

Reign of chaos: On Bangladesh's most tumultuous phase

Yunus should end the violence against minorities in Bangladesh

The first **appeal** to the public from Muhammad Yunus, Nobel laureate and the head of Bangladesh's **interim** government, after he landed in Dhaka from Paris on Thursday, **was** to "save the country from chaos and violence". The **octogenarian pioneer** of microfinance **is** taking charge of the country at one of its most tumultuous phases. Days after former Prime Minister and Awami League leader Sheikh Hasina resigned and left **amid violent mass** protests, the **nation** of 170 million people **remains** on **edge** as violence refuses to **recede**. Law enforcement officials are missing and the state **bureaucracy** has become non-functional in the absence of a government. Extremist sections have used the chaos to target Hindus, Ahmedis, a minority **sect** in Islam, and Awami League **functionaries**. According to the Bangladesh Hindu Buddhist Christian Unity Council, the houses and shops of minorities were **looted** in several districts. Offices of the Awami League were **vandalised** and dozens of party functionaries and supporters were killed. **Mr. Yunus**, who was **sworn** in on Thursday (August 8, 2024), **condemned** the violence and appealed for calm. As the banker begins his role as an administrator, his challenge would be to bring Bangladesh back from the **brink** and restore the rule of law.

By appointing Mr. Yunus, someone who is acceptable to the student protesters and the political opposition, the military and Bangladesh President Mohammed Shahabuddin have shown signs of **reconciliation**. At a time when there is much **hostility** among political parties, **an interim government** headed by a technocrat **is** a **pragmatic** first step. But Mr. Yunus does not have the political **machinery** to **back** him **up** and will have to be dependent on the mainstream parties or the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement. He also faces three critical medium-term challenges. First, he has to make sure that the military stays in the **barracks**. The military has an **infamous** past and it took years of mass movement, led by Ms. Hasina and Khaleda Zia, the BNP leader, to bring the **dictatorship** to an end in 1990. Second, Mr. Yunus has to build at least temporary peace in Bangladesh's polity. Ms. Hasina's fall has **empowered** the Jamaat and the BNP. **Jamaat**, a **majoritarian** Islamist group, **has** had a particularly bloodied past, while the years the BNP was in power were **marked** by political violence and **vendetta**. Lastly, Mr. Yunus's administration should **facilitate** free and fair elections **at the earliest**. Only an elected government with popular **legitimacy** can **steer** the country **out** of the troubles it is in today. The **success** of Bangladesh's **uprising** **is** dependent on the **will** and the ability of the country's new rulers to tackle these challenges. [Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Reign** (noun) – Rule, governance, sovereignty, dominion, administration शासन
2. **Chaos** (noun) – Disorder, confusion, turmoil, anarchy, mayhem अव्यवस्था
3. **Tumultuous** (adjective) – Turbulent, chaotic, stormy, violent, disorderly उथल-पुथल वाला
4. **Interim** (adjective) – Temporary, provisional, stopgap, short-term, transitional अस्थायी
5. **Octogenarian** (adjective) – A person in their eighties अस्सी वर्ष का व्यक्ति
6. **Pioneer** (adjective) – Trailblazer, innovator, pathfinder, leader, originator अग्रणी
7. **Amid** (preposition) – In the middle of, surrounded by, during, amidst, among के बीच
8. **Violent** (adjective) – Brutal, fierce, savage, aggressive, forceful हिंसक
9. **Mass** (adjective) – Collective, large-scale, widespread, extensive, numerous सामूहिक
10. **Edge** (noun) – Brink, verge, threshold, margin, border कगार
11. **Recede** (verb) – Withdraw, retreat, diminish, ebb, subside कम होना
12. **Bureaucracy** (noun) – Administration, civil service, government agencies, officialdom, red tape नौकरशाही
13. **Sect** (noun) – Faction, denomination, division, group, community संप्रदाय
14. **Functionary** (noun) – Official, officer, representative, administrator, agent पदाधिकारी
15. **Loot** (in) (verb) – Plunder, rob, pillage, ransack, steal लूटना
16. **Vandalise** (verb) – Deface, destroy, damage, ruin, wreck तोड़फोड़ करना
17. **Swear** (verb) – Pledge, vow, affirm, promise, take an oath कसम खाना
18. **Condemn** (verb) – Criticize, denounce, censure, disapprove, reproach निंदा करना
19. **Brink** (noun) – Verge, edge, threshold, point, cusp कगार
20. **Reconciliation** (noun) – Settlement, resolution, compromise, restoration, rapprochement सुलह
21. **Hostility** (noun) – Enmity, antagonism, aggression, opposition, animosity शत्रुता
22. **Pragmatic** (adjective) – Practical, realistic, sensible, down-to-earth, rational व्यावहारिक
23. **Machinery** (noun) – Apparatus, organization, system, structure, equipment तंत्र
24. **Back up** (phrasal verb) – Support, reinforce, assist, bolster, uphold समर्थन करना

