New order: On three States and the new BJP governments

The Bharatiya Janata Party hopes to retain a **diverse** support base with its pick of State leaders

By **elevating debutant** Member of the Legislative Assembly Bhajan Lal Sharma as the Chief Minister of Rajasthan, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) has **sought** to **reassure** the Brahmin community, its strongest support base across regions. Having **cut his teeth in** the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, at the **grassroots**, Mr. Sharma has risen overnight to the top seat, which is also a signal to the **cadre** of the party that anything is achievable in the BJP. The new power structure also means the **sidelining** of the **old guard**, including Vasundhara Raje, the first woman Chief Minister of the State who held the post for two terms. What is **in store** for her remains unclear. Mr. Sharma is the second Brahmin Chief Minister of the BJP in Rajasthan; the party has also appointed Deputy Chief Ministers from the community in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. The BJP considered it wise to comfort its core upper caste base to balance its continuing **pivot** to Other Backward Classes (OBC) under Prime Minister Narendra Modi. **Diya Kumari**, a Rajput and **Prem Chand Bairwa**, who **hails** from a Dalit community, **are** the Deputy Chief Ministers, **consolidating** its **rainbow caste coalition** in Rajasthan. There are 29 berths in the Council of Ministers to be filled. Gujjars and Jats among the OBC community and tribals of Rajasthan would expect representation. Mr. Sharma has to keep the party **flock** together; that he was **handpicked** by Mr. Modi gives him the strength to do so. The BJP campaign was **centred around** what was **labelled** 'Modi's Guarantees'.

The BJP has promised a lot to voters and Mr. Sharma now has the responsibility to fulfil them. A special investigation team to **probe** paper leaks during the previous Congress **regime**, establishment of women police stations, appointment of 2.5 lakh government employees, and a subsidy of ₹450 per LPG cylinder for Ujjwala scheme **beneficiaries** were among the campaign promises of the BJP. The party has also promised a ₹2 lakh savings bond for each girl child. Mr. Sharma has to **deal with** a complicated **fiscal** environment, avoid a conflict with the party old guard, and balance the social equations in the State. The new Chief Minster has inspired enthusiasm among party workers and people **alike**, and the BJP central leadership will likely expect him to be in control well ahead of the Lok Sabha election in April-May. He will also have to **safeguard** the trust **endowed** in him by the central leadership. **Mr. Sharma**, who has no previous experience in government, **may** have to **rely on** an efficient set of political and **bureaucratic** advisers as he **grapples with** political and **governance** challenges. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Diverse** (adjective) – Varied, multifarious, assorted, sundry, manifold विविध

2. **Elevate** (verb) – Raise, uplift, promote, advance, escalate ऊपर उठाना

3. **Debutant** (adjective) – Newcomer, novice, beginner, rookie, initiate नवागंतुक

4. **Seek** (verb) – Search, pursue, look for, aim for, endeavor प्रयास करना

5. **Reassure** (verb) – Comfort, encourage, hearten, console, soothe आश्वासन देना

6. **Cut one's teeth in** (phrase) – To gain initial experience in a particular field एक विशेष क्षेत्र में प्रारंभिक अनुभव प्राप्त करना

7. **Grassroots** (noun) – The basic level of an organization or activity एक संगठन या गतिविधि का मूल स्तर

8. **Cadre** (noun) – A group of trained personnel within an organization संगठन के भीतर प्रशिक्षित कार्मिकों का समूह

9. **Sidelining** (noun) – Marginalizing, overlooking, ignoring, sidelining, displacing दरकिनार करना

10. **Old guard** (noun) – The experienced members of an organization संगठन के अनुभवी सदस्य

11. **In store** (phrase) – Expected or likely to happen in the future भविष्य में होने की संभावना

12. **Pivot** (noun) – Central point, focus, hub, axis, fulcrum केंद्र बिंदु

13. **Hail** (from) (verb) – Originate from, come from, be from, arise from, emanate from मूल रूप से आना

14. **Consolidate** (verb) – Strengthen, secure, fortify, reinforce, bolster मजबूत करना

15. **Rainbow caste coalition** (noun) – It refers to a political or social alliance that includes a wide and diverse range of castes.

