

Fire at Jaipur's Sawai Mansingh Hospital

The **fragility** of India's public-hospital safety **architecture** **was** cast into sharp relief once again Sunday night when a fire **broke out** in the neurosurgery ICU of Jaipur's Sawai Mansingh (SMS) Hospital, one of the largest government hospitals in Rajasthan. **The blaze**, **reportedly triggered** by a short circuit in an **adjacent** storage room, **claimed** the lives of at least six critically ill patients. Eyewitnesses and **bereaved** families speak of horrifying scenes of **chaos**: **Malfunctioning** alarms, absent fire extinguishers, locked emergency exits, overburdened staff ignoring early warning signs before **abandoning** patients and their **desperate** attendants in the **pandemonium** that followed. In an institution meant to offer care, this failure of basic infrastructure, **preparedness** and **accountability** **reinforces** a deeper **chasm** — one of **chronic** neglect and institutional **inertia**.

That the SMS Hospital tragedy is not an **outlier** in India's recent history of hospital fires **is evident** from the fact that around the same time as the disaster in Jaipur, in Ahmedabad, in two separate incidents, fire broke out at a children's hospital on Sunday and at another municipal-run hospital on Monday. An **investigation** by this newspaper into major fires across 11 hospitals in the last five years, **following** the death of 18 newborn babies in a hospital fire in Jhansi in November 2024, **had** revealed an **alarming** pattern: **Short circuits** caused by inadequate maintenance and improper storage of highly **inflammable** and **hazardous** equipment, lack of firefighting equipment and training in **evacuation protocols**, and **negligence** of government agencies to conduct **audits** and **enforce** compliance. Municipal fire inspections are **perfunctory**; certifications are **rubber-stamped**; NDMA and building-code guidelines **lurch** from paper to **oblivion**. **In the aftermath** of Sunday's incident, investigations have revealed that the SMS Hospital has been the site of several incidents of fire, including as recently as June.

The Rajasthan government has **instituted** a six-member committee to investigate the circumstances of the fire. The reaction joins a long **catalogue** of such responses that are not **backed** by consequences. In nearly all of the major fire incidents in the last five years, **most** of the **accused** — hospital owners, administrators and service providers — **have** been granted bail, slipping back into professional life as though no disaster had ever intervened. It signals **impunity**, and a devastating **indifference to** human life, especially that of the poor, who depend mostly on public hospitals. Until accountability becomes **systemic** and **consistent**, the next disaster is not a question of "if" but "when". **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Fragility** (noun) – weakness, vulnerability, delicacy, brittleness, instability नाजुकता
2. **Architecture** (noun) – structure, framework, design, system, organization ढांचा
3. **Cast into sharp relief** (phrase) – to make something very obvious or clear, especially by contrast. स्पष्ट कर देना
4. **Break out** (phrasal verb) – start, begin, erupt, flare up, commence भड़कना
5. **Blaze** (noun) – fire, flames, conflagration, inferno आग
6. **Reportedly** (adverb) – allegedly, supposedly, according to reports, purportedly कथित तौर पर
7. **Trigger** (verb) – cause, spark, set off, prompt, initiate कारण बनना
8. **Adjacent** (adjective) – next to, adjoining, neighbouring, bordering, contiguous सटे हुए
9. **Claim** (verb) – take, cause (loss of life), result in deaths ले लेना (जान)
10. **Bereaved** (adjective) – grieving, mourning, sorrowing, aggrieved, lamenting शोकसंतप्त
11. **Chaos** (noun) – disorder, confusion, turmoil, mayhem, pandemonium अराजकता
12. **Malfunctioning** (adjective) – faulty, defective, not working, broken, impaired खराब
13. **Abandon** (verb) – desert, leave, forsake, evacuate, vacate छोड़ देना
14. **Desperate** (adjective) – despairing, frantic, hopeless, distressed, wretched मजबूर
15. **Pandemonium** (noun) – uproar, chaos, bedlam, tumult, commotion कोलाहल
16. **Preparedness** (noun) – readiness, preparation, alertness, foresight, precaution तत्परता
17. **Accountability** (noun) – responsibility, liability, answerability, obligation जवाबदेही
18. **Reinforce** (verb) – strengthen, fortify, bolster, emphasize, underscore मजबूत करना
19. **Chasm** (noun) – gap, divide, gulf, rift, split खाई
20. **Chronic** (adjective) – persistent, constant, continual, long-standing, ingrained लंबे समय से चला आ रहा
21. **Inertia** (noun) – inactivity, apathy, lethargy, passivity, stagnation जड़ता
22. **Outlier** (noun) – exception, anomaly, deviation, irregularity, oddity अपवाद

