

## Targeting minorities: On the state of Bangladesh

Far from **reining in** majoritarian groups, Bangladesh is **pandering to** them

Violent protests and clashes, after the arrest of Chinmoy Das, a Hindu **monk** and leader of one of the newer minority rights groups, that **led to** a lawyer dying at a Chittagong court are clear proof, if any was needed, that the law and order **situation** in Bangladesh **remains precarious**. The **protests**, by thousands from the group representing 'Sanatani Hindus' (called the Bangladesh Somnilito Sanatani Jagran Jote), **have a key demand** — that the Muhammad Yunus-led **interim** government secures the safety of the country's 20-million strong religious minorities — Hindus, Christians and Buddhists — who have been targeted by Islamist **majoritarian mobs**. In more than 2,000 **documented** acts of violence, at least nine minority members have been killed, **ostensibly** in protests targeting supporters of Ms. Hasina's Awami League party; there is a visible **communal angle** too. **Mr. Das**, who has also been associated with the Bangladesh chapter of the ISKCON, **highlighted** an eight-point list of demands. These include speedy trials for cases of minority **persecution**; a minority protection law and a minority affairs ministry, and five-day public holidays for Durga Puja. The government has not responded **so far** although Mr. Yunus has met with minority representatives and visited the Dhakeshwari temple. Instead, it would seem that Bangladesh forces have been **empowered to crack down on** all such protests, even if lawful and peaceful. The case against Mr. Das **pertains to** a group of Hindus who raised saffron flags, **allegedly** holding them higher than the Bangladesh national flag. The political activist who filed the case of **sedition** has since been **expelled** from the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, **fuelling suspicions** that action on the case was **unwarranted**. In such a charged environment, the summary arrest and custody of a senior religious figure will only **ignite** communal tensions.

The **actions**, as well as a move to push a ban of the ISKCON group through the courts, **are** also fuelling **criticism** of the Yunus government. New Delhi has been **consistently vocal** in asking Bangladesh to protect its minorities, and to **refrain from** such **heavy-handed** treatment of a **revered** figure. However, due to the Modi's government's **tense ties** with the Yunus **regime**, these calls have not **made** much **headway**. In a **stern pushback**, the Bangladesh Foreign Ministry expressed "**dismay** and hurt" at India's statements, **accusing** India of "misrepresenting" the situation. The Bangladeshi government also defended the "specific charges" against Mr. Das. If New Delhi wishes to ensure that minorities feel more secure in Bangladesh, it must attempt reopening **bilateral** channels of communication. India must recognise that its voice will only be respected if it is able to ensure protections and freedoms to all citizens in exactly the measure it **advocates** abroad, particularly in the immediate **neighbourhood**, where the **risk of** religious majoritarianism **runs high**. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **State** (noun) – Condition, situation, status, position स्थिति
2. **Rein in** (phrasal verb) – Control, restrain, curb, hold back नियंत्रित करना
3. **Pander to** (verb) – gratify or indulge (an immoral or distasteful desire or taste or a person with such a desire or taste). बढ़ावा देना (नीच कार्य में)
4. **Monk** (noun) – Religious ascetic, friar, hermit, holy man संत, भिक्षु
5. **Lead to** (verb) – Result in, cause, bring about, give rise to वजह बनना
6. **Precarious** (adjective) – Unstable, insecure, uncertain, risky अस्थिर
7. **Key** (adjective) – Important, crucial, essential, vital मुख्य
8. **Interim** (adjective) – Temporary, provisional, acting, short-term अंतरिम, अस्थायी
9. **Majoritarian** (adjective) – Dominant, majority-based, pertaining to the majority बहुसंख्यकवादी
10. **Mob** (noun) – Crowd, horde, throng, group भीड़
11. **Documented** (adjective) – Recorded, registered, verified, substantiated दस्तावेजित
12. **Ostensibly** (adverb) – Apparently, seemingly, purportedly, supposedly कथित रूप से
13. **Communal** (adjective) – Sectarian, religious, societal, community-based साम्प्रदायिक
14. **Angle** (noun) – Perspective, aspect, point of view, approach पहलू, दृष्टिकोण
15. **Highlight** (verb) – Emphasize, underline, spotlight, stress प्रमुखता देना
16. **Persecution** (noun) – Oppression, victimization, harassment, mistreatment उत्पीड़न
17. **So far** (phrase) – Until now, up to this point, thus far, till date अब तक
18. **Empower** (verb) – Authorize, enable, strengthen, give power to सशक्त करना
19. **Crack down on** (phrasal verb) – Suppress, clamp down, take strict action against, curb कठोर कार्रवाई करना
20. **Pertain to** (verb) – Relate to, concern, be associated with, refer to से संबंधित होना
21. **Allegedly** (adverb) – Supposedly, reportedly, purportedly, apparently कथित रूप से
22. **Sedition** (noun) – Incitement to rebellion, subversion, insurrection राजद्रोह
23. **Expel** (verb) – Remove, eject, dismiss, banish निकाल देना

