

Power grab: On Pakistan's General Asim Munir

General Munir's indirect **coup** in Pakistan **could backfire** on him

The 27th **amendment** to Pakistan's Constitution, passed on November 13, **formalises** what has long been an open secret — that the military establishment **pulls the strings** behind a **facade** of democracy. **Gen. Asim Munir**, the army chief, **has** been **steadily consolidating** power, and the Shehbaz Sharif **coalition** government operates **with his blessings**. In May, after a **brief** conflict with India, the government **elevated** Gen. Munir to the rank of Field Marshal — the second five-star General after Ayub Khan. The amendment goes further, **restructuring** the military command and the judiciary. It rewrites Article 243 of Pakistan's Constitution, introducing a post — Chief of Defence Forces, who will **exercise** authority over the Army, Navy and Air Force; the army chief will also serve as the Chief of Defence Forces. It also creates the post of Commander of the National Strategic Command, to **oversee** nuclear and strategic assets. The commander will be appointed by the Prime Minister on the Army chief's recommendation. Most **strikingly**, the amendment offers life-long **immunity** from criminal proceedings to any officer elevated to a five-star rank — currently, Gen. Munir — as well as the President. Five-star officers will remain in uniform for life and can be removed only through an **impeachment**-like process under Article 47.

In effect, Gen. Munir will be the new centralised power centre in the **establishment**. The amendment also **strips** the Supreme Court **of** its authority to **interpret** the Constitution, establishing a new constitutional court whose judges will be appointed by the government. Several senior judges have resigned in protest. Democracy has **hardly** been Pakistan's strong point. Yet, **civil society and segments** of the political class **have**, at **critical** moments, **resisted** powerful generals, **reclaiming** limited democratic **space**. Today, however, the **ruling elite** seem more willing than ever to **play second fiddle** to the generals. The only mainstream politician challenging Gen. Munir is Imran Khan, in **prison** for more than two years. With a weakened government and an opposition leadership **behind bars**, Gen. Munir is expanding his authority with the full comfort of constitutional protection. But **the story** of the rise of Pakistan's military **strongmen** typically **ends** with their **eventual** downfall. His power grab comes at a time when the country is fighting an **insurgency** in the tribal areas. **Relations** with India and Afghanistan **are** at a low. Imran Khan's PTI continues to challenge the 'hybrid' civil-military rule from the streets. And the economy is in **chronic** distress. Gen. Munir's **response** to these challenges **was** to **stage** an indirect coup using **supine** politicians. It could backfire **sooner rather than later**.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Power grab** (noun) – a sudden, opportunistic attempt to seize authority or control. सत्ता हथियाने की कोशिश
2. **Coup** (noun) – a sudden, violent, and illegal seizure of power from a government. तख्तापलट
3. **Backfire** (verb) – rebound, boomerang, fail, miscarry, go wrong उल्टा पड़ना
4. **Amendment** (noun) – change, revision, modification, alteration, addition संशोधन
5. **Formalise** (verb) – make official, legitimize, authorize, validate, ratify औपचारिक रूप देना
6. **Pull the strings** (phrase) – to control events or people secretly. पर्दे के पीछे से नियंत्रण करना
7. **Façade** (noun) – front, show, appearance, pretense, veneer दिखावा
8. **Steadily** (adverb) – continuously, constantly, consistently, regularly, persistently लगातार
9. **Consolidate** (verb) – strengthen, secure, reinforce, solidify, fortify मजबूत करना
10. **Coalition** (noun) – alliance, union, partnership, bloc, federation गठबंधन
11. **With one's blessings** (phrase) – with someone's approval, support, or permission. किसी की अनुमति से
12. **Brief** (adjective) – short, fleeting, quick, momentary, transient संक्षिप्त
13. **Elevate** (verb) – promote, upgrade, raise, advance, exalt पदोन्नत करना
14. **Restructure** (verb) – reorganize, reshape, redesign, reform, remodel पुनर्गठन करना
15. **Exercise** (verb) – wield, use, employ, apply, utilize प्रयोग करना
16. **Oversee** (verb) – supervise, monitor, manage, direct, administer निरीक्षण करना
17. **Strikingly** (adverb) – remarkably, noticeably, extraordinarily, amazingly, notably आश्चर्यजनक रूप से
18. **Immunity** (noun) – protection, exemption, indemnity, privilege, freedom अधिकारों से मुक्ति
19. **Impeachment** (noun) – indictment, accusation, charge, prosecution महाभियोग
20. **In effect** (phrase) – in reality, practically, essentially, effectively, actually वास्तव में
21. **Establishment** (noun) – the ruling class, the powers that be, the system, the authorities प्रतिष्ठान

22. **Strip of** (phrasal verb) – deprive of, take away, remove, divest, dispossess छीन लेना
23. **Interpret** (verb) – explain, construe, understand, decipher, elucidate व्याख्या करना
24. **Hardly** (adverb) – scarcely, barely, only just, not at all, seldom मुश्किल से
25. **Critical** (adjective) – crucial, vital, pivotal, decisive, important महत्वपूर्ण
26. **Resist** (verb) – oppose, defy, withstand, fight, challenge विरोध करना
27. **Reclaim** (verb) – regain, recover, retrieve, take back, recapture पुनः प्राप्त करना
28. **Space** (noun) – freedom, scope, liberty, room, opportunity अवसर
29. **Ruling** (adjective) – governing, controlling, in power, dominant, commanding शासक
30. **The Elite** (noun) – the upper class, the aristocracy, the privileged, the powerful अभिजात वर्ग
31. **Play second fiddle** (phrase) – to take a subordinate role to someone else. दूसरा दर्जा लेना
32. **Prison** (noun) – jail, detention center, penitentiary, correctional facility जेल
33. **Behind bars** (phrase) – in prison or jail. जेल में
34. **Strongmen** (noun) – autocrat, dictator, tyrant, despot, ruler तानाशाह
35. **Eventual** (adjective) – final, ultimate, resulting, concluding, future अंतिम
36. **Insurgency** (noun) – rebellion, revolt, uprising, insurrection, mutiny विद्रोह
37. **Chronic** (adjective) – persistent, constant, continual, long-term, incurable लंबे समय तक चलने वाला
38. **Stage** (verb) – organize, engineer, arrange, mount, carry out अंजाम देना
39. **Supine** (adjective) – passive, submissive, acquiescent, yielding, compliant निष्क्रिय
40. **Sooner rather than later** (phrase) – in the near future, before too much time passes. जितनी जल्दी हो सके

Summary of the Editorial

1. The 27th Constitutional Amendment passed on November 13 formalises the military's long-standing dominance in Pakistan's politics.
2. It confirms that the military establishment, not the civilian government, holds real power behind a democratic façade.
3. General Asim Munir, the army chief, has been steadily consolidating his authority over state institutions.
4. The current Shehbaz Sharif coalition government functions essentially with Munir's approval.
5. In May, after a brief India-Pakistan conflict, the government promoted Munir to Field Marshal, making him only the second five-star general after Ayub Khan.
6. The amendment rewrites Article 243, creating a powerful new post: Chief of Defence Forces, who will command all three services.
7. The amendment makes the army chief simultaneously the Chief of Defence Forces, centralising unprecedented control.
8. It also creates a role titled Commander of the National Strategic Command, responsible for nuclear and strategic assets.
9. This commander will be appointed by the Prime Minister based on the army chief's recommendation, tightening military influence.
10. The amendment grants lifetime criminal immunity to five-star officers — currently only Gen. Munir — and to the President.
11. Five-star officers will remain in uniform for life, removable only through a near-impossible impeachment-like process.
12. The amendment also curtails the Supreme Court's powers, shifting constitutional interpretation to a new constitutional court appointed by the government.
13. Several senior judges have resigned in protest, signalling a deepening institutional crisis.
14. With Imran Khan jailed and the civilian leadership weakened, Munir faces little political resistance but risks future backlash from society, judiciary, and the opposition.
15. Munir's indirect coup comes amid insurgency, regional tensions, economic crisis, and PTI street protests, making his power grab potentially unsustainable and likely to backfire.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial page]

1. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The rise of judicial independence in Pakistan
 - B. The economic opportunities opened by military reforms
 - C. The consolidation of military power and its risks for Pakistan
 - D. The improvement of regional relations through constitutional amendments
2. **Who is the only mainstream political figure mentioned in the passage as openly challenging General Asim Munir?**
 - A. Nawaz Sharif
 - B. Bilawal Bhutto
 - C. Imran Khan
 - D. Shehbaz Sharif
3. **Identify the sentence from the passage that uses correct subject–verb agreement:**
 - A. Several senior judges has resigned in protest.
 - B. Civil society and segments of the political class has resisted powerful generals.
 - C. The ruling elite seem more willing than ever to play second fiddle to the generals.
 - D. Gen. Munir’s response to these challenges were to stage an indirect coup.
4. **What major constitutional change does the 27th amendment introduce regarding military hierarchy?**
 - A. It abolishes the post of Army Chief altogether.
 - B. It transfers nuclear command entirely to Parliament.
 - C. It gives operational control of the military to the Supreme Court.
 - D. It creates a new Chief of Defence Forces who holds authority over all service branches.
5. **What type of pronoun is the word "who" in the sentence from the passage:**

Five-star officers will remain in uniform for life and can be removed only through an impeachment-like process under Article 47, who will exercise authority over the Army, Navy and Air Force.

 - A. Demonstrative pronoun
 - B. Relative pronoun
 - C. Reflexive pronoun
 - D. Indefinite pronoun
6. **Select the correctly spelled sentence**
 - A. I will definitely attend the conference.
 - B. I will definitly attend the conference.
 - C. I will definetely attend the conference.
 - D. I will definately attend the conference
7. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**

I would love to organise the farewell party at my house

 - A. Derange
 - B. Disorder
 - C. Arrange

- D. Confuse
8. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
(O) as it was the last one of the evening
(P) the city bus was overcrowded
(Q) and this gave an opportunity
(R) to the pickpockets
(S) to try their skill
A. SRPOQ
B. PSORQ
C. POQRS
D. SROPQ
9. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
Every students in the hostel decided to travel to Delhi to witness the Republic Day parade
A. Republic Day Parade.
B. to witness the
C. decided to travel to Delhi
D. Every students in the hostel
10. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Break a leg
A. Give advice on maintaining physical health.
B. Encourage someone to engage in risky activities.
C. Suggest taking a short break during work.
D. Wish someone good luck before a performance
11. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct logical sequence.**
A. These can turn around to track stars with the rotation of Earth.
B. Observatories are places to study place.
C. They are mostly built on the mountain tops.
D. Telescopes are placed in the dome-shaped roof of the building
A. BCDA
B. DCBA
C. ACDB
D. CBDA
12. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
A. Allocation
B. Abismal
C. Allegation
D. Aversion
13. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

- Raju's job as a clerk seemed to be bad at first because of the low salary, but resulted in something good happening later because it saved him from being unemployed
- A. a boon in disguise
B. a blessing in disguise
C. a jolt in disguise
D. a gift in disguise
14. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- (a) the use of animal research
(b) throughout the past century
(c) and it continues to be used to understand many diseases
(d) has been of considerable importance
(e) in the field of scientific and medical advancements
- A. aecdb
B. ecdba
C. adebc
D. edcba
15. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution'.**
- Spreading awareness about the rights of the consumers and the relief open to them in case they did not get their money's worth of goods and service has rightly been identified as the first priority
- A. were unable to get their money's worth
B. No substitution
C. did not getting their money's worth
D. will not get their money's worth
16. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined word in the given sentence.**
- Pollution levels have increased so largely that they are almost killing us.
- A. highly
B. slowly
C. primarily
D. Chiefly
17. **Identify the most appropriate antonym of the given word.**
- Scary
- A. bright
B. Pristine
C. awful
D. Comforting
18. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
- By this time next year / I will had graduated from college / and starting my first job / in the field of marketing.

- A. in the field of marketing
- B. and starting my first job
- C. By this time next year
- D. I will had graduated from college

19. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word in bold.**

Elisabeth stood at the piano, which did nothing to **allay** his anxiety

- A. mitigate
- B. simplify
- C. mollify
- D. Aggravate

20. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Berserk

- A. Demented
- B. Absurd
- C. Stubborn
- D. Lazy

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.

From the beginning (1)_____ the eighteenth century, the ladies of European cities covered (2)_____ faces in layers of paint and powder. This particular fashion was largely brought (3)_____ by the urgent need to disguise the ravages of smallpox, (4)_____ left their faces pitted and scarred. During this same period, the 'beauty spot' was introduced to cover (5)_____ a facial defect.

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

- A. in
- B. on
- C. of
- D. About

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

- A. their
- B. there
- C. them
- D. they're

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

- A. within
- B. around
- C. to
- D. About

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

- A. that
- B. which

- C. when
- D. Who

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

- A. on
- B. to
- C. for
- D. up

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. C) **The consolidation of military power and its risks for Pakistan**

The passage discusses how General Munir's rise and the 27th amendment centralise military power and create a system that may undermine democracy and eventually backfire. The focus is entirely on power concentration and its dangers.

A. The rise of judicial independence in Pakistan – The text says the judiciary is weakened, not strengthened.

B. Economic opportunities opened by military reforms – The passage mentions economic distress, not opportunities.

D. The improvement of regional relations – It states relations with India and Afghanistan are at a low, not improving.

2. C) **Imran Khan**

The passage clearly states that "The only mainstream politician challenging Gen. Munir is Imran Khan, in prison for more than two years."

Hence, Imran Khan is the sole figure openly challenging Munir's authority.

A. Nawaz Sharif – Mentioned indirectly through political context but not described as challenging Munir.

B. Bilawal Bhutto – His party is part of the political landscape, but he is not identified as opposing Munir.

D. Shehbaz Sharif – Described as working with Munir's approval, not challenging him.

3. C) **The ruling elite seem more willing than ever to play second fiddle to the generals.**

"elite" here is treated as a plural collective noun (meaning many influential people). Therefore "elite seem" is grammatically correct.

A. has resigned → Subject "Several senior judges" is plural; verb must be have resigned, not has.

B. has resisted → Compound subject "civil society and segments" is plural; verb must be have resisted, not has.

D. were → Subject "response" is singular; verb must be was, not were.

4. D) **It creates a new Chief of Defence Forces who holds authority over all service branches.**

The passage states that the amendment rewrites Article 243 by creating the position of Chief of Defence Forces, who will command the Army, Navy, and Air Force. The Army Chief himself will also hold this new post.

A. Abolishes Army Chief – The Army Chief remains and becomes more powerful, not removed.

B. Transfers nuclear command to Parliament – Nuclear oversight shifts to the Commander of National Strategic Command, not Parliament.

C. Gives control to Supreme Court – The amendment actually reduces Supreme Court powers by creating a new constitutional court.

5. B) **Relative pronoun**

"who" introduces a clause that gives additional information about the Chief of Defence Forces / five-star officers. When a pronoun relates a clause to a noun before it, it is a relative pronoun.

A. Demonstrative pronoun – Words like this, that, these, those; who is not used to point at something.

C. Reflexive pronoun – Reflexive pronouns end in –self/–selves (himself, themselves). Who is not reflexive.

D. Indefinite pronoun – Indefinite pronouns refer to non-specific persons (someone, anyone, all). Who refers to a specific antecedent, so not indefinite.

6. A) I will definitely attend the conference.

7. C) **Organise** (verb) – To arrange systematically, to coordinate or manage. आयोजन करना
Synonym: **Arrange** (verb) – To put things in a neat, attractive, or required order, to plan or prepare something. व्यवस्थित करना

- **Derange** (verb) – To disturb the order or arrangement of something, to cause confusion. विक्षिप्त करना

- **Disorder** (verb) – To disrupt the systematic functioning or neat arrangement, to make untidy. अव्यवस्थित करना

- **Confuse** (verb) – To make something unclear or difficult to understand, to bewilder. उलझन में डालना

8. C) **POQRS**

P: sentence की starting "the city bus was overcrowded" से होती है, जो स्थिति का introduction देता है।

O: O, P के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह बताता है कि भीड़-भाड़ का कारण क्या था, "as it was the last one of the evening."

Q: Q, O के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह बताता है कि बस में भीड़-भाड़ का नतीजा क्या हुआ, "and this gave an opportunity."

R: R, Q के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह बताता है कि किसे मौका मिला, "to the pickpockets."

S: S वाक्य को समाप्त करता है और बताता है कि जेबकतरों ने इस मौके का क्या किया, "to try their skill."

Explanation in english:

P: The sentence begins with "the city bus was overcrowded," which introduces the situation.

O: O follows P as it explains the reason for the overcrowding: "as it was the last one of the evening."

Q: Q comes after O as it shows the consequence of the bus being overcrowded, "and this gave an opportunity."

R: R follows Q as it specifies who got the opportunity, "to the pickpockets."

S: S concludes the sentence by describing what the pickpockets did with this opportunity, "to try their skill."

9. 'D) Every students' के बदले '**Every student**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Every' के बाद Noun हमेशा Singular होता है; जैसे— Example: Every student in the class participated in the event. '**Every student**' will be used instead of 'Every students' because after 'Every,' the noun is always Singular; Example: Every student in the class participated in the event.
10. D) **Break a leg** (idiom) – Wish someone good luck before a performance किसी को performance से पहले शुभकामनाएँ देना

11. A) **BCDA**

B: ये sentence introduce करता है कि "Observatories are places to study space." इससे paragraph का main idea introduce होता है और बताता है कि observatories क्या होती हैं।

C: C, B के बाद logically fit होता है क्योंकि यह बताता है कि ये observatories ज्यादातर कहाँ स्थित होती हैं — "They are mostly built on the mountain tops." यह information paragraph की continuity बनाए रखता है।

D: D, C के बाद naturally आता है क्योंकि यह बताता है कि observatories की dome-shaped roof में telescopes रखे जाते हैं। यह वेधशालाओं की विशेषताओं को विस्तार से बताता है।

A: A, D के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह conclude करता है कि "These can turn around to track stars with the rotation of Earth." यह paragraph को एक logical ending देता है।

Explanation in English:

This sentence introduces the main idea that "Observatories are places to study space." It sets the foundation of the paragraph by explaining what observatories are.

C logically follows B as it explains where most observatories are located — "They are mostly built on the mountain tops." This information maintains the continuity of the paragraph.

D naturally follows C as it explains that telescopes are placed in the dome-shaped roof of the observatory. This elaborates on the features of the observatories.

A follows D as it concludes the paragraph by explaining, "These can turn around to track stars with the rotation of Earth." This provides a logical ending to the paragraph.

12. B) The **incorrectly** spelt word is '**Abismal**'. The correct spelling is '**Abysmal**', which means "extremely bad or appalling" अत्यंत बुरा, निराशाजनक

13. B) **A blessing in disguise** (noun phrase) – An apparent misfortune that eventually results in something good वेश बदलकर आया आशीर्वाद

- **A boon in disguise** (noun phrase) – A benefit or favor that is hidden or not immediately obvious. वेश बदलकर आया वरदान

- **A jolt in disguise** (noun phrase) – A shock or unexpected change that is concealed. वेश बदलकर आया झटका
- **A gift in disguise** (noun phrase) – Something that initially appears unwanted but turns out to be beneficial. वेश बदलकर आया उपहार

14. C) **Adebc**

The sentence begins with (a) "the use of animal research" as it introduces the main subject of the sentence.

(d) "has been of considerable importance" follows, as it provides the verb and explains the importance of the subject introduced.

(e) "in the field of scientific and medical advancements" comes next, specifying the context of where this importance is relevant.

(b) "throughout the past century" adds a temporal context, showing how long this importance has persisted.

(c) "and it continues to be used to understand many diseases" concludes the sentence by indicating that the use of animal research is still ongoing.

15. A) '**were unable to get their money's worth**' का प्रयोग करना सही होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर 'in case' के बाद Conditional Clause है, और 'they did not get' का उपयोग Past Tense में हुआ है। जबकि इस स्थिति में 'were unable to' का उपयोग Conditional Sense को सही तरीके से व्यक्त करता है।

Option (A) 'were unable to get their money's worth' will be used because here the phrase 'in case' introduces a Conditional Clause, and using 'they did not get' in Past Tense does not suit the context. Instead, 'were unable to' properly conveys the conditional sense.

