

Women unbound: On women's safety and public spaces

Public spaces must be always safe for everyone

Despite **stringent** laws, women remain far from feeling safe in most public spaces. A **spate** of incidents in just the first three months of 2025 **highlights** how **vulnerable** women are — especially in public transport. A 23-year-old woman **sustained** severe injuries after jumping off a train to **escape** an **assaulter**. In another shocking case, a pregnant woman who was **allegedly** pushed out of a train **following** an attempted rape suffered a **miscarriage**. Harassment is a regular **ordeal** for women in unreserved train compartments and on government buses. Who is **accountable** for this **grim** reality when society claims to **champion** women's **empowerment**? In their **seminal** work, Why **Loiter?**, Shilpa Phadke, Sameera Khan, and Shilpa Ranade argue that when society says it wants to protect women, it does not **strive** to make public spaces safer. Instead, it **seeks** to **confine** women to homes, schools, or the care of others. Even today, women must constantly consider the time of day they travel, **wary of venturing out** after dark or before sunrise.

A necessary starting point is **affirming** that women have the right to live and move freely — without fear. While easier said than done, a recent Delhi High Court **ruling** has set an example. The court **upheld** the **conviction** of a man who sexually harassed a woman on a public bus in 2015, calling it a “deeply concerning reality” that harassment in public spaces **persists** despite **decades** of independence and tough laws. The court rightly **pointed out** that **judgments** in such cases **serve** as crucial signals to society. Until a harassment-free environment is created, **conversations** about women's progress **will** remain **hollow**. Equally significant is the Supreme Court of India's decision to stay an Allahabad High Court order that had **outrageously** ruled inappropriate touching of a minor did not **amount to** attempted rape. The top court's response sends a clear and much-needed message: such “totally insensitive and **inhuman**” interpretations of the law are unacceptable. The responsibility does not **lie with** the judiciary alone. Administrative bodies must ensure that streets are **well-lit**, police are trained to handle cases of harassment effectively, and all vacancies in law **enforcement** are **promptly** filled. Without a coordinated, **all-encompassing** approach to safety, women will continue to live in fear, denied their rightful access to public life.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Unbound** (adjective) - Free, Liberated, Released, Unrestricted, Unfettered मुक्त
2. **Stringent** (adjective) - Strict, Rigorous, Severe, Tough, Harsh कठोर
3. **Spate** (noun) - Series, Wave, Outbreak, Flood, Rush सिलसिला
4. **Highlight** (verb) - Emphasize, Spotlight, Feature, Accentuate, Underscore जोर देना
5. **Vulnerable** (adjective) - Exposed, Defenseless, Susceptible, At-risk, Unsafe असुरक्षित
6. **Sustained** (adjective) - Continued, Prolonged, Persistent, Maintained, Enduring निरंतर
7. **Escape** (verb) - Flee, Run away, Break free, Evade, Avoid भागना
8. **Assaulter** (noun) - Attacker, Aggressor, Abuser, Assailant, Perpetrator हमलावर
9. **Allegedly** (adverb) - Supposedly, Reportedly, Purportedly, Ostensibly, Apparently कथित तौर पर
10. **Following** (preposition) - After, Subsequent to, As a result of, In the wake of, Due to के बाद
11. **Miscarriage** (noun) - the sudden loss of a pregnancy before the 20th week. गर्भपात
12. **Ordeal** (noun) - Trauma, Hardship, Trial, Agony, Suffering कठिन परीक्षा
13. **Accountable** (for) (adjective) - Responsible, Answerable, Liable, Culpable, Blameworthy जिम्मेदार
14. **Grim** (adjective) - Bleak, Dismal, Gloomy, Dire, Stern भयावह
15. **Champion** (verb) - Support, Advocate, Promote, Defend, Uphold समर्थन करना
16. **Empowerment** (noun) - Enablement, Authorization, Liberation, Emancipation, Strengthening सशक्तिकरण
17. **Seminal** (adjective) - Influential, Groundbreaking, Pioneering, Fundamental, Original मौलिक
18. **Loiter** (verb) - Linger, Laze, Idle, Dally, Dawdle आवारा घूमना
19. **Strive** (verb) - Endeavor, Struggle, Try hard, Aspire, Labor प्रयास करना
20. **Seek** (verb) - Attempt, try, endeavour, effort, कोशिश करना
21. **Confine** (verb) - Restrict, Limit, Constrain, Enclose, Imprison सीमित करना
22. **Wary** (of) (adjective) - Cautious, Careful, Suspicious, Hesitant, Distrustful सावधान
23. **Venture out** (phrasal verb) - Go out, Step out, Emerge, Brave, Risk बाहर निकलना