24. **Fuel** (verb) – Stimulate, provoke, intensify, incite भड़काना
25. **Suspicion** (noun) – Doubt, mistrust, uncertainty, skepticism संदेह
26. **Unwarranted** (adjective) – Unjustified, unnecessary, baseless, undeserved अनुचित
27. **Ignite** (verb) – Spark, trigger, inflame, kindle भड़काना
28. **Criticism** (noun) – Disapproval, censure, condemnation, critique आलोचना
29. **Consistently** (adverb) – Regularly, constantly, steadily, uniformly निरंतर
30. **Vocal** (adjective) – Outspoken, expressive, articulate, candid खुले तौर पर बोलने वाला
31. **Refrain from** (verb) – Avoid, abstain, desist, hold back से बचना
32. **Heavy-handed** (adjective) – Harsh, severe, oppressive, strict कठोर, सख्त
33. **Revered** (adjective) – Respected, venerated, esteemed, honored आदरणीय, पूजनीय
34. **Tense** (adjective) – Strained, stressed, uneasy, anxious तनावपूर्ण
35. **Ties** (noun) – Relations, connections, links, bonds संबंध
36. **Regime** (noun) – Government, administration, authorities, ruling system शासन, सरकार
37. **Make headway** (phrase) – Make progress, advance, proceed, move forward प्रगति करना
38. **Stern** (adjective) – Strict, severe, firm, uncompromising कठोर
39. **Pushback** (noun) – Resistance, opposition, backlash, counteraction विरोध, प्रतिक्रिया
40. **Dismay** (noun) – Disappointment, distress, concern, unhappiness निराशा
41. **Accuse of** (verb) – Charge with, blame for, allege, indict आरोप लगाना
42. **Bilateral** (adjective) – Two-sided, mutual, reciprocal, involving two parties द्विपक्षीय
43. **Advocate** (noun) – Supporter, proponent, champion, promoter समर्थक
44. **Neighbourhood** (noun) – Vicinity, area, locality, region पड़ोस, आस-पड़ोस
45. **Run the risk of** (phrase) – Risk, be in danger of, be liable to, expose oneself to का जोखिम उठाना

