

From hope to despair: On Bangladesh after Sheikh Hasina

Sheikh Hasina developed an **authoritarian streak** as she stayed on in power

With her **dramatic escape** from Dhaka, just moments before **mob arson** and **vandalism**, **ousted** Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina will have time to pause and consider what **led to** this little-expected **outcome**. Once the hope of Bangladesh's youth, in battles for democracy, and a Prime Minister who **breathed life** into the Bangladeshi economy, Ms. Hasina was **eventually** seen as the students' greatest **adversary**, held responsible for over 300 deaths in protests of the past two months. While she was **admired** for her **crackdown** on terrorist camps in 2009, handing over criminals to India, and her campaign against **radicalisation**, Ms. Hasina was recently more **reviled** for using the same strong-arm **tactics** on her opponents. The student **protests** over the quotas that began in July **may** have been **the final straw**; anger was building up over the past **decade**, with **allegations** of **vote rigging** and the **suppression** of media, and sending leaders, journalists and **activists** to jail on **trumped-up** charges. Even after winning elections in January for a fourth term, Ms. Hasina continued down that path, with cases and jail terms against Nobel Laureate and Grameen Bank founder Muhammad Yunus, now **tipped** to head the interim government. **Her actions**, and **refusal** to give any **space** for **dissent**, **have tarnished** the **legacy** she **holds most dear** — that of her father, the **much-beloved** founder of Bangladesh, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, whose statues now stand **amidst** the **rubble**. There is no doubt that the extreme mob violence and protests had political support, and possibly the **encouragement** of elements in Pakistan and the U.S., both of which had **tense ties** with the Awami League government. More worrying is the **underlying** involvement of Islamist groups that could affect the religious tolerance and **secularism** that Ms. Hasina tried to **usher in** during her 15-year tenure.

For India, each of these outcomes must be **cause** for **introspection**. New Delhi was not just **complicit** in Ms. Hasina's actions against Bangladeshi opposition members by failing to advise her of the **repercussions**. It also failed to engage them, losing **goodwill** on Dhaka's streets as well. The Modi government's **unalloyed support** for Ms. Hasina also **ensured** her **uncritical** support, forcing her to accept even **unpopular** decisions such as the Citizenship (Amendment) Act. While securing Ms. Hasina's safety and well-being, in a manner **accorded** to a leader who has always **upheld** India's interests, the government must not waste time in engaging with the next **regime** and work to **assist** a peaceful **transition** to a more **inclusive** process for democracy in Bangladesh. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Despair** (noun) – Hopelessness, despondency, depression, desperation, gloom निराशा
2. **Authoritarian** (adjective) – Autocratic, dictatorial, tyrannical, oppressive, despotic सत्तावादी
3. **Streak** (noun) – Trait, characteristic, aspect, side, element, quality प्रवृत्ति
4. **Dramatic** (adjective) – Impressive, striking, vivid, exciting, theatrical नाटकीय
5. **Escape** (noun) – Breakout, flight, getaway, evasion, exit भाग निकलना
6. **Mob** (noun) – Crowd, throng, swarm, horde, mass भीड़
7. **Arson** (noun) – Fire-raising, incendiary attack, torching, pyromania, burning आगजनी
8. **Vandalism** (noun) – Destruction, defacement, damage, mischief, havoc तोड़फोड़
9. **Ousted** (adjective) – Expelled, removed, overthrown, ejected, deposed निष्कासित
10. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Result in, cause, bring about, give rise to, produce वजह बनना
11. **Outcome** (noun) – Result, consequence, effect, end, upshot परिणाम
12. **Breathe life** (phrase) – Revitalize, rejuvenate, enliven, invigorate, animate जान डालना
13. **Eventually** (adverb) – Ultimately, finally, in the end, at last, sooner or later अंततः
14. **Adversary** (noun) – Opponent, enemy, rival, antagonist, competitor प्रतिद्वंद्वी
15. **Admire** (verb) – Respect, appreciate, esteem, regard, honor प्रशंसा करना
16. **Crackdown** (noun) – Suppression, clampdown, repression, enforcement, action कार्यवाही
17. **Radicalisation** (noun) – Extremism, fundamentalism, fanaticism, militancy, extremity कट्टरपंथी बनाना
18. **Revile** (verb) – Criticize, condemn, denounce, vilify, malign निंदा करना
19. **Tactic** (noun) – Strategy, plan, method, approach, maneuver रणनीति
20. **The final straw** (phrase) – Breaking point, last straw, tipping point, trigger, catalyst आखिरी कड़ी
21. **Decade** (noun) – a period of ten years दशक
22. **Allegation** (noun) – Accusation, charge, claim, assertion, indictment आरोप
23. **Vote rigging** (noun) – the practice of using illegal methods to obtain a particular result in an election मतदान धांधली