24. **Affirm** (verb) - Declare, Assert, State, Confirm, Proclaim पुष्टि करना
25. **Ruling** (noun) - Judgment, Verdict, Decision, Decree, Finding निर्णय
26. **Uphold** (verb) - Maintain, Support, Sustain, Back, Validate बरकरार रखना
27. **Conviction** (noun) – Sentence, verdict, condemnation, imprisonment, दोषसिद्धि
28. **Persist** (verb) - Continue, Endure, Persevere, Last, Remain बने रहना
29. **Decade** (noun) – Period of Ten years दशक
30. **Point out** (phrasal verb) - Indicate, Show, Mention, Note, Highlight इंगित करना
31. **Hollow** (adjective) - Empty, Meaningless, Insincere, Worthless, Futile खोखला
32. **Outrageously** (adverb) - Shockingly, Disgracefully, Scandalously, Unacceptably, Appallingly अत्यंत घृणित रूप से
33. **Amount to** (phrasal verb) - Equal, Constitute, Represent, Add up to, Total के बराबर होना
34. **Inhuman** (adjective) - Cruel, Brutal, Barbaric, Heartless, Savage अमानवीय
35. **Lie** (with) (verb) - Rest, Be placed, Be situated, Be vested, Be incumbent निर्भर करना
36. **Well-lit** (adjective) - Brightly lit, Illuminated, Lighted, Luminous, Radiant अच्छी तरह से रोशन
37. **Enforcement** (noun) - Implementation, Execution, Application, Administration, Imposition प्रवर्तन
38. **Promptly** (adverb) - Immediately, Quickly, Swiftly, Rapidly, Timely तुरंत
39. **All-encompassing** (adjective) - Comprehensive, Inclusive, Thorough, Exhaustive, Complete सर्वव्यापी

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Persistent Unsafety:** Despite strict laws, women still feel unsafe in public spaces, especially in transport systems.
2. **Recent Incidents (2025):** A woman jumped off a train to escape assault; another pregnant woman was pushed out, leading to a miscarriage.
3. **Daily Harassment:** Unreserved train compartments and government buses remain high-risk zones for women.
4. **Societal Hypocrisy:** Society claims to empower women but fails to make public spaces safer, instead restricting their mobility.
5. **"Why Loiter?" Argument:** The book highlights how women's freedom is curtailed under the guise of protection.
6. **Self-Regulation Burden:** Women constantly adjust routines—avoiding night travel—due to safety concerns.
7. **Right to Freedom:** Women must have the right to move freely without fear, a principle yet to be fully realized.
8. **Delhi HC Ruling:** Upheld the conviction of a 2015 bus harasser, calling persistent harassment a "deeply concerning reality."
9. **Judicial Role:** Courts' judgments send strong societal signals; harassment-free spaces are essential for true progress.
10. **SC's Intervention:** Stayed an Allahabad HC order that downplayed inappropriate touching of a minor, calling it "insensitive."
11. **Legal Clarity Needed:** Courts must reject regressive interpretations of assault and harassment laws.
12. **Administrative Failures:** Poor street lighting, untrained police, and staff shortages worsen women's safety.
13. **Police Reforms:** Law enforcement must be sensitized, vacancies filled, and responses to harassment made swift.
14. **Holistic Approach Needed:** Safety requires coordinated efforts—legal, administrative, and societal—not just judicial rulings.
15. **Access Denied Without Safety:** Until public spaces are secure, women's right to participate fully in public life remains compromised.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

