

## When you complain

'Didn't think you would be **the whining kind**,' remarked a surprised colleague during my first month of employment. I was complaining about a client who was pretty annoying. **That** frank observation **embarrassed** me so much that I promised myself I would never complain again. It was such a **minor** incident but it left a **lasting** impression on me, and I am grateful that my colleague said that. Who likes to be thought of as a **whiner**? Every day, the problems we face are so many, from minor to **major**, and one cannot avoid them. But one can see them not as problems but as opportunities to improve one's **perception** and behaviour, to test one's patience and **fortitude**, to become more **pleasant**, and more **compassionate**.



'If you break your neck, if you have nothing to eat, if your house is on fire, then you've got a problem. Everything else is an **inconvenience**. Life is **inconvenient**. Life is **lumpy**. A **lump** in the **oatmeal**, a lump in the throat, and a lump in the breast are not the same kind of lump. One needs to learn the difference,' said author Robert Fulghum. We do **tend to** confuse inconveniences for problems. **Complaining**, say **sages**, **is** a sign of weakness and ignorance. Just as happiness can become a habit, so, too, complaining, whining and **gripping** can become negative habits that make you and others around you **miserable**. As Anthony D'Angelo put it, 'If you have time to **whine** and complain about something, then you have the time to do something about it.'

[Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **The whining kind** (noun) – complainer, grumbler, moaner, grouser, bellyacher  
शिकायत करने वाला व्यक्ति
2. **Remark** (verb) – say, state, comment, note, observe टिप्पणी करना
3. **Embarrass** (verb) – humiliate, shame, mortify, abash, unsettle शर्मिंदा करना
4. **Minor** (adjective) – small, insignificant, trivial, negligible, slight छोटा
5. **Lasting** (adjective) – enduring, permanent, continuing, persistent, timeless स्थायी
6. **Whiner** (noun) – complainer, grumbler, moaner, whimperer, kvetch रोने-धोने वाला / शिकायतकर्ता
7. **Major** (adjective) – important, significant, serious, critical, essential प्रमुख / बड़ा
8. **Perception** (noun) – understanding, insight, awareness, viewpoint, interpretation धारणा / समझ
9. **Fortitude** (noun) – courage, resilience, endurance, strength, bravery धैर्य / सहनशीलता
10. **Pleasant** (adjective) – nice, friendly, agreeable, charming, delightful सुखद / मनभावन
11. **Compassionate** (adjective) – kind, empathetic, caring, humane, sympathetic दयालु / करुणामय
12. **"If you break your neck..."** (phrase) – some issues are fundamental and require immediate attention, while others are minor inconveniences in comparison गंभीर समस्या (तुलना में समझाने के लिए प्रयुक्त मुहावरा)
13. **Inconvenience** (noun) – trouble, bother, hassle, annoyance, disruption असुविधा
14. **Inconvenient** (adjective) – troublesome, untimely, awkward, ill-timed, unsuitable असुविधाजनक
15. **Lumpy** (adjective) – uneven, bumpy, clumpy, coarse, gritty गुठलीदार / ढेलेदार
16. **Lump** (noun) – bump, swelling, mass, node, protuberance गांठ
17. **Oatmeal** (noun) – porridge, cereal, gruel, oats preparation, breakfast mush दलिया
18. **Tend** (to) (verb) – be likely to, lean towards, incline, usually do, have a habit of प्रवृत्त होना
19. **Sage** (noun) – wise person, philosopher, seer, guru, thinker ऋषि / ज्ञानी
20. **Gripping** (noun) – complaining, whining, moaning, fussing, nagging शिकायत करना

21. **Miserable** (adjective) – unhappy,  
wretched, gloomy, dismal, sorrowful दुखी