## Summary of the Editorial

1. Violent protests erupted in Bangladesh following the arrest of Chinmoy Das, a Hindu monk and minority rights leader, leading to the death of a lawyer at a Chittagong court.
2. Thousands from the Bangladesh Somnilito Sanatani Jagran Jote, representing 'Sanatani Hindus', demanded that the interim government led by Muhammad Yunus ensure the safety of religious minorities.
3. Religious minorities in Bangladesh—including Hindus, Christians, and Buddhists, totaling about 20 million people—have been targeted by majoritarian mobs.
4. Over 2,000 documented acts of violence have occurred against minorities, with at least nine individuals killed amid protests that also target supporters of Ms. Hasina's Awami League party.
5. Chinmoy Das, associated with the Bangladesh chapter of ISKCON, presented an eight-point list of demands to the government.
6. The demands include speedy trials for cases of minority persecution, the enactment of a minority protection law, the establishment of a minority affairs ministry, and a five-day public holiday for Durga Puja.
7. The government has not formally responded, although Muhammad Yunus has met with minority representatives and visited the Dhakeshwari temple.
8. Authorities appear to be cracking down on protests—even lawful and peaceful ones—and have empowered forces to suppress such activities.
9. The case against Mr. Das involves allegations that a group of Hindus raised saffron flags higher than the Bangladesh national flag.
10. The activist who filed the sedition case has been expelled from the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, casting doubt on the legitimacy of the charges against Mr. Das.
11. The summary arrest and detention of a senior religious figure like Mr. Das may further ignite communal tensions in an already charged environment.
12. Moves to ban the ISKCON group through the courts are increasing criticism of the Yunus government.
13. India has consistently urged Bangladesh to protect its minorities and avoid heavy-handed actions against revered figures, but strained relations have limited its influence.
14. Bangladesh's Foreign Ministry expressed "dismay and hurt" at India's statements, accusing India of misrepresenting the situation and defending the charges against Mr. Das.
15. The editorial suggests that for India to effectively advocate for minority protections in neighboring countries, it must ensure similar protections and freedoms within its own borders to gain credibility.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Indifferent and detached
  - B. Critical and cautionary
  - C. Optimistic and celebratory
  - D. Humorous and sarcastic
2. **Why did the group representing "Sanatani Hindus" protest following Chinmoy Das's arrest?**
  - A. To demand the dismissal of the interim government led by Muhammad Yunus.
  - B. To address the lack of safety for minorities in Bangladesh.
  - C. To oppose restrictions on their public religious practices.
  - D. To advocate for stricter punishment for majority groups.
3. **What key demand was included in Chinmoy Das's eight-point list?**
  - A. Recognition of religious festivals with extended public holidays.
  - B. Immediate release of all detained minority group leaders.
  - C. Dissolution of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP).
  - D. Creation of a separate state for religious minorities.
4. **What can be inferred about India's stance on the treatment of minorities in Bangladesh from the passage?**
  - A. India supports the Yunus government's policies.
  - B. India has avoided direct involvement due to tense relations with Bangladesh.
  - C. India has maintained a firm stance on the protection of minorities in Bangladesh
  - D. India's voice on the matter is seen as hypocritical in Bangladesh.
5. What is the synonym of "**reining**" as used in the context of the passage?
  - A. Encouraging
  - B. Controlling
  - C. Supporting
  - D. Ignoring
6. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word.  
It was due to treacherous leaders that he decided to leave the party.
  - A. Devoted
  - B. Disloyal
  - C. Transient
  - D. Ravenous
7. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**  
Govind is improving his communication skills with a view to become a journalist.
  - A. form into
  - B. achieving
  - C. making
  - D. Becoming

8. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.

Trivial issues have always interested our boss.

- A. Fierce
- B. Hopeful
- C. Significant
- D. Common

9. Select the option that express the given sentence in active voice.

The article had not been posted by Mr. Gupta.

- A. Mr. Gupta had not posted the article.
- B. Mr. Gupta has not posted the article.
- C. Mr. Gupta have not been posted the article.
- D. Mr. Gupta still had not posted the article

10. 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 the problems of India should not be viewed as the failure of this great nation.

B. The uniqueness of this nation lies in its unity in diversity due to which there are problems here and there at times.

C. India, a very large country with many religions, many mini-cultures and many languages, has been achieving success in all fields.

D. But even small countries with monolithic societies have more problems than this second largest country.

- A. DBAC
- B. CADB
- C. CBDA
- D. BDAC

11. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

Go back to the drawing board

- A. Mediate a task
- B. Accomplish a task
- C. Start over
- D. Leave a work unfinished

12. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.

To abate her listlessness, she went for a long walk in the country.

- A. lessen
- B. sustain
- C. increase
- D. Subside

13. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ two tablets per day

- A. prescribed
- B. advised
- C. ordered

D. Proposed

**14. Select the sentence that is free from spelling errors.**

- A. One needs to abide by certain instructions in every society.
- B. One needs to adide by certain instructions in every society.
- C. One needs to abide by certain instructions in every society.
- D. One needs to abide by certain instructions in every socity.

