

Pakistan in turmoil: On the Pakistan elections and results

Instability will follow any attempt to **subvert** the **mandate** for Imran Khan

Pakistan's **elections**, on February 8, **were** not held on a **level-playing field**. Former Prime Minister Imran **Khan**, **arguably** the most popular politician, **has** been in jail since May 2023, facing multiple cases and **servicing convictions**. His **party**, the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI), **was** barred from using its symbol on the **ballot paper**, forcing it to field independent candidates. Many of its leaders were also in jail or **on the run**, while others were forced to quit politics or **defect** to another party. What Pakistan saw **in the run-up to** the elections was a **systematic** effort by powerful quarters to **dismantle** Mr. Khan's political vehicle. Pakistan Muslim League-N (PML-N) leader Nawaz Sharif, once the **nemesis** of the army, who returned from **exile** in London, led his party's campaign with the **establishment's** blessings. But if the generals thought these measures would destroy the PTI's political **leverage** and **catapult** their favourites to power, they were proven wrong by voters. Independents won 101 of the 265 seats (93 went to PTI-linked candidates), the PML-N **secured** 75 seats while the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) won 54, and the Karachi-based Muttahida Qaumi Movement-Pakistan took 17. To form a government, 134 seats are needed.

This does not mean that the PTI, whose independent **candidates** form the largest **bloc**, **would** be able to form the next government. When it was **evident** that no bloc had an absolute majority, Nawaz Sharif called on every party, barring the PTI, to form a unity government. With Army Chief Gen. Asim Munir **backing** Mr. Sharif's call, what followed was an **in-principle agreement** between the PML-N and the PPP "to work together for political **stability**". All these **developments point to** political **manoeuvring** aimed at **stitching** together a unity government that will keep the PTI and Mr. Khan out of power. The independents could also come under pressure to switch to the coalition parties. The **PTI**, which has already **alleged** electoral irregularities, **has called for** street protests, **triggering** memories of the **widespread clashes** in May 2023 after Mr. Khan's arrest. The military may have wanted to **turn the page** of Mr. Khan's challenge and create a new political reality through the electoral process, but the results have **underscored** his popularity and public anger towards the establishment. For a long-term solution, the generals should make peace with Mr. Khan and allow the spirit of the results to **prevail** — an unlikely outcome. **As political parties** that finished second and third **are** moving ahead with their plans with blessings from the establishment, public **discontent** and **distrust** would remain the unresolved issues. With the PTI's challenge from the streets, Pakistan could face another cycle of **instability** and **chaos**.

[Practice Exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
- **Bar** (verb) – Restrict, stop, prohibit, प्रतिबंध लगाना

Vocabulary

1. **Turmoil** (noun) – Disorder, chaos, upheaval, disturbance, disarray अशांति
2. **Instability** (noun) – Unsteadiness, volatility, fluctuation, inconsistency, precariousness अस्थिरता
3. **Subvert** (verb) – Undermine, overthrow, destabilize, disrupt, subdue उलट देना
4. **Mandate** (noun) – Authorization, command, decree, directive, instruction आदेश
5. **A level-playing field** (phrase) – Equal opportunity, fairness, neutrality, impartiality, even-handedness समान अवसर
6. **Arguably** (adverb) – Possibly, potentially, perhaps, conceivably, maybe शायद
7. **Serve** (verb) – Fulfill duty, perform, carry out, discharge, execute कार्य करना
8. **Conviction** (noun) – Strong belief, certainty, persuasion, conviction, assurance दृढ़ विश्वास
9. **The Ballot paper** (noun) – Voting sheet, election paper, vote slip, ballot, polling paper मतपत्र
10. **On the run** (phrase) – hiding or trying to escape from somebody/something कहीं पर छिपा होना या कहीं से भाग निकलने की कोशिश करना
11. **Defect** (verb) – Desert, abandon, turn traitor, change sides, go over दल-बदल करना
12. **In the run-up to** (phrase) – Before, preceding, leading up to, prior to, in preparation for तैयारी के दौरान
13. **Systematic** (adjective) – Methodical, organized, structured, coordinated, orderly व्यवस्थित
14. **Dismantle** (verb) – Take apart, disassemble, break down, demolish, destroy विघटित करना
15. **Nemesis** (noun) – Arch-enemy, adversary, foe, opponent, rival प्रतिद्वंद्वी
16. **Exile** (noun) – Banishment, expulsion, deportation, eviction, exclusion निर्वासन
17. **Establishment** (noun) – Institution, organization, regime, system, order स्थापना
18. **Leverage** (noun) – Influence, power, control, sway, advantage प्रभाव
19. **Catapult** (verb) – to throw someone or something into a place पर पहुंचा देना
20. **Secure** (verb) – Obtain, acquire, gain, win, achieve हासिल करना

21. **Bloc** (noun) – Alliance, coalition, league, union, grouping गुट
22. **Evident** (adjective) – Obvious, apparent, manifest, clear, plain स्पष्ट
23. **Backing** (noun) – Support, endorsement, sponsorship, patronage, backing समर्थन
24. **In-principle agreement** (noun) – Preliminary agreement, basic agreement, initial understanding, framework agreement, general accord सैद्धांतिक समझौता
25. **Stability** (noun) – Firmness, solidity, steadiness, durability, constancy स्थिरता
26. **Development** (noun) – Event, happening, occurrence, incident, घटनाक्रम
27. **Point to** (phrasal verb) – Indicate, suggest, denote, imply, signal संकेत करना
28. **Manoeuvring** (noun) – Strategizing, planning, scheming, tactic, manipulation कूटनीति
29. **Stitch together** (phrasal verb) – to create or form something quickly or roughly
30. **Allege** (verb) – Claim, assert, declare, contend, state आरोप लगाना
31. **Call for** (phrasal verb) – Demand, require, necessitate, ask for, request मांग करना
32. **Trigger** (verb) – Initiate, spark, activate, set off, start प्रारंभ करना
33. **Widespread** (adjective) – Extensive, broad, widespread, far-reaching, pervasive व्यापक
34. **Clash** (noun) – Conflict, battle, fight, skirmish, confrontation संघर्ष
35. **Turn the page** (phrase) – Move on, progress, advance, go forward, start anew नया अध्याय शुरू करना
36. **Underscore** (verb) – Emphasize, highlight, underline, stress, accentuate जोर देना
37. **Prevail** (verb) – Triumph, win, succeed, dominate, overcome प्रबल होना
38. **Discontent** (noun) – Dissatisfaction, disaffection, discontentment, unrest, displeasure असंतोष
39. **Distrust** (noun) – Suspicion, doubt, mistrust, skepticism, disbelief अविश्वास
40. **Chaos** (noun) – Disorder, confusion, turmoil, disarray, pandemonium अराजकता

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Uneven Electoral Field:** The elections in Pakistan on February 8 were marred by uneven playing conditions, particularly affecting Imran Khan and his party, PTI.
2. **Imran Khan's Incarceration:** Former Prime Minister Imran Khan has been jailed since May 2023, facing multiple legal challenges, impacting his party's electoral prospects.
3. **PTI's Electoral Hurdles:** The PTI was barred from using its election symbol and had to field candidates as independents; many of its leaders were either jailed, in hiding, or forced out of politics.
4. **Systematic Efforts Against PTI:** There was a clear attempt by powerful entities within Pakistan to weaken Imran Khan's political influence and dismantle his party's structure.
5. **Nawaz Sharif's Campaign:** Nawaz Sharif, leading the PML-N, campaigned with the support of the establishment, aiming to regain political power.
6. **Voter Response:** Despite efforts to undermine PTI, the election results did not favor the establishment's preferred outcomes, highlighting voter defiance.
7. **Election Results:** Independents won the majority of seats, with PTI-linked candidates securing a significant number, followed by PML-N and PPP, indicating a fragmented electorate.
8. **Formation Challenges:** The election results led to a scenario where no single party or bloc could form a government outright, leading to political negotiations.
9. **Unity Government Proposal:** Nawaz Sharif proposed a unity government excluding PTI, supported by the Army Chief, aiming for political stability.
10. **PTI's Exclusion and Reaction:** The political maneuverings are designed to exclude PTI and Imran Khan from power, with PTI calling for street protests against electoral irregularities.
11. **Public Dissatisfaction:** The election aftermath and exclusion of PTI have ignited public discontent, reminiscent of previous clashes following Khan's arrest.
12. **Military's Role:** The military's attempt to reshape political dynamics through elections has backfired, highlighting Khan's enduring popularity and public anger towards the establishment.
13. **Call for Peace with Khan:** For lasting stability, it's suggested that the military reconcile with Khan and respect the election results, a scenario deemed unlikely.
14. **Continued Political Maneuvering:** Political parties, with establishment support, are advancing without addressing public discontent, indicating ongoing political strategizing.
15. **Prospect of Instability:** With PTI's continued challenge and the potential for street protests, Pakistan faces the risk of entering another cycle of instability and chaos.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What factor contributed most to the lack of a level playing field in the Pakistan elections held on February 8?** [Editorial page]
 - A. The Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) party's candidates were able to use their symbol on the ballot paper, ensuring widespread recognition among voters.
 - B. Former Prime Minister Imran Khan was in jail since May 2023, facing multiple charges, which hindered his ability to campaign.
 - C. The Pakistan Muslim League-N (PML-N) decided to boycott the election, reducing the competition for PTI.
 - D. All political parties were given equal opportunity and support by the establishment, ensuring a fair election process.
2. **How did the election results defy the expectations set by the establishment's actions against the PTI?**
 - A. The PTI was completely eradicated from the political landscape, with no linked candidates winning any seats.
 - B. Independents and PTI-linked candidates won a significant number of seats, showcasing voter support despite the establishment's efforts.
 - C. The Pakistan Muslim League-N (PML-N) won an overwhelming majority, securing more than half of the available seats.
 - D. The establishment's favored candidates won all the seats, indicating full control over the election outcomes.
3. **What outcome did Nawaz Sharif advocate for following the unclear majority in the Pakistan elections?**
 - A. Nawaz Sharif encouraged forming a government exclusively with PTI candidates.
 - B. Nawaz Sharif called for a unity government excluding the PTI, backed by Army Chief Gen. Asim Munir.
 - C. Nawaz Sharif proposed an electoral re-run to ensure a clear majority.
 - D. Nawaz Sharif recommended the PTI form the government with independent candidates.
4. **What were the implications of the electoral results and the subsequent political maneuverings in Pakistan?**
 - A. The electoral results and political strategies led to an immediate and lasting political stability in Pakistan.
 - B. The establishment's efforts to exclude PTI from power resulted in widespread public support for the unity government.
 - C. The political maneuvers post-elections highlighted a potential for long-term peace between the military and PTI.
 - D. The attempts to form a unity government excluding PTI and the allegations of electoral irregularities by PTI led to public discontent and potential instability.
5. **What is the tone of the passage discussing Pakistan's elections on February 8?**
 - A. Optimistic
 - B. Indifferent
 - C. Critical
 - D. Humorous
6. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'. The old Lady needed love and care beyond money.**

- A. besides
B. No substitution required
C. beside
D. Beneath
7. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
CLENCH
A. Tighten
B. Clasp
C. Hold
D. Relax
8. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
The Smiths have put up a huge Christmas tree
A. A huge Christmas tree has been put up by the Smiths.
B. A huge Christmas tree is put up by the Smiths.
C. A huge Christmas tree is being put up by the Smiths.
D. A huge Christmas tree was put up by the Smiths
9. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them contains an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options.**
This question / is quite too / simple for me / to answer.
A. to answer
B. is quite too
C. This question
D. simple for me
10. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
Drawings or writing scribbled on walls in public places
A. Graffiti
B. Posters
C. Sketches
D. Hoardings
11. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Solemn
A. Dignified
B. Trivial
C. Excited
D. Frivolous
12. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**
There is a very little time / for them to prepare / for the show.
A. for them to prepare
B. for the show
C. No error

- D. There is a very little time
13. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Harish's voice _____ in the empty rooms of their new house
- A. relapsed
 - B. reverted
 - C. resounded
 - D. Resorted
14. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
If he wants / farther information, / send him / to me.
- A. farther information
 - B. to me
 - C. If he wants
 - D. send him
15. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
Study of insects
- A. Entomology
 - B. Geology
 - C. Ecology
 - D. Biology
16. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given **idiom**.
Stone's throw
- A. Short distance
 - B. Large hurdle
 - C. Difficult problem
 - D. Hurt slightly
17. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word.
- A. Aisle
 - B. Adorn
 - C. Attick
 - D. Altar
18. **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'.**
I imagine you have learnt a valuable lesson from this experience, didn't you?
- A. did you?
 - B. haven't you?
 - C. have you?
 - D. No substitution required
19. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
Your eldest sister / lives in / a big city, / does she?
- A. lives in

- B. does she
C. a big city
D. Your eldest sister
20. **Given below are four sentences which are jumbled. Pick the option that gives their correct order.**
- A. It is a Park quite different from any other we have seen.
B. One difference is that it is made from nearly 250 tons of scrap.
C. Another difference is that it is powered by wind and solar energy
D. A new Park called Bharat Darshan Park has been thrown open to the public in New Delhi.
- A. ACDB
B. DABC
C. BACD
D. DBCA

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.

If you thought that yoga was all about bending and twisting your body in odd shapes, it's time to rethink. Yoga is (1) _____ more. In very simple words, giving care (2) _____ your body, mind and breath is yoga. Derived (3) _____ the Sankrit word 'yuj' which means 'to unite or integrate', yoga is (4) _____ 5,000-year-old Indian body of knowledge. Yoga is all about harmonising the body (5) _____ the mind and breath through means of various breathing exercises, yoga poses (asanas) and meditation.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1.**
- A. many
B. much
C. all
D. few
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.**
- A. on
B. to
C. at
D. for
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.**
- A. by
B. from
C. of
D. out
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.**
- A. one
B. a
C. the

D. an

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

A. on

B. across

C. at

D. with

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. **B) Former Prime Minister Imran Khan was in jail since May 2023, facing multiple charges, which hindered his ability to campaign.**

The imprisonment of Imran Khan, a key political figure and the most popular politician at the time, significantly undermined the fairness of the elections. His incarceration meant he could not campaign or lead his party effectively, which was a major disadvantage for his party, the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI). This situation created an uneven playing field, as the leader of one of the major contesting parties was unable to participate in the electoral process, affecting the party's overall performance and its ability to compete.

2. **B) Independents and PTI-linked candidates won a significant number of seats, showcasing voter support despite the establishment's efforts.**

Despite the establishment's systematic efforts to undermine Imran Khan's PTI, including jailing its leaders and barring the party's symbol from the ballot paper, the election results did not align with their expectations. Independents won 101 of the 265 seats, and PTI-linked candidates secured 93 seats, indicating that voters chose to support the candidates linked to PTI and independent candidates, contrary to the establishment's attempt to diminish PTI's political influence. This outcome suggests that the voters were not swayed by the establishment's maneuvers and instead made their decisions based on their support for PTI's ideology and candidates, defying the establishment's expectations.

3. **B) Nawaz Sharif called for a unity government excluding the PTI, backed by Army Chief Gen. Asim Munir.**

Following the Pakistan elections where no bloc secured an absolute majority, Nawaz Sharif's strategy was not to support a re-run or encourage PTI's participation in the government. Instead, he advocated for the formation of a unity government specifically excluding the PTI. This move, supported by Army Chief Gen. Asim Munir, highlighted a political maneuver aimed at ensuring the PTI and Imran Khan remained out of power. It underscores the political tactics used to navigate the fragmented election results and the subsequent efforts to maintain political stability through coalition-building, excluding the leading independent bloc represented by the PTI.

