month' भविष्य में किसी कार्य की समाप्ति दर्शा रहा है और Future Perfect Continuous Tense का प्रयोग किया जाएगा; जैसे— By the end of this month, he will have been working here for five years.

'will have been working' will be used instead of 'will be working' because 'by the end of this month' indicates the completion of an action in the future and Future Perfect Continuous Tense will be used; Like— By the end of this month, he will have been working here for five years.

11. D) 'Acrophobia' का use होगा क्योंकि "acrophobia" का अर्थ है ऊँचाई का डर। sentence में mentions है कि कमल 12वीं मंजिल पर घर नहीं खरीदना चाहती क्योंकि उसे ऊँचाई से डर लगता है, इसलिए 'acrophobia' यहाँ सही विकल्प है। जबकि 'Heliophobia' का अर्थ है सूर्य का डर, 'Sociophobia' का अर्थ है सामाजिक स्थितियों का डर, और 'Claustrophobia' का अर्थ है बंद जगहों का डर, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'Acrophobia' will be used because it means the fear of heights. The sentence mentions that Kamal is not willing to purchase a house on the 12th floor because she is fearful of heights, making 'acrophobia' the correct option here. Whereas, 'Heliophobia' means fear of the sun, 'Sociophobia' means fear of social situations, and 'Claustrophobia' means fear of enclosed spaces, which don't fit in this context.

12. C) **Large** (adjective) – **Of considerable size, big, huge, gigantic.** बड़ा

Antonym: **Tiny** (adjective) – **Extremely small in size, miniature, minute.** बहुत छोटा

- **Bumper** (adjective) – Unusually large, abundant, massive. भरपूर
- **Gigantic** (adjective) – Extremely large, huge, colossal, enormous. विशाल
- **Heroic** (adjective) – Brave, courageous, valiant, daring. वीर

13. A) **Epitome** (noun) – A perfect example, embodiment, personification, or model of a particular quality or type. प्रतिमान

Antonym: **Expansion** (noun) – The action of becoming larger or more extensive, extension, increase, enlargement. विस्तार

- **Precise** (adjective) – Exact, accurate, clear-cut, specific. सटीक
- **Exhort** (verb) – To strongly encourage or urge someone to do something, press, persuade. प्रोत्साहित करना

- **Lucid** (adjective) – Clear, easy to understand, transparent, intelligible. सुस्पष्ट

Note: In this context, epitome represents something that is a condensed or perfect example, while expansion refers to making something larger or more extensive, which is conceptually opposite to a perfect, concise example

14. A) **Incorrigible** (adjective) – Cannot be corrected. संशोधित नहीं किया जा सकता

- **Illegible** (adjective) – Not clear enough to be read. अपठ्य
- **Incredible** (adjective) – Difficult to believe; extraordinary. अविश्वसनीय
- **Ineligible** (adjective) – Not qualified for or allowed. अयोग्य

15. C) **ABCD**

A starts with "Smoking in," which introduces the subject of the sentence and the context that this sentence is discussing the effects of smoking, specifically in youth.

B follows A because "your youth stunts" completes the action, explaining what smoking does in youth. This creates the subject-verb relationship, where smoking is the subject and stunts is the verb that affects your youth.

C follows B as it continues the thought by specifying what smoking stunts: "the body and," expanding on the effects that began with B. The "and" connects the effects on the body to another part of the body.

D concludes with "clouds the brain," adding the final impact of smoking. It completes the sentence by specifying that, in addition to stunting the body, smoking also clouds the brain.

16. C) **Do not be fooled by Dylan.**

Active Voice को Passive Voice में बदलते समय, object वाक्य की शुरुआत में आता है और क्रिया (verb) को Passive Voice के रूप में बदल दिया जाता है। यहाँ "let Dylan fool" को Passive Voice में "be fooled by Dylan" में बदल दिया जाता है। जैसे– To Be → be V³ → fooled

Note: "Do not" को शुरू में रखा गया और "be fooled by Dylan" को Passive Voice में प्रयोग किया गया।

Explanation in English:

While converting Active Voice into Passive Voice, the object is placed at the beginning of the sentence, and the verb is changed into its Passive Voice form. In this case, "let Dylan fool" is changed to "be fooled by Dylan." For example: → To Be → be → V³ → fooled

Note: "Do not" is placed at the beginning, and "be fooled by Dylan" is used in Passive Voice.