24. **Suppression** (noun) – Restraint, control, repression, quelling दमन
25. **Activist** (noun) – Campaigner, advocate, protester, reformer, agitator कार्यकर्ता
26. **Trumped-up** (adjective) – Fabricated, false, concocted, fake, bogus मनगढ़ंत
27. **Tip** (to) (verb) – Predict, forecast, anticipate, suggest, indicate संकेत करना
28. **Refusal** (noun) – Rejection, denial, decline, nonacceptance, turndown अस्वीकृति
29. **Space** (noun) – Room, area, gap, interval, expanse, freedom, levity स्वतंत्रता
30. **Dissent** (noun) – Disagreement, opposition, conflict, protest, nonconformity असहमति
31. **Tarnish** (verb) – Stain, spoil, damage, taint, blemish धूमिल करना
32. **Legacy** (noun) – the long-lasting impact of particular events, actions, etc. that took place in the past, or of a person's life. संपदा
33. **Hold dear** (phrase) – Value, cherish, treasure, appreciate, prize प्रिय रखना
34. **Much-beloved** (adjective) – Cherished, adored, dearly loved, treasured, highly regarded प्रिय
35. **Amidst** (preposition) – Among, in the middle of, surrounded by, within, between के बीच में
36. **Rubble** (noun) – Debris, wreckage, ruins, remains, detritus मलबा
37. **Encouragement** (noun) – Support, motivation, inspiration, reassurance, boost प्रोत्साहन
38. **Tense** (adjective) – Strained, stressful, uneasy, nervous, edgy तनावपूर्ण
39. **Ties** (noun) – Connections, relations, bonds, links, associations संबंध
40. **Underlying** (adjective) – Fundamental, basic, primary, essential, core अंतर्निहित
41. **Secularism** (noun) – Non-religiousness, separation of church and state, non-spirituality, impartiality, neutrality धर्मनिरपेक्षता
42. **Usher in** (phrasal verb) – Introduce, initiate, start, commence, herald प्रारंभ करना
43. **Cause** (noun) – Reason, motive, basis, purpose, rationale कारण
44. **Introspection** (noun) – Self-reflection, self-examination, contemplation, meditation, thoughtfulness आत्मनिरीक्षण
45. **Complicit** (adjective) – Involved, implicated, associated, connected, entangled मिलीभगत
46. **Repercussion** (noun) – Consequence, effect, impact, outcome, result अप्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव
47. **Goodwill** (noun) – Friendship, kindness, benevolence, favor, amity सद्भावना; साख