16. **Flock** (noun) – Group, herd, gathering, assembly, throng समूह

17. **Handpick** (verb) – Select carefully, choose selectively, cherry-pick, pick out, screen सावधानीपूर्वक चुनना

18. **Centre around** (phrasal verb) – Focus on, revolve around, concentrate on, be based on, pivot on केंद्रित होना

19. **Label** (verb) – Tag, classify, designate, categorize, mark नाम देना

20. **Probe** (verb) – Investigate, examine, inquire into, explore, delve into जांच करना

21. **Regime** (noun) – Government, administration, authority, rule, control शासन

22. **Beneficiary** (noun) – Recipient, receiver, heir, inheritor, payee लाभार्थी

23. **Deal with** (phrasal verb) – Manage, handle, cope with, tackle, confront सामना करना

24. **Fiscal** (adjective) – Financial, monetary, economic, budgetary, money-related वित्तीय

25. **Alike** (adjective) – Similar, identical, comparable, akin, equivalent समान

26. **Safeguard** (verb) – Protect, shield, defend, guard, secure सुरक्षित रखना

27. **Endow** (verb) – Provide, equip, furnish, grant, bestow प्रदान करना

28. **Rely** (on) (verb) – Depend on, count on, lean on, trust in, bank on निर्भर करना

29. **Bureaucratic** (adjective) – Administrative, official, governmental, procedural, red-tape नौकरशाही

30. **Grapple with** (phrasal verb) – Struggle with, contend with, deal with, wrestle with, confront संघर्ष करना

31. **Governance** (noun) – Administration, management, direction, control, supervision शासन

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Leadership Change in Rajasthan**: The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) appointed Bhajan Lal Sharma, a first-time Member of the Legislative Assembly, as the Chief Minister of Rajasthan.

2. **Reassuring the Brahmin Community**: Sharma's elevation is seen as an attempt by the BJP to reassure the Brahmin community, traditionally a strong support base for the party.

3. **Rise from Grassroots**: Sharma, who has a background in the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, has risen rapidly to a top position, signaling to party members that advancement is possible within the BJP.

4. **Sidelining of the Old Guard**: The new leadership structure sidelines former leaders like Vasundhara Raje, the state's first woman Chief Minister.

5. **Uncertainty for Vasundhara Raje**: Raje's future role and position within the party remain uncertain.

6. **Broader Caste Representation**: Sharma is the second Brahmin Chief Minister of the BJP in Rajasthan, and the party has also appointed Deputy Chief Ministers from the Brahmin community in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.

7. **Balancing Caste Dynamics**: The BJP aims to balance its traditional upper caste support with its outreach to Other Backward Classes (OBC) under Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

8. **Deputy Chief Ministers' Background**: Diya Kumari, a Rajput, and Prem Chand Bairwa, from a Dalit community, have been appointed as Deputy Chief Ministers in Rajasthan, highlighting the party's diverse caste coalition.

9. **Cabinet Composition**: There are 29 positions to fill in the Rajasthan Council of Ministers, with expectations of representation from the Gujjar and Jat communities, as well as tribals.

10. **Sharma's Challenges**: As the new Chief Minister, Sharma needs to maintain party unity and leverage the support from being handpicked by Modi.

11. **Fulfilling Campaign Promises**: The BJP has made several promises, including investigating paper leaks, establishing women police stations, appointing government employees, and providing subsidies under the Ujjwala scheme.

12. **Financial and Social Challenges**: Sharma faces the task of navigating a complex fiscal environment, avoiding conflicts with senior party members, and managing social dynamics in the state.

13. **Expectations from the Central Leadership**: The BJP's central leadership anticipates that Sharma will consolidate control ahead of the Lok Sabha elections.

14. **Trust from Central Leadership**: Sharma must uphold the trust placed in him by the central BJP leadership.

15. **Reliance on Advisers**: With no prior government experience, Sharma may depend heavily on political and bureaucratic advisers to handle governance and political challenges.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What can be inferred about the BJP's strategy in appointing Bhajan Lal Sharma as the Chief Minister of Rajasthan?**   **[Editorial Page]**
   A. The party aims to solely focus on the Brahmin community.
   B. The party is trying to move away from traditional support bases.
   C. The party is attempting to reassure its traditional support base while balancing other social groups.
   D. The party is planning to neglect the needs of Other Backward Classes (OBC).

2. **Based on the passage, what challenges does Mr. Sharma face as the new Chief Minister of Rajasthan?**
   A. He needs to focus exclusively on the Brahmin community's interests.
   B. His main challenge is to maintain the support of the party's old guard.
   C. He must balance various social and political expectations while fulfilling election promises.
   D. His only challenge is to manage the financial aspects of the state.