**15. The following sentence has been divided into three segments, A, B, C. One of them may contain a grammatical error. Select the segment that contains the error, from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**

It was (A) / by a chance (B) / he saw a movie in a theatre (C).

- A. A
- B. c
- C. B
- D. No error

**16. Identify the idiom/phrase that can best substitute the underlined segment.**

I'm going to be in trouble if I don't submit my homework to the teacher

- A. a devil's advocate
- B. off base
- C. the lion's share
- D. up the creek

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

The ruler of the community had already passed a decree against that decision.

- A. A decree had already passed by the ruler of the community against that decision.
- B. A decree was already passed by the ruler of the community against that decision.
- C. A decree was already being passed by the ruler of the community against that decision.
- D. A decree had already been passed by the ruler of the community against that decision.

**18. Select the most appropriate word which is nearest in meaning to the underlined word.**

One should follow the role models in life.

- A. Emulate
- B. Admire
- C. Cherish
- D. Reward

**19. Parts of the following sentence have been underlined and given as options. Select the option that contains a spelling error.**

Most hobbies are to some extent constructive, but that they may be useful is of secondary significance, and that they may be lucreative is a minor consideration.

- A. constructive
- B. consideration
- C. significance
- D. Lucreative

**20. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given phrase.**

Forsaken or neglected child who has no home and spends most of his/her time on the streets

- A. Fugitive
- B. Vulnerable
- C. Miscreant
- D. Waif

**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.

When he was in college, a famous poet made a useful distinction for him. He had drunk (1)\_\_\_\_\_ in the poet's company to be compelled to describe to him a poem he was (2)\_\_\_\_\_ of. It would be a monologue of sorts, the self-contemplation of a student on a summer afternoon who is reading Euphuism. The poem itself would be a subtle (3)\_\_\_\_\_ of euphuisms, translating the heat, the day, the student's concerns, into symmetrical posies; translating even his (4)\_\_\_\_\_ and boredom with that famously foolish book into a euphuism. The poet nodded his big head in a sympathetic, rhythmic way as this was (5)\_\_\_\_\_ to him, then told him that there are two kinds of poems. There is the kind you write; there is the kind you talk about in bars. Both kinds have value and both are poems; but it's fatal to confuse them.

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

- A. enough
- B. many
- C. far
- D. Since

**22. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.**

- A. thinking
- B. marking
- C. straying
- D. Drying

**23. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.**

- A. plains
- B. credits
- C. series
- D. Races

**24. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.**

- A. weightage
- B. haven
- C. stay
- D. Contempt

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

- A. explained
- B. sprang
- C. theorized
- D. raised



## Answers

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

## Explanations

### 1. B) Critical and cautionary

The passage adopts a critical and cautionary tone towards the Bangladesh government's handling of minority rights and the escalating communal tensions. It highlights the government's failure to protect minorities and criticizes the heavy-handed actions against peaceful protesters and religious figures like Chinmoy Das. The author warns about the potential consequences of such actions, both domestically and in terms of international relations with India.

A is incorrect because the passage is actively engaged with the issues, not indifferent or detached.

C is incorrect as the passage does not express optimism or celebrate any positive developments; instead, it focuses on serious concerns.

D is incorrect because there is no use of humor or sarcasm in discussing the sensitive and grave matters presented.

### 2. B) To address the lack of safety for minorities in Bangladesh.

The passage clearly states that the protests were aimed at highlighting the precarious condition of minorities in Bangladesh, who face targeted violence and persecution. The group demanded safety and justice for the country's religious minorities.

A: Incorrect because the protests were not about dismissing the interim government but about urging it to act for minority safety.

C: Incorrect as the protests were not explicitly focused on restrictions against religious practices but on safety and protection laws for minorities.

D: Incorrect because the demands included protective measures for minorities rather than punitive actions against majoritarian groups.

