Sober verdicts: election results from Australia, Singapore

Voters across regions **have** been rejecting Trump-type leaders

The re-election of the centre-left Labor party in the Australian general election on Saturday **is a shot in the arm** for Prime Minister Anthony Albanese, who became the first Australian leader to win a second term in more than two **decades**. The centre-right Liberal-National coalition was **trounced**, with Labor winning 87 of the 151 seats in the Australian parliament's lower house, against its previously **razor-thin edge** of 77 seats. Welcoming Mr. Albanese's win, Prime Minister Narendra Modi congratulated him for an "**emphatic mandate**" and a **commitment** to take India-Australia **bilateral ties** and cooperation in the Indo-Pacific forward. Both countries signed an 'early-harvest' **partial** FTA (ECTA) in 2022, and have agreed to **conclude** a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) by the end of this year. India will **host** the **Quad summit** later this year, and Mr. Albanese is expected to discuss closer cooperation on trade, **resilient** supply chains, and critical mineral and technology partnerships. The **geopolitical changes wrought** by China and the U.S. **signal** the need for Indo-Pacific region countries to diversify their economic interests and **shore up** each other's strategic needs.

His re-election comes despite a **rocky** three-year term since 2022, as he faced low ratings on issues such as the economy, **inflation** and **immigration**; a recent poll said he would either lose or face a **hung parliament**. **Given** the timing of the **turnaround**, just after U.S. President Donald Trump took office, his win is seen as **mirroring** the results in Canada, where a **dark horse** centre-left Liberal party candidate, Mark Carney, won. As with the Conservative leadership in Canada, the Australian opposition's 'Liberal' candidate Peter Dutton was seen as a Trump policy **admirer**, and had taken a tough "**anti-woke**" **stance**, **pillorying** Mr. Albanese for allowing too many **immigrants** into the country, and **vowing** to stand with Israel on Gaza. However, as Mr. Trump **unleashed** a **barrage** of measures including tariffs on countries, his policies also appear to have had a negative impact on Mr. Dutton's chances. Despite being a **staunch** U.S. **ally**, Mr. Albanese's relatively tough **stand** against the **tariffs was** seen favourably by voters — much as Mr. Carney's tough stand against the U.S.'s tariffs and threats won him votes. Another election result this weekend, in Singapore, saw a win, **albeit** quite expected, for Lawrence Wong, whose party won its 14th term. Mr. Wong too made Mr. Trump's policies **a rallying cry** during his campaign, even suggesting that countries would simply "stop exporting to USA" if the tariffs were not **taken down**. In each of the wins, voters chose sober candidates seen as more **rational at the wheel**, and not those seen as tough leaders with strong **rhetoric**. This is a trend among America's closest allies, and Mr. Trump will have to **pay heed to sane** voices from outside his circle of advisers.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Sober** (adjective) – serious, calm, thoughtful, restrained, sensible गंभीर / शांत

2. **Verdict** (noun) – decision, judgment, ruling, resolution, outcome निर्णय

3. **A shot in the arm** (phrase) – boost, encouragement, stimulus, uplift, incentive प्रोत्साहन

4. **Decade** (noun) –, period of ten years, दशक

5. **Trounce** (verb) – defeat, crush, overwhelm, beat, rout करारी हार देना

6. **Razor-thin edge** (noun) – narrow margin, slight lead, close advantage, hairline difference, slim majority बहुत मामूली बढ़त

7. **Emphatic** (adjective) – forceful, strong, decisive, clear, definite जोरदार

8. **Mandate** (noun) – authority, order, directive, approval, instruction जनादेश

9. **Commitment** (noun) – dedication, promise, obligation, assurance, pledge प्रतिबद्धता

10. **Bilateral** (adjective) – two-sided, mutual, reciprocal, dual, joint द्विपक्षीय

11. **Ties** (noun) – relations, links, connections, bonds, affiliations संबंध

12. **Partial** (adjective) – incomplete, limited, unfinished, selective, fractional आंशिक

