

Far-right turn: On Geert Wilders' win in the Netherlands

The **rising tide** of **ethno-nationalist** politics in Europe **is** worrying

The **victory** of Geert Wilders, a far-right, anti-Islam **populist**, in the parliamentary elections **has put** the Netherlands, long seen as one of the most socially **liberal** countries in Europe, **at a crossroads**. According to the **preliminary** results, Mr. Wilders's Party for Freedom (PVV) has emerged as the single largest party with 37 seats in the 150-member lower house. The Labour-Green **coalition** won 25 seats, while the **incumbent** People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD) **secured** 24. While the PVV is far from the 76 seats needed for a majority, its **formidable performance** (it won three more seats than what the VVD won in the last elections) **puts** Mr. Wilders in a position to start coalition talks and on a **potential** path towards becoming the country's first far-right Prime Minister. Over the years, Mr. Wilders has built an image of himself as one of the most **radical** far-right populists in Europe. He has **called for "de-Islamising"** the Netherlands, **shutting down mosques**, banning the Koran, and closing the borders to **migrants** from Muslim-majority countries. He made the **influx** of migrants a strong political issue during the campaign, which appears to have helped him **deal the greatest blow to** the political **establishment**.

The PVV's victory is neither surprising nor **isolated**. **Mr. Wilders**, a member of the House of Representative since 1998, **split** from the **conservative** VVD in 2004 to form the PVV. Since then, he has been pushing his brand of **populism** in Dutch politics. In the past, **the VVD**, led by outgoing Prime Minister Mark Rutte, **avoided tying up** with the PVV because of the latter's controversial views. But by **grabbing** the highest number of seats in the House, the PVV has now placed itself at the centre of Dutch politics. It is not certain whether Mr. Wilders will be able to put together a **governing** coalition. But even if he is kept out of power, the **leader** of the largest party in Parliament **cannot** be ignored. His rise is **in line with** the rise of far-right parties and populists across Europe. In France, Marine Le Pen finished a close second in the 2022 presidential elections. In Italy, a party with **neo-fascist** origins is in power. In Germany, **the AfD**, which has neo-Nazi roots, **is** the second most popular party. This should be a **wake-up call** for the establishment parties in **the West**. The far-right is using the **immigration** and the **cost-of-living crises** to **mobilise** the public under its exclusive, ethno-nationalist brand of politics, while the political centre is struggling to hold. Establishment parties should have a clear economic **agenda** and political vision to **arrest** the rising tide of far-right politics, which **echoes** Europe's dangerous and **not-so-distant past**. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Far-right** (adjective) – belonging to or representing the views of the extreme right wing of a political party or group चरम दक्षिणपंथी
2. **Rising tide** (noun) – Upsurge, swell, wave, surge, increase
3. **Ethno-nationalist** (adjective) – Of or relating to a type of nationalism which defines the nation in terms of a shared ethnicity जातीय राष्ट्रवादी
4. **Populist** (adjective) – Popular, crowd-pleasing, democratic, people-oriented लोकलुभावना वाला जनलोकप्रिय
5. **Put something at a crossroad** (phrase) – Bring to a critical or decisive point requiring significant decisions. एक निर्णायक मोड़ पर लाना
6. **Liberal** (adjective) – Progressive, open-minded, tolerant, permissive, broad-minded उदारवादी
7. **Preliminary** (adjective) – Initial, preparatory, introductory, opening, first प्रारंभिक
8. **Coalition** (noun) – Alliance, partnership, union, amalgamation, bloc गठबंधन
9. **Incumbent** (adjective) – Current, existing, present, in office, occupying पदधारी/ मौजूदा
10. **Secure** (verb) – Obtain, acquire, achieve, garner, clinch प्राप्त करना
11. **Formidable** (adjective) – Intimidating, daunting, fearsome, impressive, powerful प्रभावशाली, जबरदस्त
12. **Potential** (adjective) – Possible, latent, prospective, probable, future संभावित
13. **Radical** (adjective) – Extreme, revolutionary, drastic, far-reaching, profound कट्टरपंथी
14. **Call for** (phrasal verb) – Demand, require, necessitate, request, entail मांग करना
15. **De-islamise** (verb) – Remove Islamic influences or elements from a society. इस्लामी प्रभाव को हटाना
16. **Shut down** (phrasal verb) – Close, cease operations, terminate, discontinue, end बंद करना
17. **Mosque** (noun) – a Muslim place of worship; मस्जिद
18. **Migrant** (noun) – Immigrant, emigrant, settler, newcomer, transmigrant प्रवासी
19. **Influx** (noun) – Arrival, incoming, flow, stream, surge आगमन
20. **Deal blow to** (phrase) – Harm, damage, hurt, impair, weaken नुकसान पहुंचाना
21. **Establishment** (noun) – the people in positions of power in a country, who usually do not support change सत्ताधारी वर्ग

