

Twin negligence: On the Jhansi hospital fire

Jhansi tragedy is a result of neglecting fire safety and health care

The **fire** in the **neonatal** intensive care unit of the Maharani Laxmi Bai Medical College in Jhansi district, Uttar Pradesh, where 10 newborns died on November 15 night, **underscores** the **fatal intersection** of severely neglected sectors in government budgeting and planning — health care and fire safety. There was an **eerily** similar incident in May this year, in a hospital in east Delhi. The neonatal care unit in Jhansi was operating at almost three times its capacity — there were 49 babies for **incubators** meant only for 18. Hospital staffs have said that this number sometimes goes up to 60. This must not surprise **given** that in 2021, the doctor-patient ratio in U.P. was 1: 2,158. A point to be noted is that India's doctor-patient ratio for 2024 is 1:836, which is well within the World Health Organization recommendation of 1:1,000.

Established in 1968, the Jhansi hospital is the main health-care facility serving Bundelkhand, an **impoverished** region of about 10 districts **straddling** U.P. and Madhya Pradesh. Despite a patient flow of over 5,000 a day, several **wings** of the hospital have remained in a **dilapidated state**. While multi-level investigations have been announced by U.P. Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath's government, initial reports suggest an electric short-circuit could be the **cause**, **exacerbated** by oxygen cylinders in the care unit. According to National Crime Records Bureau data, 101 people died in 106 incidents of electrical short circuit-induced fires in U.P. in 2022, ranking it the fourth highest in **fatalities** after Odisha, Maharashtra and Bihar. In an editorial this year, "**Insidious, incendiary**", this daily **highlighted** the **chronic disregard** for India's fire safety norms: "Fire services are not well organized in India", it said, adding that "In recent years the requirements for fire safety cover have increased **manifold** whereas the development of fire service has not **made** much **headway**". In the Union Budgets of FY2022 and FY2023, there was an **allocation** of a **mere** 2.2% to health care, which declined to 1.75% this year. This is severely inadequate even when compared with spend by India's **peers** among developing countries such as Brazil and South Africa. India's public health expenditure was 3.3% of GDP in 2021. This is lower than the global average for developing countries, where public health spending **often** ranges between 2% to 5% of GDP. Brazil and South Africa typically allocate approximately 10% and 8% of their GDP to public health. It may, therefore, be safe to **wager** that even while investigations are **underway**, a broader **indifferent approach** to both public health and fire safety together **led to** the tragedy in Jhansi. [Practice Exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
- **Eerily** (adverb) – Dissonantly, harshly, jarringly, inharmoniously, shrilly, cacophonously भयानक रूप से
- **Given** (preposition) – Considering, Taking into account, In light of, With regard to, Bearing in mind देखते हुए

Vocabulary

1. **Negligence** (noun) – Carelessness, neglect, inattentiveness, disregard, oversight
लापरवाही
2. **Neonatal** (adjective) – Newborn, relating to newborn infants, infantile, pertaining to the first weeks after birth नवजात संबंधी
3. **Underscore** (verb) – Emphasize, highlight, stress, underline, accentuate ज़ोर देना
4. **Fatal** (adjective) – Deadly, lethal, mortal, life-threatening, causing death घातक
5. **Intersection** (noun) – Convergence, meeting point, crossroad, overlap, junction
मिलन बिंदु
6. **Incubator** (noun) – A device used to maintain environmental conditions suitable for a newborn baby
7. **Impoverished** (adjective) – Poor, destitute, indigent, deprived, underprivileged गरीब
8. **Straddle** (verb) – Span, extend over, cover, bridge, encompass पार करना
9. **Wing** (noun) – Section, department, division, unit, branch विभाग
10. **Dilapidated** (adjective) – Run-down, decrepit, derelict, ramshackle, in disrepair
जर्जर
11. **State** (noun) – Condition, situation, status, shape स्थिति
12. **Cause** (noun) – Reason, source, origin, root, factor कारण
13. **Exacerbate** (verb) – Worsen, aggravate, intensify, heighten, amplify बढ़ाना
14. **Fatality** (noun) – Death, casualty, mortality, loss of life मृत्यु
15. **Insidious** (adjective) – Subtle but harmful, sneaky, treacherous, deceitful, stealthy
कपटपूर्ण
16. **Incendiary** (adjective) – Inflammatory, provocative, causing fires, combustible
आग लगाने वाला
17. **Highlight** (verb) – Emphasize, underline, spotlight, bring attention to, stress प्रमुखता देना
18. **Chronic** (adjective) – Persistent, long-lasting, continual, constant, habitual दीर्घकालिक
19. **Disregard** (noun) – Neglect, indifference, inattention, disrespect, negligence उपेक्षा
20. **Manifold** (adjective) – Many, numerous, multiple, various, diverse अनेक
21. **Make headway** (phrase) – Progress, advance, move forward, make progress
प्रगति करना
22. **Allocation** (noun) – Distribution, allotment, assignment, apportionment आवंटन