1. **What is the overall tone of the passage?**
 - A. Urgent and Concerned
 - B. Humorous
 - C. Nostalgic
 - D. Indifferent
2. **Based on the passage, which of the following can best be inferred about society's general approach to women's safety?**
 - A. Society primarily focuses on restricting women's movements to protect them.
 - B. Society invests heavily in modern surveillance technologies for women's security.
 - C. Society encourages women to travel freely without any restrictions.
 - D. Society has completely eliminated harassment in public spaces.
3. **According to the passage, in which year did the incident of sexual harassment on a public bus (that led to a recent Delhi High Court conviction) take place?**
 - A. 2021
 - B. 2015
 - C. 2023
 - D. 2017
4. **Complete the following statement from the passage: "Until a harassment-free environment is created, conversations about _____ will remain hollow."**
 - A. women's progress
 - B. legal funding
 - C. global alliances
 - D. educational institutions
5. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The urgent need to ensure women's safety in public spaces
 - B. The role of technology in crime prevention
 - C. The importance of financial independence for women
 - D. Cultural festivals and their impact on society
6. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

Despite his initial _____, he eventually agreed to join the team

 - A. enthusiasm
 - B. determination
 - C. reluctance
 - D. compassion
7. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the highlighted word(s) in the given sentence.**

Mr. Wilson is elder than he looks.

 - A. elder for

- B. older than
C. older then
D. elder to
8. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical/spelling error.**
They decided to /start their journey / towards the hills / in midnight
A. They decided to
B. in midnight
C. start their journey
D. towards the hills
9. **Select the most appropriate present tense form of the verb to fill in the blank.**
_____ they like sweets?
A. Does
B. Do
C. Had
D. Has
10. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Gloomy
A. Sticky
B. Vain
C. Dismal
D. Buoyant
11. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Industrialisation gives even the least talented person a chance to _____ his livelihood.
A. Live
B. Give
C. Break
D. Earn
12. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined word.**
The sink is clogged due to solid materials
A. To drown in water
B. A large fixed container to wash hands or utensils
C. A pipeline for water supply
D. A container which holds water
13. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Predicament
A. Solution
B. Mess
C. Redeem
D. Docile

14. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**

Before the internet was available on mobile, I read often books for entertainment and information

- A. was available on mobile
 - B. Before the internet
 - C. for entertainment and information.
 - D. I read often books
15. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

A good lawyer / always looks in the / case before he / attends court.

- A. attends court
 - B. always looks in the
 - C. case before he
 - D. A good lawyer
16. **Select the most appropriate superlative adjective form to fill in the blanks.**

What's ___ book you've ever read?

- A. more interesting
 - B. the most interesting
 - C. interesting
 - D. the interesting
17. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

- A. Inadvertant
- B. Blatant
- C. Effeminate
- D. Synchronous

18. **Select the correctly spelt word to fill in the blank.**

We _____ to follow the traffic rules

- A. oght
 - B. aught
 - C. aut
 - D. Ought
19. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

- A. Awful
- B. Barren
- C. Bitter
- D. Awsome

20. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

The investigating team smelled a _____ in the suspect's defence

- A. bat
- B. cat

C. dog

D. rat

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.

Opera refers (1) _____ a dramatic art form, originating in Europe, in which the emotional content (2) _____ conveyed to the audience as much through music, both vocal and instrumental, as it is through the lyrics. (3) _____ contrast, in musical theatre an actor's dramatic performance is primary, and the music (4) _____ a lesser role. The drama in opera is (5) _____ using the primary elements of theatre such as scenery, costumes and acting

21. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1.

A. on

B. with

C. to

D. For

22. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.