23. **Evident** (adjective) – obvious, clear, apparent, plain, noticeable स्पष्ट
24. **Following** (preposition) – after, subsequent to, in the wake of, as a result of के बाद
25. **Alarming** (adjective) – worrying, disturbing, frightening, distressing, shocking चिंताजनक
26. **Inflammable** (adjective) – flammable, combustible, ignitable, incendiary ज्वलनशील
27. **Hazardous** (adjective) – dangerous, risky, unsafe, perilous, precarious खतरनाक
28. **Evacuation** (noun) – removal, clearance, emptying, withdrawal, exodus निकासी
29. **Protocol** (noun) – procedure, rules, system, guideline, policy प्रोटोकॉल
30. **Negligence** (noun) – carelessness, dereliction, oversight, neglect, laxity लापरवाही
31. **Audit** (noun) – inspection, examination, check, review, scrutiny अंकेक्षण
32. **Enforce** (verb) – implement, apply, execute, administer, impose लागू करना
33. **Perfunctory** (adjective) – cursory, superficial, desultory, token, half-hearted सतही
34. **Rubber-stamped** (adjective) – approved automatically without proper scrutiny. बिना जाँच के मंजूर
35. **Lurch** (verb) – move unsteadily, stagger, sway, stumble, teeter लड़खड़ाना
36. **Oblivion** (noun) – forgetfulness, neglect, anonymity, nonexistence विस्मृति/फ़रामोशी
37. **In the aftermath of** (phrase) – the period following a significant and usually unpleasant event. के परिणामस्वरूप
38. **Institute** (verb) – establish, set up, initiate, launch, form गठित करना
39. **Catalogue** (noun) – list, record, inventory, series, collection सूची
40. **Back** (verb) – support, endorse, underpin, fund, finance समर्थन करना
41. **The accused** (noun) – the people charged with a crime or fault. आरोपी
42. **Impunity** (noun) – exemption from punishment, immunity, freedom from penalty, license दण्डमुक्ति
43. **Indifference** (to) (noun) – apathy, unconcern, disinterest, detachment, disregard उदासीनता
44. **Systemic** (adjective) – fundamental, ingrained, inherent, structural, institutional व्यवस्थागत
45. **Consistent** (adjective) – steady, constant, regular, uniform, persistent लगातार

Summary of the Editorial

1. A fire broke out in the neurosurgery ICU of Jaipur's Sawai Mansingh (SMS) Hospital, one of Rajasthan's largest public hospitals.
2. The blaze, reportedly caused by a short circuit in an adjacent storage room, led to the death of at least six critically ill patients.
3. Eyewitnesses described scenes of panic and chaos, with non-functional alarms, locked emergency exits, and missing fire extinguishers.
4. Hospital staff failed to respond promptly to early warning signs and abandoned patients during the confusion.
5. The tragedy exposes serious weaknesses in India's public hospital safety infrastructure and institutional negligence.
6. Similar hospital fires have occurred across India, showing that Jaipur's incident is not an isolated case.
7. Around the same time, two other fires broke out in Ahmedabad hospitals, underlining the recurring nature of such disasters.
8. A newspaper investigation into 11 hospital fires in the last five years revealed short circuits, poor maintenance, and unsafe storage of inflammable materials as common causes.
9. The probe also found lack of firefighting equipment, poor staff training, and negligence by government agencies in enforcing safety norms.
10. Municipal fire inspections are often superficial, and safety certifications are routinely rubber-stamped without real checks.
11. NDMA and building-code guidelines exist only on paper, rarely implemented in practice.
12. Investigations have shown that SMS Hospital itself faced multiple fire incidents before, including one as recent as June 2025.
13. The Rajasthan government has formed a six-member committee to investigate the fire's causes.
14. However, such committees rarely lead to accountability, as past fire incident accused — hospital owners and officials — often get bail and return to work unpunished.
15. The editorial concludes that unless systemic and consistent accountability is enforced, future hospital fires are inevitable, making it a question of "when" rather than "if."

