

Fire and smoke: On fire-safety norms and buildings in India

Old structures in cities must be made fire-safety **compliant**

Fourteen people, two of them children, **were** killed and 13 injured in a hotel fire in the Mechua market area of Burrabazar in central Kolkata on Tuesday. The fire engines had trouble accessing the **congested** area. It appears, yet again, that many of the victims were **asphyxiated** — smoke is as much a deadly killer as the flames themselves. Smoke quickly rises up and escape would require reaching the bottom areas of the building. The six-storey hotel had only one **stairway**, and the fire that **broke out** on the first floor cut off escape. One person died after jumping from the building. **That** there were no other accessible means of escape **is, in and of itself**, a **violation** of fire safety **norms**. On Thursday, a similar tragedy **unfolded** in Rajasthan's Ajmer, a historic town. Fire broke out in a five-storey hotel in which four persons died. Some guests tried to jump out of the windows, and fire engines had trouble accessing the congested area.

Devastating fires in congested buildings **leading to** tragic loss of lives and property **have** become a disturbingly routine **phenomenon** across India, especially in Kolkata. There, Opposition leaders have rightly listed at least eight major fires in the last **decade** and half, starting with the AMRI hospital fire in 2011 that **claimed** 89 lives. West Bengal Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee has spoken about a gas cylinder explosion after the Tuesday fire. She too has talked about there being only one staircase. Ms. Banerjee has **characterised** such fires as accidents that could not have been prevented. But the **tragedies**, in Ajmer and Kolkata, **were** entirely preventable and **mitigation** could have been far more efficient. **Many** of India's cities and inner cities of **metropolises** **continue** to see high volume business activities but their safety features are **outdated**. They do not **comply with** current fire and structural safety norms. Fire escapes and emergency exits are **non-existent** and the structures use highly flammable materials from another **era**. **Unlike** other metropolises that have seen some redevelopment of inner cities in recent decades, Kolkata seems to have missed that phase. Immediate solutions can include maintaining low-height **sidewalks** to allow fire engines to get closer to building fronts, **retrofitting fire retardant** materials in buildings, and **considering** the use of **retractable** metallic staircases to serve as emergency escapes outside the buildings after careful **evaluation** by fire safety authorities. There is also a case for **equipping** firefighting teams with more breathing **apparatuses** so more personnel can **rescue** people **in distress** in such structures since their limited access routes may be smoke-filled. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Compliant** (adjective) – obedient, conforming, submissive, yielding, agreeable नियमों का पालन करने वाला
2. **Congested** (adjective) – overcrowded, jammed, packed, clogged, crammed भीड़-भाड़ वाला
3. **Asphyxiated** (adjective) – suffocated, choked, smothered, strangled, oxygen-deprived घुटन से मरा हुआ
4. **Stairway** (noun) – staircase, stairs, stairwell, flight of stairs, steps सीढ़ी
5. **Break out** (phrasal verb) – erupt, start, flare up, explode, ignite भड़क उठना
6. **In and of itself** (phrase) – by itself, inherently, intrinsically, alone, independently अपने आप में
7. **Violation** (noun) – breach, infringement, transgression, contravention, infraction उल्लंघन
8. **Norm** (noun) – standard, rule, guideline, regulation, benchmark मानक / नियम
9. **Unfold** (verb) – happen, develop, occur, transpire, reveal घटित होना / खुलना
10. **Devastating** (adjective) – destructive, ruinous, catastrophic, calamitous, overwhelming विनाशकारी
11. **Lead** (to) (verb) – cause, result in, bring about, give rise to, provoke
12. **Phenomenon** (noun) – occurrence, event, situation, development, happening घटना
13. **Decade** (noun) – Period of ten years, decennium दस साल की अवधि
14. **Claim** (verb) – take, kill (in context), demand, assert, seize जान लेना
15. **Characterise** (verb) – describe, define, label, depict, identify दर्शाना
16. **Mitigation** (noun) – reduction, alleviation, relief, softening, moderation कमी
17. **Metropolises** (noun) – big cities, urban centers, capitals, megalopolises, conurbations महानगर
18. **Outdated** (adjective) – obsolete, old-fashioned, archaic, antiquated, expired पुराना
19. **Comply** (with) (verb) – follow, obey, conform to, adhere to, respect पालन करना
20. **Non-existent** (adjective) – absent, missing, lacking, unavailable, void अस्तित्वहीन
21. **Era** (noun) – period, age, epoch, time, phase युग
22. **Unlike** (preposition) – different from, dissimilar to, in contrast to, contrary to, opposed to के विपरीत

