Unrest unlimited: On the crisis in Bangladesh

Muhammad Yunus **lacks** the **legitimacy** to **steer** Bangladesh through the latest crisis

The violent **unrest** that **rocked** Bangladesh on Thursday night, **following** the death of Sharif Osman Hadi, a **prominent** youth leader of the July 2024 **uprising** against Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina's government, **was** both a **reflection** of where the country stands today and a warning of what **lies ahead**. **Hadi**, an Islamist and a **virulent critic** of India, **played** a key role in transforming the July uprising into a broader movement aimed at remaking the country. He **sought** a **decisive** break from Bangladesh's liberation-era values and **advocated** greater political space for parties such as Jamaat-e-Islami, as well as for Islamist student groups. Hadi was shot by **masked** gunmen on December 12 and **succumbed to** injuries on December 18 at a hospital in Singapore, **triggering widespread** protests across Bangladesh. Although the police have arrested at least half a dozen suspects in connection with the attack, it remains unclear who **orchestrated** the killing. Some of Hadi's supporters blamed the Awami League. On December 18, **mobs torched** the offices of Prothom Alo and The Daily Star, two of the country's largest dailies, trapping staff inside. Cultural centres, Awami League offices, the homes of former ministers, and even the residence of Mujibur Rahman, Bangladesh's liberation hero, were attacked. In Mymensingh city, a Hindu man aged 25 was **lynched** over **alleged blasphemy**, as a crowd **cheered** and filmed while his hanging body was **set on fire**.

Fifteen months after Ms. Hasina was **toppled**, Bangladesh continues to **reel under** mob rule. Ms. Hasina's **authoritarianism** undoubtedly contributed to the **eruption** of public anger in July 2024. Her fall offered Bangladesh a chance to **begin anew**, **grounded** in **reconciliation**, **pluralism**, and democracy. That opportunity has since been **squandered**. The **period** following the uprising **saw** widespread violence against minorities and Awami League workers. The Awami League and its student wing, the Chhatra League, were banned, while the ban on Jamaat-e-Islami was lifted. Muhammad Yunus failed to **keep** Islamist forces, who have a dark past, **in check** even as reactionary groups **pressed for** a total **rupture** with the immediate past. The result has been near-**anarchy**. **Anti-India sentiments**, **amplified** by Islamist forces, **have** further **inflamed** tensions. Bangladesh's rulers must **heed** these warning signs. The focus must shift from **vendetta** politics to rebuilding state capacity and restoring **law and order**. Mr. Yunus appears to lack either the **legitimacy** or the resolve to steer the country through this crisis. For Bangladesh, the only **viable** path forward lies in **inclusive** elections with the participation of all the major political parties. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Lack** (verb) – want, need, require, shortage, deficiency कमी होना

2. **Legitimacy** (noun) – authenticity, validity, lawfulness, legality, rightfulness वैधता

3. **Steer** (verb) – guide, conduct, pilot, navigate, direct मार्ग दिखाना

4. **Unrest** (noun) – turmoil, turbulence, agitation, upheaval, strife अशांति

5. **Rock** (verb) – shake, agitate, jar, convulse, stun हिला देना

6. **Following** (preposition) – after, subsequent to, succeeding, post, behind के बाद

7. **Prominent** (adjective) – eminent, distinguished, notable, conspicuous, famous प्रसिद्ध

8. **Uprising** (noun) – rebellion, revolt, insurrection, mutiny, insurgence विद्रोह

9. **Reflection** (noun) – manifestation, indication, mirror, depiction, expression प्रतिबिंब

10. **Lie ahead** (phrasal verb) – to be going to happen in the future भविष्य में होना

11. **Virulent** (adjective) – hostile, vitriolic, malicious, venomous, bitter अत्यंत कटु

12. **Critic** (noun) – detractor, censurer, attacker, opponent, faultfinder आलोचक

