

Politicising exchanges: On China using sporting events to score geopolitical points

China's **denial** of entry to Arunachal athletes **shows up** the **distrust** in **ties**

The Asian Games, which were opened on September 23 by Chinese President Xi Jinping in Hangzhou following a **spectacular** opening ceremony **on a scale** that has now come to be expected from China, **are** meant to **showcase** a broader message of Asian **solidarity**. **The days leading up to** the opening ceremony of the 19th edition **were**, however, **marked** by anything but. The day before the opening, Union Sports Minister Anurag Thakur cancelled his visit to China as a mark of protest to **the last-minute** denial of entry to three Indian Wushu players from Arunachal Pradesh. **The three athletes** — Nyeman Wangsu, Onilu Tega and Mepung Lamgu — **were** given the **accreditation** needed to travel along with the rest of the Indian team for the Games. However, in what appears to be a **directive** issued to the airline by China, the athletes were told they could not **board** their flight. China has in the past issued **stapled visas** to Indians from Arunachal Pradesh. Only in July, **three wushu players** from Arunachal Pradesh, due to take part in the World University Games in Chengdu, **were** issued stapled visas. **In this instance**, the **decision** to **bar** the athletes **appears** particularly **vindictive** as visas were not needed to travel for athletes issued digital accreditations. Indian officials believe Beijing thus went out of its way to bar their travel by instructing the airline to not allow them to board. The Ministry of External Affairs in a statement described the action as “targeted and **pre-meditated**”.

This is, unfortunately, not the first instance of Beijing using sporting events that should have no place for politics to score geopolitical points. In February last year, Beijing **ill-advisedly** selected the People's Liberation Army's commander involved in the Galwan Valley clash as one of the **torchbearers** for the Winter Olympics. Both then and now, the organisers have appeared more than happy to look the other way given China's status as both a willing host and strong financial **backer** of such events. The **acting President** of the Olympic Council of Asia, Randhir Singh, who met with President Xi in Hangzhou, in **remarks** to journalists **chose** not to **call out** the denial of entry to athletes, instead only saying the matter was being discussed. Beyond the Asian Games, the latest Chinese action serves as a reminder of the current distrust in **bilateral** relations, as well as of the absence of adequate channels of communication to **deal with long-persisting thorny** issues, including visas. New Delhi has correctly made clear that **restoring normalcy** in relations will not be possible without completing the **disengagement** process along the Line of Actual Control and restoring peace in border areas. Until Beijing reviews its **stance** on the border, **the current state of affairs**, which suits neither India nor China, **is** likely to **endure**.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Politicise** (verb) – cause (an activity or event) to become political in character.
राजनीतिकरण करना
2. **Exchange** (noun) – Conversation, argument, talk, discussion, altercation
बातचीत
3. **Score point** (phrase) – To gain political power or advantage
4. **Geopolitical** (adjective) – Relating to politics, especially international relations, as influenced by geographical factors. भू-राजनैतिक
5. **Denial** (noun) – Refusal, rejection, dismissal, negation इनकार
6. **Show up** (phrasal verb) – become evident, come to light, be noticed, point up, make clear, reveal साफ नजर आना
7. **Distrust** (noun) – Disbelief, suspicion, doubt, mistrust, wariness अविश्वास
8. **Ties** (noun) – Relationships, bonds, connections, affiliations, associations संबंध
9. **Spectacular** (adjective) – Stunning, impressive, breathtaking, extraordinary, magnificent शानदार
10. **On a scale** (phrase) – To the extent, in proportion, commensurately, comparably, correspondingly एक पैमाने पर
11. **Showcase** (verb) – Display, exhibit, present, feature, highlight प्रदर्शित करना
12. **Solidarity** (noun) – Unity, togetherness, cohesion, fellowship, mutual support एकजुटता
13. **Lead up to** (phrase) – The events that led up to a particular event happened one after the other until that event occurred के पूर्व
14. **Mark** (verb) – Signify, indicate, denote, symbolize, represent सूचित करना
15. **The last-minute** (adjective) – Eleventh-hour, last-ditch, final, ultimate, closing आखिरी क्षण
16. **Accreditation** (noun) – Authorization, approval, endorsement, sanction, recognition प्रमाणीकरण
17. **Directive** (noun) – Instruction, order, command, guideline, mandate निर्देश
18. **Board** (verb) – Embark, get on, enter, mount, ascend चढ़ना
19. **Stapled visa** (noun) – A type of visa that is stapled separately rather than pasted on the passport, often issued by China for residents of regions it considers disputed.
20. **Bar** (verb) – Prohibit, forbid, ban, block, restrict रोकना

