

Careful curation: On Bihar's Special Intensive Revision of electoral rolls

Bihar's electoral roll **revision risks** excluding short-term **migrant** voters

Bihar's ongoing **Special Intensive Revision** (SIR) of electoral rolls by the Election Commission of India (ECI) **has** drawn **criticism** from political parties, and rightly so. The **enormity** of the task, the short duration, and the strict criteria for verification **could result in** the wrongful exclusion of lakhs of voters. The ECI's **statement** that only ordinary residents would qualify for inclusion in the electoral roll **has** raised concerns, particularly among Opposition parties. **Critics** argue that it would be difficult for migrant voters — an estimated 20% of Bihar's voting population — to be present for verification during the **window** that ends on July 31, and creates a high **probability** that they could be **struck off** the rolls. The **Representation** of the People Act, 1950 **states** that "A person absenting himself temporarily from his place of ordinary residence shall not by reason **thereof** cease to be ordinarily resident **therein**", and manuals on electoral rolls add that such people will be treated as ordinary residents as long as they **possess** the ability and intention to return. This means that there must be caution in removing the names of migrants, especially those who are away from their place of residence for a short period.

The issue becomes more complicated with long-term migrants. In Bihar's case, there is a significant section of the voting-age population, especially males, migrating for work. This becomes **evident** when **parsing** voting data from the 2024 general election in the State, revealing a unique electoral dynamic. Bihar is a State where more women **turned out** to vote than men in **absolute** numbers (for every 1,000 men there were 1,017.5 women), even though there were more registered male electors on the rolls (for every 1,000 men, there were only 917.5 women). This electoral dynamic was observed in Jharkhand, and **to a lesser extent** in Himachal Pradesh, but **nowhere was** the **difference starker** than in Bihar. There is good reason to believe that many of the **absentee** male electors were registered in their home **constituencies** in Bihar but were unable to return on polling day, drastically lowering the overall **turnout** rate for men. These electors were **likely** part of a large migrant **cohort** that included many longer-term migrants. The SIR must carefully parse such electors and ensure that only longer-term migrants are removed from the rolls — not an easy task. For longer-term migrants, meaningful representation requires their vote to be registered where they currently **reside** and work. Migrant workers are **integral** to the economic engines of several States, and their political voice should be more impactful in **holding** representatives **accountable for** their everyday challenges there, rather than in their **native** places. The ECI's SIR must balance these principles. Ideally, such a process should take more time than the one month that the ECI has **allocated** for it. **[Practice Exercise]**

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
- **State** (verb) – Utter, affirm, assert, aver, maintain, avow, declare कहना

Vocabulary

1. **Curation** (noun) – Organization, selection, arrangement, compilation, management संग्रह/संयोजन
2. **Electoral roll** (noun) – Voter list, register of voters, electoral register, list of electors, voting record मतदाता सूची
3. **Risk** (verb) – Endanger, jeopardize, expose, venture, hazard जोखिम में डालना
4. **Migrant** (adjective) – Traveling, mobile, nomadic, itinerant, moving प्रवासी
5. **Criticism** (noun) – Disapproval, condemnation, censure, critique, objection आलोचना
6. **Enormity** (noun) – Immensity, magnitude, vastness, hugeness, seriousness व्यापकता/भयावहता
7. **Result in** (phrasal verb) – Lead to, cause, bring about, produce, create परिणामस्वरूप होना
8. **Critics** (noun) – Detractors, opponents, commentators, reviewers, faultfinders आलोचक
9. **Window** (noun) – Period, timeframe, interval, span, opportunity अवधि/समय सीमा
10. **Probability** (noun) – Likelihood, chance, possibility, prospect, odds संभावना
11. **Struck off** (phrasal verb) – Removed, deleted, erased, excluded, dropped हटाना/सूची से निकालना
12. **Thereof** (adverb) – Of that, of it, from that, regarding it, related to it उसका/उससे संबंधित
13. **Cease** (verb) – Stop, end, discontinue, terminate, halt समाप्त होना
14. **Therein** (adverb) – In that place, within, inside, in it, therein उसमें/उसके भीतर
15. **Possess** (verb) – Have, own, hold, retain, acquire रखना/स्वामित्व रखना
16. **Evident** (adjective) – Obvious, clear, apparent, noticeable, manifest स्पष्ट
17. **Parse** (verb) – Analyze, examine, study, interpret, evaluate विश्लेषण करना
18. **Turn out** (phrasal verb) – Attend, show up, appear, emerge, participate मतदान करना/उपस्थित होना
19. **Absolute** (adjective) – Complete, total, entire, full, utter पूर्ण
20. **To an extent** (phrase) – Partially, somewhat, in part, to a degree, moderately कुछ हद तक
21. **Nowhere** (adverb) – In no place, not anywhere, no place at all, never कहीं भी नहीं

22. **Stark** (adjective) – Harsh, sharp, extreme, clear, severe स्पष्ट/कड़ा
23. **Absentee** (adjective) – Missing, away, non-attending, not present, absent अनुपस्थित
24. **Constituency** (noun) – Electoral district, voting area, ward, division, electorate निर्वाचन क्षेत्र
25. **Turnout rate** (noun) – Participation rate, voting percentage, attendance rate, voter turnout मतदान प्रतिशत
26. **Likely** (adverb) – Probably, presumably, possibly, expectedly, seemingly संभवतः
27. **Cohort** (noun) – Group, band, team, set, category समूह
28. **Reside** (verb) – Live, dwell, inhabit, stay, occupy निवास करना
29. **Integral** (adjective) – Essential, vital, necessary, fundamental, key आवश्यक/अविभाज्य
30. **Hold accountable for** (phrase) – Make responsible, answerable, liable, culpable, obligated उत्तरदायी ठहराना
31. **Native** (adjective) – Ancestral, original, indigenous, home, local जन्मस्थान का
32. **Allocate** (verb) – Assign, distribute, designate, allot, apportion आवंटित करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. Bihar's Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of electoral rolls is being carried out by the Election Commission of India (ECI).
2. Political parties have criticized the revision process for its short timeline and stringent verification norms.
3. There is a risk of wrongful exclusion of lakhs of voters, especially short-term migrants.
4. The ECI's statement specifies that only "ordinary residents" qualify to remain on the electoral rolls.
5. This definition has alarmed Opposition parties, who fear disenfranchisement of migrant voters.
6. Migrants form an estimated 20% of Bihar's voting population, making them highly vulnerable to exclusion.
7. The verification window closes on July 31, leaving little time for migrants to be present for verification.
8. According to the Representation of the People Act, 1950, temporary absence does not end a person's status as an ordinary resident.
9. Electoral roll manuals clarify that people away temporarily but intending to return should remain enrolled.
10. Caution is needed to avoid deleting names of short-term migrants who plan to return to their home constituencies.
11. Bihar has a large population of long-term male migrants seeking work elsewhere, complicating the process.
12. Voting data from the 2024 general election showed more women voting than men in Bihar despite more men being registered — an indicator of absentee male migrants.
13. This dynamic was starkest in Bihar compared to other states like Jharkhand or Himachal Pradesh.
14. The SIR should carefully distinguish between short-term and long-term migrants to prevent unjust exclusions.
15. Ideally, the SIR process requires more time than the one month allotted by the ECI to balance accurate rolls with inclusive representation.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. In the context of the passage, which idiom best describes the risk of wrongfully excluding many voters due to strict criteria and short verification duration?
 - A. A stitch in time saves nine
 - B. Between a rock and a hard place
 - C. Throwing the baby out with the bathwater
 - D. Barking up the wrong tree
2. What can be inferred about the primary cause of lower male voter turnout in Bihar during the 2024 general election?
 - A. Men in Bihar are less interested in politics than women.
 - B. Many men were registered in Bihar but were away due to migration during polling.
 - C. The electoral rolls deliberately favored women over men.
 - D. Voting stations were set up far from male-dominated areas.
3. Why has the Election Commission's strict verification criteria during the Special Intensive Revision (SIR) raised concerns among Opposition parties?
 - A. They fear it will lead to wrongful exclusion of migrant voters unable to verify presence.
 - B. They believe it will favor urban voters over rural voters.
 - C. They think it will allow duplicate registrations to persist.
 - D. They claim it will speed up inclusion of underage voters.
4. What does the Representation of the People Act, 1950 specify about temporary absentees regarding ordinary residence?
 - A. They must transfer their voter registration immediately.
 - B. They cease to be ordinary residents if absent temporarily.
 - C. Temporary absence does not disqualify them from ordinary residence.
 - D. They must provide a court affidavit to remain on the electoral roll.
5. What is the tone of the passage?
 - A. Critical but analytical
 - B. Sarcastic and mocking
 - C. Neutral and indifferent
 - D. Praising and supportive
6. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word from the given sentence.

The artist's unique technique added a touch of individuality to the painting

 - A. Artist's
 - B. Individuality
 - C. Unique
 - D. Technique
7. One of the four words in bold in the given sentence is incorrectly spelt. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word.

The hurricane left behind a devastating trail of destruction

- A. destruction
- B. devastating
- C. hurricane
- D. trail

8. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the highlighted word in the given sentence.

The athlete demonstrated remarkable agility during the gymnastics routine.

- A. Prowess
- B. Stiffness
- C. Flexibility
- D. Nimbleness

9. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.

Enmity

- A. Antipathy
- B. Malignity
- C. Friendship
- D. Hostility

10. Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.

They looked out the matter and found the root cause of the problem.

- A. looked into the matter and found
- B. looked unless the matter and found
- C. looked of the matter and found
- D. looked until the matter and found

11. Select the sentence with the most appropriate use of preposition

- A. Reetu slept all in the history class.
- B. Reetu slept all during the history class.
- C. Reetu slept all through the history class.
- D. Reetu slept all into the history class.

12. Select the correct spelling of the underlined word in the given sentence.

Rahul's personality is complamented by his confident looks

- A. complamanted
- B. complemented
- C. complieminted
- D. complimented

13. Change the following sentence into superlative degree.

No other mountain in the world is as high as the Mount Everest

- A. Mount Everest is higher than any other mountain in the world.
- B. No other mountain is highest than Mount Everest.
- C. Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
- D. Mount Everest is high mountain in the world.

14. Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select 'No improvement required'.

Placing a huge magnet atop the temple pose to being the biggest hurdle for the masons

- A. poses for being
- B. posed to be
- C. posing as be
- D. no improvement required

15. Select the word that has the same meaning (SYNONYM) as the underlined word in the given sentence.

She accused her sister of being vindictive when she was trying to defame her.

- A. revengeful
- B. righteous
- C. venerable
- D. vigilant

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

My grandparents live in a beautiful house _____ the countryside

- A. at
- B. in
- C. on
- D. onto

17. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

Blunt

- A. Tactful
- B. Adventurous
- C. Rowdy
- D. Insensitive

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

Apple of one's eye

- A. Very docile
- B. Very stubborn
- C. Very strong
- D. Very precious

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

When pigs fly

- A. Something that spoils relationships
- B. Something unplanned
- C. Something terrible
- D. Something that will never happen

20. Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.

The farm cattle is grazing in the field when the tiger attacked

- A. is grazing
- B. The farm cattle
- C. in the field when
- D. the tiger attacked.

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.

A monsoon is traditionally a seasonal reversing wind (1)_____ by corresponding changes in precipitation but is now (2)_____ describe seasonal changes in atmospheric circulation and precipitation associated (3)_____ annual latitudinal oscillation of the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) between its limits to the north and south of the equator. Usually, the term monsoon (4)_____ refer to the rainy phase of a seasonally changing pattern, although technically there is also a dry phase. The term is also sometimes used to (5)_____ locally heavy but short-term rains.

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

- A. accompanying
- B. accompany
- C. accompanies
- D. accompanied

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

- A. used to
- B. use to
- C. uses to
- D. using to

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

- A. for
- B. of
- C. on
- D. with

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

- A. is use to
- B. were used to
- C. is used to
- D. are used to

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

- A. describing
- B. describe
- C. described
- D. describes

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. C) Throwing the baby out with the bathwater

C is correct because “throwing the baby out with the bathwater” means inadvertently getting rid of something valuable while trying to eliminate something unwanted — mirroring the

passage's concern that genuine voters could be wrongly excluded while trying to remove ineligible ones.

A is incorrect ("A stitch in time saves nine") refers to solving a problem early to prevent bigger issues later, which does not match the risk of wrongful exclusion.

B is incorrect ("Between a rock and a hard place") describes being stuck between two difficult choices, but the passage focuses on a process risking collateral damage, not a dilemma.

D is incorrect ("Barking up the wrong tree") means pursuing a mistaken or misguided course of action, which doesn't precisely capture the idea of unintentionally harming valid voters.

2. B) Many men were registered in Bihar but were away due to migration during polling.

The passage clearly suggests that absentee male voters were registered in Bihar but couldn't return on polling day because of migration for work.

A is incorrect: Lack of interest isn't mentioned as a cause; the passage attributes absenteeism to migration, not disinterest.

C is incorrect: There is no evidence of deliberate gender-based bias in the rolls.

D is incorrect: The passage doesn't mention distance of polling stations as a reason for low turnout.

3. A) They fear it will lead to wrongful exclusion of migrant voters unable to verify presence.

The passage explicitly says the short window and strict criteria could wrongfully exclude lakhs of voters, especially migrants unable to be present.

B is incorrect: The passage does not discuss urban vs. rural voter favoritism.

C is incorrect: The concern is about wrongful exclusion, not duplicate registrations.

D is incorrect: The issue is not about minors but about migrants.

4. C) Temporary absence does not disqualify them from ordinary residence.

The Act states that "A person absenting himself temporarily... shall not... cease to be ordinarily resident", meaning temporary absence alone doesn't end their eligibility.

A is incorrect: The Act doesn't require immediate transfer of registration.

B is incorrect: It says the opposite — temporary absence does NOT end ordinary residence.

D is incorrect: No affidavit requirement is mentioned in the passage.

5. A) Critical but analytical

The passage criticizes the ECI's Special Intensive Revision (SIR) for its potential to wrongfully exclude voters, especially migrants, but it also analyses the legal and demographic aspects logically.

B (Sarcastic and mocking) is incorrect because there is no use of ridicule or harsh humor.

C (Neutral and indifferent) is incorrect because the passage clearly expresses concerns and opinions.

D (Praising and supportive) is incorrect because the passage raises objections rather than endorsing the ECI's actions.

6. B) The **incorrect spelling** in the sentence is '**Individuality**', and the correct spelling is '**Individuality**'. व्यक्ति की विशिष्टता, व्यक्तिगतता
7. B) The correct spelling of '**devasstating**' is '**devastating**', which means "causing severe shock, distress, or damage" भयावह, विनाशकारी।
8. B) **Agility** (noun): The ability to move quickly and easily; nimbleness, suppleness, dexterity. दक्षता, फुर्ती
Antonym: **Stiffness** – The quality of being rigid and unable to bend or move easily; inflexibility, hardness अकड़, कठोरता
- **Prowess** (noun): Great skill or ability, expertise, mastery. कौशल, वीरता
 - **Flexibility** (noun): The quality of bending easily without breaking; suppleness, adaptability. लचीलापन, अनुकूलता
 - **Nimbleness** (noun): Quick and light in movement or action; agility, dexterity. चुस्ती, फुर्ती
9. C) **Enmity** (noun) – The state or feeling of being actively opposed or hostile to someone or something. द्वेष, वैर
Antonym: **Friendship** (noun) – A state of mutual trust and affection between people, amity, camaraderie. मित्रता, दोस्ती
- **Antipathy** (noun) – A deep-seated feeling of dislike; aversion. घृणा, विरोध
 - **Malignity** (noun) – Intense ill will or hatred; extreme malevolence. दुर्भावना, विद्वेष
 - **Hostility** (noun) – Unfriendliness or opposition. शत्रुता, वैरभाव
10. A) 'looked out the matter' and found के बदले '**looked into the matter and found**' का use होगा, क्योंकि 'look into' का अर्थ होता है 'जांच करना', वाक्य यह संकेत देता है कि उन्होंने समस्या की जड़ का पता लगाने के लिए मामले की जांच की।
'looked out the matter' and found is incorrect and should be replaced with '**looked into the matter**' and **found**, as 'look into' means 'to investigate or examine closely,' which aligns with the intended meaning of the sentence. The sentence implies that they investigated the issue to find the root cause
11. C) Reetu slept all through the history class
through' का use सही होगा क्योंकि 'slept' एक continuous activity को दर्शाता है, और 'through' preposition का use ऐसी स्थितियों में किया जाता है जब कोई क्रिया पूरी अवधि के दौरान होती है।

Through will be used because 'slept' refers to a continuous activity, and the preposition 'through' is appropriate in contexts where the action takes place over an entire duration. Other options are incorrect as they do not fit the context and grammar correctly.

12. B) The correct spelling of the underlined word '**complamented**' is '**complemented**', which means "to complete or enhance something by providing what is missing or necessary" (पूरक बनाना, पूरा करना).

13. C) Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world

The superlative degree compares one thing to all others, and we use "the highest" to describe Mount Everest because it is the tallest mountain in the world.

A is in the comparative degree, which is incorrect for this.

B is grammatically incorrect because "highest than" is not proper usage.

D is incomplete and lacks proper grammar to express the superlative degree.

14. 'B) **posed to be**' का use सही होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में यह घटना Past Tense की ओर इशारा कर रही है।

मुख्य वाक्य 'Placing a huge magnet atop the temple' से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि यह कार्य पहले हो चुका है, अतः Verb को Past Tense में होना चाहिए। 'pose to being' गलत है क्योंकि यह न तो grammatically सही है और न ही contextually।

'**posed to be**' will be used because the sentence refers to a past event. The main clause, "Placing a huge magnet atop the temple," indicates that the action has already occurred, so the verb must align with the past tense. The phrase 'pose to being' is incorrect both grammatically and contextually.

15. A) **Vindictive** (adjective): Meaning – Having or showing a strong or unreasoning desire for revenge, spiteful, revengeful, vengeful. प्रतिशोधी

Synonym: **Revengeful** (adjective) – Inclined to seek revenge, vengeful, retaliatory, spiteful. बदला लेने वाला

- **Righteous** (adjective): – Morally right or justifiable, virtuous, ethical. धार्मिक
- **Venerable** (adjective): – Accorded a great deal of respect, especially because of age, wisdom, or character. आदरणीय
- **Vigilant** (adjective): – Keeping careful watch for possible danger or difficulties, watchful, alert. सावधान

16. B) '**In**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'in' का अर्थ होता है किसी स्थान के अंदर या उस क्षेत्र में स्थित होना। यहां context "countryside" में एक खूबसूरत घर के स्थान को दर्शाता है, इसलिए 'in' सही है। 'At' का use किसी विशिष्ट बिंदु के लिए किया जाता है, जो यहां उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'On' का उपयोग किसी सतह पर होने

के लिए किया जाता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Onto' का use गति या दिशा में किसी सतह पर जाने के लिए किया जाता है, जो grammatically and contextually गलत है।

'In' will be used because 'in' indicates being located inside or within a certain area. Here, the context refers to a beautiful house located in the countryside, making 'in' the correct choice. 'At' is used to refer to a specific point, which is not suitable here. 'On' is used to describe something on a surface, which does not fit the context. 'Onto' implies motion or movement onto a surface, which is grammatically and contextually incorrect here.

17. **D) Blunt (adjective)** – Direct or straightforward in speech or behavior, often to the point of rudeness or insensitivity. मुंहफट स्पष्टवादी

Synonym: **Insensitive** (adjective) – Lacking sensitivity, consideration, or tact. असंवेदनशील।

- **Tactful** (adjective)- Having or showing tact; careful not to offend or upset others. चतुर, विवेकशील
- **Adventurous** (adjective)- Willing to take risks or try out new ideas साहसी
- **Rowdy** (adjective)- Noisy and disorderly; rough. उग्र, हंगामाखोर।

18. **D) Apple of one's eye (idiom)** – Very precious (बहुत प्रिय)

19. **D) When pigs fly (idiom)** – Something that will never happen ऐसी चीज़ जो कभी नहीं होगी।

20. **A) "is grazing"** का use गलत है क्योंकि घटना का एक भाग, "the tiger attacked," Past Tense में है।

अतः पूरे sentence में एक ही समय का प्रयोग करना चाहिए। यहां "is grazing" के स्थान पर "was grazing" का use होगा।

The phrase "is grazing" is incorrect because part of the sentence, "the tiger attacked," is in Past Tense. To maintain uniformity in tense, "is grazing" should be replaced with "was grazing".

21. **D) 'Accompanied'** का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ 'is traditionally a seasonal reversing wind' के साथ

'accompanied' को जोड़ा गया है। 'Accompanied' का अर्थ है "साथ होता है" और यह क्रिया के past participle रूप में इस्तेमाल हो रहा है जो 'is' (passive voice structure) के साथ मेल खाता है।

'Accompanying' गलत है क्योंकि यह वर्तमान participle है और वाक्य के passive voice structure में फिट नहीं होता। 'Accompany' गलत है क्योंकि यह base form है और 'is' के साथ use नहीं किया जा सकता। 'Accompanies' गलत है क्योंकि यह singular subject के लिए present tense में उपयोग होता है, जो contextually सही नहीं है।

Accompanied is used because it complements the phrase "is traditionally a seasonal reversing wind" in a passive voice structure. 'Accompanied' (past participle) fits the structure and context, meaning "is accompanied by". 'Accompanying' is incorrect as it is the present

participle, unsuitable for the passive voice structure of the sentence. 'Accompany' is incorrect as it is the base form and cannot be used with 'is' in this context. 'Accompanies' is incorrect because it is present tense for a singular subject, which does not fit the structure or context here.

22. A) 'Used to' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "used to" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ का पहले होना या प्रचलन में होना। sentence में mention है कि मानसून शब्द अब मौसमी परिवर्तनों को दर्शाने के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है, इसलिए 'used to' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'use to' गलत है क्योंकि यह केवल वर्तमान में प्रचलित आदतों के लिए प्रयोग होता है। 'Uses to' और 'using to' व्याकरणिक रूप से गलत हैं क्योंकि 'uses to' वर्तमान की आदत के लिए होता है लेकिन 'to' के साथ नहीं आता, और 'using to' का कोई सही व्याकरणिक उपयोग नहीं है।

'Used to' will be used because it means something that happened or was practiced in the past. The sentence mentions that the term "monsoon" is now used to describe seasonal changes, making 'used to' correct. Whereas, 'use to' is incorrect because it is only used for current habits. 'Uses to' and 'using to' are grammatically incorrect as 'uses to' is not used with 'to,' and 'using to' has no proper grammatical use.

23. D) 'With' का use होगा क्योंकि "with" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के साथ संबंध या जुड़ाव। sentence में mention है कि मौसमी परिवर्तन वार्षिक अक्षांशीय दोलन (oscillation) के साथ जुड़े होते हैं, इसलिए 'with' सही है। जबकि 'for' उद्देश्य या कारण के लिए उपयोग होता है, 'of' स्वामित्व या संबंध के लिए होता है, और 'on' किसी सतह पर या विषय पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने के लिए होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

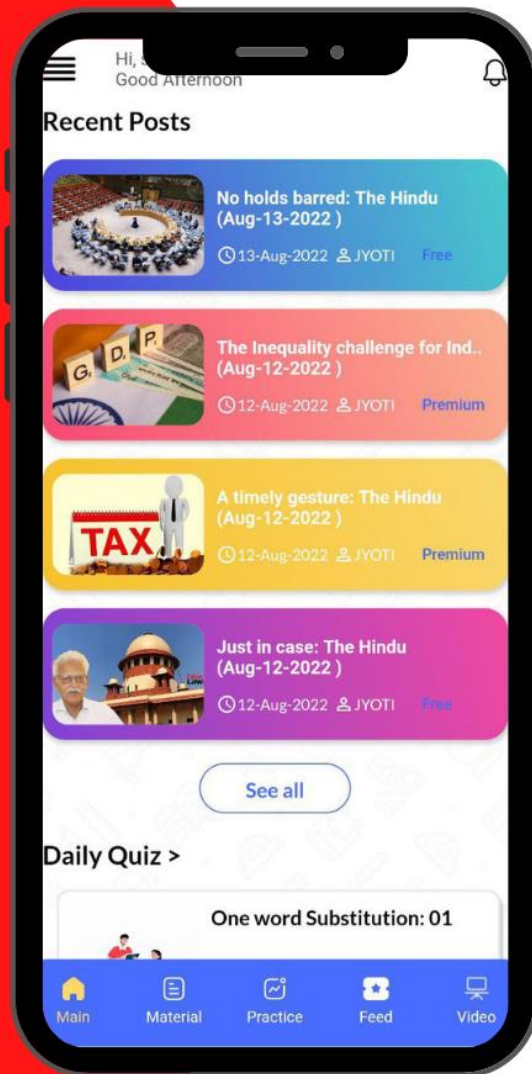
'With' will be used because it indicates an association or connection with something. The sentence mentions that seasonal changes are associated with the annual latitudinal oscillation, making 'with' appropriate here. Whereas, 'for' is used for purpose or reason, 'of' indicates possession or belonging, and 'on' implies focus on a surface or topic, which do not fit in this context.

24. C) 'Is used to' का use होगा क्योंकि "is used to" का अर्थ है वर्तमान में किसी चीज़ का उपयोग या प्रचलन में होना। sentence में "monsoon" की बात की जा रही है, जो वर्तमान में मौसमी परिवर्तनों को संदर्भित करता है। इसलिए 'is used to' सही है। जबकि 'is use to' grammatically गलत है, 'were used to' past को दर्शाता है, और 'are used to' plural के लिए होता है, जो सही नहीं है।

'Is used to' will be used because it means something that is currently used or practiced. The sentence refers to "monsoon," which presently refers to seasonal changes, making 'is used to' correct. Whereas, 'is use to' is grammatically incorrect, 'were used to' refers to the past, and 'are used to' is for plural subjects, which do not fit in this context.

25. B) '**Describe**' का use होगा क्योंकि "to" के बाद infinitive verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। यहाँ sentence यह व्यक्त करता है कि "monsoon" का उपयोग "locally heavy but short-term rains" को बताने के लिए किया जाता है। इसलिए, "describe" यहाँ सही है। 'Describing' (Option A) participle है, जो "to" के बाद गलत है। 'Described' (Option C) past participle है, जो पूरे वाक्य के वर्तमान संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Describes' (Option D) singular verb है, जो इस sentence में grammatically सही नहीं है।

Describe will be used because after "to," the infinitive form of the verb is required. The sentence mentions that the term "monsoon" is used to explain "locally heavy but short-term rains." Thus, "describe" fits the context. Describing' is a participle, which is incorrect after "to. 'Described' is a past participle and doesn't align with the sentence's present context. 'Describes' is a singular verb, which is grammatically unsuitable in this context.



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