17. A) great' के बदले '**grateful**' का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में Satya के अपने मित्रों के प्रति

आभार व्यक्त करने की भावना व्यक्त की गई है, जिन्होंने मुसीबत के समय उसकी सहायता की थी। 'Grateful' का अर्थ होता है 'कृतज्ञ' या 'आभारी', जो कि वाक्य के संदर्भ में सही है। Example – She is grateful to her parents for their support.

'grateful' will be used instead of 'great' because the sentence expresses Satya's sense of gratitude towards his friends who helped him when he was in trouble. 'Grateful' means 'feeling or showing thanks', which is appropriate in the context of the sentence. Example— She is grateful to her parents for their support.

18. A) **Ambiguous** (adjective) – Open to more than one interpretation; not having one obvious meaning, unclear, doubtful. अस्पष्ट

Antonym: Certain (adjective) – known for sure, definite, clear. निश्चित, स्पष्ट

- **Dubious** (adjective) – Hesitating or doubting, uncertain, questionable. संदिग्ध
- **Vague** (adjective) – Not clear, not definite, imprecise, uncertain. अस्पष्ट
- **Puzzling** (adjective) – Causing confusion, baffling, perplexing. उलझन भरा

19. B) **'their'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'there' का उपयोग किसी स्थान को इंगित करने के लिए किया जाता है, जबकि 'their' का use स्वामित्व (ownership) को दर्शाने के लिए होता है। इस sentence में "homophone" का मतलब होता है एक जैसा उच्चारण पर अलग अर्थ रखने वाले शब्द। इसलिए, 'their' सही answer है। 'Those' का अर्थ है 'वे' और इसका उच्चारण 'there' से अलग है, इसलिए यह सही answer नहीं है। 'That' का अर्थ है 'वह' और यह भी 'there' का homophone नहीं है। 'Clear' का अर्थ है 'स्पष्ट' और इसका भी 'there' से कोई संबंध नहीं है।

'Their' will be used because it is a homophone of 'there,' meaning both have the same pronunciation but different meanings and usage. 'There' is used to indicate a place, while 'their' indicates possession. The sentence asks for a homophone, so 'their' is the correct answer. 'Those' means 'these' and is pronounced differently from 'there,' so it's not the right option. 'That' means 'that' and is also not a homophone of 'there.' 'Clear' means 'obvious' and has no relation to 'there.'

20. B) **Turned a deaf ear to** (idiom) – Disregarded अवहेलना करना / अनदेखा करना

21. 'D) **Aspects**' का use होगा क्योंकि "aspects" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ के विभिन्न पहलू या रूप। sentence में mention है कि सोना, सपने देखना और जागना मनुष्यों के तीन महत्वपूर्ण पहलू हैं, इसलिए 'aspects' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'angles' का अर्थ है दृष्टिकोण, 'methods' का अर्थ है विधियाँ और 'problems' का अर्थ है समस्याएँ, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'Aspects' will be used because it means different facets or features of something. The sentence states that sleeping, dreaming, and waking are three important aspects for ordinary humans, making 'aspects' fitting here. Whereas, 'angles' means viewpoints, 'methods' means ways or techniques, and 'problems' means issues, which are not suitable in this context.

22. A) **Deep**' का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में mention है कि जिनके पास "transcendental knowledge" है, उनके लिए ये तीन अवस्थाएँ (सोना, सपना देखना, और जागना) लगभग समान होती हैं। "Deep" का अर्थ है "गहरी", जो इस context में सही बैठता है क्योंकि यह उनके गहन ज्ञान का संकेत देता है। जबकि 'Depth' का अर्थ है गहराई (जो noun है), 'Superficial' का अर्थ है सतही, और 'Large' का अर्थ है बड़ा, जो यहाँ उचित नहीं है।

'Deep' will be used because the sentence talks about people who possess "transcendental knowledge," and for them, these three states are almost the same. "Deep" indicates profound or extensive knowledge, making it appropriate here. Whereas 'Depth' refers to the noun form of depth, 'Superficial' means shallow or on the surface, and 'Large' means big, which do not fit in this context.

23. C) **Says**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह present tense में Adi Shankaracharya के विचारों को व्यक्त करता है। sentence में उनके विचारों को अभी भी वर्तमान में मान्य और संदर्भित किया जा रहा है, इसलिए 'says' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'saying' (कहना) एक participle है और sentence में subject के बिना सही रूप से उपयोग नहीं किया जा सकता, 'was said' (कहा गया था) past tense में है और वर्तमान संदर्भ में गलत होगा, और 'tells by' grammatically incorrect है क्योंकि 'tells' के बाद preposition 'by' का प्रयोग नहीं होता।

'Says' will be used because it reflects Adi Shankaracharya's thoughts in the present tense. The sentence mentions his thoughts as still valid and referenced in the current context, making 'says' appropriate. Whereas, 'saying' is a participle and cannot be used correctly without a subject in the sentence. 'Was said' is in the past tense and incorrect for the present context, and 'tells by' is grammatically incorrect as 'tells' is not followed by the preposition 'by'.