48. **Unalloyed** (adjective) – Pure, genuine, unadulterated, true, unmodified शुद्ध
49. **Uncritical** (adjective) – accepting something too easily, because of being unwilling or unable to criticize हितैषी, नेकदिल
50. **Unpopular** (adjective) – Disliked, unpopular, unfashionable, frowned upon, not in favor अलोकप्रिय
51. **Accord** (verb) – Grant, give, provide, bestow, award देना
52. **Uphold** (verb) – Support, maintain, defend, sustain, endorse समर्थन करना
53. **Regime** (noun) – Government, administration, system, authority, rule शासन
54. **Assist** (verb) – Help, aid, support, facilitate, back सहायता करना
55. **Transition** (noun) – Change, shift, transformation, conversion, alteration परिवर्तन
56. **Inclusive** (adjective) – Comprehensive, all-encompassing, all-embracing, broad, complete समावेशी

Summary of the Editorial

- Dramatic Departure:** Sheikh Hasina, former Prime Minister of Bangladesh, made a hasty exit from Dhaka amidst violent protests, marking a surprising turn in her political career.
- Transition from Hope to Adversary:** Once seen as a beacon of hope for Bangladesh's youth and democracy, Hasina became a target of student protests, blamed for over 300 deaths during recent demonstrations.
- Initial Achievements:** Hasina was initially praised for her strong stance against terrorism, extraditing criminals to India, and combating radicalization, earning her significant support.
- Authoritarian Tactics:** Over time, her administration adopted authoritarian methods, suppressing dissent, media, and opponents, which eroded her popularity.
- Student Protests:** The unrest over job quotas that began in July acted as a catalyst, highlighting long-standing grievances against her government, including election rigging and media suppression.
- Continued Suppression:** Even after securing a fourth term in January, Hasina persisted with oppressive policies, notably targeting Nobel Laureate Muhammad Yunus, rumored to lead an interim government.
- Legacy of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman:** Her governance tarnished the legacy of her father, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Bangladesh's revered founder, whose memory now stands amidst chaos.
- Political Manipulation:** The extreme violence and protests appeared to have political backing, with potential involvement from Pakistan and the U.S., both of whom had strained relations with Hasina's Awami League.
- Islamist Influence:** The involvement of Islamist groups in the unrest poses a threat to the secular and tolerant society Hasina aimed to establish during her 15-year rule.
- India's Complicity:** India, a long-time ally, failed to caution Hasina about the consequences of her actions against opposition members, indirectly contributing to her political downfall.
- Loss of Goodwill:** New Delhi's unwavering support for Hasina resulted in alienation from the Bangladeshi public, diminishing India's influence in Dhaka.
- Forced Decisions:** Hasina's loyalty to India led her to endorse unpopular policies like the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, causing further discontent among Bangladeshis.
- Security Concerns:** Ensuring Hasina's safety is crucial for India, considering her consistent support for Indian interests during her tenure.
- Engaging the New Regime:** India must swiftly engage with the upcoming government in Bangladesh, facilitating a peaceful and inclusive democratic transition.
- Reflection and Strategy:** This situation calls for introspection by India on its foreign policy strategies, ensuring better engagement with Bangladesh's evolving political landscape for future stability.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which of the following actions led to the shift in public perception of Sheikh Hasina from a revered leader to a reviled adversary?** [Editorial page]
 - i. Crackdown on terrorist camps in 2009
 - ii. Allegations of vote rigging and media suppression
 - iii. Handing over criminals to India
 - iv. Using strong-arm tactics on opponents
 - A. i and iii
 - B. ii and iv
 - C. i and iv
 - D. ii and iii
2. **Why did the student protests in Bangladesh escalate and become the "final straw" against Sheikh Hasina's government?**
 - A. Due to the economic downturn and increased unemployment
 - B. As a reaction to the crackdown on terrorist camps
 - C. Because of the quota reforms initiated in July
 - D. In response to the Citizenship (Amendment) Act
3. **What were the underlying concerns about the involvement of Islamist groups in the protests against Sheikh Hasina?**
 - A. They could bolster economic instability in Bangladesh.
 - B. They aimed to restore relations with Pakistan and the U.S.
 - C. They were primarily focused on electoral reforms.
 - D. They might undermine Bangladesh's religious tolerance and secularism.
4. **What was one of the significant consequences of India's unalloyed support for Sheikh Hasina, as mentioned in the passage?**
 - A. Strengthening of ties between India and the U.S.
 - B. Improvement in Bangladesh's economic growth
 - C. Loss of goodwill on Dhaka's streets
 - D. Enhanced cooperation with Islamist groups
5. **What is the main reason Sheikh Hasina's legacy has been tarnished, according to the passage?**
 - A. Her failure to secure a fourth term in office
 - B. Her inability to maintain economic stability
 - C. Her refusal to allow any space for dissent
 - D. Her alignment with the Awami League government
6. **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) So then why are not Silicon Valley entrepreneurs clamouring to decode the ancient wisdom?
- B) The failure rate in finding a new drug is as high as 95%.
- C) Because these once-thriving cultures are now reduced to an endangered tribe.
- D) According to industry data, it takes \$2.6 billion and, on average, fourteen years to develop a new drug.
- A. BADC
- B. DCBA
- C. DBAC
- D. ACDB
7. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Resentment
- A. Calmness
- B. Happiness
- C. Anger
- D. Relaxation
8. **Select the option with the correct spelling that can replace the underlined word in the given sentence.**
Kasturi acts as a liason between patients and staff.
- A. liaision
- B. laision
- C. liaison
- D. Liaison
9. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Meagre
- A. Regional
- B. Racial
- C. Stupid
- D. Generous
10. Select the most appropriate **synonym** for the underlined word in the following sentence.
The politician's pompous rhetoric during the campaign failed to garner much support from the public.
- A. Conciliatory
- B. Benign
- C. Supercilious
- D. Diplomatic
11. **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. In accordance with hierarchical status