22. **Isolated** (adjective) – Separate, detached, solitary, segregated, aloof अलग-थलग
23. **Conservative** (adjective) – Traditional, conventional, orthodox, old-fashioned, cautious परंपरावादी
24. **Populism** (noun) – political ideas and activities that are intended to get the support of ordinary people by giving them what they want लोकलुभावनवाद
25. **Tie up** (phrasal verb) – to form a relationship with someone के साथ गठबंधन करना
26. **Grab** (verb) – secure, snatch, capture, take hold of, clutch हथियाना
27. **Governing** (adjective) – Ruling, managing, administering, controlling, directing प्रशासकीय
28. **In line with** (phrase) – Consistent with, in accordance with, in agreement with, following, conforming to के अनुरूप
29. **Neo-fascist** (adjective) – of, relating to, or characterized by neo-fascism
30. **Wake-up call** (noun) – Alert, signal, reminder, notification, warning चेतावनी
31. **The West** (noun) – it refers to U.S and other European Countries
32. **Immigration** (noun) – Migration, relocation, movement, travel, settlement आप्रवास
33. **Cost-of-living crisis** (noun) – a situation in which the cost of basic, essential items such as food and energy bills have increased rapidly in a short period of time, and much faster than average household wages
34. **Mobilise** (verb) – Organize, rally, muster, assemble जुटाना
35. **Agenda** (noun) – Program, plan, schedule, itinerary, roster कार्यसूची
36. **Arrest** (verb) – Stop, halt, inhibit, detain, restrain रोकना
37. **Echo** (verb) – Resonate, reflect, reiterate, repeat, mirror गूँज/ प्रतिध्वनि
38. **Not-so-distant past** (phrase) – A time not very long ago in the past.

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Geert Wilders' Victory:** Wilders, known for his far-right and anti-Islam views, has won in the Netherlands' parliamentary elections.
2. **Party for Freedom's (PVV) Performance:** Wilders' PVV emerged as the largest party, securing 37 seats in the 150-member lower house.
3. **Comparison with Other Parties:** The Labour-Green coalition won 25 seats, and the incumbent People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD) got 24.
4. **Potential for Coalition Formation:** Despite not having a majority, PVV's strong showing positions Wilders to initiate coalition talks.
5. **Wilders' Far-Right Populist Image:** He advocates for "de-Islamising" the Netherlands, closing mosques and borders to Muslim-majority countries.
6. **Immigration as a Political Tool:** Wilders capitalized on migration issues, which significantly influenced the election outcome.
7. **Context of PVV's Rise:** Wilders, in politics since 1998, formed PVV in 2004 after breaking away from VVD, steadily pushing his populist agenda.
8. **PVV's Central Role in Politics:** Now the largest party, PVV stands central in Dutch politics, despite previous avoidance by VVD due to controversial views.
9. **Uncertainty of Governing Coalition:** While Wilders' ability to form a government is uncertain, his role as leader of the largest party is influential.
10. **Rise of Far-Right in Europe:** Wilders' success parallels the rise of far-right parties across Europe, like in France, Italy, and Germany.
11. **Broader European Context:** This trend includes Marine Le Pen in France, a neo-fascist party in Italy, and the AfD with neo-Nazi roots in Germany.
12. **Wake-Up Call for Establishment Parties:** The success of far-right parties should alert traditional parties in the West.
13. **Utilization of Crises by Far-Right:** The far-right is exploiting immigration and economic crises to promote ethno-nationalist politics.
14. **Challenge for Political Center:** Establishment parties are struggling to counter the far-right's momentum and need a clear agenda.
15. **Historical Echoes:** The rise of far-right politics is reminiscent of Europe's troubling past and poses a significant challenge to contemporary politics.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the impact of Geert Wilders' victory in the parliamentary elections on the political landscape of the Netherlands?** [Editorial page]
 - A. It indicates a shift towards more socially liberal policies in the Netherlands.
 - B. It suggests a significant change in the Netherlands' attitude towards multiculturalism and immigration.
 - C. It implies a decrease in the popularity of far-right politics in European countries.
 - D. It signifies a potential move towards stronger economic ties with Muslim-majority countries.
2. **According to the passage, how many seats did Geert Wilders' Party for Freedom (PVV) win in the parliamentary elections?**
 - A. 37 seats
 - B. 25 seats
 - C. 24 seats
 - D. 76 seats
3. **What is the tone of the passage discussing Geert Wilders' win in the Netherlands?**
 - A. Optimistic
 - B. Neutral
 - C. Critical
 - D. Enthusiastic
4. **What is the main theme of the passage discussing Geert Wilders' win in the Netherlands?**
 - A. Economic Development
 - B. Technological Advancement
 - C. Rise of Far-Right Populism in Europe
 - D. Environmental Policies
5. **According to the passage, what is the primary factor that has contributed to the rise of Geert Wilders and the PVV in Dutch politics?**
 - A. Their progressive economic policies.
 - B. The shift in public opinion towards immigration and cost-of-living issues.
 - C. The PVV's collaboration with traditional parties.
 - D. The decline of political interest among the youth.
6. **Arrange the following events in the order they are mentioned in the passage regarding the political career of Geert Wilders.**
 - 1) Forming the PVV after leaving the VVD.
 - 2) PVV winning the highest number of seats in the House.
 - 3) Serving as a member of the House of Representatives since 1998.
 - 4) The possibility of him forming a governing coalition remains uncertain.
 - A. 3, 1, 2, 4