3. **What is the tone of the passage?**
   A. Critical
   B. Optimistic
   C. Analytical
   D. Pessimistic

4. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
   A. The economic challenges faced by India
   B. The internal dynamics of the Bharatiya Janata Party
   C. The rise of new political leaders in India
   D. The role of caste in Indian politics

5. **Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?**
   A. Bhajan Lal Sharma was appointed as the Chief Minister of Rajasthan despite his lack of experience with the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh.
   B. Vasundhara Raje, the former Chief Minister, has been given a significant role in the new government.
   C. The BJP has appointed Brahmin Deputy Chief Ministers in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh as part of its strategy to balance its social coalition.
   D. The BJP has promised to establish women police stations and appoint 1.5 lakh government employees as part of their campaign

6. **Which of the following is NOT a valid inference based on the passage?**
   A. Bhajan Lal Sharma's appointment as Chief Minister signifies the BJP's commitment to promoting leaders with grassroots experience.
   B. The BJP's strategy includes balancing caste representation in its leadership to cater to a diverse support base.
   C. The new government under Bhajan Lal Sharma is expected to resolve all fiscal challenges in Rajasthan immediately.

D. The BJP is focusing on strengthening its position ahead of the upcoming Lok Sabha election.

7. **In the second paragraph of the passage, what does the word "enthusiasm" most likely mean in the context of Mr. Sharma's elevation as Chief Minister?**
   A. The feeling of excitement and anticipation among the party workers and the public due to Mr. Sharma's lack of previous governmental experience.
   B. The sense of eagerness and energetic interest among party workers and the public in response to Mr. Sharma's appointment as Chief Minister.
   C. The apprehension and concern among party workers and the public regarding Mr. Sharma's ability to fulfil the campaign promises and handle the state's challenges.
   D. The state of indifference or mild interest shown by party workers and the public towards Mr. Sharma's new role and the challenges he faces.

8. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
   Falter
   A. Stabilise
   B. Suspect
   C. Haunt
   D. Transfer

9. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word in the given sentence.
   It was difficult for her to **salvage** her reputation after the scam.
   A. Claim
   B. Recover
   C. Damage
   D. Rescue

10. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word from the following sentence.
    Allegation
    The lawyer's cross-examination tactics were designed to elicit incriminating testimony from the witness.
    A. Incriminating
    B. Designed
    C. Tactics
    D. Testimony

11. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** for '**copious'** in the given sentence.
    To be a successful writer, you need to have plenty of words; otherwise you will write a meagre novel which won't receive good response from the readers
    A. Successful
    B. Plenty
    C. Meagre
    D. Response

12. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
    The lower strata are mostly not benifitted by the reign of monarchy.

A. monarchy
B. strata
C. reign
D. Benifitted

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

I told Benny that **the die was cast**, and there was no further escape.
A. the course of action ended and it couldn't be restarted
B. the course of action would never begin
C. the course of action began and it could not be blocked
D. the course of action yet to start and it could be postponed

14. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

The Indian army airlifted thousands of people from Ukraine
A. Thousands of people had been airlifted from Ukraine by the Indian army.
B. Thousands of people have been airlifted from Ukraine by the Indian army.
C. Thousands of people are airlifted from Ukraine by the Indian army.
D. Thousands of people were airlifted from Ukraine by the Indian army.

15. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No correction required'.**

This hill **is a nice place to meditate** because one can enjoy solitude.
A. is a nice place to be meditation
B. is an excellent place to meditates
C. No correction required.
D. is a nasty place to meditate

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

Turn his hand to
A. To resolve
B. To adapt or apply to
C. To try new things
D. To try hard

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

By whom can the problem be solved?
A. Whom can solve the problem?
B. Who can solved the problem?
C. Whom can solved the problem?
D. Who can solve the problem?

18. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined segment.**

The schedule was **capable of bending easily without breaking and able to be easily modified.**
A. adherent
B. inadaptable
C. versatile
D. Flexible

19. **Select the ANTONYM of the word affable to fill in the blank.**

    We were entering the _____ territory.

    A. aggravate

    B. sardonic

    C. hostile

    D. Amicable

20. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the sentences in the correct logical sequence to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

    A. Our elders are like living libraries.

    B. Next time you meet your grandparents ask them about their lifestyle.

    C. Some of the tips may save you a run or two to the pharmacy.

    D. Ask them what homemade remedies they use and what habits they follow

       A. B, D, C, A

       B. C, A, B, D

       C. A, D, B, C

       D. D, C, B, A

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.