- B. Of the services rendered
C. Rewards are given
D. And are not related to the economic value
- A. A, B, D, C
B. A, D, B, C
C. C, A, D, B
D. C, B, A, D
12. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in positive degree of comparison.**
She is the dullest child in the class.
- A. She is very duller in the class.
B. Dullest child in the class is she.
C. No other child in the class is as dull as she.
D. In the class of all she is dull.
13. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.
Wealthier countries are obligated to fulfil a commitment made in the Paris Agreement to provide \$100 billion a year in international climate finance.
- A. feeble
B. drape
C. breach
D. Hale
14. Select the most appropriate **idiom** for the underlined segment in the following sentence.
Brave people never hide at the moment of decision.
- A. When the crunch comes
B. Beat the clock
C. A hell of time
D. Turn back the hands of time
15. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
French is taught to us by Miss Glenn.
- A. Miss Glenn taught us French.
B. Miss Glenn teach us French.
C. Miss Glenn teaches us French.
D. Miss Glenn is teaching us French.
16. **Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence.**
Adyasha would have been looked gorgeous in ethnic apparel.
- A. was looked
B. would have looked
C. had looking
D. would be looked

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

Babbar is / a oldest member / in our / Black Ice Club.

- A. in our
 - B. Black Ice Club
 - C. Babbar is
 - D. a oldest member
18. Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order, except the first part. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.

Such poststructuralist pronouncements...

- A. not only in the Anglo-American academia
 - B. on the literature of the Third World,
 - C. however, are a common feature of the literary theory practiced
 - D. but also in the Third-World countries
- A. ABCD
 - B. ADCB
 - C. BCAD
 - D. CABD

19. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.

Fundamental

- A. Impact
 - B. Neutral
 - C. Least
 - D. Link
20. Select the most appropriate homophone to fill in the blank.

Even animals find it difficult to _____ the loss of their loved ones.