4. **D) The attempts to form a unity government excluding PTI and the allegations of electoral irregularities by PTI led to public discontent and potential instability.**

The electoral aftermath and the efforts to create a unity government that sidelined the PTI, despite its substantial support base, coupled with the PTI's allegations of electoral irregularities, have contributed to a tense political climate. This scenario has not only demonstrated the deep-seated political divisions but also hinted at the possibility of unrest, reminiscent of the clashes following Imran Khan's arrest in May 2023. The military's intention to move past Mr. Khan's political challenge through the electoral process inadvertently highlighted his continued popularity and the public's dissatisfaction with the establishment, suggesting that without addressing these underlying tensions, the cycle of instability and chaos could persist.

5. **C) Critical**

The passage adopts a critical tone towards the circumstances surrounding Pakistan's elections. It highlights the challenges and perceived injustices faced by Imran Khan and his party, the PTI, including his imprisonment, the barring of the party's symbol from the ballot paper, and the political pressure on PTI leaders. It further critiques the systematic efforts by powerful quarters to manipulate political outcomes, indicating a disapproval of the electoral process and the subsequent political maneuvers aimed at excluding the PTI from power. This critical perspective is evident through the description of the actions taken against PTI and the skepticism towards the establishment's intentions and the overall fairness of the electoral process.

6. A) **'beyond'** के बदले 'besides' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर 'in addition to' का अर्थ चाहिए।
"Beyond" का अर्थ होता है "more than", जबकि "besides" का अर्थ होता है "in addition to"
- besides' will be used instead of 'beyond' because we need the meaning of 'in addition to' here. "Beyond" means "more than", whereas "besides" means "in addition to".
7. D) **Clench** (verb) – To grip or hold tightly or firmly, to set (something) in a tightly closed position. कसना
Antonym: **Relax** (verb) – To make less tense or firm, to loosen. आराम करना
- **Tighten** (verb) – To make tight or tighter, to secure. कसना
 - **Clasp** (verb) – To grasp or hold tightly, a grip. पकड़ना
 - **Hold** (verb) – To keep or sustain in a particular position or state. पकड़ना
8. A) A huge Christmas tree has been put up by the Smiths.
9. B) **'is quite too'** में error है क्योंकि 'quite' और 'too' दोनों को साथ में प्रयोग करना incorrect है। सही रूप में, हम केवल 'too' का प्रयोग करेंगे या 'quite' का प्रयोग करेंगे।
- The error is in 'is quite too' because it is incorrect to use both 'quite' and 'too' together. In the correct form, we will use either 'too' or 'quite'.
10. A) **Graffiti** (noun) – Drawings or writing scribbled, scratched, or sprayed illicitly on a wall or other surface in a public place. दीवार पर बनाई गई अवैध चित्रकला
- **Posters** (noun) – a large printed picture or notice for display in a public place विज्ञापन
 - **Sketches** (noun) – a rough or unfinished drawing or painting, often made to assist in making a more detailed composition. रेखा-चित्र
 - **Hoardings** (noun) – a large outdoor advertising sign, usually found in high-traffic areas. होर्डिंग्स
11. A) **Solemn** (adjective) – Formal and dignified, sacred, holy पवित्र
Synonym: **Dignified** (adjective) – Having or showing a composed or serious manner that is worthy of respect, stately, august. सम्मानजनक
- **Trivial** (adjective) – Of little value or importance, minor, insignificant, small. तुच्छ
 - **Excited** (adjective) – Very enthusiastic and eager, thrilled, exhilarated. उत्तेजित
 - **Frivolous** (adjective) – Not having any serious purpose or value, light-hearted, flippant. तुच्छ
12. D) There is a very little time