23. **Sidewalk** (noun) – pavement, footpath, walkway, path, pedestrian lane पैदल पथ
24. **Retrofit** (verb) – upgrade, modify, improve, modernize, update सुधार करना
25. **Fire retardant** (noun) – flame inhibitor, anti-flammable material, fire-resisting compound आग-रोधी पदार्थ
26. **Considering** (preposition) – in view of, taking into account, bearing in mind, given, regarding ध्यान में रखते हुए
27. **Retractable** (adjective) – collapsible, foldable, withdrawable, flexible, movable खींचकर बंद किया जा सकने वाला
28. **Evaluation** (noun) – assessment, appraisal, analysis, estimation, review मूल्यांकन
29. **Equip** (verb) – furnish, supply, provide, arm, outfit सुसज्जित करना
30. **Apparatus** (noun) – equipment, gear, device, machine, tool उपकरण
31. **Rescue** (verb) – save, free, liberate, recover, retrieve बचाना
32. **In distress** (phrase) – in trouble, in danger, suffering, in need, in difficulty संकट में

Summary of the Editorial

1. A tragic fire in a hotel in Burrabazar, Kolkata, claimed 14 lives, including two children, and injured 13 others.
2. The fire broke out in a congested area, making it difficult for fire engines to reach the spot promptly.
3. Many victims died from asphyxiation due to smoke, highlighting that smoke can be as lethal as flames.
4. The six-storey hotel had only one stairway, and the fire on the first floor blocked the escape route.
5. The lack of alternative escape routes violated basic fire safety norms.
6. A similar incident occurred in Ajmer, Rajasthan, where four people died in another hotel fire.
7. In both cases, guests attempted to escape by jumping out of windows, a sign of inadequate emergency planning.
8. Major Indian cities, especially older parts like central Kolkata, frequently witness deadly fires due to poor safety standards.
9. The editorial lists multiple past incidents, including the 2011 AMRI hospital fire that killed 89 people.
10. Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee termed such fires as accidents, but the editorial argues they were preventable tragedies.
11. Many old buildings in Indian cities are not compliant with updated fire and structural safety regulations.
12. Fire escapes and emergency exits are often non-existent, and structures still contain highly flammable materials.
13. Unlike cities that have modernized inner areas, Kolkata has not undergone meaningful urban redevelopment.
14. Suggested short-term solutions include low-height sidewalks for fire engine access, retrofitting buildings with fire-retardant materials, and retractable emergency staircases.
15. Firefighting teams need better breathing apparatuses to rescue people from smoke-filled, congested buildings effectively.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What was the primary reason for the high number of casualties in the Kolkata hotel fire?**
A. Explosion of a gas cylinder
B. Delay in calling fire services
C. Lack of multiple escape routes
D. Poor hotel management
2. **Why do such devastating fires continue to happen in Indian cities like Kolkata and Ajmer?**
A. Lack of trained fire personnel
B. Non-compliance with modern fire safety norms
C. Climate conditions of the region
D. High cost of construction materials
3. **What is the tone of the passage?**
A. Optimistic and hopeful
B. Indifferent and neutral
C. Humorous and sarcastic
D. Critical and concerned
4. **Where did the fire incidents mentioned in the passage take place?**
A. Delhi and Mumbai
B. Jaipur and Howrah
C. Kolkata and Ajmer
D. Chennai and Bhopal
5. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
A. The history of fire accidents in India
B. The need for stricter enforcement of fire-safety norms in urban buildings
C. The role of politicians in fire prevention
D. The comparison between fire incidents in Kolkata and Ajmer
6. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
A majority of Indians prefer to use the Internet for _____ booking and other financial services
A. accessing
B. improving
C. attending
D. Dispersing
7. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Attract
A. Recur
B. React
C. Rear
D. Repel

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8. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank to complete the idiom and make the sentence meaningful.