Daniel is worried lately. Usually, life is good for him. He (1)_____ a nice little shop where he sells souvenirs to tourists and lives in a nice cottage with his wife and their three teenage kids. They have a dog and a cat and a backyard (2)_____ barbeque. They host all the family (3)_____, and his wife's turkey is the best in the country. What can be better than that, right? But lately, not all is well. There are (4)_____ clouds in the sky and all they talk about is terror and war. They feel something may happen. The (5)_____life as he knows may be lost forever.

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

    A. blackens

    B. owns

    C. allows

    D. Accepts

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

    A. for

    B. during

    C. from

    D. Under

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

    A. assemblies

    B. gatherings

    C. crowds

    D. Rallies

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

    A. opaque

    B. dark

    C. dire

    D. Shadow

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

    A. flush

    B. agreeable

    C. ease

    D. comfortable

Answers

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

Explanations

1. **C) The party is attempting to reassure its traditional support base while balancing other social groups.**
   The passage indicates that the BJP elevated Bhajan Lal Sharma, a member of the Brahmin community, to the post of Chief Minister, while also appointing Deputy Chief Ministers from different communities, including a Rajput and a Dalit. This suggests that while the party is reassuring its traditional Brahmin base, it is also mindful of the need to represent other social groups, hence balancing the interests of diverse communities.

2. **C) He must balance various social and political expectations while fulfilling election promises.**
   The passage details various responsibilities and challenges for Mr. Sharma, including fulfilling campaign promises like the establishment of women police stations and providing subsidies, managing a complex fiscal environment, avoiding conflict with the party's old guard, and balancing social equations in the state. This indicates that his role demands a multifaceted approach to governance, addressing both social and political expectations.

3. **C) Analytical**
   The tone of the passage is analytical. It presents a detailed examination of the Bharatiya Janata Party's (BJP) strategy in appointing new state leaders, the implications for various communities, and the challenges faced by the newly appointed Chief Minister Bhajan Lal Sharma. This tone is evident in the objective and in-depth analysis of political dynamics without leaning towards overt criticism or praise.

4. **B) The internal dynamics of the Bharatiya Janata Party**
   The main theme of the passage is the internal dynamics of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), particularly in the context of its leadership decisions in three states. The passage focuses on the BJP's strategy in appointing new leaders, the impact of these decisions on various communities, and the potential political ramifications within the party. This theme is highlighted through the discussion of the appointment of Bhajan Lal Sharma as Chief Minister of Rajasthan, the sidelining of the old guard, and the balancing of caste equations.

5. **C) The BJP has appointed Brahmin Deputy Chief Ministers in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh as part of its strategy to balance its social coalition.**
   The passage mentions that the BJP, in a bid to reassure its core upper caste base, has appointed Deputy Chief Ministers from the Brahmin community in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. This aligns with option C, making it the correct answer. Option A is incorrect as Bhajan Lal Sharma's experience with the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh is noted in the passage. Option B is incorrect as the passage indicates that the old guard, including

Vasundhara Raje, has been sidelined. Option D is incorrect because the BJP promised the appointment of 2.5 lakh government employees, not 1.5 lakh.

6. **C) The new government under Bhajan Lal Sharma is expected to resolve all fiscal challenges in Rajasthan immediately.**
The passage indicates that Bhajan Lal Sharma faces a complicated fiscal environment, but it does not suggest that all fiscal challenges will be resolved immediately. This makes option C a not valid inference and thus the correct answer. Option A is a valid inference because Sharma's rise from grassroots level to the Chief Minister's position is highlighted in the passage. Option B is also a valid inference, as the BJP's appointments and promises reflect a strategy to balance caste representation. Option D is inferred from the passage, which mentions the central leadership's expectations and the upcoming Lok Sabha election.

7. **B) The sense of eagerness and energetic interest among party workers and the public in response to Mr. Sharma's appointment as Chief Minister.**
In the context of the passage, "enthusiasm" refers to the positive and energetic reaction of party workers and the public to Mr. Sharma's appointment as Chief Minister. This interpretation aligns with the overall tone of the paragraph, which highlights the expectations and optimism surrounding Mr. Sharma's new role. The other options (A, C, and D) do not accurately reflect the positive connotation of "enthusiasm" in this context. Option A incorrectly suggests that enthusiasm is due to his lack of experience, while option C implies apprehension and concern, which contradicts the positive nature of the term. Option D suggests indifference, which again does not align with the energetic and eager connotation of "enthusiasm".

