Reign of chaos: On Bangladesh's inner tensions

Yunus is pushing Bangladesh **to the brink of** instability

Tensions between Bangladesh's **interim** government, led by Muhammad Yunus, and the military **are** no longer a secret. On Monday (May 26, 2025), an Army **spokesperson** publicly **voiced** opposition to the government's proposal to open a "**humanitarian corridor**" to Myanmar's **conflict-torn** Rakhine State, home to the **persecuted Rohingya**. The government's plan is to supply medicines and other **aid**, but the military believes it would **pose** significant security challenges. Last week, Bangladesh army chief, Gen. Waker-Uz-Zaman, expressed concerns about several of the government's initiatives, including the **so-called** humanitarian corridor, the **potential** foreign management of Chattogram Port, and the introduction of Starlink, Elon Musk's satellite Internet service. He also **urged** the government to **hold** early elections for "a **stable**, elected government" that is capable of making decisions related to national security. **Amid** the growing **rift**, **speculation swirled in** Dhaka last week that Mr. Yunus might **step down**. Later, a Cabinet member said that Mr. Yunus "is staying with us", but the Army's **subsequent** press conference suggests that the **cold war** is **far from** over.

When Mr. Yunus, **backed** by student groups, <u>took over</u> as the 'Chief Adviser' of the interim government on August 8, 2024, three days after the fall of the Hasina administration, he promised to lead Bangladesh into a new **dawn** of democracy from the **semi-authoritarian** years of the Awami League. But nine months on, he is still struggling to **stabilise** the country and **rein in** the **mobs**. The government's **crackdown on** the Awami League, one of Bangladesh's largest political parties, **has** further **eroded** hopes for inclusive elections. **Most** of the party's senior leaders **are** either in **exile** or in hiding, while hundreds of party workers have been killed. Earlier this month, the interim government officially banned the Awami League, **yielding to** pressure from the student leaders and Islamist **factions**. Mr. Yunus and his **allies**, including the National Citizen Party, established by student leaders after Ms. Hasina's fall, claim that elections can be held only by mid-next year, **citing** the need for electoral and political reforms. But the continued delay has **sparked** protests by the Bangladesh Nationalist Party and drawn public **criticism** from the military. By postponing the elections, **suppressing** the Awami League, using both state and **non-state** tools, and failing to **restrain** the mobs, **Mr. Yunus**, an unelected leader, **is** steering Bangladesh into **deepening** chaos and uncertainty. What Bangladesh urgently needs is a stable, **legitimate** government with a clear popular **mandate**. The interim government and all relevant **stakeholders** must prioritise holding **inclusive**, free and fair elections, **at the earliest** possible opportunity, ensuring the participation of all political factions.

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

Vocabulary

1. **Reign** (noun) – rule, control, regime, administration, governance शासनकाल

2. **Chaos** (noun) – disorder, turmoil, confusion, anarchy, mayhem अराजकता

3. **To the brink of** (phrase) – on the verge of, close to, nearly at, approaching, bordering कगार पर

4. **Interim** (adjective) – temporary, provisional, transitional, acting, stopgap अंतरिम / अस्थायी

5. **Spokesperson** (noun) – representative, speaker, mouthpiece, delegate, agent – प्रवक्ता

6. **Voice** (verb) – express, articulate, state, communicate, convey अभिव्यक्त करना

7. **Humanitarian Corridor** (noun) – a temporary, demilitarized zone established during armed conflict to facilitate the safe passage of humanitarian aid, civilians, or refugees मानवीय गलियारा

8. **Conflict-torn** (adjective) – war-ravaged, strife-ridden, unrest-hit, violence-stricken, crisis-affected संघर्षग्रस्त

9. **Persecuted** (adjective) – oppressed, victimized, harassed, tormented, abused उत्पीड़ित

10. **Rohingya** (noun) – a member of a Muslim people inhabiting western Burma (Myanmar). रोहिंग्या समुदाय

11. **Aid** (noun) – assistance, help, support, relief, donation सहायता

12. **Pose** (verb) – present, create, constitute, bring about, cause उत्पन्न करना

13. **So-called** (adjective) – allegedly named, supposed, self-styled, professed, claimed तथाकथित

14. **Potential** (adjective) – possible, likely, prospective, probable, latent संभावित

15. **Urge** (verb) – advise, press, encourage, advocate, recommend आग्रह करना

16. **Hold** (verb) – conduct, organize, carry out, convene, arrange आयोजित करना

17. **Stable** (adjective) – steady, secure, consistent, reliable, firm स्थिर

18. **Amid** (preposition) – in the middle of, among, surrounded by, during, in the context of के बीच

19. **Rift** (noun) – division, split, quarrel, conflict, disagreement मतभेद / दरार

20. **Speculation** (noun) – rumour, guess, conjecture, assumption, theory अटकल

21. **Swirl in** (phrasal verb) – circulate, spread, float around, whirl, move quickly घूमना / फैलना

22. **Step down** (phrasal verb) – resign, quit, vacate office, leave, retire पद छोड़ना

23. **Subsequent** (adjective) – following, later, ensuing, after, successive बाद का / पश्चात्

24. **Cold war** (noun) – a state of political hostility between countries characterized by threats, propaganda, and other measures short of open warfare. शीत युद्ध / तनावपूर्ण संबंध

25. **Far from** (phrase) – not at all, the opposite of, nowhere near, contrary to, not close to बिल्कुल नहीं

26. **Back** (verb) – support, endorse, promote, advocate, favour समर्थन करना

27. **Take over** (phrasal verb) – assume control, seize, occupy, step in, gain command नियंत्रण लेना

28. **Dawn** (noun) – beginning, start, rise, emergence, onset शुरुआत

29. **Semi-authoritarian** (adjective) – a form of government that is neither fully democratic nor fully authoritarian अर्ध-तानाशाही

30. **Stabilise** (verb) – steady, secure, normalize, balance, make firm स्थिर करना

31. **Rein in** (phrasal verb) – control, curb, restrain, contain, manage नियंत्रण करना

32. **Mob** (noun) – crowd, gang, horde, throng, group भीड़

33. **Crackdown** (on) (noun) – suppression, clampdown, enforcement, action, crackdown कड़ी कार्रवाई

34. **Erode** (verb) – weaken, diminish, destroy, undermine, wear away क्षीण करना / मिटाना

35. **Exile** (noun) – banishment, expulsion, deportation, displacement, outlawing निर्वासन

36. **Yield** (to) (verb) – give in, submit, surrender, comply, concede झुक जाना / मान लेना

37. **Faction** (noun) – group, camp, sect, wing, party गुट

38. **Ally** (noun) – partner, supporter, associate, friend, collaborator सहयोगी

39. **Cite** (verb) – mention, refer to, quote, point out, allude to हवाला देना

40. **Spark** (verb) – trigger, ignite, cause, provoke, initiate भड़काना

41. **Criticism** (noun) – disapproval, censure, objection, condemnation, rebuke आलोचना

42. **Suppress** (verb) – stifle, quash, repress, crush, silence दबाना

43. **Non-state** (adjective) – unofficial, private, outside government, independent, unaffiliated गैर-राज्य

44. **Restrain** (verb) – control, limit, check, hold back, curb रोकना

45. **Steer** (verb) – guide, direct, lead, pilot, manage मार्गदर्शन करना

46. **Deepen** (verb) – worsen, intensify, aggravate, heighten, extend बढ़ाना

47. **Legitimate** (adjective) – lawful, valid, legal, authentic, rightful वैध

48. **Mandate** (noun) – authority, directive, order, command, instruction जनादेश

49. **Stakeholder** (noun) – participant, party, contributor, shareholder, involved entity हितधारक

50. **Inclusive** (adjective) – comprehensive, all-encompassing, embracing, open, all-embracing समावेशी

51. **At the earliest** (phrase) – as soon as possible, without delay, promptly, quickly, immediately जल्द से जल्द

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Rising Tensions**: Conflict has escalated between Bangladesh's interim government, led by Muhammad Yunus, and the military.

2. **Military Opposition**: The Army publicly opposed the government's plan to open a "humanitarian corridor" to Myanmar's Rakhine State, citing security risks.

3. **Wider Military Concerns**: Army chief Gen. Waker-Uz-Zaman criticized other policies, including foreign management of Chattogram Port and the introduction of Starlink.

4. **Call for Elections**: The military urged early elections to restore a stable, elected government capable of handling national security matters.

5. **Speculation on Yunus's Future**: Rumors of Yunus stepping down surfaced but were denied by a Cabinet member, though tensions persist.

6. **Background of Yunus's Rise**: Yunus became Chief Adviser on August 8, 2024, after the fall of the Hasina-led Awami League government.

7. **Unfulfilled Promises**: Yunus promised democratic reforms but has failed to stabilize the nation or contain widespread unrest.

8. **Crackdown on Awami League**: The interim government has aggressively targeted the Awami League, driving leaders into exile or hiding and killing many workers.

9. **Ban on Awami League**: The party was officially banned this month under pressure from student groups and Islamist factions.

10. **Rise of National Citizen Party**: This new party, formed by student leaders post-Hasina, supports Yunus and delays in elections.

11. **Election Delays**: The government insists elections can only be held by mid-2025, citing reform needs, sparking political backlash.

12. **Opposition Protests**: The Bangladesh Nationalist Party and public protests are growing in response to election delays and political suppression.

13. **Military Discontent**: The military has voiced its disapproval of the postponements and lack of inclusive governance.

14. **Governance Crisis**: Yunus, as an unelected leader, is accused of deepening political chaos, suppressing opposition, and failing to curb violence.

15. **Call for Inclusive Elections**: The editorial emphasizes the urgent need for free, fair, and inclusive elections with participation from all political factions to restore stability and legitimacy.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **WHEN did the Bangladesh Army spokesperson publicly oppose the government's plan for a "humanitarian corridor" to Rakhine State?** **[Editorial page]**
   A. 8 August 2024
   B. 26 May 2025
   C. 20 May 2025
   D. 30 May 2025

2. **WHAT additional initiative, besides the corridor, did Gen. Waker-Uz-Zaman criticise?**
   A. Deployment of UN peacekeepers in Dhaka
   B. Legalising the Awami League
   C. Foreign management of Chattogram Port
   D. A nationwide fuel-price hike

3. **Based on the passage, which motive BEST explains the Bangladesh Nationalist Party's recent protests?**
   A. Objection to Starlink's high subscriber fees
   B. Demand for the reinstatement of the Awami League in government
   C. Frustration over the continued delay of national elections
   D. Opposition to humanitarian aid entering Myanmar

4. **Which of the following statements is ACCURATE according to the passage?**
   A. The interim government plans to hold elections only after mid-2026.
   B. Most senior Awami League leaders are currently in exile or hiding.
   C. Muhammad Yunus resigned after the Army's press conference.
   D. Starlink Internet has already been fully rolled out across Bangladesh.

5. What is the overall tone of the passage?
   A. Critical and cautionary
   B. Neutral-descriptive
   C. Nostalgic
   D. Optimistic

6. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
   Preserve
   A. Ignore
   B. Complain
   C. Maintain
   D. Consume

7. **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 only one way / to have a happier marred life / and I will learn it soon
   A. There is only one way

B. and I will learn it soon.

C. no error

D. to have a happier marred life

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

He took the **right** decision at that time.

A. Someone's liberty and freedom

B. Something which is correct

C. Something which is invalid

D. A particular direction

9. **In the given sentence, one of the four underlined words is incorrectly spelt. Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

The scientific **community** gave **credance** to the new research findings after **rigorous** testing and **validation**

A. community

B. credance

C. validation

D. rigorous

10. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the highlighted word(s) in the given sentence.**

The fleets of Anthony were not merely defeated, also destroyed by Augustus Caesar.

A. not only defeated, but also destroyed

B. only defeated, and destroyed

C. merely defeated, though destroyed

D. merely defeated, however destroyed

11. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

Her fear of public speaking was a major **hurdle** in her career.

A. Obstacle

B. Encouragement

C. Support

D. Stimulus

12. **Identify the sentence with an error in the use of simple present tense**

A. She walks every morning.

B. We brush our teeth daily.

C. He go to school every day.

D. You do yoga every morning

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 substitution required'.**

The car, with all **its features, were meticulously** designed.

A. its features, was meticulously

B. no substitution required

C. it's features, were meticulously

D. its features, have meticulously

14. **Select the most appropriate adjective to fill in the blank.**

The Nile is the _____ river in the world

A. longest
B. long
C. longer
D. most long

15. **Select the appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**

The bride has an **exquisite** face

A. Ugly
B. Plain
C. Average
D. Beautiful

16. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

The government is developing a new test **in the recruitment and training of teachers** in the upcoming session.

A. of the recruitment and training of teachers
B. for recruitment or training of teachers
C. in recruitment and training on teachers
D. for the recruitment and training of teachers

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

The teacher encouraged students to cultivate a _____ attitude towards learning, embracing challenges as opportunities for growth

A. resilient
B. redundant
C. stagnant
D. complacent

18. **In the following sentence the underlined part contains an error. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part. Select the correct alternative.**

Kanha National Park in MP is the **dense** forest in India.

A. more denser
B. denser
C. densest
D. most dense

19. **Select the option that rectifies the spelling of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

How can one justify sending sound waves into space when they cannot travel through a **vacum**?

A. vacume
B. vacuum
C. vaccuum
D. vaccum

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

    She received / an award / for her work / in a engineering field.

    A. an award
    B. she received
    C. for her work
    D. in a engineering field.

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

How environmental problems _____1_____ different groups is a function of social inequality. Social status and power determine the _____2____ to which people can insulate themselves from environmental crises or overcome them. In some cases, their 'solutions' may actually worsen environmental disparities. In Kutch, Gujarat, where water is scarce, richer farmers have ____3____ in deep bore tubewells to tap groundwater to irrigate their fields and grow cash crops. When the rains fail, the earthen wells of the poorer villagers run dry and they do not even have water to drink. At such times, the moist green fields of the rich farmers seem to mock them. Certain environmental concerns sometimes appear to be universal concerns, not particular to ____4_____ social groups. For instance, _____5_____ air pollution or protecting biodiversity seems to be in the public interest. A sociological analysis shows, however, that how public priorities are set and how they are pursued may not be universally beneficial

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1**
    A. Effect
    B. Affect
    C. Partial
    D. Adopt

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
    A. Scope
    B. Various
    C. Expanse
    D. Extent

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3**
    A. Provided
    B. Capitalised
    C. Licensed
    D. Invested

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
    A. Specific
    B. Restriction
    C. Indefinitely
    D. Exactly

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
    A. Reducing
    B. Manipulating
    C. Increasing
    D. Abdicating

Answers

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

Explanations

1. **B) 26 May 2025**

    The passage states that the opposition was voiced "on Monday (May 26, 2025)".

    A – 8 August 2024 is when Muhammad Yunus became Chief Adviser.

    C – No event is dated 20 May 2025 in the passage.

    D – 30 May 2025 is not mentioned at all.

2. **C) Foreign management of Chattogram Port**

    The Army chief "expressed concerns about … the potential foreign management of Chattogram Port."

    A – UN peacekeepers are never mentioned.

    B – The government banned (not legalised) the Awami League.

    D – No reference to fuel prices appears.

3. **C) Frustration over the continued delay of national elections**

    The BNP's protests are said to be "sparked" by the government's postponement of elections; the party wants timely, inclusive polls.

    A – Starlink fees are never discussed.

    B – The passage links BNP protests to election delays, not AL reinstatement.

    D – Disputes over the corridor come from the Army, not the BNP.

4. **B) Most senior Awami League leaders are currently in exile or hiding.**

    The passage notes that "Most of the party's senior leaders are either in exile or in hiding."

    A – The interim government claims elections could be held by mid-next year (≈ mid-2026 is not stated).

    C – A Cabinet member said Mr Yunus "is staying with us"; he has not resigned.

    D – Starlink is only proposed; its rollout is opposed by the Army, so it is not "fully rolled out."

5. **A) Critical and cautionary**

    The writer highlights the "growing rift," "deepening chaos," and warns that Bangladesh "urgently needs" an elected government, signalling both criticism of current actions and caution about the future.

    B. Neutral-descriptive – The language ("crackdown," "mobs," "deepening chaos") shows clear judgement, not neutrality.

    C. Nostalgic – The passage does not look back fondly on a past era; it critiques current events.

    D. Optimistic – The article stresses uncertainty and crisis, not hope or celebration.

6. C) **Preserve** (verb) – To maintain something in its original state or keep it safe from harm or destruction. रक्षा करना

Synonym: **Maintain** (verb) – To keep in an existing state, to preserve or continue. रक्षित करना

- **Ignore** (verb) – To refuse to take notice of or acknowledge, neglect. नज़रअंदाज करना
- **Complain** (verb) – To express dissatisfaction or annoyance about something. शिकायत करना
- **Consume** (verb) – To use up a resource or eat/drink something. खपत करना / ग्रहण करना

7. D) 'marred' का अर्थ होता है "damaged or spoiled." यहाँ 'marred' का use incorrect है क्योंकि 'happier' एक सकारात्मक adjective है और इसे 'marred' जैसे नकारात्मक शब्द के साथ नहीं जोड़ा जा सकता। सही वाक्य में 'marred' के बदले **'married'** का use होगा, क्योंकि संदर्भ में विवाह (marriage) की बात हो रही है।

   'marred' means "damaged or spoiled," which does not fit in the context of "happier life." A positive adjective like "happier" cannot logically combine with a negative term like "marred." Therefore, the correct term is 'married,' which makes sense in the context of the sentence referring to a "married life."

8. B) 'right' का अर्थ वाक्य में 'Something which is correct' है। 'right' का अर्थ संदर्भ के अनुसार "कुछ जो सही है" होता है।

   The word 'right' in this context means "something which is correct.

9. B) The correct spelling of '**credance'** is '**credence'**, which means "belief in or acceptance of something as true" (विश्वास, प्रमाणिकता).

10. A) sentence में **"not merely defeated, also destroyed"** को सही करने के लिए समुचित समन्वयक (coordinator) का use करना होगा। सही संयोजन है "not only...but also", जो दो घटनाओं के बीच समान संबंध को दर्शाता है। Example: The fleets of Anthony were **not only defeated, but also destroyed** by Augustus Caesar.

    In the sentence, the highlighted phrase "not merely defeated, also destroyed" needs a proper coordinator to correctly link the two events. The appropriate phrase is "not only...but also", which establishes a parallel structure between two related actions. Example: The fleets of Anthony were **not only defeated, but also destroyed** by Augustus Caesar.

11. A) **Hurdle** (noun): A barrier or difficulty that obstructs progress; obstacle, challenge, hindrance. बाधा

    Synonym: **Obstacle** (noun): Something that blocks or impedes progress; barrier, impediment, obstruction. अवरोध

    - **Encouragement** (noun): The act of giving support or confidence; motivation, assurance. प्रोत्साहन
    - **Support** (noun): Assistance or help given to someone or something. सहायता
    - **Stimulus** (noun): A thing that rouses activity or energy in someone or something. प्रेरणा

12. C) "He go to school every day." में error है क्योंकि Subject "He" Singular है, और Singular Subject के साथ Simple Present Tense में Verb के साथ 's' या 'es' जोड़ते हैं। अतः "go" के स्थान पर "goes" का use होगा। सही वाक्य होगा: "He goes to school every day."

"He go to school every day." is incorrect because the subject "He" is singular, and in the Simple Present Tense, singular subjects take a verb with 's' or 'es.' Hence, "go" should be replaced with "goes." The correct sentence is: **"He goes to school every day."**

13. A) sentence में 'The car' Subject है, जो Singular है। इसलिए Verb भी Singular होनी चाहिए। दिए गए sentence में 'were meticulously' का use हुआ है, जो Plural Verb है, इसलिए यह गलत है। इसके स्थान पर '**was meticulously**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'The car' Singular है और उसके अनुसार Singular Verb का use होना चाहिए। जैसे— "The car, with all its features, was meticulously designed."

In the sentence, the subject is "The car," which is Singular. Therefore, the verb must also be Singular. The phrase "were meticulously" is incorrect as it uses a Plural Verb. Instead, "was meticulously" should be used because "The car" is Singular, and the verb must agree with it. For example— "The car, with all its features, was meticulously designed."

14. A) '**Longest'** का use होगा क्योंकि "longest" का अर्थ है "सबसे लंबा," और यहाँ Nile नदी को दुनिया की सबसे लंबी नदी के रूप में बताया जा रहा है। Superlative degree का use तब किया जाता है जब किसी चीज़ की तुलना कई अन्य चीज़ों से की जाती है। जबकि 'Long' का अर्थ केवल "लंबा" है, यह base form है। 'Longer' comparative degree है, जो केवल दो चीज़ों के बीच तुलना के लिए use किया जाता है, और 'Most long' गलत structure है क्योंकि "long" के superlative के लिए 'longest' का use होता है।

'Longest' will be used because it means "the most extended in length." The sentence indicates that the Nile is the longest river in the world, making the superlative form appropriate. 'Long' is the base form and simply means "extended in length." 'Longer' is the comparative degree, used when comparing two things. 'Most long' is grammatically incorrect, as "long" uses 'longest' in the superlative degree.

15. D) **Exquisite** (adjective) – Extremely beautiful, delicate, or finely made; exceptional or outstanding. अत्यंत सुंदर
Synonym: **Beautiful** (adjective) – Pleasing to the senses or mind aesthetically; lovely, attractive. सुंदर, आकर्षक
- **Ugly** (adjective) – Unpleasant to look at; not beautiful or attractive. कुरूप, बदसूरत
- **Plain** (adjective) – Lacking beauty or decoration; ordinary or simple. साधारण, सीधा-सादा
- **Average** (adjective) – Ordinary or typical; not exceptional. सामान्य, औसत

16. D) 'in the recruitment and training of teachers' के स्थान पर '**for the recruitment and training of teachers'** का use सही है। 'For' का use उद्देश्य (purpose) को दर्शाने के लिए किया जाता है।

चूंकि वाक्य का आशय यह है कि सरकार शिक्षकों की भर्ती और प्रशिक्षण के लिए एक नई परीक्षा विकसित कर रही है, अतः 'for the recruitment and training of teachers' वाक्य को व्याकरणिक और अर्थपूर्ण रूप से सही बनाता है।

The phrase 'in the recruitment and training of teachers' should be replaced with 'for the recruitment and training of teachers' because 'for' is used to indicate purpose. The sentence implies that the government is developing a new test aimed at the recruitment and training of teachers, making 'for the recruitment and training of teachers' the grammatically and contextually correct choice.

17. A) '**Resilient'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है कठिनाइयों से जल्दी उबरने या चुनौतियों के साथ तालमेल बिठाने की क्षमता। sentence में mention है कि छात्रों को चुनौतियों को विकास के अवसर के रूप में अपनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है, जो 'resilient' गुण से मेल खाता है। 'Redundant' का अर्थ होता है अनावश्यक, जो संदर्भ के अनुरूप नहीं है क्योंकि यह चुनौतियों या विकास से संबंधित नहीं है। 'Stagnant' का मतलब है स्थिरता या प्रगति की कमी, जो वाक्य में व्यक्त विचार के विपरीत है। 'Complacent' का अर्थ है स्वयं से अधिक संतुष्ट होना, जिससे अक्सर प्रयासों की कमी होती है, जो चुनौतियों को अपनाने के विचार से मेल नहीं खाता।

Resilient' will be used because it refers to the ability to recover quickly from difficulties or adapt to challenges. The sentence suggests that students are encouraged to embrace challenges as opportunities for growth, which aligns with the quality of being resilient. 'Redundant' means unnecessary or superfluous, which does not fit the context as it does not relate to embracing challenges or growth. 'Stagnant' refers to a lack of activity, growth, or progress, which is the opposite of what is encouraged in the sentence. 'Complacent' means being overly satisfied with oneself or one's situation, often leading to a lack of effort, which also contradicts the idea of embracing challenges.

18. C) sentence में 'dense' का use किया गया है, लेकिन यहां Superlative Degree की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि sentence में 'the' का use हुआ है जो Superlative Degree को इंगित करता है। अतः 'dense' के स्थान पर **'densest'** का use किया जाएगा। उदाहरण: Correct: Kanha National Park in MP is the densest forest in India.

In the sentence, the word 'dense' is used, but it requires the Superlative Degree because the article 'the' indicates the Superlative form. Hence, 'densest' will replace 'dense'. Example: Correct: Kanha National Park in MP is the densest forest in India.

19. B) The correct spelling of the word **'vacum'** is **'vacuum'**, which means "a space entirely devoid of matter" (निर्वात).

20. D) 'a' के बदले 'an' का use होगा क्योंकि 'engineering' का पहला अक्षर 'e' है, जो एक vowel (स्वर) है। Articles का नियम कहता है कि किसी vowel से शुरू होने वाले शब्द से पहले 'an' का use होता है। सही वाक्य: She received an award for her work in an engineering field.

Instead of 'a,' 'an' should be used because the word 'engineering' starts with the vowel 'e.' According to the rule of articles, 'an' is used before words that begin with a vowel sound.

Correct Sentence: She received an award for her work in an engineering field.

21. B) **Affect'** का use होगा क्योंकि यह एक verb है, जिसका अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ पर प्रभाव डालना। वाक्य में mention है कि पर्यावरणीय समस्याएं विभिन्न समूहों को कैसे प्रभावित करती हैं, इसलिए यहाँ "affect" सही है। दूसरी ओर: 'Effect' एक संज्ञा (noun) है, जिसका अर्थ है किसी क्रिया का परिणाम, जो यहाँ व्याकरणिक रूप से सही नहीं है क्योंकि यहाँ एक verb चाहिए। 'Partial' का अर्थ है अधूरा या पक्षपाती, जो इस संदर्भ में अप्रासंगिक है। 'Adopt' का अर्थ है अपनाना, जो वाक्य के संदर्भ में मेल नहीं खाता।

Affect' will be used because it is a verb that means to influence or have an impact on something. The sentence discusses how environmental problems impact different groups, so "affect" fits perfectly in this context. On the other hand: 'Effect' is a noun meaning the result or outcome of an action, which does not align grammatically here as the blank requires a verb. 'Partial' means incomplete or biased, which is irrelevant in this context. 'Adopt' means to take up or accept, which also does not fit the sentence.

22. D) '**Extent'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के कवरेज या प्रभाव की सीमा या सीमा। यहां sentence में बताया गया है कि लोग पर्यावरणीय संकटों से बचाव करने या उन्हें पार करने की क्षमता की सीमा की बात हो रही है, इसलिए 'Extent' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है। 'Scope' का अर्थ है कार्य या अवसर की सीमा, जो यहां उचित नहीं है। 'Various' का अर्थ है विभिन्न प्रकार के, जो इस संदर्भ में irrelevant है। 'Expanse' का अर्थ है विस्तृत क्षेत्र, जो यहां context से मेल नहीं खाता।

Answer: **'Extent'** will be used because it means the degree or range to which something is covered or affected. In the context of the sentence, it refers to the range or degree to which people can insulate themselves from environmental crises or overcome them, making 'extent' the most appropriate choice here. 'Scope' means the area of opportunity or range of action, which doesn't fit the idea of degree or range here. 'Various' means different kinds or types, which is irrelevant in this context. 'Expanse' refers to a wide and continuous area, often physical, which also doesn't align with the context.

23. D) **Invested'** का use होगा क्योंकि "invested" का अर्थ होता है किसी संसाधन या धन को लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए use करना। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि अमीर किसानों ने गहरे बोर ट्यूबवेल में धन लगाया (invested) ताकि वे अपनी फसलों को पानी दे सकें। इसलिए 'invested' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। 'Provided' का अर्थ है उपलब्ध कराना, जो यहां फिट नहीं बैठता क्योंकि यह संसाधनों को प्रदान करने के संदर्भ में नहीं है। 'Capitalised' का अर्थ है किसी स्थिति का फायदा उठाना, लेकिन इस संदर्भ में यह सही नहीं है। 'Licensed' का अर्थ है अधिकार या अनुमति प्रदान करना, जो यहां उचित नहीं है।
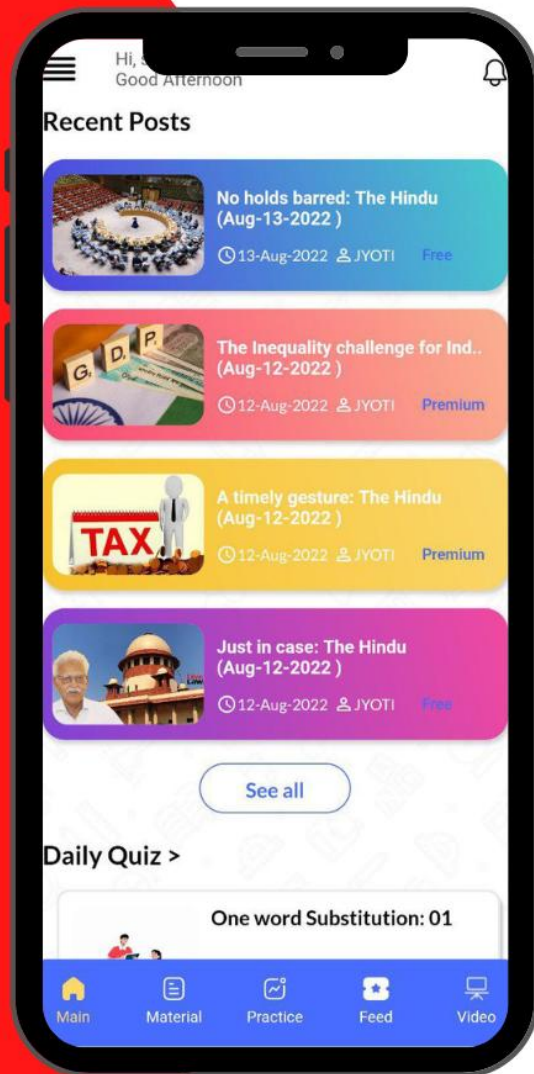
'Invested' will be used because it means to put money or resources into something with the intention of gaining benefit. The sentence states that richer farmers have put money into deep bore tubewells to irrigate their fields, making 'invested' fitting here. 'Provided' means to make available, which doesn't fit as it isn't about making resources available. 'Capitalised' means to take advantage of a situation, but this isn't about taking advantage here. 'Licensed' means to grant permission or authority, which doesn't suit this context.

24. A) **'Specific'** का use होगा क्योंकि "specific" का अर्थ होता है किसी विशेष या विशिष्ट चीज़ का उल्लेख करना। Passage में बताया गया है कि कुछ पर्यावरणीय समस्याएँ कभी-कभी सार्वभौमिक चिंताओं के रूप में दिखाई देती हैं, जो किसी विशिष्ट सामाजिक समूह तक सीमित नहीं होती हैं। इसलिए 'specific' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Restriction' का अर्थ है प्रतिबंध, 'Indefinitely' का अर्थ है अनिश्चित काल के लिए, और 'Exactly' का अर्थ है सटीकता से, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'Specific' will be used because it means referring to a particular or distinct thing. The passage explains that some environmental concerns sometimes appear to be universal, not limited to specific social groups, making 'specific' suitable here. Whereas, 'Restriction' means limitation, 'Indefinitely' means for an uncertain period, and 'Exactly' means precisely, which don't fit in this context.

25. A) **'Reducing'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'reducing' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ की मात्रा को कम करना। Passage में वायु प्रदूषण को कम करने और जैव विविधता की रक्षा की बात की गई है, जो "reducing" शब्द को सही विकल्प बनाता है। 'Manipulating' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को नियंत्रित या हेरफेर करना, 'Increasing' का अर्थ है बढ़ाना, और 'Abdicating' का अर्थ है त्याग देना, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'Reducing' will be used because it means to decrease or lessen something. The passage talks about addressing air pollution and protecting biodiversity, making "reducing" the correct choice. 'Manipulating' means to control or handle something in a skillful manner, 'Increasing' means to make something greater in quantity or size, 'Abdicating' means to give up or renounce, none of which fit in this context.