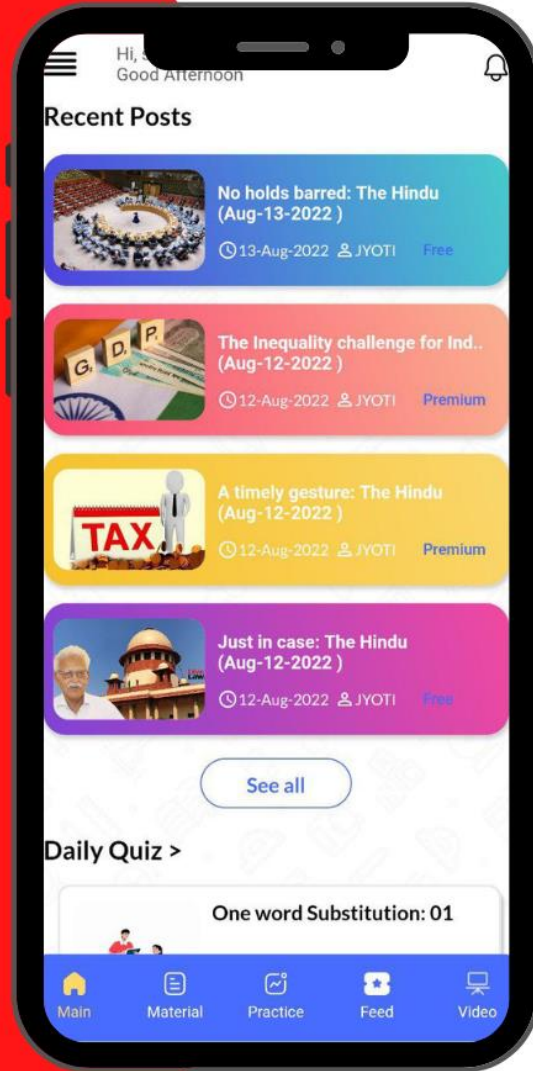
13. C) **Resounded**' का use होगा क्योंकि "resounded" का अर्थ होता है किसी ध्वनि की पुनरावृत्ति होना या गूँजना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि Harish की आवाज़ खाली कमरों में गूँज रही थी, इसलिए 'resounded' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Relapsed' का अर्थ है पुनः बीमार हो जाना या पीछे हट जाना, 'Reverted' का अर्थ है पूर्व स्थिति में लौटना, और 'Resorted' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ की शरण में जाना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- **Resounded**' should be used because it means a sound being repeated or reverberating. The sentence mentions that Harish's voice echoed in the empty rooms of their new house, making 'resounded' fitting here. Whereas, 'Relapsed' means to fall back into illness or a previous state, 'Reverted' means to return to a previous condition, and 'Resorted' implies turning to something, which don't fit in this context.
14. A) **'farther'** के बदले 'further' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'farther' दूरी को दर्शाता है जबकि 'further' अधिक जानकारी या विवरण के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है। जैसे— Can you provide further details?
- 'further' will be used instead of 'farther' because 'farther' denotes distance, while 'further' is used for additional information or details. Like— Can you provide further details?
15. A) **Entomology** (noun) – The scientific study of insects. कीट विज्ञान
- **Geology** (noun) – The science that deals with the earth's physical structure and substance, its history, and the processes that act on it. भू-विज्ञान
 - **Ecology** (noun) – The branch of biology that deals with the relations of organisms to one another and to their physical surroundings. पारिस्थितिकी विज्ञान
 - **Biology** (noun) – The study of living organisms, divided into many specialized fields that cover their morphology, physiology, anatomy, behavior, origin, and distribution. जीव विज्ञान
16. A) **Stone's throw** (idiom) – Short distance **थोड़ी दूरी पर**
17. C) The incorrectly spelled word among the given options is 'Attick'. The correct spelling is '**Attic छत के नीचे का कमरा**.'
18. B) **didn't you?** के बदले 'haven't you?' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि मुख्य वाक्य में 'have learnt' Present Perfect Tense में है, इसलिए उससे related question tag भी Present Perfect में होगा।
- 'haven't you?' will be used instead of 'didn't you?' because the main sentence is in Present Perfect Tense ('have learnt'), so the related tag question should also be in Present Perfect.
19. B) **'does she?'** के बदले 'doesn't she?' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि मुख्य वाक्य में verb 'lives' Affirmative में है, इसलिए Tag Question Negative में होगा; जैसे— She plays the guitar, doesn't she?
- 'doesn't she?' will be used instead of 'does she?' because in the main sentence the verb 'lives' is in Affirmative, so the Tag Question will be in Negative; Like— She plays the guitar, doesn't she?
20. B) **DABC**