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based**[Editorial page]**

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Celebratory and optimistic
 - B. Somber and critical
 - C. Neutral and descriptive
 - D. Humorous and ironic
2. **Where did the fire break out within Jaipur's SMS Hospital?**
 - A. Pediatric ward
 - B. Neurosurgery ICU
 - C. Cardiology ICU
 - D. Emergency OPD
3. **According to reports, what triggered the blaze?**
 - A. Gas leak in the ICU
 - B. Short circuit in an adjacent storage room
 - C. Explosion in the generator room
 - D. Arson by attendants
4. **Which inference is best supported by the passage about hospital fire safety in India?**
 - A. Isolated negligence at SMS is the only reason such fires occur.
 - B. Private hospitals exclusively face these issues, not public ones.
 - C. Systemic enforcement failures and lack of accountability make future incidents likely.
 - D. Installing more alarms alone would fully prevent such disasters.
5. **Fill the blank to best retain the passage's meaning:**

"Municipal fire inspections are _____; certifications are rubber-stamped; NDMA and building-code guidelines lurch from paper to oblivion."

 - A. exhaustive
 - B. sporadic
 - C. perfunctory
 - D. forensic
6. **Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.**

The new reforms will **revitalise** the rural economy.

 - A. Weaken
 - B. Drain
 - C. Exhaust
 - D. Refresh
7. **Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words.**

The branch of physics concerned with the properties of sound

 - A. Acoustics
 - B. Anchor
 - C. Anarchist
 - D. Apiary
8. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in direct speech.**

My sister requested me to bring her a watch

 - A. She said, "My sister, please bring me a watch."

- B. "Please bring my sister a watch," said she.
C. "Please bring me a watch," said my sister.
D. My sister said, "Will you bring me a watch?"
9. **Select the most appropriate Antonym of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**
The medicine was found to be **benign** and safe for children.
A. Gentle
B. Malignant
C. Harmless
D. Favorable
10. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.**
A. In reality, however, we exist in compartments, separated by walls of caste, religion, and geography.
B. But we find that ignorance levels are growing as well because the rate at which we are accumulating information is not commensurate with the rate at which our awareness is growing.
C. Technologically we live in a borderless world.
D. Another paradox is that we take pride in describing ourselves as a knowledge-based society.
A. CADB
B. CBAD
C. ABDC
D. BADC
11. **Select the most appropriate Antonym of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**
The palace was built on a **colossal** scale.
A. Monumental
B. Gargantuan
C. Diminutive
D. Immense
12. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom**
The stadium was **bursting at the seams** during the final match of the championship.
A. Overflowing with people
B. In complete chaos
C. Well-organized and orderly
D. Falling apart due to old age
13. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom**
It was clear that this testimony could **have a bearing on** the case we were investigating.
A. To affect or influence something, or to be relevant to it
B. To describe something in a way that makes it sound very good or to give the impression that something is promising or hopeful
C. To involve somebody or make somebody take part in something, although they may not want to take part at first
D. To admit the truth about something, to confess or disclose
14. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in direct speech.**
Ravi said that he might go to the mall.
A. Ravi said, "I could go to the mall."

- B. Ravi said, "I may go to the mall."
C. Ravi said, "I will go to the mall."
D. Ravi said, "I can go to the mall."
15. **Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.**
The villagers shared their economic woes with the government officials.
A. Happiness
B. Troubles
C. Delight
D. Joy
16. **Select the most appropriate Antonym of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**
The king was admired for his munificence.
A. Niggardliness
B. Benevolence
C. Magnanimity
D. Liberality
17. **Select the most appropriate Antonym of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**
He decided to advocate for social reforms in his town.
A. Urge
B. Support
C. Recommend
D. Oppose
18. **Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words**
An inscription on or at a tomb or a grave
A. Ode
B. Imprint
C. Epitaph
D. Carving
19. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Out of the given options, select the one that gives their correct order.**
A. On either side of the trunk there are a few scattered tufts of short grass.
B. It is towards one of these fallen trees that I am now looking.
C. A very violent cyclonic storm has struck the forest, uprooting a number of trees.
D. The trunk of the tree is ripped apart and the branches are lying all around it.
A. CBDA
B. CDAB
C. ADBC
D. ABDC
20. **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.**
(a) The scientist was seemed/(b) to be excited/(c) over the result of his experiment./ (d) No error.
A. The scientist was seemed
B. to be excited

C. over the result of his experiment.

D. No error.

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each blank.