25. **Barrack** (noun) – Military quarters, garrison, camp, base, fort बैरक
26. **Infamous** (adjective) – Notorious, disreputable, ill-famed, scandalous, dishonorable कुख्यात
27. **Dictatorship** (noun) – Autocracy, tyranny, totalitarianism, despotism, authoritarianism तानाशाही
28. **Empower** (verb) – Authorize, enable, permit, entitle, strengthen सशक्त करना
29. **Majoritarian** (adjective) – Relating to majority rule, democratic, popular, mass-based बहुसंख्यक
30. **Mark** (verb) – Indicate, signify, denote, represent, label चिन्हित करना
31. **Vendetta** (noun) – Feud, grudge, rivalry, blood feud, enmity बदला
32. **Facilitate** (verb) – Ease, assist, expedite, help, make possible सुगम बनाना
33. **At the earliest** (phrase) – As soon as possible, promptly, immediately, without delay, urgently जल्द से जल्द
34. **Legitimacy** (noun) – Lawfulness, validity, authenticity, authority, legality वैधता
35. **Steer out** (phrasal verb) – Navigate, guide, direct, lead, manage बाहर निकालना
36. **Uprising** (noun) – Rebellion, revolt, insurrection, mutiny, revolution विद्रोह
37. **Will** (noun) – Determination, resolve, intention, desire, wish इच्छाशक्ति

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Muhammad Yunus's Role:** Nobel laureate Muhammad Yunus has taken charge of Bangladesh's interim government during a tumultuous phase.
2. **Appeal for Peace:** Yunus's first public appeal after arriving in Dhaka was to save the country from chaos and violence.
3. **Political Turmoil:** The country is in chaos following the resignation of former Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina amid violent mass protests.
4. **Violence Escalation:** The nation remains on edge with ongoing violence, law enforcement is missing, and the state bureaucracy is non-functional.
5. **Minority Targeting:** Extremist groups have taken advantage of the chaos to target Hindus, Ahmedis, and Awami League supporters.
6. **Attacks on Properties:** Minority homes and shops were looted in several districts, and Awami League offices were vandalized.
7. **Loss of Life:** Dozens of Awami League functionaries and supporters have been killed in the violence.
8. **Yunus's Condemnation:** Yunus condemned the violence and appealed for calm as he began his administrative role.
9. **Military and Government's Move:** The appointment of Yunus, acceptable to protesters and the opposition, shows signs of reconciliation by the military and President Mohammed Shahabuddin.
10. **Interim Government:** An interim government led by a technocrat like Yunus is seen as a pragmatic step in the hostile political environment.
11. **Challenges Ahead:** Yunus lacks political machinery and will depend on mainstream parties or the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement.
12. **Military's Role:** One of Yunus's critical challenges is ensuring the military remains in the barracks, given its notorious past.
13. **Political Stability:** Yunus must build temporary peace in the polity, with Ms. Hasina's fall empowering Jamaat and the BNP.
14. **Elections:** Yunus's administration needs to facilitate free and fair elections as soon as possible.
15. **Long-term Stability:** The future of Bangladesh's stability depends on the will and ability of the new rulers to tackle these challenges effectively.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

- 1. What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Urgent and Concerned
 - B. Optimistic and Hopeful
 - C. Neutral and Objective
 - D. Indifferent and Detached
- 2. Which of the following best explains the immediate challenges faced by Muhammad Yunus as he takes charge of Bangladesh's interim government?**
 - A. The need to restructure the state bureaucracy to make it more efficient.
 - B. The necessity to curb violence and restore law and order across the nation.
 - C. The requirement to reestablish diplomatic relations with neighboring countries.
 - D. The demand to reform economic policies to stabilize the nation's economy.
- 3. What does the passage suggest about the impact of violence on the minority communities in Bangladesh?**
 - A. Minority communities have remained unaffected by the chaos in the country.
 - B. The interim government has effectively protected the minority communities.
 - C. Minority communities have supported the violence against the state.
 - D. The violence has specifically targeted minority communities and their properties.
- 4. Which of the following can be inferred about Mr. Yunus's position as the head of the interim government?**
 - A. Mr. Yunus has the political machinery necessary to govern Bangladesh effectively.
 - B. Mr. Yunus's administration is likely to face challenges in maintaining military neutrality.
 - C. The political opposition fully supports Mr. Yunus without any reservations.
 - D. Mr. Yunus has already secured a long-term political alliance with major parties.
- 5. Mr. Yunus's administration should aim to facilitate _____ at the earliest to ensure political stability in Bangladesh.**
 - A. Military control over civilian administration
 - B. Economic reforms targeting the middle class
 - C. Free and fair elections
 - D. A peace agreement with neighboring countries

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.

It is generally (1) _____ that the methodology of teaching-learning is the concern of teachers only. Learners have (2) _____ or nothing to do with it. But this is not true. The teaching-learning (3) _____ are concerns of learners as well. Knowing and understanding that how different subjects are taught are important for the learners of all subjects, but it has more (4) _____ for the learners of physical education. When we talk about you as learners of physical education, we mean that you have actually participated in the subject area, rather than (5) _____ studied it.

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

- A. believed
B. wished
C. hoped
D. planned
7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2**
A. light
B. little
C. minute
D. sparse
8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.**
A. breaks
B. forms
C. methods
D. customs
9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.**
A. reference
B. relevance
C. consistency
D. recurrence
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.**
A. merely
B. purely
C. hardly
D. entirely
11. **Select the most appropriate option that collocates with 'wish' to fill in the blank.**
The genie asked Aladdin to _____ a wish
A. take
B. tell
C. make
D. ask
12. **Read the sentence carefully and select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined part.**
You can be sentenced for trespassing on someone else's property
A. conspiring against others
B. leaving without permission
C. showing unselfish devotion
D. entering without permission
13. **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 improvement required'.**
We set up on the journey early in the morning.
A. set off
B. No improvement required

- C. set about
D. set in
14. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
The wizard, while performing an item, accidentally set his own hat on fire and prompted the fire alarm to go on.
- A. the fire alarm to go away
B. the fire alarm to go off
C. the fire alarm to go under
D. the fire alarm to go above
15. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the following sentence.**
The upshot of the consultation with the doctor was an operation scheduled for the next week
- A. Result
B. Estimate
C. Blame
D. Cause
16. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Remission
- A. Punishment
B. Pardon
C. Retribution
D. Overlook
17. **Identify the incorrectly spelt word and select its correct spelling.**
Maybe he wanted to make sure he didn't embarrese her.
- A. emberess
B. shure
C. embarrass
D. sware
18. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word given in the bracket to fill in the blank.**
The State media houses present _____ (vociferous) views compared to private media
- A. assertive
B. political
C. biased
D. mild
19. **Select the option that rectifies the spelling of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
It has been a usual ocurrence for a few days now.
- A. occurrence
B. occurance
C. occerence
D. occurrence
20. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

It will take two hours to walk across the forest

- A. between
- B. through
- C. over
- D. away

21. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**

Let us assume that we will do the job honestly

- A. give
- B. take
- C. think
- D. allow

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

On its last legs

- A. Last choice
- B. Creeping on legs
- C. Slow movement
- D. In a bad condition

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

Few people turned up to attend the tawdry promo of the new movie

- A. Gawdy
- B. Elegant
- C. Inferior
- D. Showy

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

She could easily eat the _____ biryani by herself

- A. hall
- B. hole
- C. whole
- D. haul

25. **Select the most appropriate idiomatic expression that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

It feels like I made a promise of more than my ability when I promised to complete this worksheet in one day.

- A. beat my brain out
- B. bit off more than I could chew
- C. beat the drum
- D. burnt a hole in my pocket

Answers

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

Explanations

1. A) Urgent and Concerned

A) The passage reflects a tone of urgency and concern, emphasizing the chaotic and violent situation in Bangladesh and the critical challenges that Muhammad Yunus faces as he takes on the role of head of the interim government.

B) This option is incorrect because the passage does not express a positive or hopeful outlook. Instead, it focuses on the severe challenges and the need for immediate action.

C) This option is incorrect as the passage clearly conveys concern and urgency, rather than a detached or objective tone.

D) This option is incorrect because the passage is far from indifferent; it is deeply engaged with the critical issues facing Bangladesh.

2. B) The necessity to curb violence and restore law and order across the nation.

B is correct because the passage emphasizes that violence is rampant, law enforcement is missing, and the state bureaucracy is non-functional. Muhammad Yunus's primary challenge is to curb this violence and restore order, which is crucial for the country's stability.

A is incorrect as the passage mentions that the state bureaucracy has become non-functional, but it doesn't specify that restructuring it is the immediate challenge.

C is incorrect because the passage doesn't discuss any issues related to diplomatic relations with neighboring countries.

D is incorrect since economic policy reform is not mentioned as an immediate concern in the passage.

3. D) The violence has specifically targeted minority communities and their properties.

D is correct because the passage clearly mentions that extremist sections have used the chaos to target minorities, specifically Hindus, Ahmedis, and Awami League functionaries. Their homes and shops were looted, and they faced direct attacks.

A is incorrect because the passage explicitly states that minority communities were targeted, contradicting the idea that they were unaffected.

C is incorrect as there is no information in the passage suggesting that minority communities supported the violence; in fact, they were victims.

B is incorrect because the passage indicates that the violence has escalated to a point where law enforcement and state bureaucracy have become non-functional, implying that the interim government has not effectively protected minority communities.

4. B) Mr. Yunus's administration is likely to face challenges in maintaining military neutrality.

B is correct because the passage explicitly mentions that Mr. Yunus has to ensure that the military stays in the barracks, which implies that maintaining military neutrality will be a significant challenge for his administration.

A is incorrect because the passage clearly states that Mr. Yunus does not have the political machinery to back him up, indicating he is not well-equipped politically.

C is incorrect because, while Mr. Yunus is acceptable to the protesters and opposition, the passage does not suggest full and unconditional support from the opposition.

D is incorrect as the passage mentions that Mr. Yunus will have to be dependent on mainstream parties, implying no long-term alliance has been secured yet.

5. **C) Free and fair elections**

C is correct because the passage explicitly states that Mr. Yunus's administration should facilitate free and fair elections at the earliest to ensure political stability.

A is incorrect because the passage suggests that Mr. Yunus needs to keep the military in the barracks, not grant them control over civilian administration.

B is incorrect because there is no mention of economic reforms targeting the middle class in the passage.

D is incorrect because the passage does not discuss peace agreements with neighboring countries; it focuses on internal political stability.

6. A) **'Believed'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "believed" का अर्थ होता है किसी बात को सच मानना या विश्वास करना। जबकि 'wished' का अर्थ है इच्छा करना, 'hoped' का अर्थ है आशा करना, और 'planned' का अर्थ है योजना बनाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Believed'** should be used because it means to consider something as true or to have faith in it. Whereas, 'wished' means to desire, 'hoped' means to expect or hope, and 'planned' means to make plans, which don't fit in this context.

7. B) **'Little'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "little" का अर्थ है 'कम मात्रा' या 'नगण्य', जो इस संदर्भ में फिट बैठता है कि विद्यार्थियों का शिक्षण-शिक्षण पद्धति में न्यूनतम सहभाग होता है। जबकि 'Light' का अर्थ 'हल्का' या 'प्रकाश' है, 'Minute' का अर्थ 'सूक्ष्म' या 'छोटा' है, और 'Sparse' का अर्थ 'विरल' या 'छिटपुट' है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

- **'Little'** should be used because it implies a small amount or degree, which fits the context of learners having minimal involvement in the teaching-learning methodology. Whereas 'Light' means 'not heavy' or 'illumination,' 'Minute' means 'tiny' or 'small,' and 'Sparse' means 'thinly scattered,' which don't fit in this context.

8. C) **'Methods'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "methods" का अर्थ होता है पढ़ाने-सीखने के तरीके। जबकि 'Breaks' का अर्थ है अवकाश, 'Forms' का अर्थ है रूप, और 'Customs' का अर्थ है परंपराएं, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

- **'Methods'** should be used because it means ways of teaching-learning. Whereas, 'Breaks' means intervals, 'Forms' means shapes or types, and 'Customs' means traditions, which don't fit in this context.

9. B) '**Relevance**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "relevance" का अर्थ होता है महत्वपूर्णता या संबंध, जो यहाँ संदर्भ में फिट बैठता है। जबकि 'reference' का अर्थ है संदर्भ, 'consistency' का अर्थ है स्थिरता, और 'recurrence' का अर्थ है पुनरावृत्ति, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- '**Relevance**' should be used because it means importance or connection, which fits in this context. Whereas, 'reference' means mention or allusion, 'consistency' means uniformity or stability, and 'recurrence' implies repetition, which don't fit in this context.
10. A) '**Merely**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "merely" का अर्थ है केवल या मात्र। जबकि 'purely' का अर्थ है पूरी तरह से, 'hardly' का अर्थ है मुश्किल से, और 'entirely' का अर्थ है पूर्ण रूप से, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।
- '**Merely**' should be used because it means only or just. Whereas, 'purely' means completely, 'hardly' means scarcely, and 'entirely' means fully, which don't fit in this context
11. C) **Make a wish** (phrase) – to wish for something किसी चीज़ की इच्छा करना
12. D) **Trespassing** (noun) – entering without permission बिना अनुमति के प्रवेश करना
13. A) **Set off** – To start a journey यात्रा शुरू करना
- **Set up** – To establish or arrange something स्थापित करना या व्यवस्थित करना
 - **Set about** – To begin doing something शुरू करना
 - **Set in** – To begin and seem likely to continue शुरू होना और जारी रहने की संभावना होना
14. B) The fire alarm to go off – To start making a noise as a warning or signal अलार्म का बजना
- **Go away** – To leave a place or disappear दूर जाना या गायब होना
 - **Go under** – To fail or become insolvent डूबना या दिवालिया होना
 - **Go above** – To surpass or exceed पार करना या अधिक होना
15. D) **Upshot** (noun) – The final or eventual outcome or conclusion. परिणाम
Antonym: **Cause** (noun) – A person or thing that gives rise to an action, phenomenon, or condition. कारण बनना; पहुंचाना
- **Result** (noun) – A consequence, effect, or outcome of something. परिणाम
 - **Estimate** (noun) – An approximate calculation or judgment of the value, number, quantity, or extent of something. अनुमान
 - **Blame** (noun) – Responsibility for a fault or wrong. दोष
16. B) **Remission** (noun) – The cancellation of a debt, charge, or penalty. Also refers to the reduction or disappearance of the symptoms of a disease. मुक्ति

Synonym: Pardon (noun) – The action of forgiving or being forgiven for an error or offense.

क्षमादान

- **Punishment** (noun) – The infliction or imposition of a penalty as retribution for an offense. सजा
- **Retribution** (noun) – Punishment inflicted on someone as vengeance for a wrong or criminal act. प्रतिशोध
- **Overlook** (verb) – Fail to notice (something); disregard or ignore. अनदेखी करना

17. C) The correct spelling of 'embarrese' is '**embarrass**' which means "to cause (someone) to feel awkward, self-conscious, or ashamed" शर्मिदा करना, लज्जित करना

18. D) **Vociferous** (adjective) – **Vehement, clamorous, loud, outspoken.** जोरदार

Antonym: Mild (adjective) – **Gentle, soft, quiet, calm.** कोमल/ हल्का

- **Assertive** (adjective) – Confident, forceful, self-assured. आत्मविश्वासी/ मुखर
- **Political** (adjective) – Relating to government, public affairs, state policy. राजनीतिक
- **Biased** (adjective) – Unfairly prejudiced, partial, one-sided. पक्षपाती

19. A) The correct spelling of 'ocurrence' is '**occurrence**' which means "an incident or event" घटना, प्रसंग

20. B) 'Through' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'through' का अर्थ होता है किसी क्षेत्र के अंदर से गुजरना। 'Between' का अर्थ है दो वस्तुओं के बीच में होना, 'Over' का अर्थ है किसी चीज के ऊपर से गुजरना, और 'Away' का अर्थ है किसी स्थान से दूर जाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Through' should be used because it means to pass through an area. Whereas 'Between' means to be in the middle of two things, 'Over' means to go above something, and 'Away' means to move away from a place, which don't fit in this context

21. C) **Assume** (verb) – To accept something to be true without question or proof, to suppose, to presume. मान लेना

Synonym: Think (verb) – To form or have a particular thought in your mind, to believe something to be true. सोचना

- **Give** (verb) – To provide or supply something. देना
- **Take** (verb) – To acquire or get possession of something. लेना
- **Allow** (verb) – To permit or let someone do something. अनुमति देना

22. D) **On its last legs (idiom)** – In a bad condition खराब हालत में

23. B) **Tawdry** (adjective) – Showy but cheap and of poor quality, gaudy, flashy, garish. बेढब; भडकीला

Antonym: Elegant (adjective) – Graceful and stylish in appearance or manner, sophisticated, tasteful. सुरुचिपूर्ण; शिष्ट

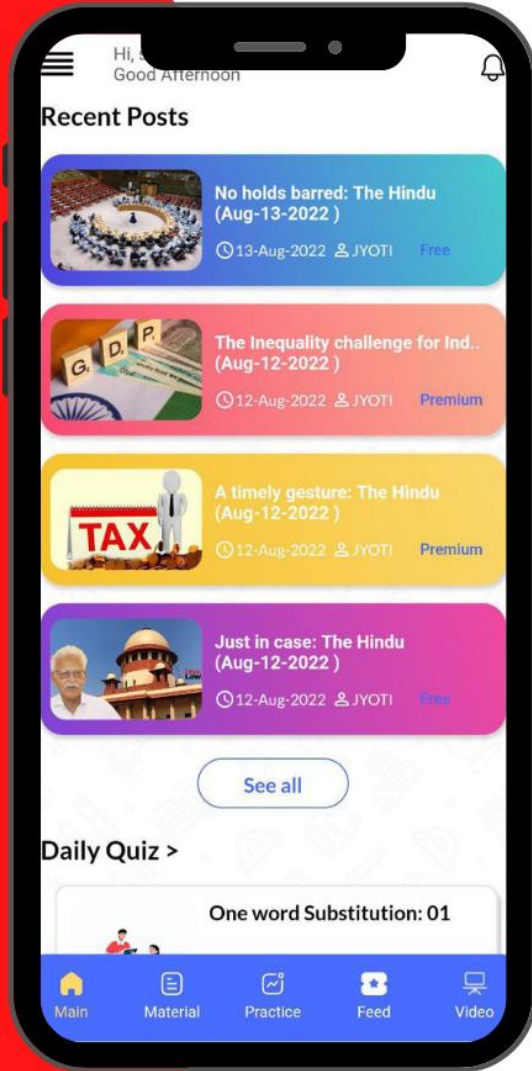
- **Gaudy** (adjective) – Extravagantly bright or showy, typically so as to be tasteless. चमकदार
- **Inferior** (adjective) – Lower in rank, status, or quality. घटिया
- **Showy** (adjective) – Making an impressive display, ostentatious, flashy. दिखावटी

24. 'C) **Whole**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence इंसान की क्षमता और भूख की चर्चा कर रहा है। यहाँ "She could easily eat the _____ biryani by herself" के माध्यम से उस भूख और क्षमता को दर्शाया जा रहा है, जिसमें इंसान संपूर्ण बिरयानी खाने में सक्षम है। इसलिए, "whole" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- '**Whole**' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing a person's capacity and appetite. Here, through "She could easily eat the _____ biryani by herself," it portrays that capability and appetite of a person to consume the entire biryani. Thus, "whole" would be the most appropriate choice.

25. B) **Bit off more than I could chew** (idiom) – To take on more responsibility than one can manage, or to attempt a task that is too difficult for one to handle. अपनी क्षमता से अधिक कुछ करने का प्रयास करना

- **Beat my brain out** (idiom) – To work very hard or to think intensely about something. कड़ी मेहनत करना या किसी चीज़ के बारे में गहराई से सोचना
- **Beat the drum** (idiom) – To promote or support something enthusiastically. किसी चीज़ को उत्साहपूर्वक बढ़ावा देना
- **Burnt a hole in my pocket** (idiom) – To spend money quickly or extravagantly. तेजी से या फिजूलखर्ची से पैसा खर्च करना



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