A. are being

B. were

C. are

D. Is

23. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.

A. In

B. Under

C. Beside

D. For

24. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.

A. play

B. played

C. playing

D. Plays

25. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.

A. present

B. presenting

C. being present

D. presented

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. A) Urgent and Concerned

The passage expresses deep concern and urgency over women's safety issues. It underscores the gravity of recurring incidents of harassment and assault, conveying a critical and pressing tone.

B: The passage deals with serious and somber issues, with no light-hearted or comedic elements.

C: There is no longing for the past or reflection on bygone times; the focus is on current problems.

D: The author is clearly neither detached nor unconcerned; the tone is the opposite of indifferent.

2. A) Society primarily focuses on restricting women's movements to protect them.

From the passage, we understand that despite claiming to champion women's empowerment, societal norms often confine women to "homes, schools, or the care of others" rather than genuinely making public spaces safer.

B: The passage does not mention any large-scale investment in surveillance technologies.

C: In reality, women are "wary of venturing out after dark or before sunrise," indicating they do not enjoy unrestricted travel.

D: Harassment in public spaces is clearly still prevalent, as multiple incidents are highlighted in the passage.

3. B) 2015

The passage explicitly states that the sexual harassment occurred on a public bus in 2015. The recent Delhi High Court ruling upheld the conviction related to this incident.

A (2021): The passage does not mention any bus harassment case specifically in 2021.

C (2023): No reference is made to 2023 for the bus incident.

D (2017): Again, the passage cites 2015, not 2017, as the year of the incident.

4. A) women's progress

The passage states that without eliminating harassment, discussions about women's advancement have no real meaning, thereby directly referring to "women's progress."

B (legal funding): The passage mentions tough laws but does not frame the conversation in terms of funding.

C (global alliances): There is no mention of international or global alliances in the passage's context.

D (educational institutions): Although schools and homes are mentioned, the specific phrase in the passage highlights “women’s progress,” not educational institutions.

5. **A) The urgent need to ensure women’s safety in public spaces**

The passage repeatedly highlights the vulnerability of women in public transport and other open spaces, emphasizing the pressing need for legal, administrative, and social interventions to make these spaces safer.

B: The passage mentions no specific technological solutions; it focuses on societal and institutional changes.

C: Although women’s empowerment is a broader theme, the passage concentrates on safety and freedom of movement rather than financial autonomy.

D: This is not referenced or discussed in the passage.

6. C) 'Reluctance' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को करने में अनिच्छा या हिचकिचाहट। Sentence में यह mention है कि उसने शुरुआत में किसी चीज़ के प्रति अनिच्छा दिखाई लेकिन बाद में टीम में शामिल होने के लिए सहमत हो गया। 'Enthusiasm' का अर्थ है उत्साह, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि वाक्य में आरंभिक अनिच्छा की बात की जा रही है। 'Determination' का अर्थ है दृढ़ संकल्प, लेकिन यह उस भावना को नहीं दर्शाता जो अनिच्छा के विपरीत है। 'Compassion' का अर्थ है सहानुभूति, जो इस संदर्भ में irrelevant है।

Reluctance will be used because it means unwillingness or hesitation to do something. The sentence mentions that he initially showed hesitation but eventually agreed to join the team. 'Enthusiasm' means eagerness or excitement, which does not fit the context as the sentence discusses initial unwillingness. 'Determination' means resolve or firmness, but it doesn't convey the sense of hesitation mentioned in the sentence. 'Compassion' means sympathy, which is irrelevant in this context.

7. B) 'elder than' के बदले 'older than' का use होगा क्योंकि 'elder' केवल परिवार के सदस्यों (relatives) के लिए use किया जाता है, जैसे brother, sister, etc., जबकि 'older' किसी भी व्यक्ति या वस्तु की आयु की तुलना के लिए use किया जा सकता है। यहाँ 'Mr. Wilson' की आयु की तुलना उसकी दिखावट से की जा रही है, न कि किसी व्यक्ति से, इसलिए 'older than' सही है।

जैसे— ✓ Mr. Wilson is older than he looks.