Many people believe that animals possess a sixth sense and know (1) _____ the earth is going to shake. Some experts (2) _____ that animals' more acute hearing helps (3) _____ to hear or feel the earth's vibrations. (4) _____ can sense an approaching disaster long before humans (5) _____ what's going on.

21. **Select the most appropriate option for blank no. 1.**

- A. where
- B. why
- C. how
- D. when

22. **Select the most appropriate option for blank no. 2.**

- A. believe
- B. believed
- C. believing
- D. are believing

23. **Select the most appropriate option for blank no. 3.**

- A. us
- B. one
- C. them
- D. they

24. **Select the most appropriate option for blank no. 4.**

- A. We
- B. They
- C. Them
- D. You

25. **Select the most appropriate option for blank no. 5.**

- A. restore
- B. reflect
- C. realise
- D. renew

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanation

1. B) Somber and critical

The passage mourns loss of life and condemns systemic failures—malfunctioning alarms, absent extinguishers, perfunctory inspections, and impunity—creating a grave, admonitory tone.

- A (Celebratory and optimistic): Incorrect; the passage reports deaths and negligence, offering no uplift or celebration.
- C (Neutral and descriptive): Incorrect; the writer passes judgment (words like “failure,” “neglect,” “impunity”), going beyond neutral reportage.
- D (Humorous and ironic): Incorrect; the subject and language are earnest and severe, not playful or wry.

2. B) Neurosurgery ICU

The passage states the blaze began in the neurosurgery ICU.

- Pediatric ward is not mentioned as the origin.
- Cardiology ICU is not cited as the source.
- Emergency OPD is not where the fire started.

3. B) Short circuit in an adjacent storage room

The passage attributes the fire to a short circuit in a nearby storage room.

- No reference to a gas leak.
- Generator-room explosion is not mentioned.
- No evidence of arson is presented.

4. C) Repeated incidents across cities, perfunctory inspections, rubber-stamped certifications, and frequent bail for accused indicate systemic failure and weak accountability, making recurrence likely.

- The passage cites multiple incidents nationwide, not an isolated case.
- Problems span public and municipal hospitals; exclusivity to private/public isn’t claimed.
- Alarms are only one element; the text stresses maintenance, training, audits, and enforcement.

5. C) perfunctory

Perfunctory means done with minimal effort or care, matching the criticism of shallow inspections.

- Exhaustive implies thoroughness, contradicting the critique.
- Sporadic means irregular, not necessarily superficial.
- Forensic implies rigorous, analytical work, the opposite of what’s described.

6. D) **Revitalise** (verb) – renew, refresh, re-energize, rejuvenate, restore पुनर्जीवित करना

Synonym: Refresh (verb) – give new strength (ताज़गी देना)

- **Weaken** (verb) – make weak (कमज़ोर करना)

- **Drain** (verb) – cause loss of energy (शक्ति खत्म करना)
 - **Exhaust** (verb) – tire out completely (थका देना)
7. A) **Acoustics** (NOUN)- The branch of physics concerned with the properties of sound ध्वनि-विज्ञान
- **Anchor** (noun) – a device used to connect a vessel to the bed of a body of water to prevent the vessel from drifting. लंगर
 - **Anarchist** (noun) – a person who believes in or tries to bring about anarchy. अराजकतावादी
 - **"Apiary,"** - then it refers to a place where bees are kept, especially a collection of hives. मधुमक्खियों का पालन स्थल (if referring to "Apiary")
8. C) "Please bring me a watch," said my sister
Direct Speech में वाक्य को बदलने के लिए, Indirect Speech में दिए गए वाक्य का मूल संदर्भ और भाव Direct Speech में शामिल किया जाता है। दिए गए वाक्य "My sister requested me to bring her a watch" में "requested" को देखकर यह स्पष्ट है कि Direct Speech में वाक्य अनुरोध (request) के रूप में होगा। वाक्य का Subject "My sister" है, और Object "me" है, जिसे Direct Speech में "said my sister" के रूप में बदला गया है। "Bring her a watch" को Direct Speech में बदलते समय "her" को "me" के रूप में लिया जाता है, क्योंकि यह मेरी बहन स्वयं के लिए घड़ी मांग रही है।
- To convert the sentence into Direct Speech, the original context and intent from the Indirect Speech sentence must be retained. In the sentence "My sister requested me to bring her a watch," the word "requested" indicates that the Direct Speech sentence must represent a request. The subject is "My sister," and the object is "me," which transforms into "said my sister" in Direct Speech. "Bring her a watch" changes to "me" in Direct Speech as the sister is asking for a watch for herself.
9. B) **Benign** (adjective) – favorable, mild, gentle, harmless, positive अनुकूल
Antonym: Malignant (adjective) – dangerous, harmful, cancerous, hostile, deadly. घातक
- **Gentle** (adjective) – soft, mild, tender. कोमल
 - **Harmless** (adjective) – safe, innocuous, non-dangerous. हानिरहित
 - **Favorable** (adjective) – positive, beneficial, supportive. अनुकूल
10. A) CADB
C starts the sequence by introducing the subject "we" and the technological context: "Technologically we live in a borderless world."
A follows C because it begins with "In reality, however..." — the transition "however" contrasts the idea in C, and "we" continues as the subject, maintaining cohesion.
D comes after A, starting with "Another paradox..." — the word "Another" refers back to the paradox introduced by C and A, linking logically.

B follows D because it starts with “But...” — contrasting the “knowledge-based society” claim in D, and continues with “we” as the subject, explaining the consequence.

11. C) **Colossal** (adjective) – Huge, enormous, massive, gigantic, prodigious. विशाल

Antonym: Diminutive (adjective) – Extremely small, tiny, minuscule, microscopic, petite. सूक्ष्म

- **Monumental** (adjective) – Massive, significant, enormous, prodigious. स्मारकीय
- **Gargantuan** (adjective) – Tremendous, gigantic, elephantine, titanic. विशालकाय
- **Immense** (adjective) – Vast, enormous, boundless, tremendous. असीम

12. A) **Bursting at the seams** (phrase) – Overflowing with people लोगों से भरा हुआ

13. A) **Have a bearing on** (idiom) – To affect or influence something, or to be relevant to it (किसी चीज़ को प्रभावित करना या उस पर असर डालना, या उसके लिए प्रासंगिक होना)

14. B) Ravi said, “I may go to the mall.”

Indirect वाक्य "Ravi said that he might go to the mall" को Direct में बदलते समय, ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए कि Indirect वाक्य में "might" प्रयोग हुआ है। "Might" का use आमतौर पर "may" का Past Tense दिखाने के लिए किया जाता है। चूंकि Reporting Verb "said" है और कोई Universal Truth या Future Reporting नहीं हो रही है, इसलिए "might" को "may" में बदला जाएगा। इस वाक्य को Direct Speech में बदलने पर सही वाक्य होगा: Ravi said, “I may go to the mall.”

- To change the indirect sentence "Ravi said that he might go to the mall" into direct speech, we need to consider the usage of "might" in the indirect speech. "Might" is typically used as the past tense of "may." Since the reporting verb "said" is in the past tense and no universal truth or future reporting is involved, "might" will be transformed back to "may" in the direct sentence. Thus, the correct sentence in direct speech is: Ravi said, “I may go to the mall.”

15. B) **Woes** (noun) – troubles, difficulties, distress, problems, hardships दुख

Synonym: Troubles (noun) – Problems causing suffering (मुसीबतें)

- **Happiness** (noun) – Feeling of joy (खुशी)
- **Delight** (noun) – Great pleasure (आनंद)
- **Joy** (noun) – Extreme gladness (प्रसन्नता)

16. A) **Munificence** (noun) – Generosity, bounty, magnanimity, benevolence, largesse. उदारता

Antonym: Niggardliness (noun) – Miserliness, stinginess, parsimony, avarice, penuriousness. कृपणता

- **Benevolence** (noun) – Kindness, goodwill, charity, generosity. परोपकार
- **Magnanimity** (noun) – Nobility, generosity, largeness of spirit. उदारता
- **Liberality** (noun) – Generous disposition, openhandedness. उदार दृष्टि

17. D) **Advocate** (verb) – recommend, support, argue for, propose, urge समर्थन करना

Antonym: Oppose (verb) – resist, object, defy, contradict, withstand. विरोध करना

- **Urge** (verb) – encourage, push, recommend. आग्रह करना
- **Support** (verb) – back, help, assist, stand by. समर्थन करना
- **Recommend** (verb) – suggest, advise, put forward. सलाह देना