- A. bear
- B. wear
- C. where
- D. Bare

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

Unemployment arises from a variety of _____ (1). One which is always recurring and the effects of which we have had a recent example, is the disorganisation of industry resulting from a long war; this is a serious _____ (2) admitting of no easy _____ (3) at the best of times. Again there is the unemployment which followed a marked diminution in the _____ (4) of any raw product, such as cotton; fewer hands are required in the mills and the factories. We may call this cause of bad harvests. Similar, but more serious is the effect of changes in industry due to the invention of machinery which does more work and

require _____ (5) hands. Yet another cause is strike or lockout and this is more to be deplored because such a stoppage is due to a very trivial matter, perhaps the men are working half an hour longer than what their Union permits.

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

- A. causes
- B. thoughts
- C. things
- D. types

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

- A. difference
- B. discussion
- C. nature
- D. problem

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

- A. key
- B. clue
- C. answer
- D. solution

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

- A. material
- B. quality
- C. quantity
- D. cloth

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

- A. fewer
- B. more
- C. many
- D. a lot of

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) Public perception of Sheikh Hasina shifted due to her alleged vote rigging and suppression of media (ii) and her use of strong-arm tactics on opponents (iv). While her crackdown on terrorist camps (i) and handing over criminals to India (iii) initially won her admiration, it was her later actions that turned the public against her.
2. C) The student protests over the quotas that began in July escalated and became the final straw against Sheikh Hasina's government. This specific issue sparked widespread anger, which had been building up over the past decade due to various grievances including vote rigging and suppression of dissent.
3. D) The underlying concern about the involvement of Islamist groups in the protests was that they could affect the religious tolerance and secularism that Sheikh Hasina tried to promote during her tenure. This potential threat to the secular fabric of Bangladesh was a major worry for her supporters and the broader international community.
4. C) The passage indicates that India's unwavering support for Sheikh Hasina resulted in the loss of goodwill on Dhaka's streets. This was due to India's failure to engage with the Bangladeshi opposition and advise Hasina on the repercussions of her actions, which alienated many in Bangladesh.
5. C) The passage clearly states that Sheikh Hasina's legacy has been tarnished due to her refusal to allow any space for dissent. This inflexible stance, which included jailing journalists, activists, and political opponents on false charges, damaged her reputation and contradicted the democratic ideals she once championed.
6. C) **DBAC**
 According to industry data, it takes \$2.6 billion and, on average, fourteen years to develop a new drug. The failure rate in finding a new drug is as high as 95%. So then why are not Silicon Valley entrepreneurs clamouring to decode the ancient wisdom? Because these once-thriving cultures are now reduced to an endangered tribe.
7. C) **Resentment** (noun) – The feeling of displeasure or indignation at some act, remark, person, etc., regarded as causing injury or insult. **नाराज़गी**
 Synonym: **Anger** (noun) – A strong feeling of displeasure and belligerence aroused by a wrong; wrath. **क्रोध**
 - **Calmness** (noun) – A state of peace and quiet; tranquillity; serenity. **शांति**
 - **Happiness** (noun) – The state of being happy; contentment; joy. **सुख**
 - **Relaxation** (noun) – The state of being free from tension or anxiety; ease. **आराम**