21. **Vindictive** (adjective) – Spiteful, malicious, malevolent, vengeful, unforgiving प्रतिशोधी
22. **Pre-meditated** (adjective) – Planned, prearranged, calculated, intentional, deliberate पूर्व-विचारित
23. **Ill-advisedly** (adverb) – Recklessly, imprudently, injudiciously, foolishly, unwisely अविवेकपूर्वक
24. **Torchbearer** (noun) – Leader, pioneer, pathfinder, trailblazer, forerunner मशाल वाहक
25. **Backer** (noun) – Supporter, sponsor, patron, benefactor, financier समर्थक
26. **Acting** (adjective) – Interim, provisional, temporary, stopgap, stand-in कार्यकारी
27. **Remark** (noun) – Comment, statement, observation, utterance, note टिप्पणी
28. **Call out** (phrasal verb) – Confront, challenge, rebuke, criticize, question आलोचना करना
29. **Bilateral** (adjective) – Two-sided, mutual, reciprocal, joint, collaborative द्विपक्षीय
30. **Deal with** (phrasal verb) – Handle, manage, cope with, tackle, address सामना करना
31. **Long-persisting** (adjective) – Enduring, lasting, perpetual, continuing, ongoing दीर्घकालिक
32. **Thorny** (adjective) – Complicated, difficult, problematic, tricky, delicate कठिन
33. **Restore** (verb) – Reinstatement, rejuvenate, renew, revitalize, reestablish पुनर्स्थापित करना
34. **Normalcy** (noun) – Usualness, regularity, normality, standardness, routine सामान्यता
35. **Disengagement** (noun) – Withdrawal, detachment, disconnection, separation अलगाव/ वापसी
36. **Stance** (noun) – Position, standpoint, viewpoint, perspective, attitude दृष्टिकोण
37. **The state of affairs** (phrase) – Situation, circumstance, condition, state of things परिस्थिति, हालात
38. **Endure** (verb) – Bear, tolerate, withstand, persevere, sustain बने रहना

Summary of the Editorial

1. China denied entry to athletes from Arunachal Pradesh for the Asian Games in Hangzhou.
2. The Games are aimed to showcase Asian unity, but the days leading up to the event indicated otherwise.
3. Union Sports Minister Anurag Thakur cancelled his visit to China in protest of this action.
4. Athletes Nyeman Wangsu, Onilu Tega, and Mepung Lamgu were initially accredited to join the Indian team.
5. However, on instructions believed to be from China, they were not allowed to board their flight.
6. Previously, China issued stapled visas to Indians from Arunachal Pradesh.
7. Despite the provision of digital accreditations negating the need for visas, these athletes were barred from travelling.
8. Indian officials view this as a deliberate move by Beijing to prevent their participation.
9. The Ministry of External Affairs described the act as "targeted and pre-meditated".
10. This isn't the first instance of China using sports to make geopolitical statements.
11. Previously, a commander involved in the Galwan Valley clash was a torchbearer for the Winter Olympics.
12. Event organizers seem reluctant to confront China due to its significant financial backing of such events.
13. Randhir Singh, acting President of the Olympic Council of Asia, didn't directly criticize China but mentioned discussions were ongoing.
14. This incident underlines the existing distrust in India-China relations and the need for better communication.
15. Normalcy in relations depends on addressing border tensions, and until that's resolved, mistrust between India and China will continue.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the given statement?**

[Editorial page]

'The Asian Games, which were opened on September 23 by Chinese President Xi Jinping in Hangzhou following a spectacular opening ceremony on a scale that has now come to be expected from China, are meant to showcase a broader message of Asian solidarity.'

- A. Pessimistic
- B. Neutral
- C. Optimistic
- D. Critical

2. **What would be an appropriate title for this passage?**

- A. Celebrating Sports: The Asian Games 2023
- B. Politics and Sports: The Asian Games Saga
- C. The Power of Sports Diplomacy
- D. Financial Backing in Asian Games

3. **What is the main theme of the passage?**

- A. The importance of sports in international relations
- B. The inefficacy of the Olympic Council of Asia
- C. The geopolitical tensions affecting the Asian Games
- D. The role of financial backers in sporting events

4. **What can be inferred from the passage about China's approach towards sporting events?**

- A. China views sporting events as a way to celebrate Asian solidarity.
- B. China uses sporting events as an opportunity to score geopolitical points.
- C. China strictly adheres to the principle that politics should have no place in sports.
- D. China relies on sporting events for financial backing.

5. **Which of the following statements is NOT correct according to the passage?**

- A. China's denial of entry to three Indian Wushu players from Arunachal Pradesh was seen as vindictive by Indian officials.
- B. Visas were not needed for athletes issued digital accreditations for the Asian Games.
- C. Randhir Singh, the acting President of the Olympic Council of Asia, openly criticized China's denial of entry to the athletes.
- D. Anurag Thakur, Union Sports Minister, cancelled his visit to China as a mark of protest.

6. **What is a synonym for the word "vindictive" as used in the passage?**

- A. Forgiving
- B. Spiteful
- C. Ambivalent
- D. Generous

7. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

The question was raised for discussion before the members during the assembly session.

- A. came up
- B. came off

- C. came round
D. came out
8. **The following sentence has been divided into three segments, A, B, C. One of them may contain a grammatical error. Select the segment that contains the error, from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**
He is not rich (A) / so he cannot afford (B) / to buy a expensive car (C).
A. C
B. A
C. No error
D. B
9. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Treading on thin ice
A. Playing with a sharp icicle
B. To be in a dangerous risky position
C. Skating on ice fallen in a hailstorm
D. Making a thin ice sculpture
10. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom**
After the disastrous storm, the villagers had to **pick up the pieces** and rebuild their homes
A. To collect scattered items
B. To recover from a disaster
C. To gather information
D. To repair a broken object
11. **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. India's decision to procure 12 Sukhoi 30-MKI fighter jets from Russia sends out a clear signal that catering to pressing strategic needs is at the core of the country's defence acquisition policy.
- A. Irrespective of which country India is dealing with, almost all major weapon purchases now include provisions for joint manufacture or technology transfer.
B. The development of the domestic weapon industry and home-built hardware remains the overarching goal.
C. Coming as it does within months of a path-breaking deal on the purchase of sophisticated US arms, it belies the notion that New Delhi is becoming more reliant on the West.
D. Of the 272 Su-30-MKIs contracted from Russia since the 1990s, as many as 222 aircraft have been licence-built by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited.
2. The 12 new planes are meant to tide over the shortfall caused by crashes.
A. ABCD B. BCDA C. DBCA D. CBAD
12. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
P. They wonder why I don't see it as a drain on my time and resources.