23. **Mere** (adjective) – Only, just, nothing more than, simple मात्र
24. **Peers** (noun) – Equal, contemporary, counterpart, match साथियों
25. **Often** (adverb) – Frequently, regularly, repeatedly, commonly अक्सर
26. **Wager** (verb) – Bet, gamble, speculate, stake शर्त लगाना
27. **Underway** (adjective) – In progress, ongoing, happening, taking place प्रगति पर
28. **Indifferent** (adjective) – Unconcerned, apathetic, uninterested, detached, unresponsive उदासीन
29. **Lead to** (verb) – Cause, result in, bring about, give rise to वजह बनना

Summary of the Editorial

1. A fire in the neonatal intensive care unit of Maharani Laxmi Bai Medical College in Jhansi on November 15 resulted in the tragic death of 10 newborns.
2. The incident highlights severe neglect in government budgeting and planning for health care and fire safety.
3. The neonatal unit was overcrowded, with 49 babies for only 18 incubators, sometimes reaching 60, due to a high demand for health care services.
4. Uttar Pradesh's doctor-patient ratio in 2021 was 1:2,158, far below India's national ratio of 1:836, which meets the World Health Organization's standard.
5. The Jhansi hospital, established in 1968, serves the impoverished Bundelkhand region, covering 10 districts in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.
6. Despite serving over 5,000 patients daily, many parts of the hospital remain in poor condition, with inadequate infrastructure.
7. An initial investigation suggests that an electric short-circuit, worsened by oxygen cylinders, might have caused the fire.
8. In 2022, Uttar Pradesh recorded 101 deaths from 106 incidents of electrical fires, the fourth highest in India.
9. The editorial points out India's chronic disregard for fire safety norms and the lack of development in fire services despite growing safety requirements.
10. Health care spending in India has been alarmingly low, with only 1.75% of the budget allocated in the current fiscal year, down from 2.2% in previous years.
11. India's public health expenditure, at 3.3% of GDP in 2021, is below the global average for developing countries, which often range between 2% to 5%.
12. By comparison, Brazil and South Africa allocate about 10% and 8% of their GDP to public health, highlighting India's inadequate spending.
13. The editorial emphasizes that India's fire services remain poorly organized and insufficiently developed.
14. The Union Budget allocations for health care have been insufficient to address the growing needs of the population.
15. The tragedy in Jhansi underscores the urgent need for a comprehensive approach to improve both public health infrastructure and fire safety standards in India.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Optimistic
 - B. Critical
 - C. Neutral
 - D. Apologetic
2. **Which of the following best explains why the overcrowding in the neonatal care unit at the Maharani Laxmi Bai Medical College was not unexpected?**
 - A. Hospitals in Jhansi have always had poor medical facilities.
 - B. The doctor-patient ratio in Uttar Pradesh is significantly worse than the WHO recommendation.
 - C. The hospital management planned poorly, resulting in overcrowding.
 - D. The fire safety measures are underfunded and ineffective.
3. **According to the passage, how many times was the neonatal care unit in Jhansi operating above its capacity when the fire occurred?**
 - A. Nearly twice its capacity
 - B. Nearly four times its capacity
 - C. Almost three times its capacity
 - D. Slightly more than its capacity
4. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank in the given statement based on the information from the passage.**

The editorial highlighted the chronic disregard for India's fire safety norms, stating that the requirements for fire safety cover have increased manifold, whereas the development of fire service has _____.

 - A. lagged considerably
 - B. remained a top priority
 - C. reached international standards
 - D. been efficiently managed
5. **What underlying issue contributes to the dilapidated condition of the Jhansi hospital despite its heavy patient traffic?**
 - A. The region's prosperity negates the need for hospital renovations.
 - B. A consistent lack of sufficient government investment in health care.
 - C. The presence of well-maintained fire safety infrastructure.
 - D. High international aid funding that addresses all hospital needs.
6. **Select the most appropriate homophone to fill in the blank.**

The summer was _____ hot this year.

 - A. two
 - B. to
 - C. too
 - D. tow

7. In the question, four alternatives are given for the underlined word in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the opposite meaning of the word.

It was as if the newer hybrids had an insatiable appetite for chemicals

- A. Urgent
 - B. Curbed
 - C. Pressing
 - D. Satisfiable
8. Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.

P. and has also created a wide gap between them

Q. laid too much stress on

R. teachers and students

S. online mode of education has

- A. SQRP
 - B. PSQR
 - C. SRPQ
 - D. RQPS
9. Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.

I have sing 'Let It Go' before a crowd of thousands of people.

- A. thousands of people
 - B. I have sing
 - C. Let It Go' before
 - D. a crowd of
10. Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.
- A. Only for themselves
 - B. Is full of
 - C. People who live
 - D. The world
- A. DBCA
 - B. DBAC
 - C. BCAD
 - D. ABCD

11. Select the correct spelling of the underlined word in the sentence.

Can you please come back to reality from the fectitious world you live in?

- A. fictitious
 - B. factional
 - C. fractional
 - D. factitious
12. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

Left out in the cold

- A. To be in hiding
B. To be extremely negative
C. To go underground
D. To be ignored
13. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the bracketed word in the following sentence to fill in the blank.**
The mothers, who suffer from postpartum depression, feel _____ by their children. (vexed)
A. pacific
B. recovered
C. delighted
D. annoyed
14. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
He always wants to be in the company of those who are intellectually superior than him.
A. those who are intellectually
B. be in the company of
C. he always wants to
D. superior than him.
15. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
O. want
P. movie tonight
Q. do you
R. to watch
S. the
A. OSQPR
B. RSPQO
C. QORSP
D. OSPQR
16. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Aesthetic value is specifically a way in which we can get positive conclude value from the world at large
A. can get positive contrastive value
B. can get positive conclusive value
C. can get positive convalescent value
D. can get positive convulsive value
17. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Obstinate
A. Stubborn
B. Adaptive
C. Obedient

- D. Submissive
18. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- P) always favours
Q) only the
R) fortune
S) bold
- A. PQRS
B. SRQP
C. RPQS
D. SQPR
19. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
- A thing that can be easily carried by hands
- A. Import
B. Portable
C. Export
D. Potable
20. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
- Break the ice
- A. Respect for someone's achievements
B. Nervousness before a performance
C. To say or do something that makes people feel more relaxed, especially at the beginning of a meeting, party
D. Ill-feeling carried by a person over a period of time

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.

Music is perhaps the most popular and widely practised (1)_____ of fine arts, transcending all kinds of cultural and linguistic barriers. Any form of fine art is (2)_____ to master and almost impossible to perfect, and music is no exception.

Nature, it is learnt, has blessed almost two-thirds of the human race with musical ability of some sort. Music has the power to (3)_____ out the deepest emotions. In fact, it is a magic medicine, and many seek refuge in it when they are depressed or stressed. It is this intimacy that makes us listen to music (4)_____ even hum or sing sometimes. This inging, or realistically speaking, expressing one's emotion musically sometimes takes a serious turn. The desire to sing before an audience is innocent and beautiful, and indeed, it is perfectly alright to have such a genuine desire. But it is also important to understand that singing is an (5)_____ art—a highly refined one at that, which requires systematic, prolonged and strict training to be acceptable.