22. **Whine** (verb) – complain, moan, grumble,  
murmur, protest कराहना / रोना

### Summary of the Editorial

1. The author recalls a colleague's blunt remark about their early habit of complaining at work.
2. The colleague's comment made the author self-reflect and vow not to complain again.
3. This small incident left a long-lasting impact and proved beneficial for personal growth.
4. Complaining is often seen as a negative trait that affects how others perceive us.
5. Everyone faces daily challenges, ranging from trivial to serious.
6. These challenges should be viewed as opportunities to grow rather than as burdens.
7. They help develop patience, resilience, and a more compassionate attitude.
8. Author Robert Fulghum is quoted to highlight the difference between real problems and minor inconveniences.
9. According to Fulghum, life naturally comes with "lumps" — not all of them are equally serious.
10. Many people fail to distinguish between inconvenience and genuine problems.
11. Sages consider complaining as a sign of weakness and ignorance.
12. Just like happiness, complaining can become a deeply ingrained negative habit.
13. Habitual whining negatively affects not only the complainer but also those around them.
14. Anthony D'Angelo's quote emphasizes action over complaint: if one can complain, one can act.
15. The central message encourages self-awareness, perspective shift, and proactive behavior instead of complaining.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Nostalgic
  - B. Didactic
  - C. Sarcastic
  - D. Melancholic
2. **What incident triggered the narrator's decision never to complain again?**
  - A. Being called "the whining kind" by a colleague during the first month of work
  - B. Being reprimanded by a manager
  - C. Losing an important client because of negativity
  - D. Reading Robert Fulghum's ideas on problems
3. **Who said that "a lump in the oatmeal, a lump in the throat, and a lump in the breast are not the same kind of lump"?**
  - A. Anthony D'Angelo
  - B. The narrator's colleague
  - C. Robert Fulghum
  - D. An unnamed "sage" in the passage
4. **What can be reasonably inferred about the author's view of complaining?**
  - A. Complaining is acceptable whenever an inconvenience arises.
  - B. Complaining diverts energy that could be used for positive change.
  - C. Occasional complaining is encouraged to relieve stress.
  - D. Managers generally punish employees who complain.
5. **Which statement is TRUE according to the passage?**
  - A. The narrator believes life ought to be free of inconveniences.
  - B. Breaking one's neck is described as only an inconvenience.
  - C. The passage states that both happiness and complaining can become habitual.
  - D. Anthony D'Angelo claims whining is fine if you have spare time.
6. **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.**

Yesterday, / my surgeon / operate on my knee.

  - A. operate on my knee
  - B. No error
  - C. my surgeon
  - D. Yesterday
7. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word given in brackets.**

Despite facing numerous challenges, her [tenacious] determination never faded one bit

  - A. weak
  - B. stubborn

- C. confused
- D. gentle

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

I need to \_\_\_\_\_ my shoelaces before going out

- A. tie
- B. thigh
- C. tye
- D. thai

**9. In the following sentence the underlined part contains as error. Alternatives to the underlined part are given as options Select the correct alternative.**

He looked extremely smart and handsomest in the black suit

- A. handsomer
- B. most handsome
- C. handsome
- D. handsomely

**10. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**

After the heavy rains last Thursday, the water in the river raised another three feet

- A. rose another three feet
- B. raise another three feet
- C. risen another three feet
- D. will raise another three feet

**11. Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word from the given sentence.**

Comprehensiveness constitutes wisdom and many examples from history illustrate this fact.

- A. Wisdom
- B. Constitues
- C. Comprehensiveness
- D. Illustrate

**12. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

John's coffee is hot than Jack's.

- A. hottest
- B. more hotter
- C. hotter
- D. most hot

**13. Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**

The politician's speech was an attempt to mitigate the concerns of the citizens

- A. Aggravate
- B. Lessen
- C. Understand
- D. Establish

**14. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.**

An adventurer packed \_\_\_\_\_ backpack and \_\_\_\_\_ assortment of survival gear for the challenging trek through the wilderness.

- A. a; a
- B. an; an
- C. a; an
- D. an; a

**15. Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**

The news of her promotion left her feeling buoyant, with a sense of accomplishment and pride in her work.