16. A) **Largely** (adverb) – To a great extent; mostly; for the most part. अधिकांशतः

APPROPRIATE WORD: Highly (adverb) – To a high degree or level; extremely. बहुत अधिक

- **Slowly** (adverb) – At a slow speed; not quickly.
- **Primarily** (adverb) – Mainly; for the most part. मुख्य रूप से
- **Chiefly** (adverb) – Mainly; mostly. मुख्य रूप से

17. D) **Comforting** (adjective) – Serving to alleviate a person's feelings of distress or fear, soothing, reassuring, calming. सांत्वना देने वाला

Antonym: Scary (adjective) – Causing fear or alarm, frightening, terrifying, unnerving. डरावना

- **Bright** (adjective) – Giving out or reflecting a lot of light; shining, radiant, luminous. चमकदार
- **Pristine** (adjective) – In its original condition; unspoiled, pure, immaculate. अविकृत, स्वच्छ
- **Awful** (adjective) – Very bad or unpleasant, terrible, dreadful, appalling. भयानक

18. D) 'I will had graduated from college' के बदले '**I will have graduated from college**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'will' के बाद हमेशा base form (have) का प्रयोग होता है। अतः 'had' गलत है। उदाहरण — By this time next year, I will have completed my studies.

- 'I will have graduated from college' will be used instead of 'I will had graduated from college' because 'will' is always followed by the base form of the verb (have). Thus, 'had' is incorrect. Example— By this time next year, I will have completed my studies.
19. **D) Allay (verb)** – To diminish or put at rest (fear, suspicion, or worry), reduce, alleviate, ease. शांत करना
Antonym: Aggravate (verb) – To make a problem, injury, or offense worse or more serious; intensify, worsen, exacerbate.
- **Mitigate (verb)** – Make less severe, serious, or painful; ease, reduce. कम करना
 - **Simplify (verb)** – To make something less complicated; make easy. सरल बनाना
 - **Mollify (verb)** – To appease the anger or anxiety of someone; soothe, calm. शांत करना
20. **A) Berserk (adjective)** – Out of control with anger or excitement; wild or frenzied. पागल सा हो जाना
Synonym: Demented (adjective) – Driven to behave irrationally due to anger or excitement, mad, insane. विकृत मस्तिष्क वाला(पागल)
- **Absurd (adjective)** – Wildly unreasonable, illogical, or inappropriate, ridiculous. बेतुका
 - **Stubborn (adjective)** – Having or showing dogged determination not to change one's attitude or position. जिद्दी
 - **Lazy (adjective)** – Unwilling to work or use energy, idle. आलसी
21. **C) Of'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "of" का अर्थ है किसी अवधि या समय के प्रारंभ को इंगित करना। यहाँ वाक्य में सदी की शुरुआत के समय को इंगित किया गया है, इसलिए 'of' सही है। जबकि, 'In' का प्रयोग किसी समय या स्थान के अंदर होने वाली घटना के लिए होता है, 'On' का प्रयोग दिन या तारीख के लिए होता है, और 'About' का अर्थ है किसी विषय या वस्तु के संबंध में, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
'Of' will be used because it indicates the starting point of a period or time. The sentence refers to the beginning of the eighteenth century, making 'of' the correct choice. Whereas, 'In' is used for events within a time or place, 'On' is used for specific days or dates, and 'About' means concerning a topic or object, which don't fit in this context.
22. **'A) Their'** का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "their" का अर्थ है "उनका/उनकी/उनके", जो ownership (स्वामित्व) को दर्शाता है। यहाँ sentence में यह दर्शाने के लिए उपयोग किया गया है कि उन महिलाओं ने अपने चेहरे (faces) पर paint और powder की परतें लगाई थीं। 'There' का अर्थ होता है "वहाँ", जो स्थान को दर्शाने के लिए प्रयोग होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Them' का अर्थ होता है "उनको", जो pronoun के रूप में उपयोग होता है और ownership नहीं दर्शाता है, इसलिए यह भी गलत है। 'They're' का अर्थ होता है "They are" (वे हैं), जो इस sentence में संदर्भ के अनुसार फिट नहीं बैठता।
'Their' will be used because it shows ownership. The sentence indicates that the ladies applied layers of paint and powder on their faces. 'There' is used to indicate a place and is not suitable in this context. 'Them' is a pronoun and does not show possession. 'They're' is a contraction for "they are," which is grammatically incorrect for this sentence.

23. D) 'About' का use होगा क्योंकि "brought about" का अर्थ होता है "किसी चीज़ को उत्पन्न करना या कारण बनना"। इस sentence में mention है कि चेहरों को ढकने का फैशन मुख्य रूप से चेचक के कारण हुए दाग-धब्बों को छुपाने की आवश्यकता से उत्पन्न हुआ था, इसलिए 'brought about' यहाँ सही phrase है। जबकि 'Within' का अर्थ है "के भीतर", 'Around' का अर्थ है "चारों ओर", और 'To' का अर्थ है "तक" या "की ओर", जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

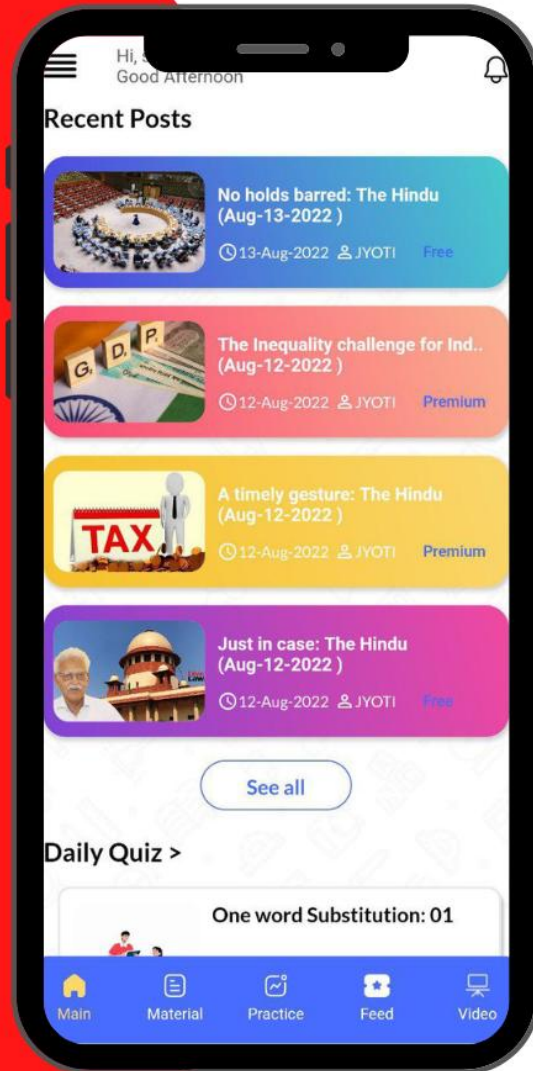
'About' will be used because "brought about" means "to cause or generate something." The sentence indicates that the fashion of covering faces largely emerged due to the need to hide the scars caused by smallpox, making 'brought about' the correct phrase. Whereas, 'Within' means "inside," 'Around' means "surrounding," and 'To' means "towards," which don't fit in this context.

24. B) "**which**" का use होगा क्योंकि "which" का अर्थ है किसी वस्तु, विचार या स्थिति को describe करना। इस sentence में "which" smallpox के बारे में information दे रहा है कि smallpox ने चेहरों को गड्ढों और दागों से भर दिया। जबकि 'that' का प्रयोग किसी object को specify करने के लिए किया जाता है, 'when' का प्रयोग समय की जानकारी देने के लिए किया जाता है, और 'who' का प्रयोग व्यक्तियों के लिए होता है। इसलिए यहाँ "which" सबसे उपयुक्त है।

"**Which**" will be used because it refers to a thing, idea, or condition. In this sentence, "which" describes the impact of smallpox, indicating that it left faces pitted and scarred. Whereas, "that" is used to specify an object, "when" is used for indicating time, and "who" is used for people. Thus, "which" is the most appropriate option here.

25. D) **Up** का use होगा क्योंकि 'cover up' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को पूरी तरह से ढकना या छिपाना। sentence में यह बताया गया है कि 'beauty spot' का इस्तेमाल चेहरे की खामियों को छिपाने के लिए किया गया था, इसलिए 'up' सही है। जबकि 'on' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के ऊपर, 'to' का अर्थ है किसी उद्देश्य के लिए, और 'for' का अर्थ है किसी के लिए, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'**Up**' will be used because 'cover up' means to completely hide or conceal something. The sentence states that the 'beauty spot' was introduced to hide a facial defect, making 'up' appropriate here. Whereas, 'on' means over something, 'to' indicates purpose or direction, and 'for' means intended for someone or something, which are not suitable in this context.



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