8. A) **Falter** (verb) – To move unsteadily or hesitantly; to waver or be uncertain. डगमगाना
Antonym: **Stabilise** (verb) – To make or become stable or steadfast; to maintain or bring to equilibrium. स्थिर करना

   - **Suspect** (verb) – To believe something, especially something bad, without certain proof; to distrust. संदेह करना
   - **Haunt** (verb) – To visit or appear to in the form of a ghost or other supernatural being; to continually preoccupy or disturb. सताना
   - **Transfer** (verb) – To move from one place to another; to relocate or shift. स्थानांतरित करना

9. C) **Salvage** (verb) – To save or rescue something, especially from a difficult or unwanted situation; to retrieve or recover. बचाना
Antonym: **Damage** (verb) – To harm, impair, or spoil something; to reduce the value or quality of something. क्षति पहुँचाना

- **Claim** (verb) – To state or assert that something is the case, often without providing evidence or proof. दावा करना
- **Recover** (verb) – To get back or retrieve, especially from a bad situation or condition; to regain. पुनः प्राप्त करना
- **Rescue** (verb) – To save or free someone or something from danger or harm. बचाव करना

10. D) **Testimony** (noun) – A formal written or spoken statement, especially one given in a court of law. साक्ष्य/ गवाही

    Antonym: **Allegation** (noun) – A claim or assertion that someone has done something illegal or wrong, typically one made without proof. आरोप

    - **Incriminating** (adjective) – Making someone appear guilty of a crime or wrongdoing; strongly implying guilt. अपराध साबित करने वाला
    - **Designed** (verb) – To have a purpose or intention in mind; to devise and plan something. **डिज़ाइन किया हुआ**
    - **Tactics** (noun) – An action or strategy carefully planned to achieve a specific end. रणनीति

11. C) **Copious** (adjective) – Abundant, plentiful, ample, profuse. प्रचुर

    Antonym: **Meagre** (adjective) – Lacking in quantity or quality, insufficient, scanty, limited. अल्प

    - **Successful** (adjective) – Accomplishing a desired aim or result, prosperous, triumphant. सफल
    - **Plenty** (noun) – A large or sufficient amount or quantity; more than enough. प्रचुरता
    - **Response** (noun) – A reaction to something, reply, answer. प्रतिक्रिया

12. D) **benifitted'** के बदले 'benefitted' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह सही spelling 'benefitted' है। benefitted' will be used instead of 'benifitted' because the correct spelling is 'benefitted'.

13. C) **The die was cast** (phrase) – an event has happened or a decision has been made that cannot be changed

14. D) Thousands of people were airlifted from Ukraine by the Indian army.

15. C**) No correct required**

16. C) **Turn his hand to (**idiom) – To adapt or apply to अनुकूलित या लागू करना

17. D) Who can solve the problem?

18. D) **Flexible** (adjective) – capable of bending easily without breaking and able to be easily modified. लचीला

    - **Adherent** (noun) – someone who supports a particular belief, cause, or principle. अनुयायी
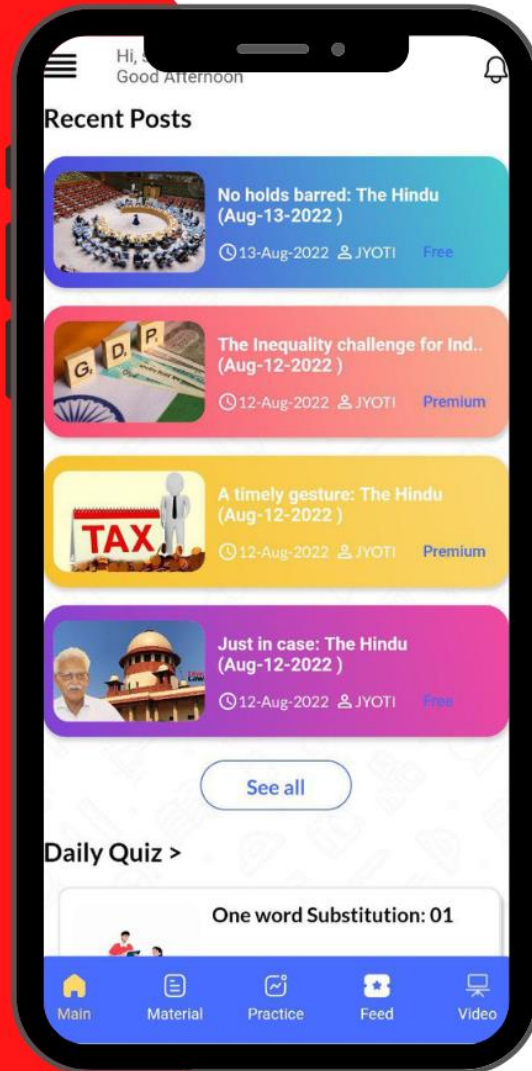
- **Inadaptable** (adjective) – not able to adjust to new conditions or change. अनुकूलनीय
- **Versatile** (adjective) – able to adapt or be adapted to many different functions or activities. बहुमुखी प्रतिभावाला