- Q. I have a long commute to and from campus and my friends often try to persuade me to give up this investment.
- R. I was fatigued when we finished teaching and grading the courses earlier this year.
- S. After a long, slow summer, punctuated by more rain than I can remember in recent years, it will soon be time for me to return to the campus of the university where I teach undergraduate students.
- A. SQRP B.PSRQ C.SRQP D.PSQR
13. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. Of course, they will ask questions and express doubts.
- Q. When they feel safe, they reveal their hurts and weaknesses.
- R. As a teacher and mentor, I constantly have to stop myself from offering solutions to my students.
- S. They expect answers from me.
- A. RPQS B.PQRS C.SRQP D.QRSP
14. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. I was going to represent the school magazine as its editor and I needed to make an appeal to all students to contribute to the magazine.
- Q. It was a regular summer morning.
- R. I had a speech ready.
- S. Time for the daily school assembly.
- A. SPRQ B.PSRQ C.QSRP D.PQSR
15. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. To find the words to begin to describe the ways
- Q. Studying in Delhi University's Indraprastha College for Women (IPCW), or what is popularly called IP College, is one of the most important stories of my life
- R. In which I have been shaped by the safe space that the college was for me
- S. It took decades for me
- A. QSPR B.PSRQ C.QSRP D.PQSR
16. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. But in a welcome climbdown and an acknowledgement of its huge market base in the EU, the company has switched over to USB-C much before the 2024 deadline, as seen in its latest models.
- Q. It has taken concrete legislative shape after deliberations with the stakeholders over more than a decade. Apple had been opposing it in a bid to retain its dominance. It had come up with the lightning charger in 2012.
- R. Considering that discarded chargers and cables alone account for an estimated 11,000 tonnes of e-waste in Europe annually — and the volume of the trash is going up — it is indeed a laudable move.
- S. With the aim of reducing electronic waste, the European Council directed the European Union (EU) countries in October 2022 to introduce legislation within two years mandating that all brands of smartphones, laptops, tablets, cameras and other such devices be equipped with a single connector, the standard USB-C.

A. SPQR

B. SRQP

C. PSRQ

D. PQSR

Comprehension

The destruction wreaked by the floods in north India in August has _____1_____ concern at the highest levels. Last month, a Bench headed by Chief Justice of India D.Y. Chandrachud had suggested that an expert committee conduct a “complete and comprehensive” study on the carrying capacity of the Himalayan region. Following this, the Centre has proposed setting up a 13-member technical committee. “Carrying capacity” _____2_____ a concept derived from population-biology and generally refers to the quantity of a species that can thrive _____3_____ in a defined ecosystem. Generally, population exceeding capacity will lead to a natural decline in numbers, as witnessed when grasslands or overgrazed or invasive species throttle existing biome. Applying these ideas in the context of hill-stations and Himalayan States — the challenge is between balancing rising population, infrastructural needs and the precarious geography — is bound to be a challenging enterprise. Going by recent history, it is unlikely that a disinterested scientific opinion will be _____4_____ to every stakeholder in the Himalayan States.

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combinations of words

17. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 1.

- A. Improved
- B. Reinforced
- C. Evoked
- D. Deteriorated

18. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 2.

- A. Were
- B. Was
- C. Are
- D. Is

19. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 3.

- A. Repeatedly
- B. Prominently
- C. Sustainably
- D. Widely

20. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 4.

- A. Notable
- B. Considerable
- C. Durable
- D. Palatable

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. C) The statement talks about the Asian Games and their opening ceremony in a positive light, mentioning that they were "spectacular" and "on a scale that has now come to be expected from China." It also states that the event is "meant to showcase a broader message of Asian solidarity." There is no criticism or negative language used, making the tone optimistic.
2. B) The passage primarily focuses on the political issues surrounding the Asian Games, particularly involving China and India. It talks about how sporting events like these are being used for political gains, creating tension between countries. Option B is the most appropriate as it encompasses both the sports event and the political drama attached to it.
3. C) The main theme of the passage is how geopolitical tensions, particularly between China and India, have affected the Asian Games. It discusses specific instances where politics have played a role in sporting events, including visa issues and the selection of torchbearers. This theme encapsulates the central issue discussed in the passage, making option C the most accurate.
4. B) The passage states, "This is, unfortunately, not the first instance of Beijing using sporting events that should have no place for politics to score geopolitical points." This directly implies that China uses sporting events to score geopolitical points.
5. C) The passage mentions that Randhir Singh chose not to call out the denial of entry to athletes, instead only saying the matter was being discussed. He did not openly criticize China.
6. B) In the context of the passage, "vindictive" refers to a decision made with the intent to harm or punish. "Spiteful" is a synonym for "vindictive" as both words denote a malicious or harmful intent.
7. A) 'Came up' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "came up" का अर्थ होता है किसी विषय को चर्चा के लिए उठाना। जबकि 'Came off' का अर्थ है सफलता प्राप्त करना या घटित होना, 'Came round' का अर्थ है अपनी राय बदलना या सहमत होना, और 'Came out' का अर्थ है प्रकाश में आना या प्रकट होना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
 - 'Came up' should be used because it means to bring up a topic for discussion. Whereas, 'Came off' means to succeed or occur, 'Came round' implies changing one's opinion or agreeing, and 'Came out' means to reveal or become known, which don't fit in this context.
8. A) 'a expensive' के बदले 'an expensive' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'expensive' शब्द consonant sound से नहीं, बल्की स्वर ध्वनि से आरंभ होता है, और इसलिए 'an' का प्रयोग होगा है; जैसे— He cannot afford to buy an expensive car.
 - 'an expensive' will be used instead of 'a expensive' because the word 'expensive' begins with a vowel sound, and thus 'an' is used before it; Like— He cannot afford to buy an expensive car.

9. B) **Treading on thin ice** (idiom) – To be in a dangerous risky position संकटपूर्ण स्थिति में होना

10. B) **Pick up the pieces** (phrase) – To recover from a disaster: आपदा से उबरना और पुनः निर्माण करना।

11. D) **CBAD**

1: Sentence 1 starts with "India's decision to procure 12 Sukhoi 30-MKI..." and is the introduction to the paragraph, establishing the main subject

C: Sentence C begins with "Coming as it does within months..." referencing a recent event and serving as a contrast, introducing the notion about New Delhi's reliance and countering it. This refers back to India's decision mentioned in Sentence 1, forming a Noun-Pronoun Relationship with "India" mentioned in the starting sentence

B: Sentence B talks about the development of the domestic weapon industry being the overarching goal. This continues the idea of India's strategic needs and policies from sentence C.

A: Sentence A continues from B by generalizing the statement about India's defense policies, it refers to joint manufacture or technology transfer with "almost all major weapon purchases", which aligns with the overarching goal mentioned in Sentence B

D: Sentence D provides specific information regarding the history of India's procurement of Su-30-MKIs and ties back to the initial sentence about procurement from Russia, supporting the earlier points about India's defense acquisition policies with historical data

2: Sentence 2 concludes the paragraph, summarizing the purpose of acquiring the new planes and tying it back to the introduction about India's decision to procure fighter jets

12. C) **SRQP**

S: It introduces the setting and the main subject, the university where the speaker teaches, setting a foundational context for the following sentences

R: This sentence logically follows Sentence S, as it seems to refer to a time after the speaker returns to the university mentioned in Sentence S. The use of the past tense "was" provides a time sequence clue that this sentence occurs after returning to the university. Also, the pronoun "we" and the mention of teaching and grading courses align with the mention of teaching undergraduate students in Sentence S

Q: It further elaborates on the personal experiences of the author related to the university (campus), suggesting a logical flow from the previous sentence.

P: This sentence follows Q because it seems to explain more about the friends' perspectives mentioned in Sentence Q. The pronoun "They" likely refers to the friends mentioned in Sentence Q, and "it" could logically refer to the long commute or the investment mentioned in Sentence Q. Thus, it is the concluding sentence providing other people's opinions on the author's situation

13. A) **RPQS**

R: This sentence is a good starting point because it introduces the speaker's role (a teacher and mentor) and sets up a context (offering solutions to students).

P: After establishing the role of the speaker in sentence R, sentence P logically follows as it talks about the students (they) asking questions and expressing doubts, referring back to the students mentioned in sentence R

Q: This sentence seems to follow P because it further elaborates on the students' (they) behavior by explaining what happens when they feel safe

S: Lastly, S logically concludes the paragraph by talking about the students' expectations, tying back to their questions and doubts expressed in sentence P and their revealed hurts and weaknesses in sentence Q

14. **C) QSRP**

Q: Sentence Q sets the time and scene, mentioning that "It was a regular summer morning," making it a logical starting point

S: Sentence S mentions "Time for the daily school assembly," which could logically follow Q, as it provides a progression in the time sequence.

R: This sentence introduces a new element, the speech, which is related to the assembly mentioned in Sentence S

P: Finally, Sentence P provides a conclusion by revealing the purpose of the speech mentioned in Sentence R. It is giving more detailed information about the role of the narrator and the reason for the speech

15. **A) QSPR**

Q: Q is the introductory sentence. It introduces the main subject, **Delhi University's Indraprastha College for Women (IPCW)** or **IP College**, and sets the context of the paragraph.

S: S logically follows Q because the pronoun "It" in S likely refers to "**Studying in Delhi University's Indraprastha College for Women (IPCW)**" from sentence Q.

P: P follows S as it extends the idea presented in S – it implies that "it took decades" for the author to find the words to describe something.

R: R then follows P because P introduces "the ways," and R explains "the ways" with "In which I have been shaped by the safe space that the college was for me."

16. **B) SRQP**

S: The sentence starts with "With the aim of reducing electronic waste," and introduces the directive from the European Council, providing context about the introduction of legislation related to USB-C connectors.

R: The use of "Considering that" in the beginning of the sentence implies that it should follow a sentence that introduces a topic, making it likely to follow S.

Q: The use of "It" likely refers to the legislation mentioned in Sentence S. Thus, it logically follows Sentence R, which elaborates on the problem the legislation aims to solve.

P: This sentence refers to "the company" switching over to USB-C, clearly referring to Apple,

which is mentioned in Sentence Q. The pronoun "its" refers to Apple's market base, and thus, it follows Q.

Option A (SPQR): This does not logically follow as Q (which mentions Apple's opposition) cannot precede S (which introduces the legislation).

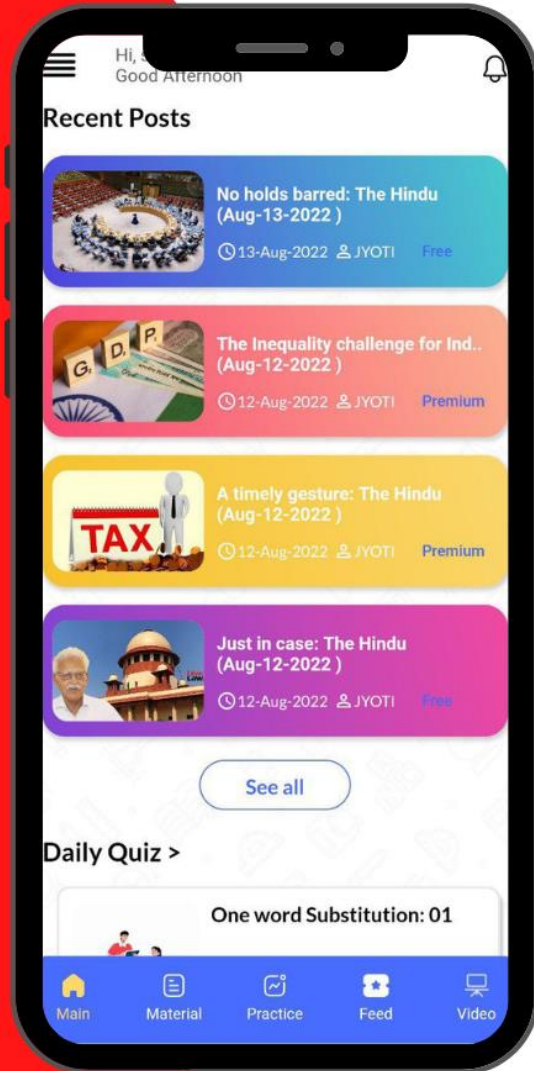
Option C (PSRQ): This sequence is incoherent. Starting with P does not make sense as it talks about a company's adaptation, but the company and the context are introduced later.

Option D (PQSR): This is not logical either, as it mentions the adaptation by the company before introducing the legislation and the reasons behind it.

17. C) 'Evoked' सही है क्योंकि इस context में बाढ़ के कारण उत्तर भारत में हुए विनाश ने सर्वोच्च स्तर पर चिंता उत्तेजित की है। यहाँ 'Evoked' का अर्थ है किसी विचार, भावना, या प्रतिक्रिया को उत्तेजित करना या पैदा करना। जबकि 'Improved' का अर्थ होता है बेहतर बनाना, 'Reinforced' का अर्थ होता है मजबूत बनाना और 'Deteriorated' का अर्थ होता है बिगड़ जाना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- 'Evoked' should be used because it means to bring or recall to the conscious mind, here, it implies that the destruction caused by the floods has brought concern at the highest levels. 'Improved' would mean getting better, 'Reinforced' would mean make stronger, and 'Deteriorated' would mean become progressively worse, which are not suitable in this context
18. D) 'Is' का use होगा क्योंकि 'Carrying capacity' यहाँ एक singular subject है, जिसका reference एक concept को कर रहा है। इसलिए, singular verb 'Is' इस context में grammatically correct है। 'Were', 'Was', और 'Are' इस context में गलत हैं क्योंकि 'Were' और 'Are' plural verbs हैं, और 'Was' past tense में use होती है।
- 'Is' should be used because 'Carrying capacity' here is a singular subject, referring to a concept. Hence, the singular verb 'Is' is grammatically correct in this context. 'Were', 'Was', and 'Are' are incorrect in this context as 'Were' and 'Are' are plural verbs, and 'Was' is used in the past tense.
19. C) 'Sustainably' का use होगा क्योंकि "sustainably" का अर्थ होता है ऐसे तरीके से जीना जिससे पारिस्थितिक तंत्र नुकसान ना पहुंचे। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि carrying capacity वह quantity है जिसमें एक प्रजाति एक निर्धारित पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में स्थायी रूप से बनी रह सकती है, इसलिए 'sustainably' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Repeatedly' का अर्थ है बार-बार, 'Prominently' का अर्थ है प्रमुख रूप से, और 'Widely' का अर्थ है व्यापक रूप से, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- 'Sustainably' should be used because it refers to living in a way that does not harm the ecological system. The sentence mentions that carrying capacity is the quantity of a species that can thrive sustainably in a defined ecosystem, making 'sustainably' fitting here. Whereas, 'Repeatedly' means again and again, 'Prominently' means in a way that attracts attention, and 'Widely' implies to a great degree, which don't fit in this context.

20. D) Palatable' का use होगा क्योंकि "palatable" का अर्थ होता है स्वीकार्य या स्वादिष्ट, यहाँ पर इसका तात्पर्य है कि हिमालयी राज्यों में हर stakeholder के लिए वैज्ञानिक राय स्वीकार्य नहीं हो सकती है। Sentence में कहा गया है कि हाल की इतिहास को देखते हुए, एक निष्पक्ष वैज्ञानिक राय हर stakeholder के लिए स्वीकार्य नहीं हो सकती है, इसलिए 'palatable' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Notable' का अर्थ है प्रमुख या ध्यानयोग्य, 'Considerable' का अर्थ है काफी, और 'Durable' का अर्थ है मजबूत या टिकाऊ, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'Palatable' should be used because it means acceptable or agreeable, indicating that a disinterested scientific opinion is unlikely to be agreeable to every stakeholder in the Himalayan States. Given the recent history mentioned in the sentence, a neutral scientific opinion may not be palatable to all stakeholders, making 'palatable' fitting here. Whereas, 'Notable' means significant or noteworthy, 'Considerable' means substantial, and 'Durable' means sturdy or long-lasting, which don't fit in this context.



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