13. **Seek** (verb) – endeavour, strive, aim, aspire, desire प्रयास करना

14. **Decisive** (adjective) – conclusive, definitive, final, resolute, firm निर्णायक

15. **Advocate** (verb) – support, champion, uphold, promote, recommend समर्थन करना

16. **Masked** (adjective) – disguised, concealed, hidden, camouflaged, veiled नकाबपोश

17. **Succumb to** (phrasal verb) – to die from an injury or give in to pressure दम तोड़ देना

18. **Trigger** (verb) – precipitate, provoke, spark, initiate, activate शुरुआत करना

19. **Widespread** (adjective) – extensive, prevalent, pervasive, ubiquitous, rampant व्यापक

20. **Orchestrate** (verb) – organize, coordinate, mastermind, plan, engineer योजना बनाना

21. **Mob** (noun) – rabble, horde, crowd, throng, mass उपद्रवी भीड़

22. **Torch** (verb) – incinerate, kindle, ignite, burn, fire आग लगा देना

23. **Lynch** (verb) – execute, hang, kill, slay, murder मार डालना

24. **Alleged** (adjective) – supposed, purported, professed, claimed, ostensible कथित

25. **Blasphemy** (noun) – profanity, sacrilege, irreverence, impiety, desecration ईशनिंदा

26. **Cheer** (verb) – applaud, hail, salute, exult, shout जयकार करना

27. **Set on fire** (phrase) – to cause something to start burning आग लगाना

28. **Topple** (verb) – overthrow, oust, unseat, overturn, dethrone गिरा देना

29. **Reel under** (phrasal verb) – to suffer because of a difficult situation संकट से जूझना

30. **Authoritarianism** (noun) – absolutism, tyranny, despotism, dictatorship, autocracy सत्तावाद

31. **Eruption** (noun) – outbreak, explosion, flare–up, burst, outburst विस्फोट

32. **Begin anew** (phrase) – to start something again in a different way नए सिरे से शुरुआत

33. **Grounded** (adjective) – based, founded, rooted, established, fixed आधारित

34. **Reconciliation** (noun) – appeasement, rapprochement, resolution, settlement, pacification सुलह

35. **Pluralism** (noun) – diversity, coexistence, multiculturalism, variety, heterogeneity बहुलवाद

36. **Squander** (verb) – waste, dissipate, misuse, lavish, fritter away गँवा देना

37. **In past** (phrase) – referring to the time that has gone by अतीत में

38. **Press for** (phrasal verb) – meaning: to demand something forcefully दबाव डालना

39. **Rupture** (noun) – break, breach, rift, fracture, split दरार

40. **Anarchy** (noun) – lawlessness, disorder, chaos, mayhem, turmoil अराजकता

41. **Amplify** (verb) – magnify, intensify, escalate, augment, enhance बढ़ाना

42. **Inflame** (verb) – exasperate, aggravate, incense, provoke, foment भड़काना

43. **Heed** (verb) – note, notice, consider, observe, follow ध्यान देना

44. **Vendetta** (noun) – feud, rivalry, quarrel, conflict, revenge प्रतिशोध

45. **Law and order** (noun) – a situation in which laws are obeyed कानून व्यवस्था

46. **Legitimacy** (noun) – validity, authenticity, rightfulness, lawfulness, legality वैधता

47. **Viable** (adjective) – feasible, workable, practicable, sustainable, possible व्यवहार्य

48. **Inclusive** (adjective) – comprehensive, all–embracing, overall, sweeping, broad समावेशी

Summary of the Editorial

1. Bangladesh has witnessed intense violence following the killing of youth leader **Sharif Osman Hadi**, exposing the country's deep political instability.

2. Hadi emerged as a central figure in the July 2024 uprising against **Sheikh Hasina's** government and later pushed for a radical transformation of the state.

3. He rejected Bangladesh's liberation-era ideals and supported greater space for Islamist groups such as **Jamaat-e-Islami**.

4. Hadi's death in Singapore triggered nationwide protests, though the masterminds behind the killing remain unidentified.

5. Some supporters accused the **Awami League**, further polarising society.

6. Violent mobs attacked media institutions, including **Prothom Alo** and **The Daily Star**, endangering journalists' lives.

7. Cultural centres, Awami League offices, and the home of **Mujibur Rahman** were vandalised, signalling contempt for national symbols.

8. The lynching of a Hindu man in Mymensingh highlighted the alarming rise in communal violence and lawlessness.

9. Fifteen months after Hasina's removal, **Bangladesh** continues to suffer from mob rule and weak governance.

10. Although Hasina's authoritarianism contributed to public anger, her fall initially offered a chance for democratic renewal.

11. That opportunity was lost amid attacks on minorities and supporters of the Awami League after the uprising.

12. The banning of the Awami League and the lifting of restrictions on Jamaat-e-Islami shifted the balance in favour of Islamist forces.

13. **Muhammad Yunus** failed to restrain reactionary groups or prevent the slide into near-anarchy.

14. Anti-India rhetoric promoted by Islamist elements has further worsened internal and regional tensions.

15. The editorial argues that Yunus lacks legitimacy and resolve, and insists that inclusive elections involving all major parties are the only way forward.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What, according to the passage, transformed the July 2024 uprising into a broader political movement in Bangladesh?**   **[Editorial page]**
   A. The death of Sharif Osman Hadi and his ideological mobilisation
   B. The immediate lifting of the ban on Jamaat-e-Islami
   C. The collapse of the police and judicial institutions
   D. The emergence of anti-India sentiment among citizens

2. **Why does the passage argue that Muhammad Yunus is unable to steer Bangladesh through the current crisis?**
   A. He lacks legitimacy and resolve amid growing Islamist influence
   B. He prioritised foreign policy concerns over domestic stability
   C. He openly endorsed the authoritarian legacy of the past regime
   D. He refused to engage with media and civil society groups

3. **Which inference best explains why the article views the post-Hasina transition as a missed opportunity for Bangladesh?**
   A. The leadership vacuum was quickly resolved through inclusive political consensus.
   B. The removal of the former prime minister caused immediate economic collapse nationwide.
   C. The uprising strengthened democratic institutions and reduced political polarisation.
   D. The fall of the former regime enabled extremist forces to dominate amid weak state authority.

4. **What can be inferred about Muhammad Yunus's leadership from the article's overall argument?**
   A. He commands strong popular support across ideological groups.
   B. He has deliberately encouraged mob violence to marginalise rivals.
   C. He is unable to assert authority or legitimacy over competing political forces.
   D. He has successfully neutralised Islamist and reactionary organisations.

5. **Choose the option that is the SYNONYM of the word "squandered" as used in the passage.**
   A. Wasted
   B. Secured
   C. Preserved
   D. Strengthened

6. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word "Deprivation."**
   A. Abundance
   B. Paucity
   C. Chronicle
   D. Tenacity

7. **Select the sentence that uses the given idiom correctly.**
   Have your head in the clouds
   A. He had his head in the clouds during an important meeting.
   B. The pilot had his head in the clouds while flying a plane.
   C. They had their heads in the clouds by looking up at the sky during a meteor shower.
   D. She had her head in the clouds by wearing a cloud-shaped hat.

8. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
   An original model from which later forms are developed

A. Prototype
B. Descendent
C. Ancestor
D. Manuscript

9. **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**
    Each of the committee members (1)/ were obligated to disclose any potential conflict (2)/ regardless of how trivial it might appear (3)/ during the selection process. (4)
    A. (1)
    B. (2)
    C. (3)
    D. (4)

10. **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:**
    He is **more tall than** his brother
    A. taller to
    B. much taller than
    C. taller than
    D. more taller than

11. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word "Diminution."**
    A. Escalation
    B. Rustic
    C. Volatile
    D. Placid

12. **Choose the option with the CORRECT SPELLING related to the word "Percolate."**
    A. Percollate
    B. Percolate
    C. Perculate
    D. Periculate

13. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
    Were you laughing at the poor masses?
    A. Have the poor masses been laughed at by you?
    B. Are the poor masses being laughed at by you?
    C. Were the poor masses being laughed at by you?
    D. Had the masses been laughed at by you?

14. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the given word.**
    Persecution
    A. Dormancy
    B. Euphoria
    C. Credence
    D. Harassment

15. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in direct speech.**
    She told her friend that she had been studying for her examination.
    A. She told her friend, "I am studying for my examination."
    B. She told her friend, "I had studied for my examination."
    C. She tells her friend, "I have been studying for my examination."

D. She told her friend, "I was studying for my examination."

16. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that gives their correct logical sequence.**

A. Now, these virtues have made them vulnerable to duplicitous traffickers, who are pushing them into deadly battle zones.

B. The sweat and toil of Indians have built the glittering cities of West Asia, and in return, the migrant workers have brought prosperity home.

C. As fighters in Russia or a civilian shield in Israel, Indians are being duped by unscrupulous travel agents to travel to conflict zones in search of riches.

D. Indian labour in Europe and North America has added immense value to their host countries.

E. This peace-loving, industrious and thrifty community can be held as a model for permanent and temporary migration of workers anywhere in the world.

A. DECAB

B. CBDEA

C. CABED

D. CBEDA

17. **Choose the correct form:**

The committee, along with its chairperson, _____ scheduled to meet on Monday.

A. are

B. is

C. were

D. have been

18. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word "Drag."**

A. Aid

B. Plateau

C. Reservoir

D. Hemisphere

19. **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**

The finance team (1)/ comprises of experts (2)/ in risk, audit, and compliance (3)/ from various industries. (4)/

A. (1)

B. (2)

C. (3)

D. (4)

20. **Fill in the blank with the correct option:**

He spoke so _____ that the audience was mesmerized.

A. fluently

B. fluent

C. fluented

D. fluency

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.

The (1) _____ of roads in the 1700s and 1800s made the (2) _____ of goods and people much easier. Many nobles and businessmen (3) _____ their wealth in building bridges and tunnels. John Metcalfe was one of the most (4) _____ road builders of this period. He was blind and felt the surface of the road. This was done to make sure that it met his (5)_____ .

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
    A. stagnation
    B. recovery
    C. setback
    D. improvement

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
    A. traffic
    B. delivery
    C. shipment
    D. transportation

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3**
    A. donated
    B. supported
    C. promoted
    D. invested

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
    A. credulous
    B. fascinated
    C. attentive
    D. remarkable

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
    A. desire
    B. requirements
    C. wish
    D. condition

Answers

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

Explanations

1. A) **The death of Sharif Osman Hadi and his ideological mobilisation**
    The passage clearly states that Sharif Osman Hadi played a decisive role in converting the July uprising into a wider movement aimed at remaking Bangladesh's political and ideological foundations.
    B (Incorrect): The lifting of the ban occurred later and was a consequence, not the transforming cause of the uprising.
    C (Incorrect): Institutional collapse is described as an outcome of the crisis, not its catalyst.
    D (Incorrect): Anti-India sentiment is presented as an aggravating factor, not the core driver of the movement's transformation.

2. A) **He lacks legitimacy and resolve amid growing Islamist influence**
    The passage explicitly concludes that Yunus lacks both the legitimacy and the determination to control Islamist forces or restore order.
    B (Incorrect): The passage does not suggest that foreign policy was Yunus's primary focus.
    C (Incorrect): Yunus is criticised for failing to check reactionary forces, not for supporting the previous authoritarian order.
    D (Incorrect): There is no mention of Yunus refusing dialogue with the media or civil society.

3. D) **The fall of the former regime enabled extremist forces to dominate amid weak state authority.**
    The passage suggests that after Sheikh Hasina's fall, the space meant for reconciliation and democracy was instead occupied by Islamist and reactionary forces, resulting in near-anarchy.
    A: It explicitly states inclusive consensus did not emerge
    B: Economic collapse is not discussed; the focus is political and social disorder.
    C: The passage argues the opposite — democracy weakened, not strengthened.

4. C) **He is unable to assert authority or legitimacy over competing political forces**.
    The article concludes that Muhammad Yunus lacks both legitimacy and resolve, failing to restrain Islamist forces or restore law and order.
    B: No evidence suggests intentional encouragement of violence.
    A: The passage highlights legitimacy deficits, not broad support.
    D: Islamist influence is described as expanding, not contained.

5. A) **Wasted**
    Correct, as it conveys the idea of carelessly losing a valuable opportunity.

6. B) **Deprivation** (noun) – Lack, denial, shortage, deficiency, absence. अभाव
    Synonym: **Paucity** (noun) – The presence of something only in small quantities; scarcity. अल्पता / कमी

    - **Abundance** (noun) – A very large quantity; plenty. प्रचुरता
    - **Chronicle** (noun) – A factual written account of events. घटनावृत्त
    - **Tenacity** (noun) – Persistence, determination. दृढ़ता

7. A) **Have your head in the clouds** (idiom) – To be daydreaming or to be out of touch with reality ख्याली पुलाव बनाना

   Option 1 uses the idiom correctly because being mentally absent during an important meeting clearly reflects distraction or daydreaming.

8. A) **Prototype** (noun) – An original model from which later forms are developed आदर्श
   - **Descendent** (noun) – a person, plant, or animal that is descended from a particular ancestor वंशज
   - **Ancestor** (noun) – a person from whom one is descended पूर्वज
   - **Manuscript** (noun) – a handwritten or typed document, especially a writer's first version of a book before it is published पांडुलिपि

9. B) 'were' के बदले **'was'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Each of the committee members' एक Singular Subject है, इसलिए Singular Verb 'was' प्रयोग किया जाएगा।

   'was' will be used instead of 'were' because 'Each of the committee members' is a Singular Subject, so the **Singular** Verb 'was' should be used.
   Correct sentence: Each of the committee members was obligated to disclose any potential conflict regardless of how trivial it might appear during the selection process.

10. C) 'more tall than' के बदले **'taller than'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Comparative Degree में 'more' का प्रयोग केवल उन adjectives के साथ होता है जो दो syllables या उससे अधिक के हों, जबकि 'tall' एक monosyllabic adjective है, जिसके साथ '–er' लगाया जाता है; जैसे— He is taller than his brother.
    - 'taller than' will be used instead of 'more tall than' because in Comparative Degree, 'more' is used with adjectives having two or more syllables, whereas 'tall' is a one-syllable adjective, so '–er' is added; Like— He is taller than his brother.

11. A) **Diminution** (noun) – Reduction, decrease, lessening. कमी

    Antonym: **Escalation** (noun) – Increase, intensification. वृद्धि / बढ़ोतरी
    - **Rustic** – Rural, simple. देहाती
    - **Volatile** – Unstable, unpredictable. अस्थिर
    - **Placid** – Calm, peaceful. शांत

12. B) **Percolate** (verb) – To spread gradually through a system; seep or filter. फैलना
    - **Percollate** – Incorrect spelling
    - **Perculate** – Incorrect spelling
    - **Periculate** – Incorrect spelling

13. C) **Were the poor masses being laughed at by you?**

    Active वाक्य में "Were you laughing at the poor masses?" Subject "you", Verb "were laughing" (Past Continuous), और Object "the poor masses" है। Passive वाक्य में Object "the poor masses" को Subject बनाया गया है। Verb को Past Continuous के Passive रूप "were being laughed at" में बदला गया है और Subject "you" को "by you" के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया है।
    - The active sentence "Were you laughing at the poor masses?" contains "you" as the subject, "were laughing" as the verb (Past Continuous), and "the poor masses" as the object. In the passive voice, the object "the poor masses" becomes the subject. The

verb is transformed into the passive form "were being laughed at," and "you" is used as "by you."

14. D) **Persecution** (noun) – Oppression, victimization, ill-treatment. उत्पीड़न

Synonym: **Harassment** (noun) – Persistent aggressive pressure or intimidation. उत्पीड़न / तंग करना

- **Dormancy** (noun) – Inactive state. निष्क्रियता
- **Euphoria** (noun) – Intense happiness. अत्युत्साह
- **Credence** (noun) – Belief or trust. विश्वास

15. D) **She told her friend, "I was studying for my examination."**

Indirect से Direct Speech में बदलते समय Tense और Pronouns का सही रूप में प्रयोग किया जाता है। दिए गए Indirect वाक्य में "She told her friend" Reporting Verb है, जो Past Tense में है। इसलिए Reported Speech का Tense भी Past Form में रहेगा। Reported Speech में "she had been studying" (Past Perfect Continuous) को Direct Speech में बदलते समय "was studying" (Past Continuous) में बदला जाएगा, क्योंकि Past Perfect Continuous Tense को Direct Speech में Past Continuous Tense में बदला जाता है। सही वाक्य है: "She told her friend, 'I was studying for my examination.'"

- When converting from Indirect to Direct Speech, the tense and pronouns must be appropriately transformed. In the given Indirect sentence, "She told her friend" is the reporting verb in the past tense, so the tense of the reported speech must also remain in a past form. The phrase "she had been studying" (Past Perfect Continuous) in the Indirect Speech is converted to "was studying" (Past Continuous) in the Direct Speech. This is because Past Perfect Continuous Tense in Indirect Speech becomes Past Continuous Tense in Direct Speech.
  The correct sentence is: "She told her friend, 'I was studying for my examination.'"

16. B) **CBDEA**
- C: Sentence C introduces the issue of Indians being duped by unscrupulous travel agents to travel to conflict zones
- B: After introducing the problem of exploitation, sentence B shifts the focus to the positive contributions of Indian migrants in West Asia. This creates a contrast between the positive impact of Indian labor and the exploitation mentioned in sentence C.
- D: Following the discussion of Indian migrants' contributions in West Asia, sentence D broadens the scope to include their contributions in Europe and North America. This continuation maintains the positive tone set by sentence B.
- E: Sentence E further elaborates on the virtues of the Indian migrant community, which were hinted at in sentences B and D. It serves as a summary of the positive aspects of Indian labor migration.
- A: Finally, sentence A brings the focus back to the exploitation mentioned in sentence C. It explains how the virtues of the Indian migrant community, praised in sentences B, D, and E, make them vulnerable to traffickers.

17. B) 'is' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "The committee" एक collective noun है जो यहाँ एक इकाई (single unit) के रूप में प्रयुक्त हुआ है। "along with its chairperson" एक अतिरिक्त वाक्यांश

(parenthetical phrase) है जो मुख्य subject को नहीं बदलता। इसलिए Verb singular रूप में होगा — "is scheduled to meet on Monday."

- 'is' should be used because "The committee" is a collective noun acting as a single unit. The phrase "along with its chairperson" is a parenthetical addition and does not affect the number of the subject. Hence, the verb should be singular — "is scheduled to meet on Monday."

18. A) **Drag** (noun) – A hindrance; something that slows progress; burden, brake, impediment. बाधा / रुकावट

Antonym: **Aid** (noun) – Help or support that makes progress easier. सहायता / मदद

- **Plateau** – Flat elevated land. मैदानी पठार
- **Reservoir** – Storage space for fluids. जलाशय
- **Hemisphere** – Half of a sphere. अर्द्धगोल

19. B) 'comprises of' के बदले **'comprises'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'comprise' एक ऐसा verb है जो अपने आप में 'consist of' का अर्थ देता है और इसके बाद 'of' का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता; जैसे— The committee comprises five members.

- 'comprises' will be used instead of 'comprises of' because the verb 'comprise' itself means 'consist of' and therefore does not take 'of' after it; Like— The committee comprises five members.

20. A) **'fluently'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ verb 'spoke' को modify किया जा रहा है, और verb को modify करने के लिए adverb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। 'Fluently' adverb है, जिसका अर्थ होता है "धाराप्रवाह रूप से बोलना"। इसलिए, "He spoke so fluently that the audience was mesmerized." सही वाक्य होगा।

- 'Fluently' should be used because the word modifies the verb 'spoke', and adverbs are used to describe verbs. 'Fluently' means "in a smooth and effortless manner." Therefore, "He spoke so fluently that the audience was mesmerized." is the correct and grammatically appropriate sentence.

21. D) **Improvement'** का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि यह दर्शाता है कि सड़कों में सुधार से वस्तुओं और लोगों का परिवहन आसान हो गया। पैसेज के अनुसार, 1700s और 1800s के दौरान सड़कों के सुधार ने इसमें मदद की। इसलिए, 'Improvement' यहाँ सही विकल्प है।अन्य विकल्प: 'Stagnation' का अर्थ होता है ठहराव, 'Recovery' का अर्थ है सुधार लेकिन बीमारी या नुकसान के संदर्भ में, 'Setback' का अर्थ है प्रतिकूल परिवर्तन, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

- 'Improvement' should be used because it indicates that the enhancement of roads made the transportation of goods and people much easier. According to the passage, the improvement of roads during the 1700s and 1800s facilitated this. Therefore, 'Improvement' is the correct choice here. Other options: 'Stagnation' means lack of activity, 'Recovery' implies getting better but usually from illness or loss, 'Setback' means a disadvantageous change, which are not suitable in this context.

22. D) **'Transportation'** का उपयोग किया जाएगा क्योंकि यहाँ बात की जा रही है सामान और लोगों के आवागमन की, जिसका सही शब्द है 'परिवहन' या 'Transportation'। वाक्य में उल्लेखित है कि सड़कों के विकास से सामान और लोगों का आवागमन आसान हो गया, इसलिए यहाँ 'Transportation' सटीक है। 'Traffic' का अर्थ है यातायात जो मुख्य रूप से वाहनों

की आवाजाही को दर्शाता है, 'Delivery' का अर्थ है वितरण जो केवल सामान की डिलीवरी की ओर संकेत करता है, और 'Shipment' का अर्थ है भेजना, जो यहाँ पर लागू नहीं होता।

- Transportation' should be used as it refers to the movement of goods and people, which is the context here. The passage mentions that the development of roads made the movement of goods and people much easier, making 'Transportation' the correct choice. 'Traffic' primarily refers to the movement of vehicles, 'Delivery' implies the distribution of items, and 'Shipment' suggests sending goods, none of which precisely fit in this context.

23. D) **'Invested'** का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि 'invested' का अर्थ होता है धन या संसाधन लगाना जिससे बाद में लाभ हो। इस passage में बताया गया है कि कई नोबल्स और व्यापारी ने सड़कों, पुलों और सुरंगों के निर्माण में अपनी संपत्ति लगाई, इसलिए यहाँ 'invested' उपयुक्त है। 'Donated' का अर्थ होता है दान करना, 'Supported' का अर्थ होता है समर्थन करना और 'Promoted' का अर्थ होता है प्रचार करना या बढ़ावा देना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं

- Invested' should be used in blank number 3 because it means to put money or resources into something with the expectation of achieving a profit or material result. The passage describes how many nobles and businessmen put their wealth into building roads, bridges, and tunnels, making 'invested' the appropriate choice. 'Donated' means to give as a charitable act, 'Supported' means to back or uphold, and 'Promoted' implies to advance or advertise, which are not fitting in this context
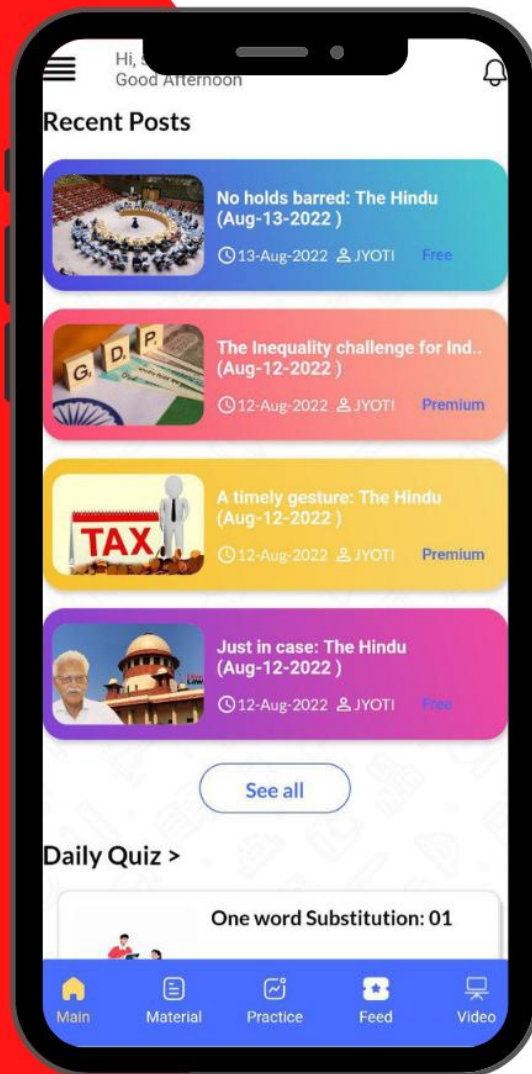
24. D) **'Remarkable'** का उपयोग इसलिए किया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि 'remarkable' का अर्थ होता है असाधारण या उल्लेखनीय। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि John Metcalfe उस समय के सबसे प्रमुख सड़क निर्माता थे, जिन्होंने अंधे होते हुए भी सड़कों की सतह को महसूस करके उनका निर्माण किया था। इसलिए 'Remarkable' यहाँ सबसे उपयुक्त शब्द है। जबकि 'Credulous' का अर्थ होता है सहज विश्वास करने वाला, 'Fascinated' का अर्थ है मोहित होना, और 'Attentive' का अर्थ है ध्यान देने वाला, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- Remarkable' should be used because it means extraordinary or noteworthy. The passage mentions John Metcalfe as one of the most prominent road builders of his time, who, despite being blind, could feel the surface of the roads for their construction. This makes 'Remarkable' the most appropriate word here. In contrast, 'Credulous' means ready to believe too readily, 'Fascinated' means captivated, and 'Attentive' means paying close attention, which do not fit in this context

25. B) **'Requirements'** का use होगा क्योंकि "requirements" का अर्थ होता है आवश्यकताएँ या ज़रूरतें। पैसेज में बताया गया है कि जॉन मेटकाल्फे ने सड़क की सतह को छूकर जांच की, ताकि यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि वह उनके मानकों के अनुरूप है। 'Requirements' इस संदर्भ में सही है क्योंकि यह उनकी आवश्यकताओं और मानकों को दर्शाता है। जबकि 'Desire' का अर्थ होता है इच्छा, 'Wish' का अर्थ होता है चाहत, और 'Condition' का अर्थ होता है स्थिति या शर्त, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं

- Requirements' should be used because it refers to needs or standards. The passage explains that John Metcalfe felt the road's surface to ensure it met his standards. 'Requirements' fits here as it reflects his standards or needs. In contrast, 'Desire'

implies a wish, 'Wish' refers to a longing, and 'Condition' implies a state or stipulation, none of which are appropriate in this context

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