21. **Choose the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1.**
- A. design
B. format

- C. form
D. substance
22. **Choose the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.**
A. serious
B. difficult
C. easy
D. irksome
23. **Choose the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.**
A. effect
B. catalyse
C. yield
D. bring
24. **Choose the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.**
A. or
B. neither
C. nor
D. either
25. **Choose the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.**
A. mixed
B. intricate
C. uncomplicated
D. uniform

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) Critical

The passage adopts a critical tone, highlighting the government's negligence in budgeting and planning for health care and fire safety, which led to the tragic fire in the Jhansi hospital. It points out underfunding, overcrowding, and disregard for fire safety norms as systemic issues.

A) Optimistic: The passage does not express hope or positivity; instead, it underscores serious failures.

C) Neutral: The tone is not impartial; it clearly criticizes the government's approach.

D) Apologetic: The passage does not express regret or offer apologies; it is condemning negligence.

2. B) The passage specifically mentions that the doctor-patient ratio in Uttar Pradesh was 1:2,158 in 2021, far worse than the recommended 1:1,000 ratio, explaining why overcrowding was predictable.

A: The passage does not have specific information about the medical facilities of hospitals in Jhansi historically.

C: The passage does not focus on the hospital management's poor planning as the main cause of overcrowding but highlights systemic issues like the doctor-patient ratio.

D: While underfunded fire safety is mentioned, it does not directly explain the cause of overcrowding in the neonatal care unit.

3. C) Almost three times its capacity

The passage clearly states that the neonatal care unit was operating at almost three times its capacity, with 49 babies for incubators meant for only 18.

A: Twice its capacity would mean around 36 babies, which is incorrect.

B: Four times its capacity would mean 72 babies, which does not align with the passage.

D: "Slightly more" implies a minor excess, but the passage indicates a significant overcrowding.

4. A) lagged considerably

A) lagged considerably is correct because the passage explicitly mentions that fire service development has not made much progress despite increased requirements.

B) remained a top priority is incorrect as the passage implies that fire safety has not been prioritized.

C) reached international standards is incorrect because the passage criticizes the poor state of fire safety services, not their excellence.

D) been efficiently managed is incorrect because the passage suggests inefficiency in managing fire safety services.

5. B) A consistent lack of sufficient government investment in health care

B) A consistent lack of sufficient government investment in health care is correct because the passage states that health care funding is inadequate, contributing to poor infrastructure.

A) The region's prosperity negates the need for hospital renovations is incorrect as the passage describes Bundelkhand as impoverished, not prosperous.

C) The presence of well-maintained fire safety infrastructure is incorrect because the passage mentions the neglect of fire safety standards.

- D) High international aid funding that addresses all hospital needs is incorrect since the passage does not discuss any international aid or sufficient funding for the hospital.
6. C) **'Too'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'too' का अर्थ है "बहुत अधिक" या "अत्यधिक"। इस sentence में गर्मी के अत्यधिक होने का जिक्र है, इसलिए 'too' यहाँ सही उत्तर है। जबकि 'Two' का अर्थ है संख्या 2, 'To' का उपयोग दिशा या उद्देश्य के लिए होता है, और 'Tow' का अर्थ है खींचना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
Too will be used because 'too' means "very" or "excessively." In this sentence, it refers to the extreme heat of the summer, making 'too' the correct choice. Whereas, 'Two' refers to the number 2, 'To' is used for direction or purpose, and 'Tow' means to pull, which do not fit in this context
7. D) **Insatiable** (adjective) – Impossible to satisfy, unquenchable, uncontrollable. अतृप्त
Antonym: **Satisfiable** (adjective) – Capable of being satisfied, contented, appeased. संतोषजनक
- **Urgent** (adjective) – Requiring immediate attention, pressing, crucial. आवश्यक
 - **Curbed** (adjective) – Restrained, controlled, restricted. नियंत्रित
 - **Pressing** (adjective) – Requiring immediate action, important, critical. तत्काल
8. A) **SQRP**
online mode of education has laid too much stress on teachers and students teachers and students
S starts the sentence: "online mode of education has," which introduces the subject "online mode of education" and the verb "has," setting up the discussion about its impact.
Q follows "S" with: "laid too much stress on," specifying what the online mode of education has done. This continues the sentence with a clear action.
R comes next: "teachers and students," identifying the groups affected by the stress mentioned. It provides the necessary context for the impact described.
P concludes the sentence: "and has also created a wide gap between them," adding a consequence of the online education mode and completing the thought logically.
9. B) have sing' के बदले **'have sung'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'have' के साथ हमेशा Verb की तीसरी (Past Participle) form का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— I have sung many songs before.
'have sung' will be used instead of 'have sing' because with 'have,' the third form (Past Participle) of the verb is always used; Like— I have sung many songs before.
10. A) **DBCA**
The world Is full of People who live Only for themselves
D starts the sentence: "The world," introducing the subject of the sentence.
B follows "D" with "is full of," describing the characteristic of the world and linking to what it is full of.
C comes next: "People who live," specifying the type of people being referred to.
A concludes the sentence: "Only for themselves," describing the people mentioned, completing the idea about the self-centered nature of some individuals in the world.
11. A) The correct spelling of 'fectitious' is '**fictitious**' which means "not real or true, imaginary or fabricated" काल्पनिक.
12. D) The correct answer is '**To be ignored**' which means "to be left out or neglected, especially from a group or situation" अनदेखा किया जाना.
13. D) **Vexed** (adjective) – irritated, annoyed, or frustrated.
Synonym: **Annoyed** (adjective) – to feel slightly angry, bothered, or frustrated. परेशान
- **Pacific** (adjective) – peaceful, calm, tranquil. शांत

- **Recovered** (adjective) – to return to a normal state of health or mind. स्वस्थ
 - **Delighted** (adjective) – feeling or showing great pleasure. प्रसन्न
14. D) 'superior than him' के बदले '**superior to him**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'superior', 'inferior', 'junior', 'senior', 'prefer' आदि शब्दों के साथ 'to' का प्रयोग किया जाता है, न कि 'than' का; जैसे— She is senior to me in the office.
'superior to him' will be used instead of 'superior than him' because with words like 'superior', 'inferior', 'junior', 'senior', 'prefer', etc., 'to' is used instead of 'than'; Like— She is senior to me in the office.
15. C) **QORSP**
do you want to watch the movie tonight
Q starts the sentence: "do you," forming the question structure and introducing the subject "you."
O follows "Q" with "want," completing the initial part of the question "do you want," which asks about desire.
R comes next: "to watch," specifying the action related to the desire expressed.
S follows with "the," introducing the noun phrase that will complete the question.
P concludes the sentence: "movie tonight," specifying what the subject wants to watch and when. This makes the question complete and coherent.
16. B) 'conclude' के बदले 'conclusive' का use होगा क्योंकि 'conclusive' एक adjective है जो value को modify करता है। 'Conclude' एक verb है, और verb का प्रयोग adjective के स्थान पर नहीं हो सकता। जैसे— "The report provided conclusive evidence" में 'conclusive' evidence को describe कर रहा है।
'conclusive' will be used instead of 'conclude' because 'conclusive' is an adjective that modifies the noun 'value'. 'Conclude' is a verb and cannot be used in place of an adjective. For example— In the sentence "The report provided conclusive evidence," 'conclusive' describes the noun 'evidence'.
17. A) **Obstinate** (adjective) – Stubborn, refusing to change one's opinion or chosen course of action, despite attempts to persuade one otherwise. हठी
Synonym: **Stubborn** (adjective) – Unyielding, inflexible, determined to do what one wants, difficult to persuade. जिद्दी
- **Adaptive** (adjective) – Able to adjust to new conditions or environments. अनुकूलनशील
 - **Obedient** (adjective) – Willing to comply with orders or requests, submissive to authority. आज्ञाकारी
 - **Submissive** (adjective) – Ready to conform to the authority or will of others, yielding. आत्मसमर्पणकारी
18. C) **RPQS**
fortune always favours always favours bold
R starts the sentence: "fortune," which introduces the subject of the statement.
P follows "R" with "always favours," creating a meaningful phrase that states what fortune does.
Q comes next: "only the," setting up the phrase that specifies who fortune favors.
S concludes the sentence: "bold," completing the thought and specifying the type of people fortune favors.