- B. 1, 3, 4, 2
C. 2, 4, 3, 1
D. 4, 2, 1, 3
7. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
- P. As per two seminal studies pertaining to Delhi, the Urban Emission (2015) and the TERI study (2018), a significant contributor to urban smog is PM2.5 and PM10 pollution, which is caused by the transport and construction sector.
- Q. The air quality index (AQI) in many Indian cities has entered the red zone several days this year.
- R. It is clear that mitigation strategies have to be prioritised.
- S. Millions of people have to face serious health hazards due to recurring increases in air pollution.
- A. RSPQ
B. QPRS
C. QSRP
D. RQPS
8. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
- A. Once home, I would kept them safe for my mother.
- B. My sister would try her best to snatch them away from me, but I always had secret chocolate hideouts.
- C. Back when I was a child, I always brought home from school the chocolates classmates distributed on their birthdays.
- D. And when my mother came home after work, I would run towards her and hand her over the chocolate I had been keeping aside for her the whole day.
- A. BDAC
B. CABD
C. BCAD
D. ABCD
9. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
A lover of mankind
- A. Misanthrope
B. Philanthropist
C. Narcissist
D. Lexicographer
10. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**
The integration of cutting-edge technologies into the healthcare industry have the prospect of revolutionising the way medical professionals provide patient care.
- A. were the potential
B. have the potential

- C. has the prospect
- D. will have potential

11. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**

The tiger was killed on an unfortunate day by a hostile hunter.

- A. A hostile hunter had killed the tiger on an unfortunate day.
- B. A hostile hunter kills the tiger on an unfortunate day.
- C. The tiger is killed by a hostile hunter on an unfortunate day.
- D. A hostile hunter killed the tiger on an unfortunate day.

12. **Select the option that correctly expresses the following sentence in passive voice.**

Are you delivering the pizza?

- A. Has the pizza delivered by you?
- B. Were the pizza being delivered by you?
- C. Will you deliver the pizza?
- D. Is the pizza being delivered by you?

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

Our economies and societies as a whole need to become resilient to climate impacts

- A. intricate
- B. lint
- C. lapse
- D. Weak

14. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**

- A. Between renunciation of the social world
- B. The first point to note
- C. And asceticism
- D. Is the intimate link

- A. A, C, B, D
- B. B, D, A, C
- C. A, B, C, D
- D. B, C, D, A

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

Deterioration

- A. Retrogression
- B. Demonstration
- C. Malfunction
- D. Ramification

16. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**

- A. The fact that all members of the family were exposed
- B. The waste of human resources and
- C. To each other's capricious minds had a debasing effect
- D. On the vitality of society as a whole

- A. A, C, D, B
- B. B, A, D, C
- C. D, A, C, B
- D. B, A, C, D

17. The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

Laisha should holding / a meeting in the / Prem Auditorium / tomorrow evening

- A. Laisha should holding
- B. Prem Auditorium
- C. a meeting in the
- D. tomorrow evening

18. Choose the correct meaning of the underlined word in the given sentence.

The government is planning a new policy to help the immigrants coming from the neighbouring country.