13. **Conclude** (verb) – finalize, complete, end, finish, wrap up समाप्त करना / निष्कर्ष निकालना

14. **Host** (verb) – organize, arrange, hold, conduct, present मेज़बानी करना

15. **QUAD** (noun) – Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (India, U.S., Australia, Japan)

16. **Summit** (noun) – conference, meeting, convention, assembly, forum शिखर सम्मेलन

17. **Resilient** (adjective) – strong, tough, durable, adaptable, recovering मज़बूत

18. **Geopolitical** (adjective) – relating to politics and geography, strategic, international भू-राजनीतिक

19. **Wrought** (adjective) – caused, brought about, created, produced, triggered उत्पन्न किया गया

20. **Shore up** (phrasal verb) – support, reinforce, strengthen, stabilize, back up समर्थन देना

21. **Rocky** (adjective) – unstable, troubled, turbulent, uncertain, shaky अस्थिर / कठिन

22. **Inflation** (noun) – rise in prices, cost increase, price hike, economic pressure महंगाई

23. **Immigration** (noun) – migration, relocation, moving in, entry, settlement प्रवासन

24. **Hung parliament** (noun) – a parliament in which no political party has enough seats to secure an overall majority. त्रिशंकु संसद

25. **Given** (preposition) – considering, taking into account, based on, owing to, in view of को देखते हुए

26. **Turnaround** (noun) – reversal, shift, improvement, change, transformation परिवर्तन

27. **Mirror** (verb) – reflect, imitate, resemble, echo, show प्रतिबिंबित करना

28. **Dark horse** (phrase) – unexpected winner, surprise contender, underdog, outsider अप्रत्याशित विजेता

29. **Admirer** (noun) – supporter, fan, follower, backer, enthusiast प्रशंसक

30. **Anti-woke** (adjective) – against progressive ideals, conservative, traditionalist प्रगतिशील विचारों के विरोध में

31. **Stance** (noun) – position, viewpoint, stand, opinion, perspective रुख

32. **Pillory** (verb) – criticize, ridicule, mock, attack, denounce कड़ी आलोचना करना

33. **Immigrant** (noun) – newcomer, settler, migrant, expatriate, foreigner प्रवासी

34. **Vow** (verb) – promise, pledge, swear, commit, declare कसम खाना

35. **Unleash** (verb) – release, trigger, initiate, provoke, launch आरंभ करना

36. **Barrage** (noun) – flood, onslaught, wave, deluge, series बौछार/ तीव्र हमला

37. **Staunch** (adjective) – loyal, firm, strong, steadfast, reliable कट्टर / दृढ़

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

39. **Tariff** (noun) – tax, duty, levy, charge, customs शुल्क / कर

40. **Albeit** (adverb) – though, although, even though, while, however हालांकि

41. **A rallying cry** (noun) – slogan, call to action, appeal, motivation, cause प्रेरणास्पद नारा

42. **Take down** (phrasal verb) – remove, dismantle, withdraw, eliminate, destroy हटाना

43. **Rational** (adjective) – logical, reasonable, sensible, clear-headed, sound तर्कसंगत

44. **At the wheel** (phrase) – in control, in charge, at the helm, leading नेतृत्व करते हुए

45. **Rhetoric** (noun) – speech, oratory, expression, grandstanding, talk भाषणबाज़ी

46. **Pay heed to something** (phrase) – listen to, take seriously, attend to, observe, heed ध्यान देना

47. **Sane** (adjective) – reasonable, sound, rational, balanced, wise समझदार

Summary of the Editorial

1. Labor's Re-election in Australia – Prime Minister Anthony Albanese secured a second term with a strong majority, winning 87 of 151 seats, a significant rise from 77.