### 3. A) Recognition of religious festivals with extended public holidays.

Among the demands in the eight-point list was a call for extended public holidays for Durga Puja, a key festival for Hindus in Bangladesh.

B: Incorrect as there is no mention in the passage of a demand for the release of detained leaders apart from general minority protection.

C: Incorrect because the passage does not indicate any call for dissolving the BNP; instead, it mentions that a BNP member was expelled after filing a sedition case.

D: Incorrect because there is no indication of a demand for creating a separate state; the demands focused on protection and inclusivity within the existing framework.

### 4. C) India has maintained a firm stance on the protection of minorities in Bangladesh.

The passage explicitly mentions that New Delhi has been consistently vocal in asking Bangladesh to protect its minorities.

A: India does not support the Yunus government's policies; instead, it criticizes them.

B: While the passage mentions tense relations, it does not indicate that India has avoided involvement, only that its calls have not made much headway.

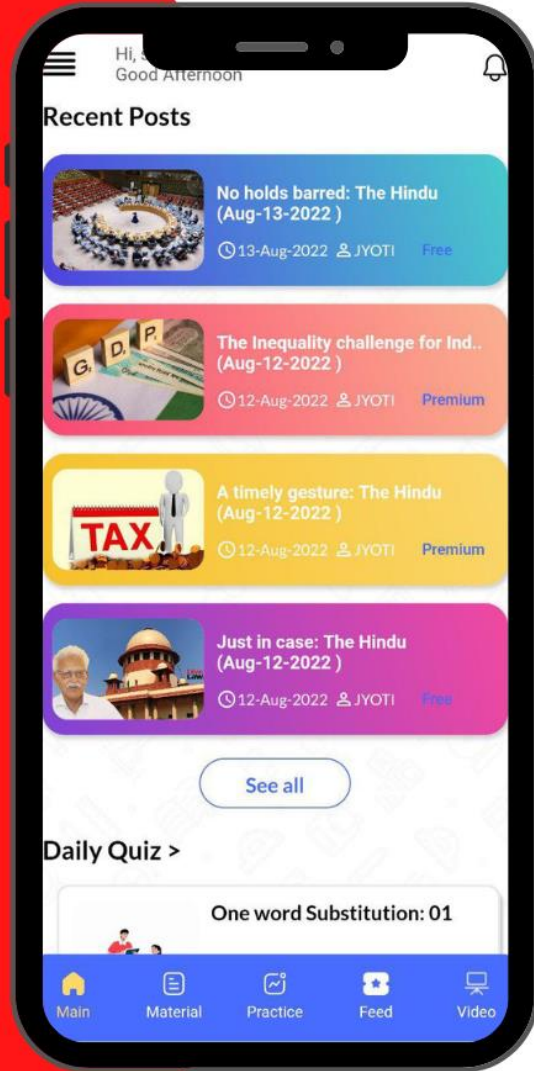
- D: Although Bangladesh accused India of "misrepresenting" the situation, there is no explicit claim of hypocrisy.
5. B) **Controlling**  
The word "reining" in the passage means to "control or curb" majoritarian groups.
6. B) **Treacherous** (adjective) – Guilty of or involving betrayal or deception, untrustworthy, unreliable, deceitful. विश्वासघाती  
**Synonym:** **Disloyal** (adjective) – Failing to be loyal to a person, country, or organization to which one has obligations, unfaithful, faithless. विश्वासघाती
- **Devoted** (adjective) – Very loving or loyal, committed, dedicated. समर्पित
  - **Transient** (adjective) – Lasting only for a short time; temporary, fleeting, momentary. अल्पकालिक/क्षणिक
  - **Ravenous** (adjective) – Extremely hungry, famished, voracious. भुखा
7. D) 'with a view to become' के बदले 'with a view to becoming' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'with a view to' के बाद gerund (V<sup>1</sup>+ing) का प्रयोग होता है।
- 'with a view to becoming' will be used instead of 'with a view to become' because after 'with a view to', a gerund (V1+ing) is used.
8. C) **Trivial** (adjective) – Of little value or importance, minor, insignificant, small. तुच्छ  
Antonym: **Significant** (adjective) – Having a particular meaning, important, notable, consequential. महत्वपूर्ण
- **Fierce** (adjective) – Intense, strong, aggressive, ferocious. उग्र
  - **Hopeful** (adjective) – Feeling or inspiring optimism about a future event, optimistic, sanguine, confident. आशावादी
  - **Common** (adjective) – Occurring often, frequent, ordinary, usual. सामान्य
9. A) Mr. Gupta had not posted the article.
10. C) **CBDA**  
C: C is an introductory sentence, presenting India's diversity and achievements. It sets the context for discussing both India's strengths and challenges  
B: B builds upon C by elaborating on India's uniqueness—its unity in diversity. The phrase "due to which" connects to the diversity mentioned in C and introduces the idea that occasional problems arise as a result of this diversity.  
D: D contrasts with B, emphasizing that even less diverse and smaller nations face more significant challenges than India. The use of "But" signals a comparison and continuation of the idea in B, adding depth to the discussion of India's challenges.  
A: A provides a conclusion by reinforcing the point made in D, that India's problems are not unique and should not be seen as a failure. The use of "So" ties back to the arguments in the previous sentences and wraps up the paragraph logically.
11. C) **Go back to the drawing board** (idiom) – Start over फिर से शुरू करना