8. C) The correct spelling of 'liason' is 'liaison' मेल जोल'
9. D) **Meagre** (adjective) – Lacking in quantity or quality, paltry, small, insufficient. अल्प
Antonym: **Generous** (adjective) – Showing a readiness to give more of something, abundant, ample, plentiful. उदार
- **Regional** (adjective) – Relating to a particular region, local, zonal. प्रदेशिक
 - **Racial** (adjective) – Relating to race or the races of humankind. नस्लीय
 - **Stupid** (adjective) – Lacking intelligence, senseless, unintelligent. मूर्ख
10. C) **Pompous** (adjective) – Self-important, arrogant, haughty, presumptuous, conceited. घमंडी
Synonym: **Supercilious** (adjective) – Behaving or looking as though one thinks one is superior to others, arrogant, haughty. अभिमानी
- **Conciliatory** (adjective) – Intended or likely to placate or pacify, appeasing, soothing, mollifying. सांत्वना देनेवाला
 - **Benign** (adjective) – Gentle, kindly, friendly, gracious. दयालु
 - **Diplomatic** (adjective) – Skilled in dealing with sensitive matters or people, tactful, subtle, delicate. कूटनीतिज्ञ
11. C) **C, A, D, B**
Rewards are given In accordance with hierarchical status And are not related to the economic value Of the services rendered
12. C) No other child in the class is as dull as she
13. C) **Commitment** (noun) – The state or quality of being dedicated to a cause or activity, pledge, promise. प्रतिज्ञा
Antonym: **Breach** (noun) – An act of breaking or failing to observe a law, agreement, or code of conduct. उल्लंघन
- **Feeble** (adjective) – Lacking physical strength, especially as a result of age or illness. कमजोर
 - **Drape** (noun) – A curtain or piece of cloth fastened so that it hangs in a decorative way. पर्दा
 - **Hale** (adjective) – Strong and healthy. स्वस्थ
14. A) When the crunch comes (idiom) – At the moment of decision समय के संकट में.
15. C) Miss Glenn teaches us French.

16. B) 'would have been looked' के बदले 'would have looked' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'looked' एक intransitive verb है, जिसका प्रयोग passive voice में नहीं होता।

- 'would have looked' will be used instead of 'would have been looked' because 'looked' is an intransitive verb, which is not used in passive voice.

17. D) 'a oldest member' में त्रुटि है क्योंकि 'oldest' एक superlative degree है और इससे पहले 'the' का प्रयोग होता है। इसलिए, सही रूप 'the oldest member' होगा; जैसे— He is the best player in the team.

- There is an error in 'a oldest member' because 'oldest' is a superlative degree and it should be preceded by 'the'. So, the correct form should be 'the oldest member'; Like— He is the best player in the team.

18. C) BCAD

on the literature of the Third World, . however, are a common feature of the literary theory practiced not only in the Anglo-American academia but also in the Third-World countries

19. C) **Fundamental** (adjective) – Basic, primary, essential, principal. **मौलिक**

Antonym: **Least** (adjective) – Smallest in size, amount, degree. **न्यूनतम**

- **Impact** (noun) – The effect or influence of one thing on another, collision, force. **प्रभाव**
- **Neutral** (adjective) – Not supporting or helping either side in a conflict, impartial, unbiased. **उदासीन**
- **Link** (noun) – A relationship or connection between two things or events, bond, tie. **कड़ी**

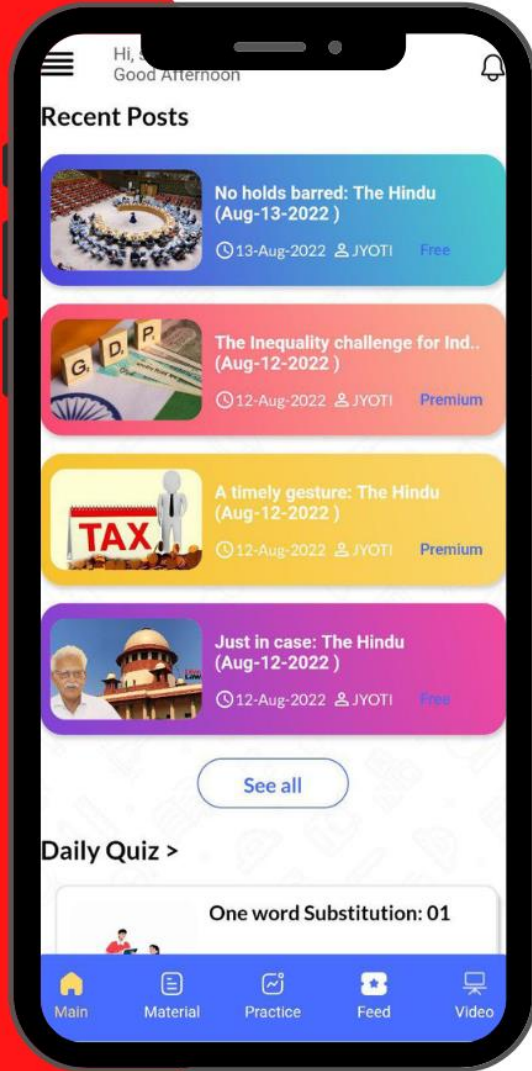
20. A) 'bear' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस संदर्भ में, sentence जानवरों की भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनके प्रियजनों की हानि को सहन करने की कठिनाई की चर्चा कर रहा है। 'bear' इस संदर्भ में 'सहन करना' का अर्थ होता है। इसलिए, "bear" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- **bear** should be used because in this context, the sentence is discussing the difficulty animals face in coping with the loss of their loved ones. 'bear' in this context means 'to endure' or 'to cope with'. Thus, "bear" would be the most appropriate choice.