Her company's new product launch was a real _____ squib.

- A. damp
- B. deaf
- C. dear
- D. dirty

9. The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.

I thought of this idea / just when you called / me yesterday.

- A. I thought of this idea
- B. me yesterday
- C. just when you called
- D. No error

10. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the highlighted word.

The man had committed a grave offence so he was granted bail.

- A. serious
- B. trivial
- C. solemn
- D. dignified

11. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.

I did not _____ that he would _____ the offer.

- A. bait; bate
- B. bate; bait
- C. except; accept
- D. expect; accept

12. Select the option that correctly rectifies the underlined spelling error.

Thank you for this jar of asorted cookies.

- A. asoted
- B. assorted
- C. essorted
- D. esorted

13. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.

Radha stepped backward to avoid the incoming traffic.

- A. Beside
- B. Behind
- C. Affront
- D. Forward

14. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.

- A. Riside
- B. Resort

- C. Scarf
D. Scatter
15. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Fish live in aquariums and pigs live in _____.
A. dens
B. stables
C. kennels
D. sties
16. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
It was an insight / and determination of the lady doctor / that people were / able to lead a normal life.
A. and determination of the lady doctor
B. that people were
C. It was an insight
D. able to lead a normal life
17. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Please pass _____ the salt
A. my
B. me
C. I
D. Mine
18. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Mountaineering requires a combination of physical strength, endurance, technical skill and mental fortitude
A. timidity
B. enthusiasm
C. excitement
D. persistence
19. **The given sentence is divided into three segments. One of them may contain a grammatical error. Select the option that has the segment with the error. If there is no error, select 'No error' as your answer.**
Meenu looks/ much better/ today.
A. Meenu looks
B. today.
C. No error
D. much better
20. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Only when the floods get _____ will world governments begin to act
A. worse
B. frequently

- C. gullible
- D. lucky

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.

To forgive an injury is often (1)_____ to be a sign of weakness; it is really a sign of (2)____. It is easy to allow oneself to be carried away by resentment and hate into an act of (3)____; but it takes a strong character to restrain those natural passions. The man who (4)_____ an injury proves himself to be the superior of the man who wronged him, and puts the wrong-doer to shame. (5)____ may even turn a foe into a friend.

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

- A. given
- B. granted
- C. considered
- D. allowed

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

- A. intelligence
- B. aptitude
- C. strength
- D. usefulness

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

- A. noncompliance
- B. jurisprudence
- C. overabundance
- D. vengeance

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

- A. achieves
- B. contrives
- C. involves
- D. forgives

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

- A. Boldness
- B. Coyness
- C. Fondness
- D. Forgiveness

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. C) Lack of multiple escape routes

The passage clearly states that there was only one stairway, and the fire that broke out on the first floor cut off escape, leading to deaths. This is identified as a violation of fire safety norms.

A: Mentioned by the Chief Minister but after the fire, not the primary cause of casualties.

B: Not mentioned in the passage; the issue was access to the area, not the call time.

D: While possibly relevant, it's not the key reason for the casualties mentioned in the passage.

2. B) Non-compliance with modern fire safety norms

The passage emphasizes that many buildings do not comply with current fire and structural safety norms, including the use of outdated, flammable materials and lack of emergency exits.

A: Not mentioned; the issue was access and equipment, not training.

C: Climate isn't a factor discussed in the passage.

D: Cost isn't cited as a reason for lack of compliance or safety

3. D) Critical and concerned

The passage highlights recurring fire tragedies due to negligence, outdated safety norms, and lack of proper infrastructure, expressing disapproval (critical) and worry (concerned) over preventable deaths.