- A. Someone who leaves one country to settle in another
- B. Someone who goes to visit a new country for a short time
- C. Someone who travels for work
- D. Someone who travels to space

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

On the flight, I was in the company of an extremely chivalrous man.

- A. Noble
- B. Degraded
- C. Virtuous
- D. Courteous

20. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.

Objection

- A. Moan
- B. Disapproval
- C. Counter
- D. Sanction

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 number.

Today, I want to talk to you about a very simple matter, that is, simple conversations. When we learn to speak, (1) _____ come words, then phrases, and then scripts. You would agree that the larger the bundles of words we (2) _____, the less we have to worry about

combining them into sensible (3) _____. Also the less we have to fret over syntax or (4) _____. Do you think you choose the words? Do you pre-rehearse every time you go out? (5) _____ what happens when you walk into a fast-food restaurant. My dear, how do you react in those real life situations?

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

- A. finally
- B. hence
- C. then
- D. First

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

- A. ask around
- B. bail out
- C. look after
- D. carry around

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

- A. executions
- B. traits
- C. expressions
- D. Criticism

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

- A. dictates
- B. hyperbole
- C. exaggeration
- D. Grammar

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

- A. Supplicate
- B. Dramatise
- C. Formerly display
- D. Consider

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. **B) It suggests a significant change in the Netherlands' attitude towards multiculturalism and immigration.**

The passage describes Geert Wilders as a far-right, anti-Islam populist whose party, the Party for Freedom (PVV), has emerged as the single largest party in the parliamentary elections. His political stance includes "de-Islamising" the Netherlands, shutting down mosques, and closing borders to migrants from Muslim-majority countries. This suggests a significant shift in the Netherlands' political landscape, particularly concerning multiculturalism and immigration, rather than a shift towards social liberalism, decreased popularity of far-right politics, or stronger economic ties with Muslim-majority countries.

2. **A) 37 seats**

The passage explicitly states that Geert Wilders' Party for Freedom (PVV) emerged as the single largest party in the parliamentary elections, securing 37 seats in the 150-member lower house. This is a factual detail provided in the passage, differentiating it from the other options which mention different numbers of seats that do not correspond to the PVV's actual count.

3. **C) Critical**

The tone of the passage is critical, as it expresses concern over the rise of far-right, ethno-nationalist politics in Europe, highlighted by Geert Wilders' victory. The passage critically evaluates the implications of this political shift, particularly its alignment with a troubling historical context and the challenges it poses to established political norms.

4. **C) Rise of Far-Right Populism in Europe**

The main theme of the passage is the rise of far-right populism in Europe, exemplified by Geert Wilders' parliamentary election win in the Netherlands. The passage focuses on the broader trend of increasing support for far-right, anti-immigrant parties in various European countries, reflecting a significant shift in the political landscape.

5. **B) The shift in public opinion towards immigration and cost-of-living issues.**

The passage highlights how the far-right, including Geert Wilders and the PVV, are using issues like immigration and the cost-of-living crisis to mobilize public support. This is identified as a primary factor in their rise, reflecting a shift in public opinion on these matters.

6. **A) 3, 1, 2, 4**

The passage first mentions Wilders serving as a member of the House since 1998. It then discusses his departure from the VVD in 2004 to form the PVV. This is followed by the PVV winning the most seats in the House and the uncertainty surrounding Wilders' ability to form a governing coalition. The correct order, therefore, is 3 (membership in the House), 1 (forming the PVV), 2 (winning the most seats), and 4 (uncertainty about forming a coalition).

7. C) QSRP

Q: The sentence starting with "The air quality index (AQI)..." (Q) is a strong opening statement. It sets the context by talking about the air quality index in Indian cities entering the red zone.

S: After establishing the problem with the AQI in Q, the next logical step is to discuss the impact of this problem. Sentence S, "Millions of people have to face serious health hazards due to recurring increases in air pollution," does exactly that by elaborating on the consequences of the issue introduced in Q.

R: Following the introduction of the problem (Q) and its impact (S), it's logical to talk about the need for a solution. Sentence R, "It is clear that mitigation strategies have to be prioritised," serves as a response to the issues highlighted in Q and S, suggesting the need for action.

P: Finally, sentence P provides specific details about the causes of the problem initially discussed in Q. It refers to two studies that identify PM2.5 and PM10 pollution, primarily from the transport and construction sector, as significant contributors to urban smog.

8. B) CABD

C: It introduces the context (childhood memories related to chocolates) and sets a time sequence (events happening during the narrator's childhood).

A: After establishing the context of bringing chocolates home in C, sentence A, "Once home, I would keep them safe for my mother," naturally follows. It continues the story by explaining what the narrator did with the chocolates once at home. The pronoun "them" in sentence A refers back to the "chocolates" mentioned in sentence C, maintaining a clear noun-pronoun relationship.

B: Sentence B, "My sister would try her best to snatch them away from me, but I always had secret chocolate hideouts," introduces a new element to the story – the narrator's sister. This sentence logically follows A, as it further describes what happens with the chocolates at home. The pronoun "them" in B again refers to the chocolates, maintaining continuity.

D: It describes the final action concerning the chocolates, tying back to the narrator's initial intention in sentence A to keep the chocolates for their mother. The time sequence (end of the day when the mother returns) also makes sense following the events described in B.

9. B) **Philanthropist** (noun) – A person who seeks to promote the welfare of others, typically through the donation of money to good causes. मानवता प्रेमी

- **Misanthrope** (noun) – A person who dislikes humankind and avoids human society. मानव द्वेषी
- **Narcissist** (noun) – A person who has an excessive interest in or admiration of themselves. आत्ममग्न
- **Lexicographer** (noun) – A person who compiles dictionaries. शब्दकोश रचने वाला

10. C) 'have the prospect of' के बदले 'has the prospect' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'The integration' एक singular subject है, और इसलिए इसके साथ singular verb 'has' आएगा।

- 'has the prospect' will be used instead of 'have the prospect of' because 'The integration' is a singular subject, and therefore it should take the singular verb 'has'.
11. D) A hostile hunter killed the tiger on an unfortunate day.
12. D) Is the pizza being delivered by you?
13. D) **Resilient** (adjective) – Able to withstand or recover quickly from difficult conditions, robust, strong, tough. मजबूत
- Antonym: Weak** (adjective) – Lacking the power to perform physically demanding tasks; lacking physical strength and energy, frail, feeble. कमजोर
- **Intricate** (adjective) – Very complicated or detailed, complex, convoluted. जटिल/पेचीदा
 - **Lint** (noun) – Fluffy fibers that separate from the surface of cloth or yarn, especially during processing. This word does not serve as an antonym for resilient in this context.
 - **Lapse** (noun/verb) – A temporary failure of concentration, memory, or judgment; a period of time passing between events. चूक
14. B) **B, D, A, C**
The first point to note is the intimate link between renunciation of the social world and asceticism
15. A) **Deterioration** (noun) – The process of becoming progressively worse, decline, degeneration, decay. अवनति / विकृति
- Synonym: Retrogression** (noun) – The process of returning to an earlier state, typically a worse one, regression, backsliding, relapse. प्रतिगमन
- **Demonstration** (noun) – The action or process of showing the existence or truth of something, evidence, display, exhibition. प्रदर्शन
 - **Malfunction** (noun) – A failure to function in a normal or satisfactory manner, breakdown, fault, defect. खराब होना
 - **Ramification** (noun) – A complex or unwelcome consequence of an action, outcome, result, repercussion. फैलाव
16. D) **B, A, C, D**
The waste of human resources and the fact that all members of the family were exposed to each other's capricious minds had a debasing effect on the vitality of society as a whole
17. A) 'Laisha should holding' में error है क्योंकि 'should' के बाद हमेशा Verb की V¹ (base form) का प्रयोग होता है। सही रूप में वाक्य होगा "Laisha should hold a meeting in the Prem Auditorium tomorrow evening."
- The error is in 'Laisha should holding' because after 'should' we always use the V¹ (base form) of the verb. The correct sentence will be "Laisha should hold a meeting in the Prem Auditorium tomorrow evening."