- A. Peculiar
- B. Shy
- C. Dour
- D. Cheerful

**16. Select the word segment that substitutes the bracketed word segment correctly and completes the sentence meaningfully.**

The movie was (mostly over) when we entered the hall.

- A. almost over
- B. more done
- C. most done
- D. most over

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

We all \_\_\_\_\_ at the sky as it was full of stars that night

- A. Gazed
- B. Hooked
- C. Packed
- D. Saw

**18. Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined phrase.**

Can you please stop continuously complaining about the student's shortcomings?

- A. Grunting
- B. Jestng
- C. Whining
- D. Crying

**19. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

To throw caution to the wind

- A. To do something with care and attention
- B. To give answer with utmost attention
- C. To roam here and there aimlessly
- D. To do something without worrying about risk

**20. Select the option that does NOT contain an adverb.**

- A. She ran swiftly to catch the thief.
- B. He never forgets his homework.
- C. Rohit loves chocolate.
- D. Maya was quite absent-minded during class today.

**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.**

In the realm of literature, metaphors and similes are like (1) \_\_\_\_\_ tools for writers. They serve to (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the reader's understanding and make the text more (3) \_\_\_\_\_. However, it's crucial for writers to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ use them, as excessive figurative language can (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the clarity of the writing.

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

- A. indispensable
- B. believable
- C. concision
- D. inoperative

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

- A. cavitate
- B. illuminate
- C. abdicate
- D. flaw

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

- A. vivid
- B. meaning
- C. ambiguity
- D. substantiality

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

- A. spatially
- B. judiciously
- C. indiscriminately
- D. pathetically

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

- A. simplify
- B. enhance
- C. clarify
- D. detract
- E. from



## Answers

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

**[Practice Exercise]**

## Explanations

1. B) **Didactic**

The tone is didactic because the author moves from a personal anecdote to clear moral instruction, urging readers to re-frame complaints as opportunities for growth and to “learn

the difference” between real problems and mere inconveniences. The purpose is to teach, not simply to entertain.

A. Nostalgic – The writer does not long for the past; the story serves only as a springboard for advice.

C. Sarcastic – There is no mocking or bitter humor; the language remains earnest and sincere.

D. Melancholic – The mood is not sorrowful; it is hopeful and encouraging.

**2. A) Being called “the whining kind” by a colleague during the first month of work**

The passage states that the colleague’s remark “embarrassed me so much that I promised myself I would never complain again.”

B: No manager’s reprimand is mentioned.

C: The client was annoying, but no client was lost.

D: The Fulghum quotation appears later and illustrates a point; it was not the trigger.

**3. C) Robert Fulghum**

The second paragraph explicitly attributes that comparison to author Robert Fulghum.

A: Anthony D’Angelo is quoted later about having “time to do something,” not about lumps.

B: The colleague only comments on whining.

D: “Sages” are mentioned generally; none is quoted with this sentence.

**4. B) Complaining diverts energy that could be used for positive change.**

Both the narrator and the quoted authors imply that instead of whining, one should act or adjust perception—so complaining wastes constructive effort.

A: The passage contrasts inconveniences with real problems and discourages whining about mere inconveniences.

C: It never endorses complaining for catharsis; it labels it a negative habit.

D: Management punishment is never mentioned.

**5. C) The passage explicitly says, “Just as happiness can become a habit, so, too, complaining, whining and griping can become negative habits ...”**

A: The narrator accepts that life is inherently “lumpy.”

B: Fulghum lists a broken neck as a real problem, not an inconvenience.

D: D’Angelo’s quote implies the opposite—if you can whine, you have time to act instead.

**6. A) 'operate on my knee' के बदले 'operated on my knee' का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में 'Yesterday' (Past Time Indicator) दिया हुआ है, जिससे स्पष्ट है कि verb Past Tense में होनी चाहिए; जैसे— The doctor operated on the patient last week.**

'operated on my knee' will be used instead of 'operate on my knee' because the word 'Yesterday' indicates past time, so the verb must be in the Past Tense; Example— The doctor operated on the patient last week.