✗ Mr. Wilson is elder than he looks. (wrong)

• 'older than' will be used instead of 'elder than' because 'elder' is used only for comparing age between family members, while 'older' is used more generally for age comparisons; Like— ✓ She is older than she appears. ✓ My elder brother lives in Delhi.

8. B) 'in midnight' के स्थान पर 'at midnight' का use होगा क्योंकि 'midnight' (आधी रात) एक सटीक समय का संकेत करता है और ऐसे सटीक समय को व्यक्त करने के लिए 'at' का use किया जाता है। उदाहरण: 'at 10 o'clock,' 'at noon,' 'at midnight'।

The phrase "in midnight" is incorrect. The correct preposition with "midnight" is "at," as "at" is used for specific points of time (e.g., at noon, at 6 PM, at midnight).

9. B) 'Do' का use यहाँ सही है क्योंकि वाक्य present tense में है और subject plural (वे) है। English grammar में, plural subjects के लिए वर्तमान काल में प्रश्नात्मक वाक्यों में helping verb 'do' का use किया जाता है। इसलिए, "Do they like sweets?" सही है। 'Does': इसका use plural subjects (he, she, it) के लिए किया जाता है। चूंकि यहाँ subject 'they' (बहुवचन) है, इसलिए 'does' गलत है। 'Had': इसका use past perfect tense में होता है, जो इस वाक्य के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि वाक्य वर्तमान काल में है। 'Has': इसका use वर्तमान पूर्ण काल (present perfect tense) में या मुख्य क्रिया के रूप में किया जाता है। लेकिन यह helping verb के रूप में 'like' जैसे क्रिया शब्दों के साथ बहुवचन विषय के लिए use नहीं किया जाता है।

'Do' will be used here because the sentence is in the present tense and refers to a plural subject ('they'). In English grammar, for plural subjects, the auxiliary verb 'do' is used in interrogative sentences in the present tense. Hence, "Do they like sweets?" is correct. 'Does': It is used for singular subjects (e.g., he, she, it). Since the subject here is 'they' (plural), 'does' is incorrect. 'Had': It is used in the past perfect tense, which is not appropriate as the sentence is in the present tense. 'Has': It is used as a singular auxiliary verb in the present perfect tense or as the main verb. However, it is not used to form questions with action verbs like 'like' for plural subjects.

10. C) **Gloomy** (adjective) – Dark, depressing, or causing sadness; cheerless, melancholy.

उदास, अंधकारमय, निराशाजनक

SYNONYM: Dismal (adjective) – Causing gloom or dejection; depressing, dreary, miserable.

उदास, निराशाजनक।

- **Sticky** (adjective) – Tending to stick to surfaces; adhesive, tacky. चिपचिपा।
- **Vain** (adjective) – Showing excessive pride; futile or unsuccessful. व्यर्थ, घमंडी।
- **Buoyant** (adjective) – Cheerful, optimistic, or able to float. उत्साही, तैरने में सक्षम।

11. 'D) **Earn**' का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि 'earn' का अर्थ है "कमाना" और वाक्य का संदर्भ यह बताता है कि औद्योगिकीकरण कम से कम प्रतिभाशाली व्यक्ति को भी अपनी आजीविका कमाने का अवसर देता है। इसलिए, 'earn' इस वाक्य के लिए उपयुक्त है। 'Live' का अर्थ है

"जीना," लेकिन यह आजीविका कमाने के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Give' का अर्थ है "देना," जो वाक्य के संदर्भ में अनफिट है। 'Break' का अर्थ है "टूटना" या "विराम," जो इस वाक्य के संदर्भ में कोई अर्थ नहीं रखता

'Earn' is the correct option because it means "to make or receive as a return for one's effort or work." The sentence refers to industrialization providing even the least talented person with an opportunity to make a living, making 'earn' the most suitable option. 'Live' means "to exist or reside," which does not fit the context of earning a livelihood. 'Give' means "to provide," which is unrelated to the sentence's meaning. 'Break' means "to fracture" or "pause," which is irrelevant in this context.