A) Optimistic and hopeful is incorrect because while solutions are suggested, the overall tone is not uplifting.

B) Indifferent and neutral is incorrect because the author clearly shows concern and critiques the lack of safety measures.

C) Humorous and sarcastic is incorrect as the passage deals with a serious issue and does not mock the situation.

4. C) Kolkata and Ajmer

The passage specifically discusses two major incidents: one in central Kolkata and another in Ajmer, Rajasthan.

A. Delhi and Mumbai: Not mentioned in the passage.

B. Jaipur and Howrah: Different cities; not the locations of the incidents described.

D. Chennai and Bhopal: These cities are not referenced in the context of the fires.

5. B) The need for stricter enforcement of fire-safety norms in urban buildings

The passage emphasizes how poor fire-safety compliance leads to tragedies and suggests solutions like better building materials, emergency exits, and firefighting equipment

A) The history of fire accidents in India is incorrect because while past incidents are mentioned, the focus is on current safety failures, not just historical data

C) The role of politicians in fire prevention is incorrect because political statements are only briefly referenced, not the central theme.

D) The comparison between fire incidents in Kolkata and Ajmer is incorrect because while both are cited, the main point is the broader issue of fire safety, not just a comparison.

6. A) '**Accessing**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है किसी सेवा, डेटा, या संसाधन का use करना। sentence में mention है कि भारतीय लोग बुकिंग और अन्य वित्तीय सेवाओं के लिए इंटरनेट का use करते हैं। जबकि 'Improving' का अर्थ है सुधार करना, जो यहाँ संदर्भ में appropriate नहीं है। 'Attending' का अर्थ है उपस्थित होना, और 'Dispersing' का अर्थ है फैलाना या वितरित करना, जो इस वाक्य में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'Accessing' will be used because it means to use or retrieve a service, data, or resource. The sentence specifies that Indians prefer using the Internet for bookings and other financial services, making 'accessing' the most appropriate option. Whereas, 'Improving' means enhancing or making better, which doesn't fit here. 'Attending' means being present, and 'Dispersing' means spreading or distributing, both of which are irrelevant in this context.

7. D) **Attract** (verb) – To draw or pull something toward oneself, often by appealing to emotions, senses, or interests. आकर्षित करना।

Antonym: Repel (verb) – To drive or force something away; to reject or refuse. प्रतिकर्षण करना, दूर करना।

Recur (verb) – To occur again or repeatedly. पुनः घटित होना।

React (verb) – To respond or behave in a particular way in response to something. प्रतिक्रिया

Rear (verb) – To raise or bring up something, typically a child or animal. पालन-पोषण करना।

8. A) Damp squib (idiom) - a situation or event which is much less impressive than expected. एक घटना या स्थिति जो उम्मीद से कम प्रभावी या निराशाजनक हो।

9. D) **NO ERROR**

10. B) **Grave** (adjective) – Serious, important, severe, significant. गंभीर

Antonym: Trivial (adjective) – Of little value or importance, insignificant, unimportant. तुच्छ

- **Serious** (adjective) – Solemn, important, significant, not joking. गंभीर
- **Solemn** (adjective) – Formal, serious, dignified, sincere. गंभीर
- **Dignified** (adjective) – Noble, majestic, formal, respectable. गरिमापूर्ण

11. D) 'Expect' का use होगा क्योंकि "expect" का अर्थ होता है किसी घटना या कार्य के होने की आशा या अनुमान लगाना। यहाँ sentence में mention है कि मैंने यह नहीं सोचा था कि वह इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करेगा। 'Accept' का use होगा क्योंकि "accept" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को स्वीकार करना।

जबकि: 'Bait' का अर्थ है प्रलोभन देना। 'Bate' का अर्थ है कम करना या घटाना। 'Except' का अर्थ है छोड़कर, जो यहाँ context में सही नहीं है।

'Expect' will be used because it means to anticipate or think that something will happen. The sentence suggests that the speaker did not think he would accept the offer. 'Accept' will be used because it means to agree to or take something offered. 'Bait' means to lure or entice. 'Bate' means to reduce or lessen. 'Except' means excluding, which is not contextually correct here.