2. Historic Win – Albanese becomes the first Australian leader in over 20 years to win re-election.

3. Opposition Defeated – The centre-right Liberal-National coalition was soundly defeated in the polls.

4. India-Australia Ties – PM Modi congratulated Albanese and reaffirmed commitment to bilateral ties, especially in the Indo-Pacific region.

5. Trade Agreements – India and Australia aim to complete a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) by the end of 2025.

6. Quad Cooperation – Albanese is expected to attend the Quad summit in India, focusing on trade, supply chains, and critical minerals.

7. Pre-Election Challenges – Albanese faced low approval over the economy, inflation, and immigration during his term.

8. Unexpected Turnaround – Despite earlier polls predicting a loss or hung parliament, Labor gained momentum close to election day.

9. Global Trend Against Right-Wing Populism – The results mirror Canada's election, where centre-left Mark Carney defeated a Trump-style conservative.

10. Trump Association Hurt Opponents – Australian opposition leader Peter Dutton's pro-Trump, anti-immigration and pro-Israel stance backfired with voters.

11. Albanese's Trade Stance Respected – His tough position on U.S. tariffs resonated positively with Australian voters.

12. Singapore's Election Result – Lawrence Wong secured his party's 14th consecutive win, continuing political stability.

13. Wong's Anti-Tariff Messaging – Wong criticized Trump's trade policies, stating countries might "stop exporting to the USA" if tariffs persist.

14. Trend of Rational Leadership – Voters are increasingly favouring moderate, stable leadership over aggressive, populist rhetoric.

15. Implications for Trump – The editorial warns Trump that America's allies are rejecting Trump-style politics, urging him to listen to broader global concerns.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the overall tone of the passage?**
   A. Analytical
   B. Celebratory
   C. Sarcastic
   D. Alarmist

2. **What does the re-election of Anthony Albanese indicate about voter preferences in Australia?**
   A. Voters preferred leaders with strong anti-immigration stances.
   B. Voters showed support for confrontational foreign policy approaches.
   C. Voters leaned towards rational and moderate leadership over aggressive rhetoric.
   D. Voters rejected international cooperation and economic deals.

3. **Why did Peter Dutton's campaign fail to attract enough voter support, according to the passage?**
   A. He proposed increased cooperation with India which voters opposed.
   B. He aligned too closely with Donald Trump's policies and took a hardline stance.
   C. He promised to reduce tariffs which harmed Australian exports.
   D. He did not campaign actively during the election.

4. **How many seats did the Australian Labor Party win in the lower house in the most recent general election?**
   A. 77
   B. 61
   C. 151
   D. 87

5. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** according to the passage?
   A. Peter Dutton's support for immigration boosted his popularity.
   B. Lawrence Wong won Singapore's election unexpectedly.
   C. The Australian Prime Minister took a tough stand against U.S. tariffs.
   D. Mr. Albanese lost support due to his alliance with the U.S

6. **Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence.**
   BBC Media has shown exponenteal growth in their revenue this year.
   A. revenue
   B. year
   C. exponenteal
   D. media

7. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
   A. Fantastic
   B. Expensive
   C. Damaged
   D. Forgetfull

8. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**

   It is a common perception / that the rich sometimes / despise poor.

   A. that the rich sometimes
   B. It is a common perception
   C. despise poor.
   D. no error

9. **Select the option that has used the correct tense**

   A. By the time we arrives at the party, they had been waiting for over an hour.
   B. By the time we arrive at the party, they had been waiting for over an hour.
   C. By the time we arrived at the party, they had been waiting for over an hour.
   D. By the time we arriving at the party, they had been waiting for over an hour

10. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**

    Searing

    A. Mocking
    B. Freezing
    C. Pressing
    D. Thrilling

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

    I have never seen so beautiful a landscape than this one.

    A. than this one
    B. so beautiful
    C. a landscape
    D. i have never seen

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

    Prem is an excellent chess player. He is the _____ student of the class too.

    A. intelligent
    B. intelligently
    C. more intelligent
    D. most intelligent

13. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word in bold in the given sentence.**

    He was so **enraged** at the article about him that he sued the newspaper.

    A. Generated
    B. Angered
    C. Determined
    D. Enhanced

14. **Select the most appropriate idiom that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**

    His sudden resignation left the company **in a very difficult situation and to have to make a hard decision** as they scrambled to find a replacement

A. with a silver lining

B. between a rock and a hard place

C. on cloud nine

D. in the dark

15. **Select the correct spelling of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

The weather was **absolutley** perfect for the outdoor event

A. absolutly

B. absoultely

C. absoluttley

D. absolutely

16. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

A post without any remuneration

A. Bigot

B. Illegible

C. Honorary

D. Effeminate

17. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**

Meticulous

A. Persevering

B. Exemplary

C. Regardless

D. Determined

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

Belonging or pertaining to an individual from birth

A. Congenial

B. Congruent

C. Congregational

D. Congenital

19. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**

Boisterous

A. Quiet

B. Noisy

C. Benevolent

D. Buoyant

20. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the highlighted group of words in the given sentence.**

The minister went to visit **the monuments set up for people who were buried in other countries**

A. cemetery

B. cenotaphs

C. coffins

D. graves

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.

Though people are becoming health-conscious these days, (1)_____ simple lifestyle habits they are prone to fatal diseases.

(2)_____ a new study published in 'The Journal of the American College of Cardiology', (3)_____ food more sparingly is linked to a lower risk of heart disease, heart failure , and ischemic heart disease. A significant risk factor for cardiovascular disease, high blood pressure, is demonstrated to be correlated (4)_____ high sodium intake. As per the research, a person's individual sodium intake over time may be predicted by how (5)____ they salt their food. It is found that people who do not put a little additional salt to their food very often had a much lower risk of heart disease event regardless of lifestyle factors and pre-existing disease.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
    A. for
    B. because
    C. because of
    D. but

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2**
    A. According to
    B. According with
    C. Accordingly
    D. In according with

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
    A. salting
    B. salt with
    C. salt
    D. salted

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
    A. of
    B. with
    C. for
    D. in

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**
    A. hefty
    B. soundly
    C. burly
    D. frequently

Answers

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

Explanations

1. A) **Analytical**

   The passage presents a reasoned and detailed comparison of political outcomes in Australia and Singapore, examining causes and consequences. It focuses on facts, trends, and their implications, which is characteristic of an analytical tone.

   B. Celebratory – While the passage mentions electoral wins, it does not express joy or celebration.

   C. Sarcastic – The tone is serious and factual; there is no mockery or irony.

   D. Alarmist – The piece is calm and balanced, not exaggerating threats or stirring panic.

2. **C) Voters leaned towards rational and moderate leadership over aggressive rhetoric.**

   The passage emphasizes that voters in Australia (and other countries) favored "sober candidates seen as more rational at the wheel," rejecting those with "strong rhetoric." Albanese's win, despite challenges, signals that voters chose a more moderate and practical approach over the tough, populist style of his opponent.

   A. The passage says voters rejected the anti-immigration stance of Dutton.

   B. It was the more moderate foreign policy (e.g., resisting Trump-style tariffs) that won voter approval.

   D. Albanese supports international cooperation, like CECA with India and Quad summits, which voters backed.

3. **B) He aligned too closely with Donald Trump's policies and took a hardline stance.**

   The passage points out that Dutton was seen as a "Trump policy admirer" and took a tough "anti-woke" stance. This approach, along with alignment with Trump's unpopular tariff policies, backfired and alienated voters who preferred more balanced leadership.

   A. The passage mentions Albanese, not Dutton, pursued cooperation with India, and it was viewed positively.

   C. Dutton did not promise to reduce tariffs; rather, his alignment with Trump's tariff policies hurt his support.

   D. There's no mention in the passage of him being inactive during the campaign.

4. D) **87**

   The passage states that the Labor Party won 87 of the 151 seats in the Australian parliament's lower house.

   A) 77 – This was Labor's previous count; now they have increased to 87.

   B) 61 – Not mentioned anywhere in the passage; incorrect and unrelated.

   C) 151 – This is the total number of seats, not the number won by Labor.

5. **C) The Australian Prime Minister took a tough stand against U.S. tariffs.**

The passage explicitly says that Mr. Albanese's tough stand against the tariffs was seen favourably by voters, which mirrors a similar strategy by Canada's Carney.

A) He actually criticized Albanese for allowing too many immigrants, which shows opposition, not support.

B) The passage says his win was "quite expected."

D) While he is a U.S. ally, the voters appreciated his independent stance on tariffs, not penalized him for it.

6. C) The correct spelling of **'exponenteal'** is **'exponential'**, which means "increasing rapidly by successive increments or multiples" (अत्यधिक तीव्रता से बढ़ना).

7. D) The correct spelling of **'Forgetfull'** is **'Forgetful'**, which means "failing to remember or recall things" "भूलने वाला"

8. C) 'poor' से पहले 'the' का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि जब हम किसी विशेष वर्ग (जैसे- गरीब, अमीर, बुजुर्ग इत्यादि) की बात करते हैं तो सामान्य रूप से "the + adjective" का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे— "The rich sometimes despise the poor."

'the' will be used before 'poor' because when we talk about a category or a class of people as a whole (e.g., the poor, the rich, the elderly), we use "the + adjective" to denote that group collectively; like— "The rich sometimes despise the poor."

9. **C) By the time we arrived at the party, they had been waiting for over an hour.**

'arrived' का प्रयोग Past Tense में होगा और साथ ही 'had been waiting' Past Perfect Continuous Tense में प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि वे पहले से इंतज़ार कर रहे थे और जब हम पहुँचे तो वह इंतज़ार की प्रक्रिया पूरी हो चुकी थी; जैसे—

"It was raining when I reached home. It had been raining for hours."

• 'arrived' should be in the Simple Past Tense and 'had been waiting' in the Past Perfect Continuous Tense to show that the waiting started before we arrived and continued until that past point; like—

"It was raining when I reached home. It had been raining for hours."

10. B) **Searing** (adjective): Meaning: Extremely hot or intense, scorching, blazing, burning. अत्यधिक गर्म, जलाने वाला, तीव्र।

Antonym: **Freezing** (adjective): Extremely cold, chilling, icy. अत्यधिक ठंडा, जमाने वाला।

- **Mocking** (adjective): Making fun of someone or something in a cruel way, derisive, sarcastic. उपहासपूर्ण, व्यंग्यात्मक।

- **Pressing** (adjective): Meaning: Urgent, requiring immediate attention, crucial, imperative. अत्यावश्यक, तत्काल।

- **Thrilling** (adjective): Meaning: Exciting, exhilarating, causing a sudden feeling of excitement or pleasure. रोमांचक, उत्तेजक।

11. A) 'than this one' के बदले 'as this one' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'so … as' का प्रयोग Negative degree में Comparison के लिए किया जाता है; जैसे— I have never seen so beautiful a place as this one.

• 'as this one' will be used instead of 'than this one' because 'so … as' is used for comparison in negative degree; Like— I have never seen so beautiful a place as this one.

12. D) '**Most intelligent'** का use सही है क्योंकि यहाँ sentence में Prem की तुलना पूरी class के सभी students से की गई है। जब comparison सभी से होता है और subject को सबसे उच्च स्तर पर दर्शाना होता है, तो superlative degree (most intelligent) का प्रयोग किया जाता है।'Intelligent' केवल positive degree है और किसी तुलना को व्यक्त नहीं करता। इसलिए यह contextually और grammatically सही नहीं है। intelligently: यह adverb है, जबकि blank में adjective की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि यह "student" (noun) को describe कर रहा है।more intelligent: यह comparative degree है और केवल दो entities के बीच comparison के लिए उपयोग होता है। यहाँ पूरे class के साथ तुलना हो रही है, इसलिए यह गलत है।

Most intelligent' will be used because the sentence compares Prem with the entire class. In such cases, the superlative degree is grammatically correct and contextually appropriate.intelligent is incorrect because it is a positive degree and does not indicate comparison. intelligently is an adverb, while an adjective is required to describe "student."more intelligent is a comparative degree, suitable for comparing two entities, but here the comparison involves the entire class.

13. B) **Enraged** (verb/adjective) – Very angry; furious; infuriated. क्रोधित

Synonym: **Angered** – To make someone angry; to irritate or provoke. क्रोधित करना

- **Generated** (verb) – To produce or create something; to bring something into existence. उत्पन्न करना

- **Determined** (adjective) – Having a strong decision to do something; resolute or firm. दृढ़ निश्चयी

- **Enhanced** (verb) – To improve the quality, amount, or value of something; to make something better. सुधारना

14. B) **Between a rock and a hard place** (idiom) – In a very difficult situation and to have to make a hard decision (कठिन स्थिति में होना और कठिन निर्णय लेना)

15. D) The correct spelling of the underlined word '**absolutley'** is '**Absolutely'**, which means "completely or without qualification; totally." (पूर्णतः, बिलकुल).

16. **C) Honorary (noun/adjective) – A position held without salary or payment as a mark of honor. सम्मानित या मानद**

- **Bigot (noun)** – A person who is intolerant towards those holding different opinions. **कट्टरपंथी व्यक्ति**

- **Illegible (adjective)** – Not clear enough to be read. **अस्पष्ट या अपठनीय**

- **Effeminate (adjective)** – A man having or showing characteristics regarded as typical of a woman; unmanly. **स्त्रैण या नारीसुलभ गुण वाला**

17. C) **Meticulous** (adjective) – Showing great attention to detail; very careful and precise. सूक्ष्म, अत्यधिक सावधान

Antonym: **Regardless** (adjective) – Showing no care or concern for something; not paying attention to details. लापरवाह, बिना ध्यान दिए

- **Persevering** (adjective) – Continuing in a course of action despite difficulty or delay. दृढ़, अटल

- **Exemplary** (adjective) – Serving as a desirable model; representing the best of its kind. उदाहरणात्मक, अनुकरणीय

- **Determined** (adjective) – Having made a firm decision and being resolved not to change it. दृढ़निश्चयी, निश्चित

18. D) **Congenital** (adjective) – Belonging or pertaining to an individual from birth. जन्मजात

- **Congenial** (adjective) – Pleasant and agreeable due to being suited to one's nature or taste. अनुकूल

- **Congruent** (adjective) – In agreement or harmony; compatible. संगत

- **Congregational** (adjective) – Relating to an assembly or gathering, especially in a church. मण्डली संबंधी

19. A) **Boisterous** (adjective) – Noisy, energetic, and rowdy; rough and unrestrained behavior. उदंड, शोरगुल भरा, उन्मुक्त

Antonym: **Quiet** (adjective) – Making little or no noise; calm, peaceful, silent, subdued. शांत, चुप, शीतल

- **Noisy** (adjective) – Making or causing a lot of noise; loud and disruptive. शोरगुल करने वाला

- **Benevolent** (adjective) – Well-meaning and kind; compassionate, generous, charitable. परोपकारी

- **Buoyant** (adjective) – Cheerful and optimistic; able to stay afloat. प्रसन्नचित्त, उत्साहित

20. B) **Cenotaphs** (noun) – A monument set up for people who were buried in other countries. स्मारक

   - **Cemetery** (noun) – A place where dead people are buried, usually not specific to those buried in other countries. कब्रिस्तान

   - **Coffins** (noun) – A box or container in which a dead body is buried. ताबूत

   - **Graves** (noun) – A specific place in the ground where a dead body is buried. कब्र

21. C) **'Because of'** का use होगा क्योंकि यह किसी क्रिया या स्थिति के कारण को स्पष्ट करता है। sentence का अर्थ यह बताने की कोशिश कर रहा है कि भले ही लोग स्वास्थ्य के प्रति जागरूक हो रहे हैं, लेकिन सरल जीवनशैली की आदतों के कारण वे अभी भी गंभीर बीमारियों के शिकार हो सकते हैं। 'For' का उपयोग कारण देने के लिए नहीं होता है, बल्कि यह अक्सर उद्देश्य या कारण बताने के लिए होता है। 'Because' एक conjunction है, जो clause को जोड़ता है, लेकिन यहाँ noun phrase 'simple lifestyle habits' है, जिसके कारण preposition 'because of' का उपयोग सही है। 'But' का उपयोग विरोधाभास दिखाने के लिए होता है, जो यहाँ उचित नहीं है।

   'Because of' is correct as it explains the reason or cause of an action or situation. The sentence intends to convey that although people are becoming health-conscious, due to simple lifestyle habits, they are still prone to fatal diseases. 'For' does not indicate a reason directly but is often used for purpose or cause. 'Because' is a conjunction connecting clauses, but here the noun phrase 'simple lifestyle habits' makes the use of the preposition 'because of' appropriate. 'But' is used to show contrast, which does not fit the context here.

22. A) **'According to'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "के अनुसार" या "के मुताबिक।" इस sentence में, एक नए अध्ययन का जिक्र किया गया है जो 'The Journal of the American College of Cardiology' में प्रकाशित हुआ। यह अध्ययन हृदय रोगों के जोखिम और खाने की आदतों के बीच संबंध के बारे में बात कर रहा है। इसलिए, यहां "According to" सही उत्तर है क्योंकि यह सही तरीके से संदर्भ प्रदान करता है। "According with" गलत है क्योंकि यह grammatically incorrect है। Accordingly' का अर्थ होता है "उसी के अनुसार" और यह एक क्रिया विशेषण (adverb) है, जो वाक्य में स्वतंत्र रूप से प्रयोग किया जाता है, इसलिए यह सही नहीं होगा। ''In according with' भी व्याकरणिक रूप से गलत है क्योंकि सही संरचना "in accordance with" होती है।

   'According to' will be used because it means "as per" or "in reference to." The sentence refers to findings from a new study published in 'The Journal of the American College of Cardiology.' Since the study is being introduced as the source of the information, "According to" is the

appropriate choice. "According with" is grammatically incorrect. 'Accordingly' is an adverb meaning "in a corresponding manner," which does not fit here.'In according with' is also incorrect as the correct phrase is "in accordance with."

23. A) **'Salting'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'salting' का अर्थ है भोजन में नमक डालने की प्रक्रिया, और यह वाक्य में एक gerund के रूप में इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। sentence में यह दर्शाता है कि भोजन में नमक डालने की प्रक्रिया को नियंत्रित करना दिल की बीमारियों के कम जोखिम से जुड़ा हुआ है। Salt' पदार्थ को संदर्भित करता है, जबकि यहाँ प्रक्रिया की आवश्यकता है। 'Salt with' का प्रयोग गलत है। Salted' एक adjective है, जबकि यहाँ gerund की आवश्यकता है।

Salting' will be used because it refers to the act of adding salt and is functioning as a gerund (verb-noun) here. The sentence contextually supports the idea that the process of adding salt sparingly correlates with reduced heart disease risk. Salt **Wrong** because the sentence focuses on the action or process, not the substance. Salt with **Wrong** as it is incomplete and does not fit the sentence grammatically or contextually.Salted **Wrong** because an adjective is not required; the focus is on the process.
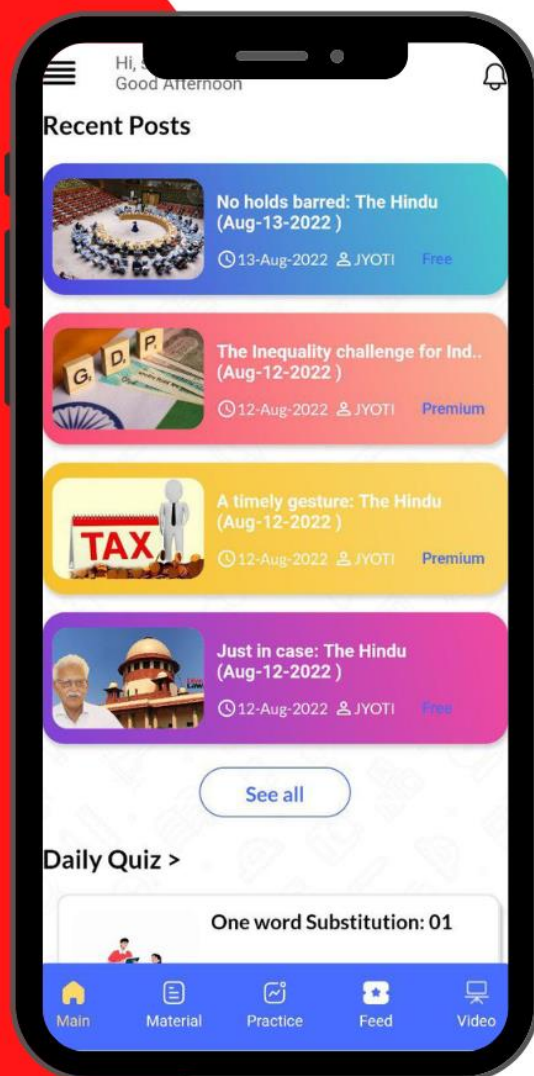
24. B) **'With'** का use होगा क्योंकि "correlated with" एक सही grammatical collocation है जो दो चीजों के बीच संबंध (सहसंबंध) को दर्शाने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है। sentence में कहा गया है कि उच्च रक्तचाप का सहसंबंध उच्च सोडियम सेवन के साथ है, इसलिए 'with' सही विकल्प है। जबकि 'of' स्वामित्व या संबंध को दर्शाता है, 'for' उद्देश्य या लाभ को इंगित करता है, और 'in' स्थान या समय के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

With' will be used because "correlated with" is the correct grammatical collocation to show the relationship between two things. The sentence indicates that high blood pressure is correlated with high sodium intake, making 'with' appropriate. Whereas 'of' signifies possession, 'for' denotes purpose or benefit, and 'in' refers to location or time, which do not fit in this context.

25. D) Frequently' का use होगा क्योंकि "frequently" का अर्थ है "अक्सर"। sentence में mention है कि जो लोग अपने भोजन में अक्सर अतिरिक्त नमक नहीं डालते हैं, उनके हृदय रोग का जोखिम कम होता है। इस वाक्य में यह आवृत्ति (frequency) को व्यक्त करता है, इसलिए यह सही विकल्प है। Hefty" का अर्थ है भारी या बड़ा। यह वाक्य में नमक डालने की आदत को व्यक्त नहीं करता है, इसलिए यह गलत है। Soundly" का अर्थ है सुरक्षित या ठोस तरीके से। यह नमक डालने की आवृत्ति को व्यक्त नहीं करता है, इसलिए यह सही नहीं है Burly" का अर्थ है बलवान या शक्तिशाली।

'Frequently' will be used because it means "often." The sentence discusses how people who do not frequently add extra salt to their food have a significantly lower risk of heart disease. It appropriately conveys the idea of habit or frequency. Hefty" means large or heavy. This does not fit the context of the sentence as it does not relate to the frequency of adding salt. Soundly"

means in a secure or thorough manner. It does not relate to how often salt is added Burly" means strong or muscular. This word is irrelevant in the context of adding salt to food.