12. B) Sink (noun)- A large fixed container to wash hands or utensils सिंक, हाथ धोने या बर्तन साफ करने के लिए एक बड़ा स्थिर पात्र।

13. A) **Predicament** (noun): A difficult, unpleasant, or embarrassing situation; dilemma; plight. मुश्किल परिस्थिति

Antonym: Solution (noun): A means of solving a problem or dealing with a difficult situation; resolution, remedy. समाधान

- **Mess** (noun): A state of disorder or confusion; untidiness. अव्यवस्था
- **Redeem** (verb): To compensate for faults or bad aspects; restore, make amends. मुक्त करना/प्रायश्चित्त करना
- **Docile** (adjective): Ready to accept control or instruction; submissive. शांत/विनम्र

14. D) 'I read often books' के बदले 'I often read books' का use होगा क्योंकि Adverbs of frequency (जैसे often, always, never, usually) को main verb से पहले और helping verb के बाद रखा जाता है। यहाँ 'read' main verb है, इसलिए 'often' उससे पहले आना चाहिए।

जैसे— ✓ I often read books for entertainment and information. ✗ I read often books (गलत word order)

'I often read books' will be used instead of 'I read often books' because adverbs of frequency are placed before the main verb in the sentence structure; Like—

- She always drinks coffee in the morning.
- They usually go for a walk after dinner.

15. B) 'always looks in the' के बदले 'always looks into the' का use होगा क्योंकि 'look into' एक phrasal verb है जिसका अर्थ होता है "किसी मामले की जांच करना या गहराई से अध्ययन करना"।

'look in' का अर्थ होता है "किसी स्थान पर संक्षिप्त रूप से जाना या झाँकना", जो यहाँ संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। जैसे— ✓ A good lawyer always looks into the case before he attends court. ✗ looks in the case (गलत phrasal verb)

'looks into' will be used instead of 'looks in' because 'look into' means to investigate or examine carefully, which suits the context of a lawyer examining a case; Like—

✓ The police are looking into the matter seriously.

16. B) 'The most interesting' का use होगा क्योंकि "the most interesting" एक superlative adjective है जो comparison में सबसे ऊँचे स्तर को व्यक्त करता है। वाक्य में पूछा जा रहा है कि "आपने अब तक कौन सी सबसे रोचक पुस्तक पढ़ी है?" इसका मतलब यह है कि यह सबसे ऊँचे स्तर के comparison को व्यक्त कर रहा है। 'more interesting' comparative degree है और केवल दो चीजों के बीच comparison के लिए use होता है, जो इस वाक्य के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'interesting' एक simple adjective है और यह बिना comparison के इस्तेमाल होता है, जो यहां वाक्य की जरूरतों को पूरा नहीं करता। 'the interesting' grammatically incorrect है क्योंकि "the" के साथ superlative adjective का use होना चाहिए, जो यहाँ नहीं है।

'The most interesting' will be used because it is the superlative form of the adjective, expressing the highest degree of comparison. The sentence asks for the most remarkable or engaging book the person has ever read, indicating a superlative degree. 'More interesting' is the comparative form and is used for comparing two things, which is not applicable here. 'Interesting' is a positive degree and does not show any comparison, making it inappropriate for this context.

'The interesting' is grammatically incorrect because the article "the" should be used with a superlative adjective, not a positive one.