A new Park called Bharat Darshan Park has been thrown open to the public in New Delhi. . It is a Park quite different from any other we have seen. One difference is that it is made from nearly 250 tons of scrap. Another difference is that it is powered by wind and solar energy

21. B) '**Much**' का अर्थ होता है 'अधिक' या 'बहुत', जो यहाँ पर 'more' के साथ उपयुक्त है, क्योंकि इसे non-countable things के साथ use किया जाता है। Sentence में बताया जा रहा है कि योग सिर्फ अजीब तरह से शरीर को मोड़ने वाली व्यायाम से अधिक है, इसलिए 'much' यहाँ पर सही है। 'Many' का use countable nouns के साथ होता है, 'All' और 'Few' इस context में असंगत हैं।
- **much**' should be used to fill 'Much' means 'a great amount or extent' and is used with non-countable things, making it suitable in this context when combined with 'more'. The sentence suggests that yoga is more than just exercises that involve bending the body in peculiar ways. On the other hand, 'Many' is used with countable nouns, and 'All' and 'Few' are not relevant in this context.
22. B) **to**" सही है क्योंकि यहां 'giving care to' एक सही phrase है, जो देखभाल करने की बात करता है। 'To' का प्रयोग किसी विशेष उद्देश्य या व्यक्ति की ओर इंगित करने के लिए होता है। इस कंटेक्स्ट में, योग के लाभों को शरीर, मन, और सांस की ओर निर्देशित किया गया है।
- **to**", is correct as the phrase 'giving care to' properly denotes the act of caring for something. 'To' is used to indicate a direction towards a specific purpose or person. In this context, the benefits of yoga are directed towards the body, mind, and breath
23. 'B) **from** का use होगा क्योंकि "derived from" एक आम अंग्रेजी वाक्यांश है जिसका अर्थ होता है "प्राप्त हुआ". यहाँ बताया गया है कि योग शब्द 'yuj' शब्द से प्राप्त है, जिसका अर्थ है 'मिलाना या एकीकृत करना', इसलिए 'from' यहाँ सही है। 'By', 'of' और 'out' इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- (**from**) should be used because "derived from" is a common English phrase meaning "originated from". The sentence is explaining that the term yoga is derived from the Sanskrit word 'yuj', which means 'to unite or integrate', making 'from' the fitting choice here. 'By', 'of', and 'out' don't fit in this context
24. B) **A** का use होगा क्योंकि "a" यहाँ एक अनिर्धारित अनुच्छेदक (indefinite article) के रूप में प्रयुक्त होता है। वाक्य में कहा गया है कि योग एक 5,000 वर्ष पुराना भारतीय ज्ञान है, इसलिए 'a' यहाँ सही है। 'One' का अर्थ है एक विशिष्ट, 'The' एक निर्धारित अनुच्छेदक (definite article) है और 'An' तब आता है जब अगला शब्द अस्वर से शुरू होता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- **A** should be used because "a" here acts as an indefinite article. The sentence mentions that yoga is a 5,000-year-old Indian body of knowledge, making 'a' fitting here. 'One' implies a specific one, 'The' is a definite article and 'An' is used when the following word begins with a vowel sound, which don't fit in this context.
25. 'D) **With**' का use होगा क्योंकि "with" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज के साथ। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि योग शरीर को मन और सांस के साथ मेल खाने के बारे में है, इसलिए 'with' यहाँ सही है।

जबकि 'On' का अर्थ है किसी चीज के ऊपर, 'Across' का अर्थ है किसी चीज को पार करना, और 'At' का अर्थ है किसी स्थान पर या किसी दिशा में, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **'With'** should be used because it means in relation to something. The sentence mentions that yoga is about harmonizing the body in relation to the mind and breath, making 'with' the correct choice here. Whereas, 'On' implies being on top of or in contact with, 'Across' means from one side to the other, and 'At' denotes a particular place or direction, which don't fit in this context.



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