19. B) **Portable** (adjective) – A thing that can be easily carried by hands. हाथों से आसानी से ले जाया जा सकने वाला।
- **Import** (noun/verb) – The action of bringing goods into a country for sale. आयात
 - **Export** (noun/verb) – The action of sending goods to another country for sale. निर्यात
 - **Potable** (adjective) – Safe to drink. पीने योग्य
20. C) **Break the ice** (idiom) – To say or do something that makes people feel more relaxed, especially at the beginning of a meeting, party. चुप्पी तोड़ना.
21. C) **Form** का उपयोग किया जाएगा क्योंकि यह sentence में fine arts के रूप में music को एक विशिष्ट प्रकार के रूप में प्रस्तुत करता है। Music एक कला का 'form' है, इसलिए यह शब्द context में बिल्कुल सही है। 'Design' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ की योजना या रूपरेखा, जो कि यहां सही नहीं बैठता। 'Format' का उपयोग आम तौर पर प्रस्तुति की संरचना के लिए किया जाता है, जो इस context में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Substance' का अर्थ है कोई सामग्री या तत्व, जो यहां sentence में सही नहीं है क्योंकि music को एक specific art के रूप में refer किया जा रहा है, न कि किसी भौतिक तत्व के रूप में। 'Form' will be used because it refers to a specific style or type of art or practice. In this sentence, it refers to music as a form of fine arts, so 'form' fits perfectly. 'Design' refers to a plan or structure, which doesn't fit here. 'Format' is usually used for structure or arrangement, which is not suitable for this context. 'Substance' refers to material or content, which doesn't apply here since the sentence is referring to music as a specific type of art, not as a material.
22. B) **Difficult** का प्रयोग किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "कठिन" और यहाँ पर Fine arts को mastering के लिए चुनौतीपूर्ण बताया गया है। बाकी विकल्प जैसे 'Serious' का अर्थ है "गंभीर", 'Easy' का अर्थ है "आसान", और 'Irkesome' का अर्थ है "कष्टप्रद", जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं। 'Serious' का अर्थ गंभीर है, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता क्योंकि यहाँ कठिनाई की बात हो रही है, गंभीरता की नहीं। 'Easy' का अर्थ आसान है, जो इसके विपरीत है। 'Irkesome' का अर्थ है कष्टप्रद, जो यहाँ संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Difficult' will be used because it means "challenging," and here, the sentence talks about how mastering fine arts is a challenge. The other options like 'Serious,' which means "grave or important," 'Easy,' which means "simple," and 'Irkesome,' which means "annoying," do not fit the context. 'Serious' refers to something important or significant but doesn't fit in this context where the focus is on the challenge. 'Easy' is the opposite of what's intended, as mastering fine arts is not easy. 'Irkesome' means annoying or bothersome, which is not the right tone for the difficulty of mastering an art form.
23. 'D) **Bring** का प्रयोग किया जाएगा क्योंकि 'bring out' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को प्रकट या बाहर लाना, और यहाँ संदर्भ है कि संगीत गहरी भावनाओं को उजागर करता है। यह वाक्य उस शक्ति की बात कर रहा है, जो संगीत में होती है कि वह गहरी भावनाओं को बाहर लाने की क्षमता रखता है। इसलिए 'bring' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। 'Catalyse' का अर्थ होता है किसी प्रक्रिया को तेज करना या उत्प्रेरित करना, जो भावनाओं को व्यक्त करने के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Effect' का अर्थ है परिणाम या प्रभाव, लेकिन यह भावनाओं को बाहर लाने के लिए सही क्रिया नहीं है। 'Yield' का अर्थ होता है कुछ देना या पैदा करना, लेकिन इसे भावनाओं को बाहर लाने के संदर्भ में सही ढंग से उपयोग नहीं किया जा सकता है। 'Bring' will be used because 'bring out' means to reveal or express something, and the context here is about music bringing out deep emotions. The sentence talks about music's power to express emotions, making 'bring' appropriate. 'Catalyse' means to speed up a process, which doesn't fit in the context of