19. C) **Affable** (adjective) – Friendly, amiable, cordial, warm. **मिलनसार**

Antonym: **Hostile** (adjective) – Unfriendly, antagonistic, aggressive, belligerent. **शत्रुता पूर्ण**

- **Aggravate** (verb) – To make a situation or an injury worse, intensify, exacerbate. **बढ़ाना**
- **Sardonic** (adjective) – Grimly mocking, cynical, sarcastic. **व्यंग्यपूर्ण**
- **Amicable** (adjective) – Friendly, good-natured, cordial. **मैत्रीपूर्ण**

20. A) **B, D, C, A**
Next time you meet your grandparents ask them about their lifestyle. Ask them what homemade remedies they use and what habits they follow Some of the tips may save you a run or two to the pharmacy. Our elders are like living libraries.

21. B) **'Owns'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "owns" का अर्थ होता है स्वामित्व रखना या मालिक होना। जबकि 'Blackens' का अर्थ है काला कर देना, 'Allows' का अर्थ है अनुमति देना, और 'Accepts' का अर्थ है स्वीकार करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Owns'** should be used because it means to have possession or ownership of something. Whereas, 'Blackens' means to turn black, 'Allows' means to permit, and 'Accepts' means to agree or receive willingly, which don't fit in this context.

22. A) **'For'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "backyard for barbeque" का अर्थ होता है बार्बीक्यू के लिए बैकयार्ड। 'During', 'From' और 'Under' इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं होते हैं।

- **'For'** should be used because the phrase "backyard for barbeque" implies a backyard designated for barbecuing. 'During', 'From', and 'Under' do not fit in this context.

23. B) **'Gatherings'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "gatherings" का अर्थ होता है समाज, जहाँ परिवार और दोस्त मिलते हैं खास अवसरों पर। 'Assemblies' का अर्थ है सभा या बड़ी संख्या में लोगों का समाज, 'Crowds' का अर्थ है भीड़, और 'Rallies' का अर्थ है जुटाव या संघटन, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Gatherings'** should be used because it refers to a social assembly, often where family and friends come together for special occasions. Whereas, 'Assemblies' imply a formal gathering or a large number of people, 'Crowds' means a large number of people gathered together, typically in a disorganized or unruly way, and 'Rallies' suggests organized events or protests, which don't fit in this context.

24. B) **'Dark'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "dark" का अर्थ होता है अंधेरा या नकारात्मक। जब यह बात बदलते समय के संकेत के रूप में आसमान में बादलों की चर्चा की जाती है, तो 'dark' शब्द

सबसे अधिक उपयुक्त है। 'Opaque' का अर्थ होता है अपारदर्शी, 'Dire' का अर्थ होता है भयानक या आपात्कालिन, और 'Shadow' का अर्थ है छाया, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Dark'** should be used because it signifies negativity or gloom. When talking about clouds in the sky as an indication of changing times, the word 'dark' is most appropriate. 'Opaque' means not transparent, 'Dire' means dreadful or urgent, and 'Shadow' means a silhouette or shade, which doesn't fit in this context.

25. D) **'Comfortable'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "comfortable" का अर्थ होता है सुविधा या आराम से जीवन जीना। जबकि 'Flush' का अर्थ है समृद्धि या सम्पन्नता, 'Agreeable' का अर्थ है सहमत या आनुगूण, और 'Ease' का अर्थ है सहजता या आराम, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Comfortable'** should be used because it means living life with convenience or ease. Whereas, 'Flush' means prosperity or affluence, 'Agreeable' means compliant or pleasant, and 'Ease' implies simplicity or comfort, which don't fit in this context.