12. C) **Abate** (verb) – To reduce, decrease, diminish, lessen, reduce in amount, force, or degree. **कम करना**  
**Antonym: Increase** (verb) – To become or make greater in size, amount, degree, etc. **बढ़ना**
- **Sustain** (verb) – To maintain, uphold, keep up, support, bolster. **बनाए रखना**
  - **Lessen** (verb) – To reduce, diminish, decrease, make less, reduce in quantity or degree. **कम होना**
  - **Subside** (verb) – To become less intense, severe, or strong, settle, lessen, die down. **शांत होना**
13. A) **prescribed** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब डॉक्टर किसी रोगी को दवा देता है, तो वह 'prescribe' करता है। संदर्भ में "The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ two tablets per day" दिखाता है कि डॉक्टर ने किसी विशेष रोगी को दिन में दो गोलियां लेने की सलाह दी है। इसलिए, 'prescribed' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- **'Prescribed'** should be used because when a doctor gives medicine to a patient, they 'prescribe' it. In the context, "The doctor two tablets per day" indicates that the doctor has advised a particular patient to take two pills a day. Thus, 'prescribed' would be the most appropriate choice.
14. A) One needs to abide by certain instructions in every society.
15. C) **'by a chance'** के बदले 'by chance' होना चाहिए क्योंकि 'by chance' में 'a' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। यह phrase गलत है।
- By chance** (phrase) – To find or meet accidentally; happen upon संयोग से
- **'by chance'** should be used instead of 'by a chance' because we don't use 'a' with 'by chance'. This segment is incorrect.
16. D) **Be up the creek** (phrase) – be in severe difficulty or trouble, especially with no means of extricating oneself from it. **कठिन परिस्थिति में**
- **A devil's advocate** (phrase) – someone who expresses an opinion they do not really hold in order to encourage a discussion about a subject **दोषदर्शी**
  - **Off base** (phrase) – mistaken. **गलत**
  - **The lion's share** (phrase) – the largest part of something. **बड़ा हिस्सा**
17. D) A decree had already been passed by the ruler of the community against that decision.
18. A) **Emulate** (verb) – to strive to equal or excel; imitate with effort to equal or surpass. **अनुकरण करना**
- **Admire** (verb) – regard with respect or warm approval. **प्रशंसा करना**
  - **Cherish** (verb) – to hold or treat as dear; feel love for. **प्रिय रखना**
  - **Reward** (noun) – something given or received in return or recompense for service, merit, hardship, etc. **पुरस्कार**
19. D) The correct spelling of 'Lucreative' is 'Lucrative'. Thus, option D has the spelling error.
20. D) **Waif** (noun) – A forsaken or neglected child who has no home and spends most of his/her time on the streets. **सड़क पर रहने वाला अनाथ बच्चा**
- **Fugitive** (noun) – A person who has escaped and is in hiding, especially to avoid arrest or persecution. **भगोड़ा**