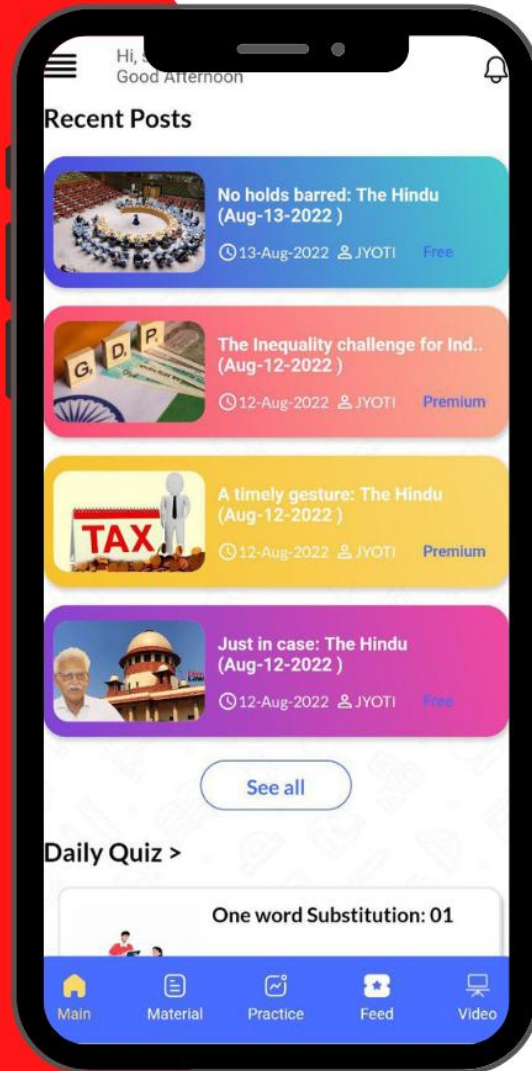
24. B) **Unreal**' का use होगा क्योंकि "unreal" का अर्थ होता है जो वास्तविक न हो, काल्पनिक हो। इस sentence में यह mention है कि Ramana Maharshi का मानना था कि जागने की स्थिति और सपने दोनों ही अवास्तविक हैं और एक काल्पनिक दुनिया से दूसरी काल्पनिक दुनिया में जाने जैसा है, इसलिए 'unreal' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'reality' का अर्थ है वास्तविकता, 'confused' का अर्थ है भ्रमित, और 'unimaginary' एक गलत शब्द है (इसका अर्थ कुछ भी नहीं होता), जो इस context में फिट नहीं होते।

'Unreal' will be used because it means something that is not real or imaginary. In the sentence, it is mentioned that Ramana Maharshi believed that both the waking state and dreams are unreal, and moving from one state to another is like transitioning between imaginary worlds. Hence, 'unreal' is appropriate here. On the other hand, 'reality' means something real,

'confused' means bewildered, and 'unimaginary' is an incorrect word (having no meaning), which don't fit in this context.

25. B) **'is gained'** का use होगा क्योंकि "is gained" passive voice में है और इसका अर्थ है कि "सच्ची खुशी" प्राप्त की जाती है। sentence में mention है कि गहरी नींद के दौरान, जब शरीर, मन और दुनिया की कोई अनुभूति नहीं होती, तब सच्ची खुशी प्राप्त होती है। इसलिए, 'is gained' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'gained' का अर्थ है प्राप्त करना, लेकिन यह पूर्णता (completion) दर्शाता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'was gained' past tense में है, जबकि वाक्य वर्तमान स्थिति की बात कर रहा है, इसलिए यह गलत है। 'gains' active voice में है, जो इस context में सही नहीं बैठता।

'is gained' will be used because it is in passive voice and means that "real happiness" is attained. The sentence mentions that during deep sleep, when there is no sense of body, mind, and the world, real happiness is attained. Therefore, 'is gained' is the correct choice here. 'gained' means to obtain or achieve, but it indicates completion, which doesn't fit the context here. 'was gained' is in past tense, while the sentence talks about the present situation, making it incorrect. 'gains' is in active voice, which doesn't match the context of the sentence.



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