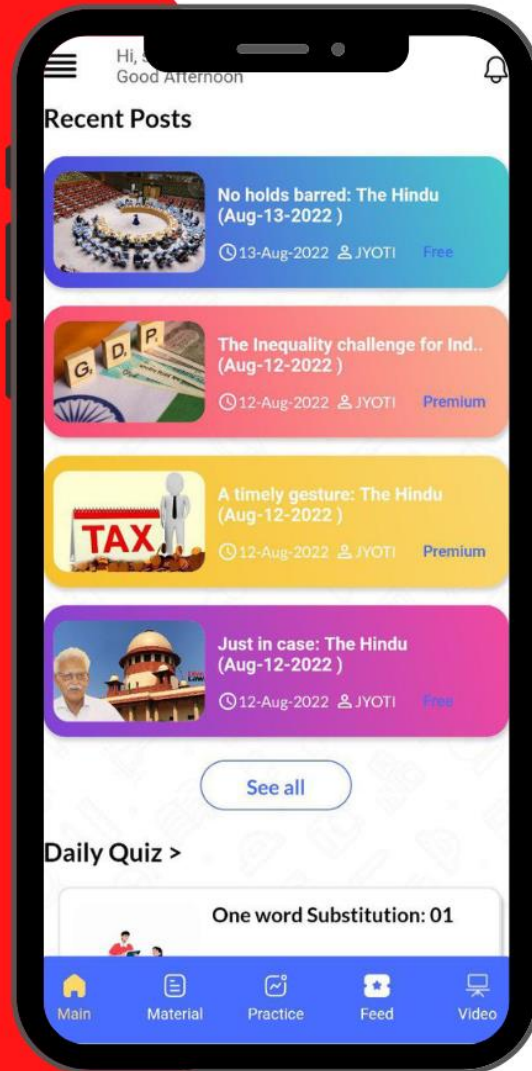
expressing emotions. 'Effect' refers to a result or consequence, but it's not the right verb for revealing emotions. 'Yield' means to produce or give, but it doesn't fit well in the sense of bringing emotions out.

24. A) **Or'** का use होगा क्योंकि यह conjunction का काम करता है, जो विकल्प या संभावनाओं को दर्शाता है। यहाँ sentence में "listen to music" और "hum or sing" दोनों संभावनाओं के रूप में प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं, इसलिए 'or' सही है। जबकि 'Neither' और 'Nor' का उपयोग नकारात्मक स्थितियों के लिए होता है और 'Either' विकल्प को अकेले दिखाने के लिए होता है, जो इस context में फिट नहीं होता।

Or' will be used because it works as a conjunction that presents options or possibilities. The sentence offers two possibilities: "listen to music" and "hum or sing," making 'or' appropriate here. Whereas 'Neither' and 'Nor' are used for negative conditions, and 'Either' is used alone to show a choice, which doesn't fit in this context.

25. B) **'Intricate'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "जटिल या बहुत अधिक विवरणों वाला।" इस sentence में संगीत को एक बहुत ही परिष्कृत कला के रूप में संदर्भित किया गया है, जिसे व्यवस्थित, लंबे समय तक और सख्त प्रशिक्षण की आवश्यकता होती है। इसलिए 'intricate' यहाँ सही बैठता है। जबकि 'mixed' का अर्थ होता है मिश्रित, 'uncomplicated' का अर्थ है सरल, और 'uniform' का अर्थ होता है एकरूप या एक जैसा, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Intricate' will be used because it means "complex or having many details." In this sentence, music is being referred to as a highly refined art that requires systematic, prolonged, and strict training. Therefore, 'intricate' is the correct choice here. Whereas, 'mixed' means combined, 'uncomplicated' means simple, and 'uniform' means consistent or the same, which don't fit this context.



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