12. B) The correct spelling of the underlined word "**asorted**" is "**assorted**", which means "consisting of different kinds; mixed" विविध प्रकार का, मिश्रित.

13. D) **Backward** (adverb) – Referring to movement or direction towards the back; in reverse. पीछे की ओर

Antonym: Forward (adverb) – Referring to movement or direction towards the front; ahead. आगे की ओर

- **Beside** (preposition) – At the side of; next to. के बगल में
- **Behind** (adverb/preposition) – At or to the back of something. पीछे
- **Affront** (noun/verb) – An action or remark that causes outrage or offense; to insult. अपमान

14. A) The incorrectly spelt word is 'Riside', and the correct spelling is 'Reside'. "किसी विशेष स्थान पर रहना।

15. D) '**Sties**' का use होगा क्योंकि "sties" का अर्थ है वह स्थान जहाँ सूअर (pigs) रहते हैं। sentence में स्पष्ट रूप से पूछा गया है कि सूअर कहाँ रहते हैं, जबकि 'Dens' का अर्थ है गुफाएँ या स्थान जहाँ जंगली जानवर (जैसे शेर) रहते हैं, 'Stables' का अर्थ है अस्तबल या स्थान जहाँ घोड़े रहते हैं, और 'Kennels' का अर्थ है वह स्थान जहाँ कुत्ते रखे जाते हैं। ये विकल्प इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'Sties' will be used because it means the place where pigs live. The sentence clearly asks where pigs live, and "sties" is the correct answer. Whereas, 'Dens' refers to caves or places where wild animals (like lions) live, 'Stables' refers to a place where horses are kept, and 'Kennels' refers to a place where dogs are housed. These options are not relevant in this context.

16. C) 'an insight' के बदले 'the insight' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ किसी विशेष और ज्ञात insight की बात हो रही है, जिसके कारण लोग सामान्य जीवन जी सके। जब किसी विशिष्ट या पहले से जानी-पहचानी चीज़ की बात होती है, तो उसके साथ definite article 'the' का use किया जाता है। 'an insight' का use अनिश्चित या पहली बार उल्लेख की जा रही चीज़ के लिए होता है, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है; जैसे— It was the courage and vision of the leader that brought change.

'the insight' will be used instead of 'an insight' because the sentence refers to a specific and known quality (insight) of the lady doctor that enabled people to lead a normal life. In such cases, the definite article 'the' is used to indicate specificity. 'An' is used for any random or

unspecified noun, which is not suitable here; Like— It was the hard work and sacrifice of the team that led to success.

17. B) "me" का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ "me" indirect object के रूप में कार्य करता है। वाक्य में "pass" एक transitive verb है, और इसके बाद "the salt" direct object है। "me" यहाँ indirect object है, जो बताता है कि नमक किसे पास करना है। "my" एक possessive adjective है और noun के साथ use होता है, लेकिन यहाँ इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है। "I" एक subject pronoun है, लेकिन वाक्य में subject पहले से मौजूद है ("you" implied)। "Mine" possessive pronoun है और इस वाक्य में गलत है क्योंकि यह ownership दिखाने के लिए इस्तेमाल होता है।

"me" will be used because it functions as an indirect object in this sentence. The verb "pass" is transitive, and "the salt" is the direct object. "me" serves as the indirect object, indicating to whom the salt is to be passed. Why the other options are incorrect: "my" is a possessive adjective and requires a noun, which is not appropriate here. "I" is a subject pronoun, but the subject is already implied ("you"). "Mine" is a possessive pronoun and is incorrect in this context as it denotes ownership, which is not relevant here.