17. A) The incorrectly spelt word is A. **Inadvertant**. The correct spelling is **Inadvertent**, which means "not resulting from or achieved through deliberate planning" (ग़लती से किया गया, बिना सोचे-समझे किया गया).
18. D) The correct word is "**Ought**", which means "used to indicate duty or correctness" ("कर्तव्य या उचित होने का संकेत देना")
19. D) The incorrectly spelt word is D. **Awesome**. The correct spelling is **Awesome**, which means "extremely good; inspiring awe" (अत्यंत अच्छा; विस्मय उत्पन्न करने वाला).
20. D) **Smell a rat** (idiom) -किसी चीज़ में गड़बड़ या धोखा महसूस करना।

यहाँ वाक्य में जाँच करने वाली टीम को suspect के बचाव में गड़बड़ी महसूस हुई, इसलिए 'rat' सही है। 'Bat' का अर्थ होता है चमगादड़, जो इस context में असंगत है। 'Cat' का अर्थ है बिल्ली, लेकिन यह idiom के रूप में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Dog' का अर्थ है कुत्ता, और यह भी यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है।

Rat' will be used because "smell a rat" is an idiom meaning to sense something fishy or deceptive. In the sentence, the investigating team sensed a discrepancy in the suspect's defense, making 'rat' the correct choice. 'Bat' refers to a flying mammal, which doesn't fit the context. 'Cat' refers to a feline animal but is irrelevant in this idiomatic usage. 'Dog' means a canine, which also doesn't align with the idiomatic expression here.

21. C) **To'** का use होगा क्योंकि "refer to" एक ऐसा phrase है जिसका अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ का जिक्र करना या संकेत देना। यह phrase सही grammatical structure को maintain करता है। जबकि: 'On' का अर्थ है "किसी चीज़ के ऊपर," जो यहाँ contextually फिट नहीं बैठता। 'With' का use 'साथ में' या 'द्वारा' के अर्थ में होता है, जो यहाँ contextually गलत है। 'For' का अर्थ है "के लिए," लेकिन यह 'refer' के साथ use नहीं किया जाता है।

To' will be used because the phrase "refer to" is correct in this context. It means to indicate or mention something, which fits the grammatical structure of the sentence. Whereas: 'On' implies "on top of" or "about," which is not contextually appropriate here. 'With' means "along with" or "by," which does not fit the meaning required. 'For' means "for the benefit of" or "intended for," which is not used with 'refer.'

22. D) **'Is'** का use होगा क्योंकि "is" वर्तमान समय में किसी singular subject को दर्शाने के लिए use होता है। यहाँ 'content' एक singular subject है, जो emotional conveyance की बात कर रहा है, इसलिए 'is' सही विकल्प है। 'Are' का use plural subjects के लिए किया जाता है, लेकिन यहाँ 'content' singular है। 'Are being' ongoing action को दर्शाता है, लेकिन इस संदर्भ में ऐसी कोई प्रक्रिया का जिक्र नहीं है। 'Were' भूतकाल के लिए use होता है, जबकि यहाँ वाक्य वर्तमान समय में ओपेरा की विशेषताओं की बात कर रहा है।

Is' will be used** because "is" is used to describe a singular subject in the present tense. Here, 'content' is a singular subject referring to the emotional conveyance, making 'is' the correct choice. 'Are' is for plural subjects, but 'content' is singular here. 'Are being' denotes an ongoing action, which is not implied in this context. 'Were' is for past tense, but the sentence is describing opera's characteristics in the present.

23. A) **'In'** का use होगा क्योंकि "in contrast" एक phrase है जो किसी चीज़ की तुलना या विरोधाभास को दर्शाने के लिए use की जाती है। यहाँ sentence में "musical theatre" और

"opera" के बीच के अंतर को व्यक्त किया गया है, इसलिए 'In' सबसे उपयुक्त है। 'Under' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के नीचे या प्रभाव में, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'Beside' का अर्थ है पास में या साथ में, लेकिन यहाँ कोई भौगोलिक या संदर्भित स्थिति नहीं है। 'For' का अर्थ है के लिए, जो यहां तुलना या विरोधाभास को व्यक्त करने के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है।