21. A) 'Causes' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर बेरोजगारी के कारणों की चर्चा हो रही है। 'Causes' का अर्थ होता है कारण। जबकि 'Thoughts' का अर्थ है विचार, 'Things' का अर्थ है वस्तु, और 'Types' का अर्थ है प्रकार, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Causes** should be used because the passage is discussing the reasons for unemployment. Whereas, 'Thoughts' means ideas, 'Things' means objects, and 'Types' means categories, which don't fit in this context.

22. D) '**Problem**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में इसे बेरोजगारी के एक कारण के रूप में देखा जा रहा है जो एक लंबे समय तक चलने वाले युद्ध के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पन्न होती है। 'Difference' का अर्थ होता है अंतर, 'Discussion' का अर्थ है चर्चा, और 'Nature' का अर्थ होता है प्रकृति या स्वभाव, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है
- '**Problem**' should be used because the context is referring to unemployment as a consequence of long-standing wars. 'Difference' means a variation or distinction, 'Discussion' means a talk or debate, and 'Nature' means the inherent or fundamental quality, none of which fit in this context.
23. D) '**Solution**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "solution" का अर्थ होता है किसी समस्या का समाधान। जबकि 'Key' का अर्थ होता है कुंजी या मुख्य तत्व, 'Clue' का अर्थ होता है संकेत, और 'Answer' का अर्थ है जवाब, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है
- '**Solution**' should be used because it means a method or process for resolving a problem. Whereas, 'Key' implies a means of access or explanation, 'Clue' means a hint or indication, and 'Answer' implies a reply or response, which don't fit in this context.
24. C) '**Quantity**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब किसी कच्चे उत्पाद की मात्रा में घातक घटना होती है, जैसे कि सूजी, तो मिलों और कारखानों में कम हाथ चाहिए होते हैं। इसलिए, 'Quantity' इस संदर्भ में सही है। 'Material' का अर्थ होता है सामग्री, 'Quality' का अर्थ होता है गुणवत्ता, और 'Cloth' का अर्थ होता है कपड़ा, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- '**Quantity**' should be used because when there's a notable reduction in the amount of any raw product, such as cotton, fewer hands are needed in the mills and factories. Hence, 'Quantity' fits the context. 'Material' means substance, 'Quality' implies the standard or level, and 'Cloth' means fabric, which don't fit in this context.
25. A) '**Fewer**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ बताया गया है कि मशीनों की आविष्कार से और अधिक काम होता है और कम हाथों की जरूरत होती है। इसलिए, 'fewer' यहाँ सही शब्द होता है जिससे कम लोगों की बात की जा सकती है। जबकि 'More', 'Many', और 'A lot of' यह सूचित करते हैं कि अधिक लोगों की जरूरत है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- '**Fewer**' should be used because the passage mentions the invention of machinery doing more work, implying that less manual labor or fewer hands are needed. Whereas, 'More', 'Many', and 'A lot of' suggest the need for more people, which doesn't fit in this context



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