18. C) **Epitaph** (noun)- An inscription on or at a tomb or a grave समाधि-लेख

- **Ode** (noun) – a lyric poem in the form of an address to a particular subject, often elevated in style or manner. गीत
- **Imprint** (noun) – a mark made by pressing; a print or impression. छाप
- **Carving** (noun) – a design or figure that has been cut out from hard material, especially wood or stone. उकेरना

19. A) CBDA

A very violent cyclonic storm has struck the forest, uprooting a number of trees. It is towards one of these fallen trees that I am now looking. The trunk of the tree is ripped apart and the branches are lying all around it. . On either side of the trunk there are a few scattered tufts of short grass

20. A) 'was seemed' के बदले 'seemed' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि verb seem को पहले से ही passive नहीं बनाया जा सकता। 'Was seemed' व्याकरण की दृष्टि से गलत है। सही वाक्य होगा— The scientist seemed to be excited over the result of his experiment.

- 'seemed' will be used instead of 'was seemed' because the verb seem is an intransitive verb and does not take a passive form. Thus, 'was seemed' is grammatically incorrect. The correct sentence is: The scientist seemed to be excited over the result of his experiment.

21. D) 'When' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है "किस समय" और यहाँ बात की जा रही है कि जानवर किस समय महसूस करते हैं कि धरती कांपने वाली है। 'Where' का अर्थ है "कहाँ", 'Why' का अर्थ है "क्यों", और 'How' का अर्थ है "कैसे", जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'When' should be used because it refers to "at what time" and here it is about when animals sense that the earth is going to shake. 'Where' means "at what place," 'Why' means "for what reason," and 'How' means "in what manner," which don't fit in this context

22. A) 'Believe' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ simple present tense का उपयोग किया जा रहा है। Sentence में कहा गया है कि कुछ विशेषज्ञों का मानना है कि पशुओं की अधिक सूक्ष्म श्रवण शक्ति उन्हें पृथ्वी के कंपन को सुनने या महसूस करने में मदद करती है। यहाँ 'believed' past tense है, 'believing' continuous form है, और 'are believing' present continuous tense है, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं

- 'Believe' should be used as the sentence is in simple present tense. It states that some experts believe animals' more acute hearing helps them to hear or feel the earth's vibrations. 'Believed' is past tense, 'believing' is the continuous form, and 'are believing' is present continuous tense, which don't fit in this context

23. C) 'Them' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ वाक्य में "animals' more acute hearing" की बात हो रही है जो "helps" को refer करता है, इसलिए "them" यहाँ animals को refer कर रहा है। 'Us' और 'They' यहाँ अनुपयुक्त हैं क्योंकि वे humans को refer करते हैं, न कि animals को। 'One' भी गलत है क्योंकि यह general sense में प्रयोग होता है, न कि किसी specific group को refer करने के लिए

- 'Them' should be used because the sentence refers to "animals' more acute hearing" which helps, so "them" here refers to the animals. 'Us' and 'They' are inappropriate here as they refer to humans, not animals. 'One' is also incorrect as it is used in a general sense, not to refer to a specific group.

24. B) 'They' सही option होगा क्योंकि यहाँ वाक्य के subject 'animals' के लिए एक pronoun की आवश्यकता है जो plural हो। 'They' का अर्थ है 'वे', जो 'animals' को refer कर रहा है। जबकि 'We' का अर्थ है 'हम', 'Them' का अर्थ है 'उन्हें', और 'You' का अर्थ है 'तुम' या 'आप', जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'They' is the correct option because the sentence requires a pronoun for the subject 'animals', which is plural. 'They' refers to 'animals'. Whereas, 'We' means 'us', 'Them' means 'them', and 'You' means 'you', which don't fit in this context

25. C) 'realise' का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि "realise" का अर्थ होता है किसी बात को समझना या अहसास करना। वाक्य में उल्लेख किया गया है कि जानवर आने वाली आपदा को मानवों से पहले महसूस कर सकते हैं, इसलिए 'realise' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Restore' का अर्थ है पुनः स्थापित करना, 'Reflect' का अर्थ है प्रतिबिंबित करना, और 'Renew' का अर्थ है नवीनीकरण करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं

- realise should be chosen because "realise" means to understand or become aware of something. The sentence mentions that animals can sense an approaching disaster long before humans realise what's going on, making 'realise' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Restore' means to bring back, 'Reflect' means to mirror or show, and 'Renew' means to make new again, which are not suitable in this context.