18. A) 'Immigrants' का अर्थ है वह व्यक्ति जो एक देश से दूसरे देश में स्थायी रूप से बसने के लिए जाता है।

- The meaning of 'immigrants' is someone who leaves one country to settle in another.

19. B) **Chivalrous** (adjective) – Showing courtesy, especially towards women, gallant, respectful, honorable. शूरवीर

Antonym: Degraded (adjective) – Reduced in quality or value, debased, dishonored, tainted.

अवमूल्यन किया हुआ

- **Noble** (adjective) – Having or showing fine personal qualities, honorable, virtuous, righteous. महान
- **Virtuous** (adjective) – Having or showing high moral standards, righteous, good, ethical. धर्मिक
- **Courteous** (adjective) – Polite, respectful, considerate, chivalrous. शिष्ट

20. B) **Objection** (noun) – An expression or feeling of disapproval or opposition; a reason for disagreeing. आपत्ति

Synonym: Disapproval (noun) – The action or state of disapproving or of expressing a contrary opinion. असम्मति

- **Moan** (noun) – A complaint or a long, low sound of suffering. शिकायत करना
- **Counter** (noun/adjective) – Contrary, opposite; or a flat surface on which money is counted, business is transacted, or food is prepared or served. विपरीत/ गिनती की मेज़
- **Sanction** (noun) – official permission or approval. मंजूरी

21. D) 'First' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ उल्लेख किया गया है की जब हम बोलना सीखते हैं, पहले शब्द आते हैं, फिर वाक्यांश और फिर पूरे वाक्य। 'First' इस क्रम को दर्शाता है। 'Finally' का अर्थ होता है अंत में, 'Hence' का अर्थ होता है इसलिए, और 'Then' का अर्थ होता है उसके बाद, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **First** should be used because it indicates the order in which we learn to speak, beginning with words, followed by phrases, and then sentences. 'Finally' means in the end, 'Hence' means therefore, and 'Then' means afterwards, which don't fit in this context.

22. D) 'Carry around' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "carry around" का अर्थ होता है साथ लेकर चलना या संग में रखना। जबकि 'Ask around' का अर्थ है आसपास पूछताछ करना, 'Bail out' का अर्थ है किसी संकट से बाहर निकलना या मदद करना, और 'Look after' का अर्थ है देखभाल करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Carry around**' should be used because it means to have or keep something with oneself. Whereas, 'Ask around' means to inquire within a group, 'Bail out' means to rescue or help out of a situation, and 'Look after' means to take care of, which don't fit in this context.
23. C) **Expressions**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "expressions" का अर्थ होता है वाक्य या भावना का प्रकटीकरण। जबकि 'Executions' का अर्थ है किसी कार्य का सम्पादन, 'Traits' का अर्थ है विशेषता, और 'Criticism' का अर्थ है आलोचना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- '**Expressions**' should be used because it means the manifestation of a phrase or emotion. Whereas, 'Executions' implies performing an action, 'Traits' means characteristics, and 'Criticism' refers to critique or judgement, which don't fit in this context
24. D) **Grammar**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "Grammar" का अर्थ होता है भाषा की व्याकरणिक संरचना जो शब्दों का सही प्रयोग और वाक्य की बनावट को निर्धारित करती है। जबकि 'Dictates' का अर्थ है निर्देश देना, 'Hyperbole' का अर्थ है अतिशयोक्ति, और 'Exaggeration' का अर्थ है अधिकता दर्शाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- '**Grammar**' should be used because it refers to the structural rules governing the composition of words and phrases in a language. Whereas, 'Dictates' means to command, 'Hyperbole' refers to an exaggeration for emphasis, and 'Exaggeration' means overstating something, which don't fit in this context.
25. D) **Consider**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "consider" का अर्थ होता है विचार या सोचना करना। जबकि 'Supplicate' का अर्थ है प्रार्थना करना, 'Dramatise' का अर्थ है नाटकीय रूप में प्रस्तुत करना, और 'Formerly display' का अर्थ है पहले प्रदर्शित करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **Consider**' should be used because it means to think or reflect upon something. Whereas, 'Supplicate' means to pray, 'Dramatise' means to depict in a dramatic manner, and 'Formerly display' implies showing something previously, which don't fit in this context.