**7. B) Tenacious (adjective): Not easily letting go or giving up; determined, persistent, resolute. दृढ़, अडिग, अटल।**

**Synonym: Stubborn** (adjective) – Having or showing determination not to change one's attitude or position on something, despite difficulties or opposition. जिद्दी, अडियल।

- **Weak** (adjective): Lacking strength, feeble, not determined. कमजोर।
- **Confused** (adjective): Unable to think clearly or understand; bewildered, perplexed. भ्रमित।
- **Gentle** (adjective): Mild in temperament or behavior; kind, tender. कोमल, नरम।

8. A) 'Tie' का use होगा क्योंकि "tie" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को बांधना, जैसे कि जूते की लेस। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि मैं बाहर जाने से पहले अपनी लेस बांधने की बात कर रहा हूँ, इसलिए 'tie' सही विकल्प है। जबकि: 'Thigh' का अर्थ है जांघ, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Tye' spelling में गलत है, 'tie' का कोई विकल्प नहीं है। 'Thai' का अर्थ है थाईलैंड से संबंधित, जो वाक्य में सही नहीं है।

**Tie** will be used because "tie" means to fasten or secure something, such as shoelaces. The sentence mentions fastening the shoelaces before going out, making 'tie' the correct choice. Whereas: 'Thigh' means the part of the leg between the hip and the knee, which is irrelevant in this context. 'Tye' is an incorrect spelling and is not applicable here. 'Thai' refers to something related to Thailand, which doesn't fit in this sentence.

9. C) sentence में "handsomest" का use गलत है। "handsomest" शब्द "handsome" का superlative degree है, जिसे तब use किया जाता है जब तीन या अधिक वस्तुओं या व्यक्तियों की तुलना हो रही हो। यहाँ किसी प्रकार की तुलना नहीं हो रही है, इसलिए superlative degree की आवश्यकता नहीं है। जब तुलना नहीं की जा रही हो, तो adjective का positive degree use किया जाता है।

The sentence uses the word "handsomest" inappropriately. The word "handsomest" is the superlative degree of "handsome" and is used when comparing three or more entities. In this sentence, no comparison is made, so the superlative degree is unnecessary. When no comparison is involved, the positive degree of the adjective is used. The correct usage in this context is simply "handsome."

10. A) sentence में दिए गए 'raised another three feet' का use गलत है क्योंकि यह Active Voice में है। 'Raise' एक Transitive Verb है जिसका use Object की आवश्यकता होती है। जबकि इस वाक्य में 'water' स्वयं अपनी ऊँचाई बढ़ा रहा है, यह Passive नहीं है, बल्कि Intransitive Verb 'rise' का use करना चाहिए। चूंकि वाक्य में 'After the heavy rains last Thursday' स्पष्ट रूप से Past Tense को दर्शाता है, अतः सही Verb का Past Tense 'rose' होगा।

The phrase 'raised another three feet' is incorrect because 'raise' is a transitive verb that requires an object, but here, the subject 'water' is performing the action of increasing its height by itself.

Therefore, the intransitive verb 'rise' should be used. As the sentence indicates a past event ('After the heavy rains last Thursday'), the correct past tense of 'rise' is 'rose'.<sup>3</sup>

11. B) The incorrectly spelt word is 'Constitues', and the correct spelling is '**Constitutes**'. का हिस्सा होना या बनाना.

12. C) '**John's coffee**' तथा '**Jack's coffee**' दो वस्तुओं के बीच तुलना के लिए Comparative Degree का प्रयोग होगा। Comparative Degree बनाने के लिए, 'hot' के साथ '-er' जोड़ा जाएगा, जिससे यह 'hotter' बनेगा। The sentence is making a comparison between "John's coffee" and "Jack's coffee." For comparisons between two objects, the Comparative Degree is used. To form the Comparative Degree of "hot," we add "-er" to make it "hotter." Hence, the correct answer is "hotter." The other options are incorrect:

13. B) **Mitigate** (verb) – To make something less severe, serious, or painful; reduce, alleviate, diminish. कम करना, शिथिल करना

**Synonym: Lessen** (verb) – To reduce or make less in amount, intensity, or importance; diminish, decrease. कम करना

- **Aggravate** (verb) – To make a problem or situation worse, intensify, exacerbate. बढ़ाना, बिगाड़ना
- **Understand** (verb) – To comprehend or grasp the meaning of something; perceive, interpret. समझना
- **Establish** (verb) – To set up on a firm or permanent basis; create, institute. स्थापित करना

14. C) '**a; an**' का use होगा क्योंकि "a" का use होता है किसी सामान्य वस्तु के लिए जो consonant ध्वनि से शुरू होती है, और "an" का use vowel ध्वनि से शुरू होने वाले शब्दों के लिए किया जाता है। यहाँ 'backpack' consonant ध्वनि से शुरू होता है, इसलिए 'a' का use किया गया है। वहीं, 'assortment' vowel ध्वनि (अ) से शुरू होता है, इसलिए 'an' का use किया गया है। Option A (a; a): सही नहीं है क्योंकि 'assortment' vowel ध्वनि से शुरू होता है, और इसके पहले 'an' होना चाहिए। Option B (an; an): गलत है क्योंकि 'backpack' consonant ध्वनि से शुरू होता है, और इसके पहले 'a' होना चाहिए। Option D (an; a): गलत है क्योंकि 'assortment' vowel ध्वनि से शुरू होता है, और इसके पहले 'an' होना चाहिए।

a; an' will be used because "a" is used before words starting with a consonant sound, and "an" is used before words starting with a vowel sound. Here, 'backpack' begins with a consonant sound, so 'a' is used. Meanwhile, 'assortment' starts with a vowel sound, so 'an' is used. Option A (a; a): Incorrect because 'assortment' starts with a vowel sound and requires 'an.' Option B (an; an): Incorrect because 'backpack' starts with a consonant sound and requires 'a.' Option D (an; a): Incorrect because 'assortment' starts with a vowel sound and requires 'an.'

15. D) **Buoyant** (adjective) – Cheerful, optimistic, lively, spirited, bubbly. प्रसन्न, उत्साही

**Synonym:** **Cheerful** (adjective) – Happy, joyful, exuberant, buoyant. प्रसन्न, खुश

- **Peculiar** (adjective) – Strange, odd, unusual, weird. अजीब, विचित्र
- **Shy** (adjective) – Reserved, timid, self-conscious. संकोची, शर्मीला
- **Dour** (adjective) – Stern, gloomy, sullen, severe. कठोर, उदास

16. A) 'mostly over' के बदले 'almost over' का use होगा क्योंकि 'almost' (लगभग) सही अर्थ देता है, जबकि 'mostly' (अधिकतर) इस संदर्भ में उचित नहीं है; जैसे— The game was almost over when it started raining.

'almost over' will be used instead of 'mostly over' because 'almost' (nearly) conveys the intended meaning more accurately than 'mostly' (mainly/largely) in this context; Example— The game was almost over when it started raining.

17. A) '**Gazed**' का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि 'gazed' का अर्थ होता है ध्यानपूर्वक और लंबे समय तक किसी चीज़ को देखना, आमतौर पर उसकी सुंदरता या विशिष्टता के कारण। sentence में यह mention है कि सभी ने उस रात तारों से भरे आकाश को देखा, जो उसकी सुंदरता की ओर संकेत करता है। जबकि 'Hooked' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ में गहरी रुचि लेना या जुड़ जाना, 'Packed' का अर्थ होता है चीज़ों को समेटना या भरना, और 'Saw' का अर्थ होता है सामान्य रूप से देखना। ये सभी विकल्प इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होते हैं।

**Gazed** will be used because it means to look steadily and intently, especially in admiration or surprise. The sentence refers to everyone looking at the sky full of stars, which suggests admiration or awe. Whereas, 'Hooked' means to be deeply interested or attached to something, 'Packed' means to fill or prepare, and 'Saw' implies a general act of looking, none of which fit this context.

18. C) **Whining** – Continuously complaining about (शिकायत करना)

19. D) **To throw caution to the wind** (idiom) – To do something without worrying about risk "जोखिम की परवाह किए बिना कुछ करना।"

20. C) **Rohit loves chocolate.** में कोई Adverb नहीं है। Adverb वह शब्द होता है जो क्रिया, विशेषण, या अन्य क्रिया विशेषण को वर्णित करता है और कैसे? कब? कहाँ? या कितना? जैसे प्रश्नों का उत्तर देता है।

**Rohit loves chocolate.** option does not contain any adverb. Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs and answer questions like how? when? where? or to what extent?.

21. A) '**Indispensable**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "अनिवार्य" या "अत्यंत आवश्यक।" passage यह बताता है कि साहित्य में रूपक और उपमाएं लेखक के लिए आवश्यक उपकरण की तरह हैं, इसलिए 'indispensable' उपयुक्त है। जबकि: 'Believable' का अर्थ है "विश्वसनीय," जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है

क्योंकि यह उपकरण की आवश्यकता पर बल नहीं देता। 'Concision' का अर्थ है "संक्षिप्तता," जो संदर्भ से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Inoperative' का अर्थ है "अप्रभावी," जो बिल्कुल भी फिट नहीं होता।

'Indispensable' will be used because it means "absolutely necessary or essential." The passage discusses metaphors and similes as essential tools for writers, making 'indispensable' the most appropriate. Whereas: 'Believable' means "credible," which doesn't align with the context of essential tools. 'Concision' means "brevity," which is unrelated to the context of literary tools. 'Inoperative' means "not functional," which is entirely irrelevant here.

22. B) '**Illuminate**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "प्रकाश डालना" या "स्पष्ट करना"। यह विकल्प यहाँ उपयुक्त है क्योंकि sentence में कहा गया है कि metaphors और similes पाठक की समझ को बेहतर बनाने में मदद करते हैं। 'Cavitate' का अर्थ है गुहिकाएँ बनाना, 'Abdicate' का अर्थ है त्याग करना, और 'Flaw' का अर्थ है दोष, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'Illuminate' will be used because it means "to clarify or shed light on." This fits the context as the sentence mentions that metaphors and similes help enhance the reader's understanding. 'Cavitate' means to form cavities, 'Abdicate' means to renounce or give up, and 'Flaw' means a defect, which do not fit in this context.

23. A) '**Vivid**' का use होगा क्योंकि "vivid" का अर्थ होता है स्पष्ट और आकर्षक, जो passage की कल्पना को जीवंत कर सकता है। Passage में कहा गया है कि साहित्य में रूपक और उपमा पाठ को अधिक आकर्षक और प्रभावी बनाते हैं, इसलिए 'vivid' यहाँ सही विकल्प है। जबकि 'meaning' का अर्थ है "अर्थ" और यह संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Ambiguity' का अर्थ है "अस्पष्टता," जो यहाँ गलत है। 'Substantiality' का अर्थ है "मजबूती या ठोसता," जो इस संदर्भ में पाठ की गुणवत्ता का वर्णन नहीं करता।

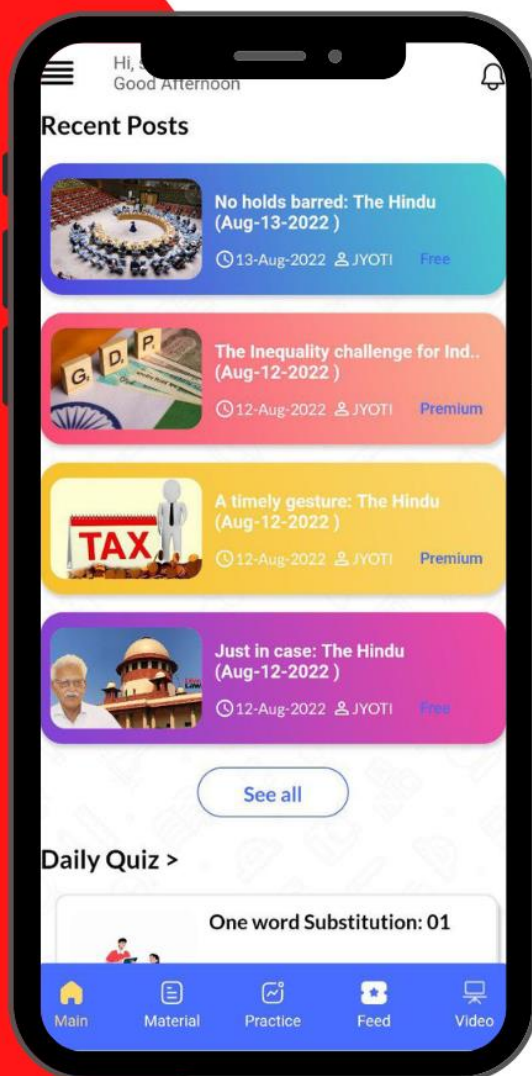
'Vivid' will be used because it means clear and striking, which enhances the imagination of the reader. The passage states that metaphors and similes make the text more engaging and effective, making 'vivid' the appropriate choice. Whereas, 'meaning' refers to the "definition" and does not describe the quality of the text in this context. 'Ambiguity' means "uncertainty," which is incorrect here as the intent is to make the text clear and engaging. 'Substantiality' implies "solidity or strength," which does not align with the context of enhancing the text's appeal.

24. B) '**Judiciously**' का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है समझदारी और सावधानी के साथ। sentence में कहा गया है कि लेखकों को रूपक और उपमा का use सोच-समझकर करना चाहिए, क्योंकि अत्यधिक भाषा use लेखन की स्पष्टता को प्रभावित कर सकता है। 'Spatially' का अर्थ है स्थानिक रूप से, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Indiscriminately' का अर्थ है बिना किसी भेदभाव के या अंधाधुंध, जो वाक्य के अनुरूप नहीं है। 'Pathetically' का अर्थ है दयनीय रूप से, जो इस संदर्भ में अप्रासंगिक है।

**Judiciously** will be used because it means with good judgment or carefully. The sentence states that writers should use metaphors and similes thoughtfully, as excessive use of figurative language can affect the clarity of the writing. 'Spatially' means in relation to space, which is incorrect in this context. 'Indiscriminately' means without making distinctions or randomly, which does not fit the sentence. 'Pathetically' means in a pitiful or sad manner, which is irrelevant here.

25. D) '**Detract from**' का use होगा क्योंकि "detract from" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के मूल्य, गुणवत्ता या स्पष्टता को कम करना। passage में कहा गया है कि अगर लेखक अधिक मात्रा में रूपक और उपमा का use करते हैं, तो यह लेखन की स्पष्टता को नुकसान पहुंचा सकता है। इसलिए 'detract from' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Simplify' का अर्थ है सरल बनाना, 'Enhance' का अर्थ है बढ़ाना, और 'Clarify' का अर्थ है स्पष्ट करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'Detract from' will be used because it means to reduce the value, quality, or clarity of something. The passage suggests that excessive use of metaphors and similes can harm the clarity of writing, making 'detract from' the correct choice here. On the other hand, 'Simplify' means to make something simpler, 'Enhance' means to improve or increase, and 'Clarify' means to make clear, which are not suitable in this context.



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