18. A) **Endurance** (noun): the ability to endure an unpleasant or difficult process or situation without giving way. सहनशक्ति

Antonym: Timidity (noun): The quality of being easily frightened, showing lack of courage or confidence. भीरुता, डरपोकपन

- **Enthusiasm** (noun): Intense and eager enjoyment, interest, or approval. It is not opposite to "endurance." उत्साह
- **Excitement** (noun): A feeling of great enthusiasm and eagerness. It is unrelated to the concept of "endurance." उत्सुकता
- **Persistence** (noun): The continued effort or determination to do something despite difficulties. It is similar in meaning to "endurance" rather than being its opposite. दृढ़ता

19. C) No error

20. A) 'Worse' का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है "और अधिक खराब।" sentence में mention है कि "केवल जब बाढ़ और अधिक खराब हो जाएगी तो विश्व सरकारें कार्रवाई करेंगी।" यहाँ 'worse' सही है क्योंकि यह स्थिति की गंभीरता को बढ़ाने का संकेत देता है। जबकि 'frequently' का अर्थ है "अक्सर," जो यहाँ संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Gullible' का अर्थ है "भोला," और 'lucky' का अर्थ है "भाग्यशाली," जो बाढ़ जैसी स्थिति के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'Worse' will be used because it means "more severe or bad." The sentence indicates that only when floods become more severe will world governments take action, making 'worse' appropriate here. On the other hand, 'frequently' means "often," which does not fit the context. 'Gullible' means "easily deceived," and 'lucky' means "fortunate," which are not relevant for a situation involving floods.

21. C) 'Considered' का use होगा क्योंकि "considered" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को किसी विशेष दृष्टिकोण से देखना या समझना। passage में mention किया गया है कि किसी चोट को माफ करना अक्सर कमजोरी का संकेत माना जाता है, इसलिए 'considered' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Given' और 'Granted' का अर्थ है देना या स्वीकार करना, और 'Allowed' का अर्थ है अनुमति देना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Considered' will be used because it means to regard something in a particular way. The passage mentions that forgiving an injury is often seen as a sign of weakness, making 'considered' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Given' and 'Granted' mean to provide or accept, and 'Allowed' means to permit, which do not fit in this context.

22. C) 'Strength' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है शक्ति या ताकत। Passage में कहा गया है कि चोट को माफ करना कमजोरी का संकेत नहीं है, बल्कि वास्तव में यह ताकत का संकेत है। यह इस बात पर जोर देता है कि अपने स्वाभाविक गुस्से और नफरत को रोकना आसान नहीं होता, जिसके लिए आंतरिक ताकत चाहिए। 'Intelligence' का अर्थ है बुद्धिमत्ता, जो इस context में उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि यहाँ मानसिक या बौद्धिक क्षमता की बात नहीं हो रही है। 'Aptitude' का अर्थ है क्षमता या योग्यता, जो इस context से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Usefulness' का अर्थ है उपयोगिता, जो यहाँ irrelevant है।

'Strength' will be used because it means power or resilience. The passage emphasizes that forgiving an injury is not a sign of weakness but a true sign of strength, as it requires one to restrain natural anger and hatred. 'Intelligence' means mental or intellectual capability, which is not relevant in this context as the focus is on emotional strength. 'Aptitude' means ability or talent, which doesn't align with the passage's theme of inner strength. 'Usefulness' means practicality, which is completely out of context here.

23. D) 'Vengeance' का use होगा क्योंकि "vengeance" का अर्थ होता है प्रतिशोध या बदला लेना। passage में mention है कि घृणा और क्रोध में बह जाना और प्रतिशोधात्मक कार्य करना आसान है। इस संदर्भ में, 'vengeance' सही answer है 'Noncompliance' का अर्थ है आज्ञा का पालन न करना, जो यहां irrelevant है। 'Jurisprudence' का अर्थ है विधिशास्त्र या कानून का सिद्धांत, जो संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Overabundance' का अर्थ है अति प्रचुरता, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता।

'Vengeance' will be used because it means revenge or retaliation. The passage states that it is easy to be carried away by resentment and hate into an act of retaliation, making 'vengeance' the most appropriate choice here. 'Noncompliance' means failure to obey, which is irrelevant in this context. 'Jurisprudence' refers to the theory or philosophy of law, which doesn't fit here.

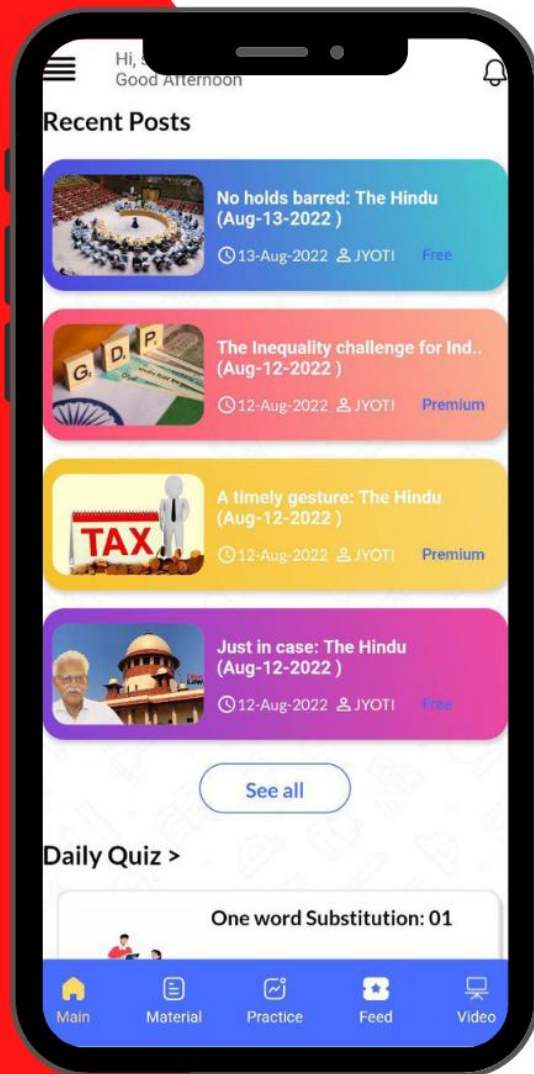
'Overabundance' means an excessive amount, which is also unsuitable in this context

24. D) '**Forgives**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है किसी चोट या गलती को माफ कर देना। यहाँ passage में mention है कि जो व्यक्ति चोट को माफ करता है, वह खुद को गलत करने वाले व्यक्ति से श्रेष्ठ साबित करता है और गलत करने वाले को शर्मिंदा करता है। '**Achieves**' का अर्थ है प्राप्त करना, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। '**Contrives**' का अर्थ है चालाकी से योजना बनाना, जो इस संदर्भ में गलत है। '**Involves**' का अर्थ है सम्मिलित करना, जो यहाँ वाक्य के अनुसार उपयुक्त नहीं है।

'**Forgives**' will be used because it means to pardon an injury or wrongdoing. The sentence states that the person who forgives an injury proves himself to be superior to the wrongdoer and shames them. '**Achieves**' means to accomplish something, which doesn't fit here. '**Contrives**' means to plan cleverly, which is inappropriate in this context. '**Involves**' means to include, which does not align with the meaning of the sentence.

25. D) '**Forgiveness**' का use होगा है क्योंकि यह passage में injury को माफ करने की बात को स्पष्ट करता है। Passage यह व्यक्त करता है कि क्षमा एक दुश्मन को दोस्त में बदल सकती है। '**Boldness**' (साहस) और '**Coyness**' (संकोच) इस context में फिट नहीं होते हैं, क्योंकि वे क्षमा के गुण को व्यक्त नहीं करते हैं। '**Fondness**' (पसंद) का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के प्रति लगाव, जो यहाँ अनुपयुक्त है। इसलिए, '**Forgiveness**' सही है।

'**Forgiveness**' is the most suitable word as the passage emphasizes the act of forgiving an injury and its potential to turn a foe into a friend. '**Boldness**' and '**Coyness**' do not fit this context as they do not convey the virtue of forgiving. '**Fondness**' implies a liking or affection, which is irrelevant here. Thus, '**Forgiveness**' is the correct answer.



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