- **Vulnerable** (adjective) – Exposed to the possibility of being attacked or harmed, either physically or emotionally. संवेदनशील
  - **Miscreant** (noun) – A person who has done something wrong or unlawful. दुष्ट
21. A) **Enough** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर पिये गए शराब की मात्रा का संदर्भ है, और "enough" इस संदर्भ में सही है क्योंकि यह इंगित करता है कि वह पर्याप्त मात्रा में पी चुका था। 'Many' अधिकता के लिए उपयोग होता है जब हम गणना कर सकते हैं, 'Far' दूरी या सीमा को दर्शाने के लिए है, और 'Since' समय को सूचित करने के लिए है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'Enough'** should be used because it refers to the quantity of drink consumed, implying that he had drunk to an adequate extent. 'Many' is used for countable quantities, 'Far' indicates distance or extent, and 'Since' indicates a point in time, which don't fit in this context.
22. A) **Thinking** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "thinking" का अर्थ होता है विचार करना। इस संदर्भ में, किसी कविता के बारे में विचार कर रहे विद्यार्थी का वर्णन किया गया है। 'Marking' का अर्थ है चिह्नित करना, 'Straying' का अर्थ है भटकना, और 'Drying' का अर्थ है सुखाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **Thinking** should be used because it means to contemplate or consider. In this context, a student is described as contemplating a poem. Whereas, 'Marking' means to label, 'Straying' means to wander off, and 'Drying' means to remove moisture, which don't fit in this context.
23. C) **Series** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "series" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ का एक अनुक्रमिक या विचित्रित समूह। इस संदर्भ में, कवि उपयुक्त तरीके से गर्मी, दिन, और छात्र की चिंताओं को euphuisms में बदल देता है, इसलिए "series" यहाँ सबसे अधिक उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Plains' का अर्थ होता है समतल भूमि, 'Credits' का अर्थ है श्रेय या सम्मान, और 'Races' का अर्थ है प्रतियोगिताएँ, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।
- **'Series'** should be used because it refers to a sequence or a set of something. In this context, the poet aptly transforms the heat, the day, and the student's concerns into euphuisms, making "series" the most appropriate fit here. Whereas, 'Plains' means flat lands, 'Credits' means recognition or acknowledgment, and 'Races' refers to competitions, which don't fit in this context.
24. D) **Contempt** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "contempt" का अर्थ होता है अवज्ञा या घृणा। प्रशस्ति में वर्णित छात्र की उस प्रसिद्ध किताब के प्रति असंतोष और अवज्ञा को दर्शाने के लिए यह शब्द सही रहेगा। जबकि 'Weightage' का अर्थ होता है महत्व, 'Haven' का अर्थ है शरण, और 'Stay' का अर्थ है ठहरना या रुकना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'Contempt'** should be used because it means disdain or scorn. In the context of the passage, it would aptly describe the student's displeasure and disregard towards the famous book. Whereas, 'Weightage' implies importance, 'Haven' means a place of safety, and 'Stay' means to halt or remain, which don't fit in this context.
25. A) **Explained** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस संदर्भ में किसी कवि ने किसी छात्र के बारे में कुछ कहने का विवरण दिया गया है। 'Explained' का अर्थ होता है समझाना या व्याख्या करना, जो यहां पर सही है।

जबकि 'Sprang' का अर्थ है अचानक उछल पड़ना, 'Theorised' का अर्थ है सिद्धांत बनाना, और 'Raised' का अर्थ है उठाना या प्रस्तुत करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Explained'** should be used because in this context, a description is being given by a poet about a student. 'Explained' means to elucidate or clarify, which is apt here. Whereas, 'Sprang' implies suddenly jumping up, 'Theorised' means to formulate a theory, and 'Raised' implies bringing up or presenting, which don't fit in this context.



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