

## Sham election: On Myanmar's three-phase elections

Myanmar's junta's **search** for legitimacy through controlled polls **is** futile

The **core** of electoral democracy **is** the institution of popular will through **representation**. When elections are **merely** held to **subvert** this **will** by **imposing** favoured candidates, they are clearly a sham. Such is the case with Myanmar's three-phase elections being conducted by the junta nearly five years after **it** **upended** a democratically elected government and **precipitated** a **raging civil war**. Sunday **marked** the first phase in 102 townships, with the **subsequent** phases on January 11 (100 townships) and January 25 (63 townships). The junta controls **barely** half the country's townships, with elections being **skipped** in at least 65 areas. **None** of the major parties from the 2020 elections **is** participating, including the winner, the National League for Democracy (NLD) led by **imprisoned** leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. Only the Union **Solidarity** and Development Party (USDP), **stuffed with** former junta figures, is a force. This reminds one of the 2010 elections under the 2008 constitution which the NLD **boycotted** and which the USDP **swept**. But the situation is worse now, with the junta bombing and killing thousands of citizens for five years. It also faced its strongest challenge since the early 1960s as **ethnic armed** organisations and the NLD-affiliated **People's Defence Forces** (PDF), loyal to the opposition National Unity Government formed by NLD **exiles**, **won** control of significant territory. By late-2023, this **coalition**, armed with Chinese weapons, **dealt** the **biggest blow** through the Three Brotherhood Alliance (TBA) in Shan State and Rakhine, **seizing** townships along the China border.

The **junta**, **sustained** by Russian and Belarusian weaponry, **was** **on the back foot** until China changed **tack** in 2025, prioritising its geo-economic interests, particularly access to the Indian Ocean. Beijing pressured the TBA to **cease hostilities** and return control to the junta, which two groups **reluctantly** did earlier this year. This shift, as well as the lack of centralised command among Bamar-dominated PDFs and other **ethnic insurgent** groups, has allowed the junta to regain lost territory. Yet, the junta faces **pitched** battles across Rakhine, Karenni, Karen, Chin States and the Sagaing Region where it has only **nominal** control. Only China, Russia and Belarus have **endorsed** these "elections", and reports from Myanmar's capital and junta-controlled areas suggest participation to be far lower than in 2020. For now, the junta **seeks** legitimacy as it has **gained** a **semblance** of control or managed a **bloody stalemate** in the civil war. The **military**, led by **tinpot** leader Min Aung Hlaing, **will** **retain** its constitutionally **enshrined** 25% non-elected quota of legislative seats, ensuring army **dominance** **regardless of** results. But if history is a guide, **farfetched** elections will not win popular support and Myanmar must **brace** **for** more conflict.

[Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Sham** (adjective) – false, fake, bogus, pretended, spurious नकली
2. **Junta** (noun) – a group, especially of military officers, who rule a country by force सैन्य शासन
3. **Legitimacy** (noun) – validity, legality, lawfulness, authenticity, rightfulness वैधता
4. **Futile** (adjective) – useless, fruitless, vain, pointless, ineffective व्यर्थ
5. **Core** (noun) – essence, center, heart, nucleus, crux मुख्य हिस्सा
6. **Institution** (noun) – Establishment, creation, introduction, foundation स्थापना
7. **Representation** (noun) – depiction, portrayal, delegation, incumbency, proxy प्रतिनिधित्व
8. **Merely** (adverb) – only, simply, just, purely, solely केवल
9. **Subvert** (verb) – undermine, destabilize, sabotage, overturn, ruin तख्तापलट करना/अस्थिर करना
10. **Will** (noun) – desire, intent, determination, wish, volition इच्छाशक्ति
11. **Impose** (verb) – inflict, enforce, foist, dictate, levy थोपना
12. **Upend** (verb) – overturn, uproot, capsize, flip, disrupt उलट देना
13. **Precipitate** (verb) – trigger, spark, hasten, accelerate, cause उत्पन्न करना
14. **Raging** (adjective) – furious, violent, stormy, intense, turbulent तीव्र
15. **Civil war** (noun) – a war fought within the same country between different groups or regions गृह युद्ध
16. **Mark** (verb) – indicate, signal, denote, commemorate, characterize चिह्नित करना
17. **Subsequent** (adjective) – following, ensuing, succeeding, later, consecutive आगामी
18. **Barely** (adverb) – hardly, scarcely, narrowly, marginally, only just मुश्किल से
19. **Skip** (verb) – bypass, omit, avoid, evade, overlook छोड़ देना
20. **Imprisoned** (adjective) – incarcerated, jailed, detained, confined बंदी
21. **Solidarity** (noun) – unity, agreement, harmony, cohesion, unanimity एकजुटता
22. **Stuff** (with) (verb) – pack, fill, cram, crowd, gorge भरा हुआ
23. **Boycott** (verb) – shun, spurn, reject, abstain, exclude बहिष्कार करना

24. **Sweep** (verb) – overwhelm, engulf, clear, remove, conquer पूर्ण विजय प्राप्त करना
25. **Ethnic** (adjective) – racial, cultural, tribal, ancestral, national जातीय
26. **Armed** (adjective) – equipped, militarized, fortified, guarded, prepared सशस्त्र
27. **Exile** (noun) – banishment, expulsion, deportation, displacement, ostracism निर्वासन
28. **Coalition** (noun) – alliance, union, partnership, bloc, league गठबंधन
29. **Deal a blow** (phrase) – to cause harm or failure to someone or something गहरा आघात पहुंचाना
30. **Seize** (verb) – capture, grab, snatch, confiscate, commandeer हथिया लेना
31. **Sustain** (verb) – maintain, support, nourish, uphold, preserve बनाए रखना
32. **On the back foot** (phrase) – to be in a defensive or disadvantaged position रक्षात्मक स्थिति में होना
33. **Tack** (noun) – approach, course, strategy, path, method रणनीति
34. **Cease** (verb) – stop, halt, discontinue, terminate, end रोकना
35. **Hostility** (noun) – conflict, fighting, warfare, aggression, combat शत्रुता
36. **Reluctantly** (adverb) – unwillingly, hesitantly, grudgingly, loathly, half-heartedly अनिच्छा से
37. **Ethnic insurgent** (noun) – tribal rebel, cultural militant, racial guerrilla, local mutineer, ethnic separatist जातीय विद्रोही
38. **Pitched battle** (noun) – a battle in which the time and place are determined beforehand, rather than a casual or chance skirmish. घमासान लड़ाई
39. **Nominal** (adjective) – titular, formal, superficial, slight, token नाममात्र का
40. **Endorse** (verb) – support, approve, sanction, back, advocate समर्थन करना
41. **Seek** (verb) – pursue, desire, strive, aim, search तलाश करना
42. **Gain** (verb) – acquire, obtain, attain, achieve, secure प्राप्त करना
43. **Semblance** (noun) – appearance, pretense, facade, veneer, impression झलक/आभास
44. **Bloody** (adjective) – Gory, blood-spattered, bleeding, wounded, injured रक्तरंजित
45. **Stalemate** (noun) – Deadlock, impasse, standoff, draw, halt गतिरोध
46. **Tinpot** (adjective) – insignificant, petty, inferior, cheap, unimportant तुच्छ/तानाशाह
47. **Retain** (verb) – keep, maintain, preserve, hold, save बनाए रखना

48. **Enshrined** (adjective) – preserved, cherished, protected, integrated, sanctified  
स्थापित/सुरक्षित

49. **Dominance** (noun) – supremacy, authority, control, mastery, power प्रभुत्व

50. **Regardless of** (idiom) – without being influenced by any other events or conditions बेपरवाह/परवाह किए बिना

51. **Farcical** (adjective) – ridiculous, absurd, preposterous, ludicrous, laughable  
हास्यास्पद

52. **Brace** (for) (verb) – prepare, steady, fortify, ready, steel तैयार होना

### Summary of the Editorial

1. Electoral democracy rests on genuine representation of popular will, which Myanmar's elections clearly lack.
2. The military junta's three-phase elections are an attempt to manufacture legitimacy through controlled polls.
3. These elections are being held nearly five years after the junta overturned an elected government, plunging Myanmar into civil war.
4. Voting is limited in scope, with elections skipped in at least 65 townships and the junta controlling barely half the country.
5. None of the major parties from the 2020 elections are participating, undermining credibility.
6. The National League for Democracy, which won in 2020, is absent, and its leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi remains imprisoned.
7. The only significant participant is the Union Solidarity and Development Party, dominated by former junta figures.
8. The situation mirrors the discredited 2010 elections but is far worse due to ongoing violence and repression.
9. Over the past five years, the junta has bombed civilians and killed thousands, deepening resistance.
10. Armed opposition groups, including ethnic militias and NLD-linked forces, captured large territories by late 2023.
11. A major setback for the junta came from the Three Brotherhood Alliance's offensives along the China border.
12. The junta regained some ground after China shifted strategy in 2025 and pressured rebel groups to halt fighting.
13. Despite this, fierce battles continue across multiple regions, where junta control remains weak or symbolic.
14. Only Russia, Belarus and China have endorsed the elections, while voter participation appears very low.
15. With the military retaining 25% of parliamentary seats under the constitution and led by Min Aung Hlaing, these farcical elections are unlikely to bring legitimacy, and further conflict is inevitable.

**Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based****[Editorial Page]**

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Critical and condemnatory
  - B. Neutral and descriptive
  - C. Optimistic and reassuring
  - D. Celebratory and approving
2. **Why does the passage characterize Myanmar's three-phase elections as a "sham" rather than a democratic exercise?**
  - i. Because elections are being held in phases instead of a single nationwide vote
  - ii. Because major political parties from the 2020 elections are excluded and the junta predetermines outcomes
  - iii. Because voter turnout is reportedly lower than in previous elections
  - iv. Because international observers have refused to monitor the elections
  - A. i and iii
  - B. ii only
  - C. ii and iv
  - D. iii and iv
3. **What explains the junta's recent ability to regain some lost territory despite sustained resistance across Myanmar?**
  - i. The complete military defeat of ethnic armed organisations
  - ii. China's strategic shift prioritising geo-economic interests and pressuring rebel alliances
  - iii. Internal fragmentation and lack of unified command among opposition forces
  - iv. Increased domestic popular support for the military regime
  - A. ii and iii
  - B. i and iv
  - C. ii only
  - D. iii and iv
4. **Which of the following can be most logically inferred from the passage?**
  - A. The three-phase elections are likely to restore democratic stability in Myanmar.
  - B. International endorsement ensures the elections' credibility among citizens.
  - C. The junta is using elections primarily to seek legitimacy amid a prolonged conflict.
  - D. Reduced voter participation indicates complete public support for armed resistance.
5. **Direction: Choose the word that best completes the sentence in the context of the passage.**

The junta hopes that holding elections will grant it a semblance of \_\_\_\_\_ despite widespread violence and limited control.

  - A. legitimacy
  - B. prosperity
  - C. reconciliation
  - D. autonomy
6. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word "Ammunition."**
  - A. Artifacts
  - B. Cartridges
  - C. Amenities

- D. Protocols
7. **Select the correct meaning of the phrase "Have one's task cut out."**
- A. To have free time
  - B. To face an easy situation
  - C. To face a difficult challenge
  - D. To delegate work to others
8. **Choose the correct active voice form of the sentence:**  
All visitors must be accompanied by an authorized guide while entering the restricted area.
- A. An authorized guide must accompany all visitors while they enter the restricted area.
  - B. All visitors must accompany an authorized guide while entering the restricted area.
  - C. An authorized guide should accompany all visitors while they are entering the restricted area.
  - D. All visitors should be accompanied by the guide when entering the restricted area.
9. **Select the grammatically correct sentence from the given options.**
- A. A hard disc of the computer on the desk needs to be repaired at the earliest.
  - B. The hard disc of a computer on a desk needs to be repaired at the earliest.
  - C. The hard disc of a computer on the desk needs to be repaired at an earliest.
  - D. The hard disc of the computer on the desk needs to be repaired at the earliest
10. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word "Unfounded."**
- A. Nebulous
  - B. Tactile
  - C. Authentic
  - D. Inert
11. **Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.**  
There is an \_\_\_\_\_ in the advertising company for a copy writer
- A. opening
  - B. incidence
  - C. occasion
  - D. instance
12. **Choose the correct one-word substitution for:**  
'A person who is excessively concerned with minor details'
- A. Critic
  - B. Grammarian
  - C. Scholar
  - D. Pedant
13. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word "Implication."**
- A. Ornament
  - B. Cipher
  - C. Outcome
  - D. Lagoon
14. **Identify the incorrectly spelled word.**
- A. Wariness
  - B. Vanity
  - C. Cavalier

- D. All are correct
15. **Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.**  
If our product does not meet your \_\_\_\_\_, we will refund your payment in full
- A. requirements
  - B. advertisement
  - C. procurements
  - D. principles
16. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**  
We rely on Hiren because he is most intelligent than many other boys in our school quiz team.
- A. less intelligent
  - B. only intelligent
  - C. more intelligent
  - D. least intelligent
17. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word "Formidable."**
- A. Lucid
  - B. Feeble
  - C. Restive
  - D. Torrid
18. **Some sentences are given below. While the first and the last sentences (1 and 2) are in the correct order, the sentences in between are jumbled up. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
1. The murder of Gurugram-based bookie Sachin Goda has turned the spotlight on organised crime in the region.
- A. The Lawrence Bishnoi gang, notorious for its brazen defiance of the law, has purportedly claimed responsibility for this heinous crime.
  - B. The 2022 broad-daylight killing of popular singer Sidhu Moosewala in Punjab's Mansa district was a wake-up call for law enforcement agencies, with gangs being not only active
  - C. The audacious attack, which took place in Haryana's Rohtak days after the killing of INLD state chief Nafe Singh Rathi in Bahadurgarh, left Goda's mother injured.
  - D. This is not an isolated incident; in fact, it is symptomatic of a deeper malaise gripping the region.
2. In India but also operating from Western nations such as Canada and the UK.
- A. DCAB
  - B. ACDB
  - C. BCDA
  - D. CADB
19. **Select the grammatically correct sentence from the given options**
- A. The Nile is the long river in the world with a length about approximately 6650 km.
  - B. The Nile is the most long river in the world of a length of approximately 6650 km.
  - C. The Nile is the longest river in the world with a length about approximately 6650 km.
  - D. The Nile is the longest river in the world with a length of approximately 6650 km.
20. **In the following sentence the underlined part contains an error. Alternatives to the underlined part are given as options. Select the correct alternative.**



Poverty is the urgent concern in India today

- A. urgentest
- B. more urgent
- C. most urgent
- D. urgenter

**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 blank.**

For the past few months Twinkle and Himanshu Kalia have been relentlessly (1)\_\_\_\_\_ to ensure that Covid patients and those suspected to (2)\_\_\_\_\_ reach the hospital by providing them ambulance service. Twinkle and her husband (3)\_\_\_\_\_ drive two of their fleet of 10 private ambulances. Twinkle herself caught the virus (4)\_\_\_\_\_ driving patients to hospitals or funeral grounds. But she did not (5)\_\_\_\_\_ her work and started working once she was fit

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

- A. working
- B. worked
- C. works
- D. Work

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

- A. had affected
- B. have affected
- C. be affected
- D. be affect

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

- A. herself
- B. themselves
- C. itself
- D. ourselves

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

- A. since
- B. for
- C. while
- D. because

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

- A. escape
- B. redeem
- C. continue
- D. abandon

## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

### 1. A) Critical and condemnatory

The passage adopts a critical and condemnatory tone, openly labelling the elections a “sham,” highlighting the lack of legitimacy, violence by the junta, and the farcical nature of the process. The language consistently judges and denounces the actions of the military regime rather than merely reporting them.

- B. Neutral and descriptive: Incorrect because the writer does not maintain detachment; strong value-laden words like “sham,” “farcical,” and “tinpot leader” show judgment.
- C. Optimistic and reassuring: Incorrect as the passage predicts more conflict and instability rather than hope or reassurance.
- D. Celebratory and approving: Incorrect because the passage explicitly disapproves of the elections and the junta’s actions

### 2. B) ii only

ii is correct because the passage explicitly argues that elections become a sham when they suppress popular will by excluding major parties like the NLD and installing favoured candidates under military control.

i is incorrect because conducting elections in phases is not inherently undemocratic.

iii is incorrect because low turnout is mentioned as a consequence, not the defining reason for calling the elections a sham.

iv is incorrect because the passage does not cite refusal of international observers as a core reason.

### 3. A) ii and iii

ii and iii are correct because the passage highlights China’s intervention in pressuring the Three Brotherhood Alliance and the opposition’s lack of centralised command as key factors aiding the junta’s territorial recovery.

i is incorrect because the passage notes continued pitched battles, not complete defeat of armed groups.

iv is incorrect because the passage stresses low participation and lack of legitimacy, not popular support.

### 4. C) The junta is using elections primarily to seek legitimacy amid a prolonged conflict.

The passage repeatedly suggests that the junta is conducting elections despite limited territorial control, lack of major parties, and low participation, mainly to project legitimacy after gaining a semblance of control.

- A: Contradicted by the description of elections as a “sham” and the expectation of more conflict.
- B: Only China, Russia, and Belarus endorse the elections, which does not imply domestic credibility.
- D: Low participation is mentioned, but the passage does not claim unanimous public support for armed resistance.

5. A) **legitimacy**

The passage explicitly notes that “for now, the junta seeks legitimacy” through these elections, even as conflict continues.

- B: Economic prosperity is not discussed as an outcome of the elections.
- C: Reconciliation is unlikely given ongoing civil war and violence.
- D: Autonomy is irrelevant, as the junta already claims authority rather than seeking independence.

6. B) **Ammunition** (noun) – Bullets, shells, rounds, munitions, cartridges. गोला-बारूद

Synonym: **Cartridges** (noun) – Metallic cases containing bullets or shells used in firearms.

कारतूस

- **Artifacts** – Objects made by humans, usually cultural. कलाकृतियाँ
- **Amenities** – Useful facilities. सुविधाएँ
- **Protocols** – Official procedures. प्रोटोकॉल

7. C) **To face a difficult challenge**

Have one's task cut out – To face a difficult or demanding task ahead. मुश्किल काम होना / कठिन चुनौती होना

## 8. A) A. An authorized guide must accompany all visitors while they enter the restricted area.

Step 1 – Identify the modal verb:

“must be accompanied” → passive construction with modal must.

Step 2 – Structure:

Active: Subject + modal + V<sub>1</sub> + object

Passive: Object + modal + be + V<sup>3</sup> + by + subject

9. D) **The hard disc of the computer on the desk needs to be repaired at the earliest.**

We use “the” when referring to something specific or previously mentioned. Here, both the computer and its hard disc are specific (the particular computer on the desk and its specific hard disc), so “the” is appropriate

10. C) **Unfounded** (adjective) – Baseless, unsubstantiated, groundless. निराधार

Antonym: **Authentic** (adjective) – Genuine, based on fact, real. प्रामाणिक / वास्तविक

- **Nebulous** – Vague, unclear. अस्पष्ट
- **Tactile** – Related to touch. स्पर्श-संबंधी
- **Inert** – Inactive, lacking energy. निष्क्रिय

11. A) **Opening** का use होगा क्योंकि 'opening' का अर्थ होता है एक उपलब्ध स्थान या अवसर, जो यहाँ एक नौकरी के संदर्भ में है। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि विज्ञापन कंपनी में एक कॉपी राइटर के लिए एक स्थान उपलब्ध है, इसलिए 'opening' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Incidence' का अर्थ है घटना की दर, 'Occasion' का अर्थ है विशेष समय या घटना, और 'Instance' का अर्थ है उदाहरण, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- **'Opening'** should be used because it means an available position or opportunity, which is relevant here in the context of a job. The sentence mentions that there is a position available for a copywriter in the advertising company, making 'opening' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Incidence' means the rate of occurrence, 'Occasion' means a special time or event, and 'Instance' means an example, which don't fit in this context

12. D) **Pedant** (noun) – A person who is excessively concerned with minor details or rules नियमों या छोटी-छोटी बातों पर अत्यधिक ध्यान देने वाला व्यक्ति
- **Critic** (noun) – a person who expresses opinions about the good and bad qualities of books, music, etc. आलोचक
  - **Grammarians** (noun) – a person who studies and writes about grammar व्याकरणज्ञ
  - **Scholar** (noun) – a person who has great knowledge in a particular subject विद्वान
13. C) **Implication** (noun) – A consequence or effect that is suggested indirectly; outcome, result, ramification. निहितार्थ / परिणाम
- Synonym: **Outcome** (noun) – A consequence or result of an action. परिणाम
- **Ornament** – Decorative object. आभूषण
  - **Cipher** – Code; zero. शून्य / कूट
  - **Lagoon** – Shallow body of water. झील
14. D) **All words are correctly spelled.**
15. A) **'Requirements'** का use होगा क्योंकि "requirements" का अर्थ होता है आवश्यकताएं या जरूरतें। Sentence में कहा गया है कि यदि हमारा उत्पाद आपकी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा नहीं करता है, तो हम आपका पूरा भुगतान वापस कर देंगे, इसलिए 'requirements' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Advertisement' का अर्थ है विज्ञापन, 'Procurements' का अर्थ है खरीदारी, और 'Principles' का अर्थ है सिद्धांत, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- **'Requirements'** should be used because it means needs or necessities. The sentence states that if our product does not meet your requirements, we will refund your payment in full, making 'requirements' fitting here. Whereas, 'Advertisement' means a public notice, 'Procurements' means the act of obtaining, and 'Principles' means fundamental truths, which don't fit in this context
16. C) 'most intelligent' के बदले **'more intelligent'** का use होगा क्योंकि Comparative Degree में दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं की तुलना होती है और यहाँ Hiren की तुलना अन्य लड़कों से की जा रही है। 'most intelligent' Superlative Degree में use होता है, जब किसी एक को सभी से श्रेष्ठ बताया जाता है।
- 'more intelligent' will be used instead of 'most intelligent' because Comparative Degree is used to compare two persons or things, and here Hiren is being compared to other boys. 'Most intelligent' is used in Superlative Degree when someone is described as the best among all.
17. B) **Formidable** (adjective) – Impressive, powerful, strong, intimidating. दुर्जेय / शक्तिशाली
- Antonym: **Feeble** (adjective) – Weak, frail, lacking physical strength. कमज़ोर / निर्बल
- **Lucid** – Clear, easy to understand. स्पष्ट
  - **Restive** – Impatient, difficult to control. बेचैन
  - **Torrid** – Extremely hot, passionate. उष्ण / तीव्र
18. D) **CADB**
- 1: Sentence 1 is the first sentence as it introduces the main topic, which is the murder of Sachin Goda and its impact on organized crime in the region.

C: Sentence C logically follows sentence 1 because it provides specific details about the murder of Sachin Goda, mentioning the location (Rohtak, Haryana) and the aftermath (Goda's mother being injured).

A: Sentence A comes after sentence C because it introduces the Lawrence Bishnoi gang, which is linked to the crime mentioned in sentence C. It provides additional information about the gang's involvement in the murder.

D: Sentence D follows sentence A as it comments on the broader issue of organized crime in the region, indicating that the murder is part of a larger problem.

B: Sentence B is placed after sentence D because it provides an example (the killing of Sidhu Moosewala) that supports the claim made in sentence D about the prevalence of gang activity. The sentence is split into two parts, with the second part (sentence 2) concluding the paragraph by mentioning the international operations of the gangs.

2: Sentence 2 is the last sentence as it completes the information started in sentence B, explaining that the gangs are active not only in India but also abroad.

**19. D) The Nile is the longest river in the world with a length of approximately 6650 km**

'The Nile is the longest river in the world' का use यह दिखाने के लिए किया गया है कि Nile विश्व की सबसे लंबी नदी है। इसमें longest (superlative degree) का use उचित है क्योंकि तुलना सभी नदियों से की गई है। इसके बाद, "with a length of approximately 6650 km" का use सही है क्योंकि "of" दर्शाता है कि लंबाई Nile की है।

- Option D is grammatically and structurally correct. The phrase "The Nile is the longest river in the world" appropriately uses longest (superlative degree) to indicate a comparison with all other rivers. The continuation, "with a length of approximately 6650 km," correctly uses "of" to indicate the length belonging to the Nile.

**20. C) 'most urgent' का use होगा क्योंकि Superlative Degree का use होता है जब किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु की तुलना समूह (group) या श्रेणी (category) में सबसे अधिक या सबसे कम गुण दर्शाना हो। यहाँ 'Poverty' की तुलना 'India' के अन्य concerns से की जा रही है, इसलिए 'most urgent' सही है। जैसे— Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world.**

She is the most intelligent student in the class.

- 'most urgent' will be used because the Superlative Degree is used when comparing a person or thing as the highest or lowest in a group or category. Here, 'Poverty' is being compared among other concerns in India, so 'most urgent' is the correct option.. urgentest (Incorrect form, as 'urgent' forms its superlative with 'most', not '-est')

B. more urgent (Comparative Degree, used for comparing two things, not a group)

D. urgenter (Incorrect form, 'urgent' does not take '-er' in Comparative Degree)

**21. A) Working' का use होगा क्योंकि "working" यहाँ निरंतर प्रयास करने के भाव को व्यक्त करता है। Sentence में कहा गया है कि Twinkle और Himanshu Kalia पिछले कुछ महीनों से लगातार Covid रोगियों और संदिग्धों को अस्पताल पहुँचाने के लिए काम कर रहे हैं, इसलिए 'working' यहाँ सही है। 'Worked' भूतकाल को दर्शाता है, 'works' वर्तमान काल के लिए है लेकिन एकवचन के लिए, और 'Work' यहाँ ग्रामर के हिसाब से सही नहीं बैठता क्योंकि यहाँ क्रिया के निरंतर रूप की आवश्यकता है**

- 'Working' should be used because it conveys the sense of continuous effort. The sentence states that Twinkle and Himanshu Kalia have been relentlessly working to

ensure that Covid patients and those suspected to be infected are provided with ambulance service, making 'working' appropriate here. 'Worked' indicates past tense, 'works' is present tense but for singular subject, and 'Work' doesn't fit grammatically as the sentence requires the continuous form of the verb

22. C) **'Be affected'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ या स्थिति से प्रभावित होना। इस sentence में, यह बताया गया है कि Twinkle और Himanshu Covid पेशेंट्स और उन लोगों को अस्पताल पहुंचाने का काम कर रहे हैं जिन्हें Covid से प्रभावित होने का संदेह है, इसलिए 'be affected' यहाँ सही विकल्प है। 'Had affected' और 'have affected' past tense को indicate करते हैं, जो कि इस context में सही नहीं है, क्योंकि यहाँ present की संभावना को दर्शाना है। 'Be affect' ग्रामेटिकली गलत है क्योंकि 'affect' का सही रूप 'affected' होना चाहिए जब यह passive voice में इस्तेमाल होता है

- 'Be affected' should be used because it means to be influenced or impacted by something or a situation. In this sentence, it's mentioned that Twinkle and Himanshu are working to transport Covid patients and those suspected to be affected by Covid to the hospital, making 'be affected' the correct choice here. 'Had affected' and 'have affected' indicate past actions, which are not appropriate in this context since it aims to express the possibility in the present. 'Be affect' is grammatically incorrect because the correct form should be 'affected' when used in the passive voice.

23. B) **'themselves'** का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ बात हो रही है Twinkle और उसके पति Himanshu Kalia की, जो कि दोनों मिलकर अपनी ambulance service के माध्यम से Covid patients की मदद कर रहे हैं। 'Themselves' का प्रयोग plural subjects के लिए reflexive pronoun के रूप में होता है, यहाँ Twinkle और Himanshu दोनों को indicate करता है। 'Herself' का उपयोग एकल महिला subject के लिए, 'Itself' का उपयोग non-living things या animals के लिए, और 'Ourselves' का उपयोग speaker और एक या अधिक लोगों के ग्रुप (जो भी सुन रहे हैं) के लिए किया जाता है। इसलिए, इस context में 'themselves' सही विकल्प है क्योंकि यह दोनों Twinkle और Himanshu के साझा प्रयास को दर्शाता है

- 'themselves' should be used because it refers to Twinkle and her husband, Himanshu Kalia, who are jointly offering their assistance through their ambulance service to Covid patients. 'Themselves' is used as a reflexive pronoun for plural subjects, indicating both Twinkle and Himanshu in this context. 'Herself' is used for a single female subject, 'Itself' is used for non-living things or animals, and 'Ourselves' is used for the speaker and one or more people in the group (the audience). Therefore, 'themselves' is the correct option here as it reflects the joint effort of Twinkle and Himanshu

24. C) **while** का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "while" का अर्थ होता है एक ही समय में दो घटनाएँ घटित होना। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि Twinkle ने वायरस को तब पकड़ा जब वह मरीजों को अस्पताल या श्मशान भूमि में ड्राइव कर रही थीं, इसलिए 'while' यहाँ सही शब्द है। वहीं, 'Since' का अर्थ होता है किसी निश्चित समय से लेकर अब तक, 'For' का उपयोग समयावधि के लिए होता है, और 'Because' का अर्थ होता है क्योंकि; जो इस context में फिट नहीं बैठते

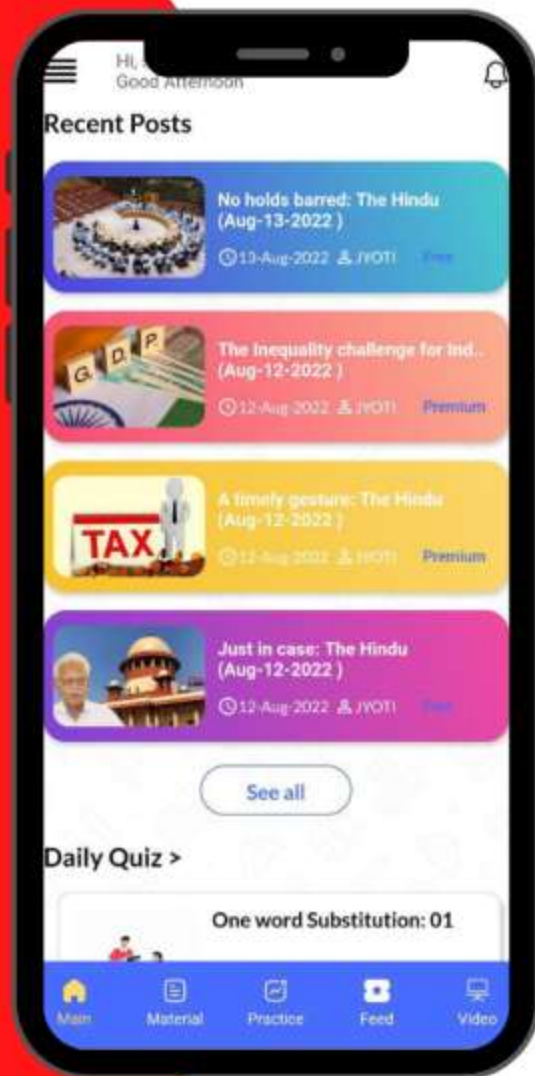
- While should be used because "while" means occurring at the same time. The sentence mentions that Twinkle caught the virus while driving patients to hospitals or funeral grounds, making 'while' the correct choice here. On the other hand, 'Since' is used for a

point in time from the past until now, 'For' is used for a duration of time, and 'Because' implies causation; which don't fit in this context

25. D) **abandon**' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "abandon" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को छोड़ देना या त्याग देना। परंतु, प्रसंग के आधार पर, यहाँ 'abandon' उपयुक्त शब्द है क्योंकि वाक्य कहता है कि Twinkle ने अपने काम को नहीं छोड़ा (अर्थात् उसने काम को जारी रखा) जब वह फिट हो गई थी। मूल विवरण में भ्रम की स्थिति के कारण, सही उत्तर की व्याख्या में गलती हो गई। 'Abandon' इस संदर्भ में गलत है क्योंकि वाक्य के अर्थ के अनुसार, Twinkle ने अपने काम को जारी रखा है, ना कि छोड़ा है

- 'abandon' should be used because it means to completely give up or desert something. However, given the context, 'abandon' would be inappropriate as the sentence states that Twinkle did not stop her work (i.e., she continued with her work once she was fit. The initial explanation misunderstood the correct answer due to a confusion in the statement.





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