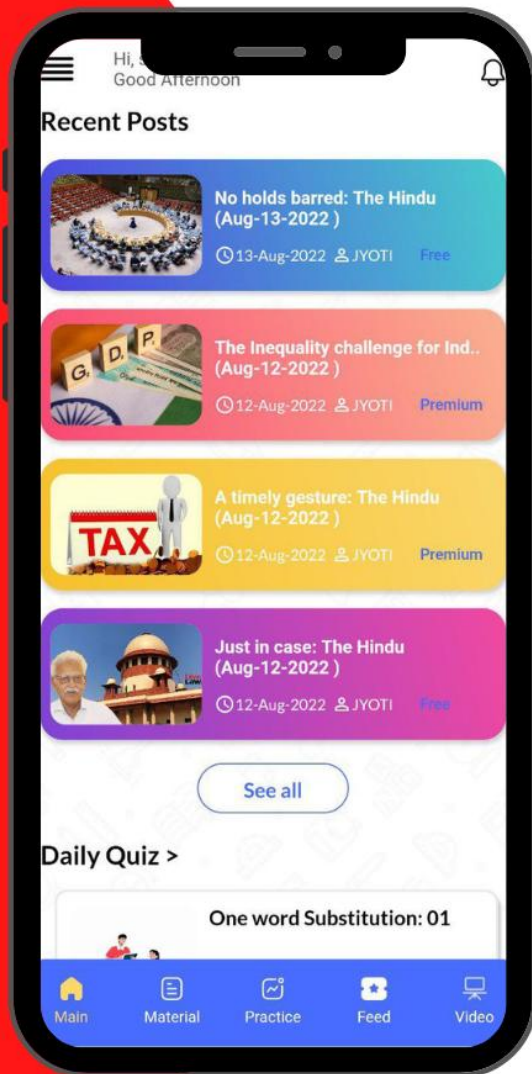
'In' will be used because "in contrast" is a standard phrase used to indicate a comparison or difference. Here, the sentence discusses the distinction between "musical theatre" and "opera," making 'In' the most appropriate choice. 'Under' means beneath or under the influence of something, which doesn't fit the context here. 'Beside' means near or alongside, but no geographical or positional reference is implied in this sentence. 'For' means for the sake of, which is not suitable to express a contrast or difference.

24. D) **"Plays"** का use होगा क्योंकि यह simple present tense में है। इस वाक्य में 'music' एक singular subject है, और singular subject के साथ present tense में verb के बाद 's' या 'es' जोड़ा जाता है। 'Play' simple present tense का plural रूप है, जो यहाँ fit नहीं होता। 'Played' past tense है, जबकि वाक्य वर्तमान काल में है। 'Playing' continuous tense है, जो यहाँ आवश्यक नहीं है।

"Plays" will be used because the sentence is in the simple present tense. The subject 'music' is singular, and in the present tense, a singular subject takes a verb with an 's' or 'es' at the end. 'Play' is the plural form of the verb in the simple present tense, which doesn't fit here. 'Played' is past tense, but the sentence is in the present tense. 'Playing' is continuous tense and is not required in this context.

25. D) **'Presented'** का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में passive voice का use किया गया है, जो स्पष्ट करता है कि ड्रामा को primary elements (scenery, costumes, and acting) के द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया है। यह past participle (presented) का सही use है। 'Present' का अर्थ है "वर्तमान में होना" या "उपस्थित करना," जो यहां contextually सही नहीं है। 'Presenting' का अर्थ है "प्रस्तुत करते हुए," लेकिन यह participle sentence की grammar structure से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Being present' का अर्थ है "मौजूद होना," जो यहां context में फिट नहीं होता।

'Presented' will be used because the sentence is in the passive voice, indicating that the drama is presented using the primary elements of theatre. The past participle 'presented' fits grammatically and contextually here. 'Present' means "to exist" or "to offer," which does not fit this context. 'Presenting' means "offering/presenting while," but this participle does not align with the sentence structure. 'Being present' means "existing/being there," which is irrelevant here.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam