

Travesty in Chandigarh: On mayoral election and the Supreme Court of India's remarks

Manner in which mayor poll **was manipulated** has **grave implications** for democracy

The Supreme Court of India's **stinging remarks** on the manner in which the Mayor of Chandigarh was elected **have** confirmed **suspicion** that the **victory** of Manoj Sonkar, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) candidate **was** obtained through **manipulation**. After viewing footage of the videographed electoral process, the Chief Justice of India found it **appalling** that the **presiding officer** himself appeared to be **defacing** the ballots, and **termed** it a "mockery of democracy". Many had noted as soon as the election was called in favour of the BJP that it was a travesty that **took place** on January 30, as eight votes **cast** by elected councillors were declared invalid. The election held on January 30 itself was based on a direction from the Punjab and Haryana High Court. Earlier, it was **due** to be held on January 18, but it was **deferred** to February 6 at the last minute as it was disclosed that Anil Masih, a nominated councillor and a BJP minority **wing functionary**, **fell ill**. However, **thanks to** the court's **intervention**, it was **advanced** to January 30. The Congress and the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) allege that the election was **put off** only because two parties, which were **contesting** jointly, were set to win. AAP has 13 members and the Congress seven in the Corporation, but the AAP candidate Kuldeep Kumar polled only 12 votes, with eight votes being declared invalid. Mr. Sonkar, with 16 votes, was declared the winner.

The Mayor is chosen by the 35 elected Councillors and the Member of Parliament for Chandigarh. A simple **method** for a comparatively small elected body choosing its mayor **is** by a show of hands or the members rising in support of the respective candidates. **That** they had to record their preferences through voting slips **indicates** that there was suspicion of possible cross-voting. What made the process **dubious** was that **Mr. Masih**, who **presided** over the election, **was accused** of not showing the 'invalid' ballot papers to the candidates. **As a result**, no one knew why exactly these **votes**, **presumably** those that **ought to** have gone to the AAP candidate, **were** declared invalid. The apex court has done the right thing in ordering the ballots and the records be **handed over** to the High Court's Registrar-General and the **proposed** Corporation meeting postponed until further orders. The **development** may concern only one municipal corporation in the country, but **the idea** that an election can be so **brazenly rigged** **has** grave implications for democracy. **A political party** seeking to be re-elected for a third **consecutive term** at the national level **cannot** be seen as **manipulating** any election in this manner. Only a **verdict invalidating** the election and ordering a fresh one, with **safeguards** against manipulation, **will** be in the interest of justice. [Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Travesty** (noun) – Travesty (noun) – parody, mockery, lampoon, burlesque, farce उपहास/मजाक
2. **Remark** (noun) – Comment, observation, statement, note, annotation टिप्पणी
3. **Manipulate** (verb) – Control, influence, alter, rig, maneuver हेरफेर करना
4. **Grave** (adjective) – Serious, severe, critical, solemn, dire गंभीर
5. **Implication** (noun) – Consequence, outcome, ramification, result, effect प्रभाव
6. **Stinging** (adjective) – Sharp, biting, piercing, cutting, acerbic तीखा
7. **Suspicion** (noun) – Doubt, mistrust, skepticism, wariness, apprehension संदेह
8. **Manipulation** (noun) – Influence, maneuvering, control, machination, exploitation हेरफेर
9. **Appalling** (adjective) – Shocking, horrific, dreadful, awful, terrible भयानक
10. **Presiding officer** (noun) – Chairperson, moderator, chairman, leader, convenor अध्यक्ष
11. **Deface** (verb) – Vandalize, disfigure, mar, spoil, damage बिगाड़ना
12. **Term** (verb) – Call, name, describe, label, designate कहना
13. **Mockery** (noun) – Ridicule, derision, scorn, satire, sarcasm उपहास
14. **Take place** (phrase) – Occur, happen, transpire, come about, unfold होना
15. **Cast** (verb) – register (a vote) वोट डालना
16. **Due** (adjective) – Scheduled, expected, owing, anticipated निर्धारित
17. **Defer** (verb) – Postpone, delay, put off, adjourn, hold over स्थगित करना
18. **Wing** (noun) – Faction, group, sect, branch, arm शाखा
19. **Functionary** (noun) – Official, officer, executive, representative, administrator अधिकारी
20. **Fall ill** (phrase) – Become sick, get ill, be taken ill, show symptoms of illness, come down with बीमार पड़ना
21. **Thank to** (phrase) – Because of, due to, owing to, as a result of, on account of की वजह से
22. **Intervention** (noun) – Interference, involvement, mediation, intercession, insertion हस्तक्षेप
23. **Advance** (to) (verb) – Bring forward, move forward, push forward, expedite, accelerate आगे बढ़ाना
24. **Put off** (phrasal verb) – Postpone, delay, defer, adjourn, procrastinate टालना

25. **Contest** (verb) – take part in (a competition or election). चुनाव लड़ना
26. **Dubious** (adjective) – Doubtful, questionable, uncertain, suspicious, shady संदिग्ध
27. **Preside** (over) (verb) – Chair, lead, head, moderate, direct अध्यक्षता करना
28. **Accuse** (of) (verb) – Charge with, indict for, arraign for, impeach for, allege against आरोप लगाना
29. **As a result** (phrase) – Consequently, therefore, thus, hence, accordingly नतीजतन
30. **Presumably** (adverb) – Probably, likely, presumably, it is assumed, seemingly माना जाता है
31. **Ought to** (modal verb) – Should, is expected to, is supposed to, is obliged to, is required to करना चाहिए
32. **Hand over** (phrasal verb) – Deliver, give, pass, transfer, relinquish सौंपना
33. **Proposed** (adjective) – Suggested, planned, intended, recommended, nominated प्रस्तावित
34. **Development** (noun) – Event, happening, occurrence, incident घटनाक्रम
35. **Brazenly** (adverb) – Boldly, shamelessly, blatantly, openly, unabashedly निर्लज्जता से
36. **Rig** (verb) – Fix, arrange dishonestly, manipulate, tamper with, falsify धांधली करना
37. **Seek** (to) (verb) – Attempt, aim, strive, try, endeavor प्रयास करना
38. **Consecutive** (adjective) – Successive, sequential, continuous, uninterrupted, following लगातार
39. **Term** (noun) – Period, tenure, duration, time, span अवधि
40. **Verdict** (noun) – Judgment, decision, ruling, decree, resolution फैसला
41. **Invalidate** (verb) – Nullify, void, annul, cancel, revoke अमान्य करना
42. **Safeguard** (noun) – Protection, security, defense, precaution, shield सुरक्षा

Summary of the Editorial

1. The Supreme Court of India criticized the electoral process for the Chandigarh Mayor, confirming suspicions of manipulation in favor of BJP candidate Manoj Sonkar.
2. Chief Justice of India was appalled by footage showing the presiding officer possibly defacing ballots, calling it a "mockery of democracy".
3. The controversy arose after eight votes by elected councillors were invalidated, influencing the election outcome on January 30.
4. The election was initially scheduled for January 18 but was postponed to February 6 due to a nominated councillor's illness, then moved to January 30 by court intervention.
5. Allegations suggest the postponement was to disadvantage the AAP and Congress, who were expected to win jointly.
6. AAP and Congress had a combined majority in the Corporation, but irregularities led to AAP's candidate, Kuldeep Kumar, losing to BJP's Sonkar.
7. The Mayor of Chandigarh is selected by 35 elected Councillors and the Member of Parliament, typically through a simple show of hands or standing in support.
8. The decision to use voting slips indicated concerns over possible cross-voting, further complicating the election process.
9. Accusations were made against the presiding officer, a BJP functionary, for not showing the 'invalid' ballots to candidates, casting doubt on the integrity of the election.
10. The Supreme Court ordered the seizure of ballots and records for review by the High Court's Registrar-General and postponed further Corporation meetings.
11. This incident raises concerns about the potential for election rigging and its implications for democracy in India.
12. The case underscores the importance of transparency and fairness in electoral processes, especially in democratic institutions.
13. Political parties, particularly those in power, are cautioned against manipulating elections, as it undermines public trust and democratic principles.
14. The Supreme Court's intervention highlights the judiciary's role in safeguarding electoral integrity and democracy.
15. A call for a fresh election with stringent safeguards against manipulation is deemed necessary for justice and the restoration of faith in the electoral process.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which of the following statements accurately reflects the Supreme Court of India's stance on the mayoral election in Chandigarh based on the passage?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. The Supreme Court found no fault with the electoral process and upheld the election of Manoj Sonkar.
 - B. The Supreme Court praised the conduct of the presiding officer during the election.
 - C. The Supreme Court was critical of the electoral process, highlighting the manipulation involved in Manoj Sonkar's victory.
 - D. The Supreme Court decided to postpone the election to ensure a fair and unbiased voting process.
2. **Based on the passage, which of the following best describes the events leading up to the mayoral election in Chandigarh?**
 - A. The election was initially scheduled for January 18, postponed to February 6 due to Anil Masih's illness, and then advanced to January 30 following court intervention.
 - B. The election was held as initially planned on January 18, without any changes or court intervention.
 - C. The election was postponed indefinitely due to widespread irregularities and manipulation by the presiding officer.
 - D. The election was conducted twice, once on January 18 and again on January 30, due to discrepancies in the first round.
3. **Which of the following inferences can be drawn from the passage regarding the credibility of the election process for the Mayor of Chandigarh?**
 - (i) The use of voting slips was to mitigate the risk of cross-voting.
 - (ii) The non-disclosure of 'invalid' ballot papers to the candidates compromised the transparency of the election.
 - (iii) The intervention by the apex court signifies the severity of the alleged electoral malpractices.
 - A. i only
 - B. ii only
 - C. i and ii only
 - D. i, ii, and iii
4. **Based on the passage, which of the following best represents the implications of the electoral controversy described for the political party seeking re-election at the national level?**
 - (i) The controversy highlights the potential vulnerability of the election process to manipulation and rigging.
 - (ii) The perception of the party manipulating any election could significantly tarnish its image, affecting its prospects for re-election.
 - (iii) The call for a fresh election with safeguards against manipulation indicates a systemic issue that transcends the municipal level.
 - A. i only

- B. ii only
C. i and ii only
D. i, ii, and iii
5. **What is the tone of the passage regarding the mayoral election and the Supreme Court of India's remarks?**
A. Optimistic
B. Neutral
C. Critical
D. Celebratory
6. Select the **correctly** spelt word
A. Recieve
B. Prepair
C. Cansel
D. Weird
7. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.**
A. Our amusements have little zest if we engage in them in solitude.
B. Friendship increases happiness and diminishes misery.
C. It doubles our joys and divides our grief.
D. When we do well, it is delightful to have friends who are pleased with our success.
A. ABDC
B. BCDA
C. DACB
D. CBAD
8. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
No sooner did / the child start crying / then the mother / hugged him.
A. hugged him
B. No sooner did
C. the child start crying
D. then the mother
9. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Smooth
A. Flat
B. Rough
C. Uneven
D. Broken
10. **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 substitution required'.**
Computer crime have been in the news since the nineteen eighties.
A. has been on the news since
B. has been in the news since
C. has been in the news from

- D. No substitution required
11. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
A glass container to keep fish
- A. Atrium
 - B. Vase
 - C. Aquarium
 - D. Beaker
12. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Camaraderie
- A. Friendship
 - B. Companionship
 - C. Amity
 - D. Dislike
13. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
It is not worth / having the trouble / to write to him / as he never replies
- A. to write to him
 - B. having the trouble
 - C. as he never replies
 - D. It is not worth
14. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Imminent
- A. Impending
 - B. Ignorant
 - C. Distant
 - D. Unyielding
15. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in indirect speech.**
She said, "The stars are shining brightly tonight."
- A. She said the stars were shining brightly tonight.
 - B. She asked if the stars were shining brightly that night.
 - C. She said that the stars were shining brightly that night.
 - D. She said the stars are shining brightly tonight
16. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Criticise
- A. Prevent
 - B. Forgive
 - C. Disappoint
 - D. Praise
17. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Their idea of a holiday _____ at a luxury resort.
- A. is to relaxing
 - B. is relax

- C. is relaxed
D. is relaxing
18. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
Trumpets are being blown by the soldiers to announce the victory.
A. The soldiers were blowing the trumpets to announce the victory.
B. The soldiers blew the trumpets to announce the victory.
C. The soldiers blow the trumpets to announce the victory.
D. The soldiers are blowing the trumpets to announce the victory
19. **Select the option that gives the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom.**
I am working on too many projects. I think I have bitten off more than I can chew.
A. To take on more than one can handle
B. To be happy to multitask
C. To find work dull
D. Not able to finish work
20. **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 substitution required'.**
The student apologised the teacher for the delay in submitting the assignment
A. is apologising the teacher
B. No substitution required
C. apologised to the teacher
D. has apologised the teacher
- 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.
- How should one read a story to a child? Usually, a personality or character of the story (1) _____ the child's interest the most. (2) _____, use different voices (3) _____ each character or act out various (4) _____ from the story, to bring life to those characters. (5) _____ out parts from the story will make story sessions fun and memorable for the kids.
21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
A. catch
B. catches
C. caught
D. has caught
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
A. Either
B. Also
C. So
D. However
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
A. with
B. for
C. from

D. By

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

A. sheets

B. pages

C. parts

D. Words

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

A. Telling

B. Acting

C. Asking

D. Saying

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. **C) The Supreme Court was critical of the electoral process, highlighting the manipulation involved in Manoj Sonkar's victory.**

The passage clearly indicates that the Supreme Court of India was critical of the manner in which the mayoral election was conducted. It mentions that the Chief Justice of India found it appalling that the presiding officer appeared to be defacing the ballots and termed the situation a "mockery of democracy". This reflects a critical stance towards the electoral process, particularly pointing out the manipulation involved in Manoj Sonkar's victory, making option C the correct answer.

2. **A) The election was initially scheduled for January 18, postponed to February 6 due to Anil Masih's illness, and then advanced to January 30 following court intervention.**

The passage provides a detailed timeline of the events leading up to the mayoral election. It mentions that the election, which was originally set for January 18, was deferred to February 6 at the last minute because Anil Masih, a BJP minority wing functionary, fell ill. However, the court intervened, and the date was advanced to January 30. This series of events is accurately summarized in option A.

3. **D) i, ii, and iii**

The passage indicates that the use of voting slips (i) was likely introduced due to suspicions of cross-voting, suggesting it was a measure to ensure the integrity of the voting process. The mention of 'invalid' ballot papers not being shown to the candidates (ii) implies a lack of transparency and a potential compromise of the electoral process. The involvement of the apex court, ordering the ballots and records to be handed over and postponing the Corporation meeting (iii), signifies the seriousness of the situation and the perceived need for judicial intervention to address the alleged electoral malpractices.

4. **D) i, ii, and iii**

The passage suggests that the electoral controversy (i) exposes the possibility of election manipulation and rigging, which is a grave concern for the integrity of the democratic process. The statement that a political party "cannot be seen as manipulating any election" (ii) implies that any association with election manipulation could severely damage the party's reputation and affect its re-election chances at the national level. The mention of the apex court's intervention and the call for a new election with added safeguards (iii) implies that the issues at hand might be indicative of broader systemic problems, not just isolated to the municipal corporation level.

5. **C) Critical**

The tone of the passage is critical. It describes the Supreme Court of India's remarks on the election process as "stinging" and highlights the manipulative manner in which the Mayor of Chandigarh was elected, terming it a "mockery of democracy". The passage expresses disapproval of the election proceedings, indicating a critical tone towards the handling of the mayoral election and the subsequent remarks made by the Supreme Court.

6. D) The correct spelling among the given options is '**Weird**' अजीब, असामान्य।
7. B) **BCDA**
Friendship increases happiness and diminishes misery. It doubles our joys and divides our grief. When we do well, it is delightful to have friends who are pleased with our success Our amusements have little zest if we engage in them in solitude.
8. D) **then**' के बदले 'than' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'No sooner' के साथ हमेशा 'than' का प्रयोग होता है, जैसे— No sooner did he arrive than the party started.
- than' will be used instead of 'then' because with 'No sooner' we always use 'than';
Like— No sooner did he arrive than the party started.
9. A) **Smooth** (adjective) – Having an even and regular surface; free from perceptible projections, lumps, or indentations. **समतल**
Synonym: **Flat** (adjective) – Having a level surface; without raised areas or indentations.
समतल
- **Rough** (adjective) – Having an uneven or irregular surface; not smooth or graceful. **रूखा**
 - **Uneven** (adjective) – Not level or smooth; having lumps or indentations. **असमान**
 - **Broken** (adjective) – Having been fractured or damaged and no longer in one piece or in working order. **टूटा हुआ**
10. B) '**have been**' के बदले 'has been' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Computer crime' singular noun में है, इसलिए सहायक क्रिया 'has' का प्रयोग होगा; जैसे— Computer crime has been in the news since the nineteen eighties.
- 'has been' will be used instead of 'have been' because 'Computer crime' is singular, so the auxiliary verb 'has' will be used; Like— Computer crime has been in the news since the nineteen eighties
11. C) **Aquarium** (noun) - A glass container filled with water in which fish and other water animals and plants are kept. **मछली रखने का शीशा डब्बा**
- **Atrium** (noun) – A large open space within a building, typically rising through several storeys and having a glazed roof. **प्रकोष्ठ**
 - **Vase** (noun) – An open container, as of glass or porcelain, used for holding flowers or for decoration. **पुष्प-पात्र गुलदान**

- **Beaker** (noun) – A lipped cylindrical glass container for laboratory use. प्रयोगशाला में उपयोग होने वाला गिलास डब्बा
12. D) **Camaraderie** (noun) – Mutual trust and friendship among people who spend a lot of time together, companionship, comradeship. सौहार्द, भाई-चारा
- Antonym: **Dislike** (noun) – A feeling of distaste or hostility, aversion, antipathy, enmity. नफ़रत
- **Friendship** (noun) – The emotions or conduct of friends; the state of being friends, amity, camaraderie. मित्रता
 - **Companionship** (noun) – A feeling of fellowship or friendship, friendship, camaraderie. संगति
 - **Amity** (noun) – A friendly relationship, friendship, harmony. मैत्री
13. B) **having the trouble**' के बदले 'taking the trouble' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "worth" के साथ "taking the trouble" एक सामान्य phrase है। जैसे— It is worth taking the trouble to do something correctly.
- 'taking the trouble' will be used instead of 'having the trouble' because with "worth," the common phrase is "taking the trouble." Like— It is worth taking the trouble to do something correctly.
14. A) **Imminent** (adjective) – About to happen, forthcoming, impending, close. आसन्न
- Synonym: **Impending** (adjective) – About to happen, forthcoming, near, at hand. आसन्न
- **Ignorant** (adjective) – Lacking knowledge or awareness, uneducated, uninformed. अज्ञानी
 - **Distant** (adjective) – Far away in space or time, remote, far-off. दूर
 - **Unyielding** (adjective) – Not giving way to pressure, hard, solid, inflexible. अटल
15. C) She said that the stars were shining brightly that night
16. D) **Criticise** (verb) – Indicate the faults of (someone or something) in a disapproving way, find fault with, censure. आलोचना करना
- Antonym: **Praise** (verb) – Express warm approval or admiration of, commend, applaud, eulogize. प्रशंसा करना
- **Prevent** (verb) – Keep (something) from happening, avert, stop, hinder. रोकना
 - **Forgive** (verb) – Stop feeling angry or resentful toward (someone) for an offense, flaw, or mistake, pardon, absolve, exonerate. माफ करना

- **Disappoint** (verb) – Fail to fulfill the hopes or expectations of, let down, disillusion.
निराश करना

17. D) **Is relaxing'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'relaxing' यहाँ पर एक present participle के रूप में कार्य कर रहा है और यह दर्शाता है किस प्रकार की छुट्टी वे पसंद करते हैं। Sentence में 'idea' का उल्लेख है और 'is relaxing' उस idea का वर्णन कर रहा है। जबकि 'is to relaxing' और 'is relax' grammatically सही नहीं हैं, और 'is relaxed' छुट्टी के idea का सही वर्णन नहीं करता है।

- **Is relaxing'** should be used because 'relaxing' here acts as a present participle describing the kind of vacation they prefer. The sentence talks about an 'idea' and 'is relaxing' describes that idea. On the other hand, 'is to relaxing' and 'is relax' are not grammatically correct, and 'is relaxed' doesn't accurately describe the idea of the vacation.

18. D) The soldiers are blowing the trumpets to announce the victory

19. A) **Have bitten off more than I can chew** (idiom) - To take on a task that is way too big or beyond one's ability. अपनी क्षमता से अधिक काम उठा लेना।

20. C) **'apologised the teacher'** के बदले 'apologised to the teacher' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि verb 'apologised' के साथ preposition 'to' का प्रयोग होता है जब किसी व्यक्ति से माफी मांगी जाती है।

- 'apologised to the teacher' will be used instead of 'The student apologised the teacher' because with the verb 'apologised', the preposition 'to' is used when apologizing to a person.

21. B) **Catches'** का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर 'a personality or character of the story' subject singular है, इसलिए singular verb 'catches' का use करना चाहिए। 'Catch' plural form है, 'Caught' past form है, और 'Has caught' present perfect form है जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **Catches'** should be used because the subject 'a personality or character of the story' is singular, and hence the singular verb 'catches' is appropriate. 'Catch' is a plural form, 'Caught' is a past form, and 'Has caught' is in the present perfect tense, which doesn't fit in this context.

22. C) **'So'** का use होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में कारण-परिणाम संबंध दिखाया जा रहा है: किसी कहानी के पात्र आमतौर पर बच्चे की रुचि को सबसे ज्यादा आकर्षित करते हैं, इसलिए उन पात्रों को जीवंत करने के लिए विभिन्न आवाज़ें उपयोग की जानी चाहिए।

- **'So'** should be used because the sentence is showing a cause-and-effect relationship: the characters of a story usually attract a child's interest, therefore, different voices should be used to animate those characters.

23. B) **For'** का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में बताया जा रहा है कि प्रत्येक character के लिए अलग-अलग आवाज़ या शैली का use किया जा सकता है। 'For' इस context में प्रत्येक पात्र के लिए विशेषता या आवाज़ देने का संदर्भ प्रदान करता है, इसलिए 'for' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'With' का अर्थ है साथ में, 'From' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ से, और 'By' का अर्थ है किसी के द्वारा, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

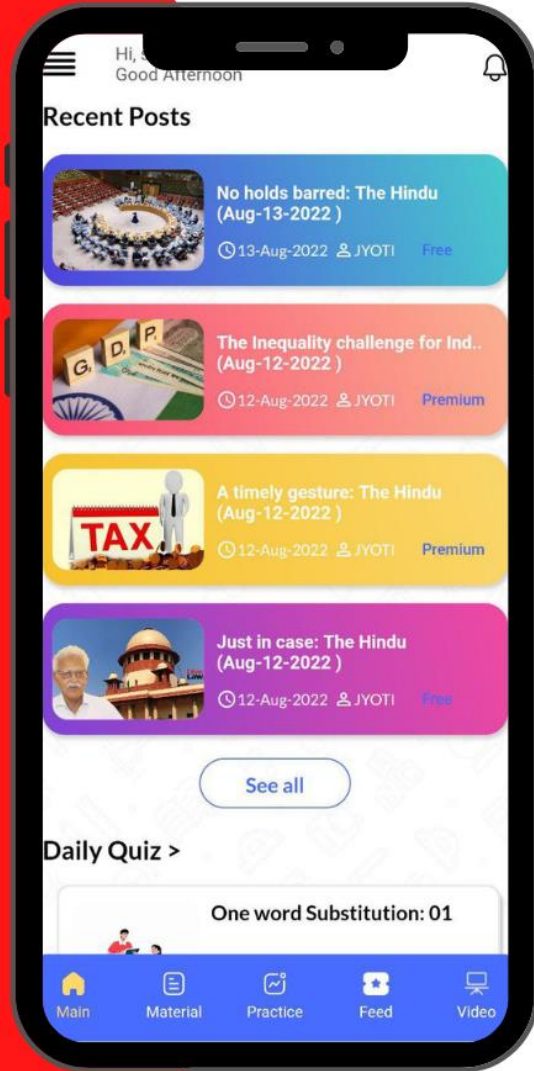
- **'For'** should be used because the sentence is suggesting using different styles or voices specifically tailored for each character. 'For' provides a reference to the specificity or voice designated for each character, making 'for' appropriate here. Whereas, 'With' implies alongside or in possession of, 'From' implies a point of origin, and 'By' denotes by means of, which don't fit in this context.

24. C) **'Parts'** का use होगा क्योंकि जब किसी कहानी को सुनाया जाता है, तो उसमें विभिन्न 'parts' या घटनाक्रम होते हैं जिन्हें act out किया जा सकता है। 'Sheets' और 'Pages' का अर्थ है कहानी की शारीरिक तरह की पृष्ठ, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'Words' का अर्थ है वाक्यांश या शब्द, जिसे act out करना संभव नहीं है।

- **'Parts'** should be used because when narrating a story, there are various 'parts' or events that can be acted out. 'Sheets' and 'Pages' refer to the physical pages of the story, which doesn't make sense in this context. 'Words' means phrases or words, which aren't feasible to act out. Therefore, 'parts' is the most fitting choice for this blank.

25. B) **Acting'** का use होगा क्योंकि उस समय स्टोरी के पात्रों को जीवन देने के लिए कथा के विभिन्न भागों का अभिनय किया जाता है। इसलिए 'Acting' out parts से आशय है कि बच्चों के लिए कथा सत्र मजेदार और यादगार बन जाएगा। 'Telling', 'Asking', और 'Saying' इस context में सही नहीं हैं क्योंकि वे स्टोरी के पात्रों को जीवन देने का अभिप्रेत अर्थ नहीं देते।

- **'Acting'** should be used because it refers to portraying different parts of the story to bring the characters to life. Hence, 'Acting' out parts implies making the story sessions fun and memorable for the kids. 'Telling', 'Asking', and 'Saying' don't convey the intended meaning of bringing the characters to life in this context.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam