

Time for action: On COP-28 climate meeting in Dubai

COP-28 must **compel** its **signatories** to take **definitive** action

The next **fortnight** will see world leaders, industrialists, activists, and **indigenous** peoples **converge** at the 28th edition of the Conference of the Parties (COP). This annual affair is an attempt to **inch** ahead on getting at least 190 countries, all members of the United Nations climate framework, to act on **weaning** their **economies off fossil fuels**. The current goal is to make good on a collective **commitment** made by countries in Paris, in 2015, to **strive** to hold global temperatures to no higher than 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels by the end of the century and definitely below 2°C. Despite countries **unanimously** agreeing that **humanity** will collectively **bear** a huge **price** if these limits are breached, and nearly all major economies framing grand national plans to show how they are **doing 'their bit'**, the science says that instead of being cut 8% annually, **emissions** have grown 1.2% from 2021-22. At this rate, the world will warm 2.5-3°C by the end of the century. There have already been 86 **instances** just this year of global temperatures breaching the **dreaded** 1.5°C **threshold**.

In the nearly three decades of COP meetings, the major economies have agreed on three broad principles. **Countries** that rapidly industrialised in the 20th century **have disproportionately emitted** more carbon than their 'fair share' **given** the population **sustained**. Economic growth **premised on** fossil fuel consumption, while cheaper per unit than renewable energy, **spells disaster**. And developing countries and those with **minimal** industrial infrastructure today must be **compensated** for adopting costlier, but cleaner, non-fossil fuel sources for growing their economies. There is also a **consensus** that the **countries** already **weathering** climate disasters **must** be **compensated** and also paid to **bolster** their infrastructure. However, getting all countries to actually act on these principles is **onerous** given the mutual **suspicion**, the spirit of **de-globalisation**, and the fear of political **reprisal** that heads of governments face within their constituencies. These themes are expected to **play out** this year too. Two major issues are expected to **take the stage**: the conclusion of the Global Stocktake and the **operationalisation** of the Loss and Damage Fund. However, there is no clarity on the size of the fund and the individual contributions by countries. While **COPs**, by nature, **are** self-congratulatory when all they deliver are agreements with **elaborate caveats**, COP28 must strive **to live up to** its declared goal of being a **conclave** that compels its signatories to take definitive action. **[Practice Ex]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Compel** (verb) – Force, Oblige, Impel, Coerce, Urge मजबूर करना
2. **Signatory** (noun) – Endorser, Subscriber, Party, Participant, Ratifier हस्ताक्षरकर्ता
3. **Definitive** (adjective) – Conclusive, Decisive, Absolute, Unambiguous, Definite निर्णायक
4. **Fortnight** (noun) – a period of 14 days पखवाड़ा
5. **Indigenous** (adjective) – Native, Aboriginal, Local, Original, Autochthonous स्थानीय
6. **Converge** (verb) – Meet, Unite, Merge, Assemble, Gather मिलना
7. **Inch** (verb) – Creep, Crawl, Edge, Move slowly, Gradually progress धीरे-धीरे बढ़ना
8. **Wean off** (phrasal verb) – Detach, Disengage, Separate, Withdraw, Gradually remove धीरे-धीरे अलग करना
9. **Economies** (noun) – Countries in terms of GDP
10. **Fossil fuel** (noun) – Coal, Petroleum, Natural gas, Oil, Non-renewable energy जीवाश्म ईंधन
11. **Commitment** (noun) – Promise, Obligation, Dedication, Pledge, Engagement प्रतिबद्धता
12. **Strive** (verb) – Endeavor, Try hard, Work towards, Aim, Aspire प्रयास करना
13. **Unanimously** (adverb) – Collectively, Together, Consensually, As one, In agreement सर्वसम्मति से
14. **Humanity** (noun) – Mankind, Humankind, People, Human race, Society मानवता
15. **Bear cost/price** (phrase) – Incur expenses, Pay for, Shoulder the burden, Sustain the expense, Afford the cost लागत वहन करना
16. **Emission** (noun) – Discharge, Release, Exhalation, Effusion, Expulsion उत्सर्जन
17. **Do your bit** (phrase) – Contribute, Participate, Take part, Play a role, Get involved अपना हिस्सा निभाना
18. **Instance** (noun) – Example, Case, Occurrence, Incident, Situation उदाहरण
19. **Dreaded** (adjective) – Feared, Terrifying, Frightening, Scary, Formidable डरावना
20. **Threshold** (noun) – Limit, Boundary, Brink, Edge, Point of entry सीमा
21. **Disproportionately** (adverb) – Unequally, Excessively, Inordinately, Unfairly, Disproportionally असमान रूप से
22. **Emit** (verb) – Discharge, Release, Exude, Give off, Send out उत्सर्जित करना
23. **Given** (preposition) – Considering, Taking into account, In light of, With regard to, Bearing in mind देखते हुए

24. **Sustain** (verb) – Maintain, Support, Uphold, Continue, Preserve बनाए रखना
25. **Premise on** (phrasal verb) – Base on, Found on, Rest on, Ground on, Build on आधारित होना
26. **Spell disaster** (phrase) – Lead to catastrophe, Cause ruin, Result in destruction, Foretell trouble, Predict misfortune आपदा का कारण बनना
27. **Minimal** (adjective) – Minimum, Smallest, Least, Bare, Nominal न्यूनतम
28. **Compensate** (verb) – Reimburse, Pay, Remunerate, Recompense, Make up for क्षतिपूर्ति करना
29. **Consensus** (noun) – Agreement, Harmony, Unanimity, General consent, Common view सहमति
30. **Weather** (verb) – Endure, Survive, Withstand, Bear, Come through सामना करना
31. **Compensate** (verb) – Reimburse, Pay, Remunerate, Recompense, Make up for क्षतिपूर्ति करना
32. **Bolster** (verb) – Support, Strengthen, Reinforce, Boost, Uphold मजबूत करना
33. **Onerous** (adjective) – Burdensome, Heavy, Difficult, Arduous, Taxing कष्टदायक
34. **Suspicion** (noun) – Distrust, Doubt, Skepticism, Mistrust, Disbelief संदेह
35. **De-globalisation** (noun) – Economic isolation, Trade separation, Withdrawal from global markets, Reduction in international cooperation, Retreat from global integration वैश्वीकरण से पीछे हटना
36. **Reprisal** (noun) – Retaliation, Revenge, Counteraction, Payback, Recompense प्रतिशोध
37. **Play out** (phrasal verb) – Unfold, Develop, Occur, Happen, Take place घटित होना
38. **Take the stage** (phrase) – Begin, Start, Commence, Enter the spotlight, Gain attention मंच संभालना
39. **Operationalisation** (noun) – Implementation, Execution, Activation, Putting into action, Realization कार्यान्वयन
40. **Elaborate** (adjective) – Detailed, Intricate, Complex, Complicated, Ornate विस्तृत
41. **Caveat** (noun) – Warning, Caution, Proviso, Disclaimer, Qualification चेतावनी
42. **Live up to** (phrase) – Fulfill, Meet expectations, Match standards, Satisfy, Achieve उम्मीदों पर खरा उतरना
43. **Conclave** (noun) – Meeting, Assembly, Gathering, Conference, Convocation सम्मेलन

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Convergence of Stakeholders:** World leaders, industrialists, activists, and indigenous peoples will gather at the 28th Conference of the Parties (COP) for climate action discussions.
2. **Goal of COP-28:** The primary objective is to push over 190 UN member countries to transition away from fossil fuels, aligning with commitments made in the 2015 Paris Agreement.
3. **Paris Agreement Targets:** The agreement aims to limit global warming to no more than 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels by the century's end, with efforts to keep it below 2°C.
4. **Current Status of Emissions:** Contrary to the required annual reduction of 8% in emissions, there has been a 1.2% increase from 2021-22, indicating a potential rise in global temperature by 2.5-3°C by the century's end.
5. **Historical Emissions Responsibility:** Developed nations, having industrialized rapidly in the 20th century, have emitted more carbon than their fair share relative to population.
6. **Fossil Fuels and Economic Growth:** The reliance on fossil fuels for economic growth, though cheaper than renewable energy, is recognized as disastrous for the environment.
7. **Support for Developing Nations:** There's consensus that developing countries and those with minimal industrial infrastructure should be supported in adopting costlier, cleaner, non-fossil fuel sources for economic growth.
8. **Compensation for Climate Disasters:** Countries facing climate disasters need compensation and support to bolster their infrastructure against such events.
9. **Challenges in Implementation:** Mutual suspicion, the spirit of de-globalization, and political repercussions hinder the implementation of agreed principles.
10. **Key Issues at COP-28:** Focus will be on the conclusion of the Global Stocktake and operationalization of the Loss and Damage Fund.
11. **Uncertainty Over Fund Size:** Lack of clarity persists regarding the size of the Loss and Damage Fund and individual country contributions.
12. **Nature of COPs:** COP meetings are often self-congratulatory, producing agreements with many caveats, but lacking in decisive action.
13. **Need for Definitive Action:** COP-28 is challenged to go beyond mere agreements and compel signatory countries to take concrete, effective actions.
14. **Emission Reduction Gap:** The gap between the required emission reductions and the actual increases in emissions is a critical issue.
15. **Global Temperature Rise Instances:** There have been 86 instances of global temperatures exceeding the 1.5°C threshold this year, underscoring the urgency of the situation.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage discussing the COP-28 climate meeting in Dubai?** [Editorial]
 - A. Optimistic
 - B. Critical
 - C. Indifferent
 - D. Celebratory
2. **What is the main theme of the passage about the COP-28 climate meeting in Dubai?**
 - A. Historical overview of climate change
 - B. The importance of global unity in tackling climate issues
 - C. The challenges in achieving climate action commitments
 - D. Technological advancements in renewable energy
3. **What can be inferred about the effectiveness of current efforts to reduce emissions based on the passage?**
 - A. The global efforts have successfully reduced emissions by 8% annually.
 - B. Despite national plans, global emissions have increased by 1.2% from 2021-22.
 - C. All major economies have successfully met their emission reduction targets.
 - D. The passage provides insufficient data to make any inference about emission trends.
4. **According to the passage, what is the likely consequence of continuing the current rate of emissions?**
 - A. Global temperatures will stabilize at current levels.
 - B. Emissions will naturally decline without further intervention.
 - C. Global temperatures are projected to rise by 2.5-3°C by the end of the century.
 - D. There will be a significant decrease in global temperatures by the end of the century.
5. **What are the three broad principles agreed upon by major economies in the COP meetings?**
 - A. Focusing exclusively on renewable energy sources, disregarding economic growth.
 - B. Industrialized countries have disproportionately emitted carbon, economic growth should not rely solely on fossil fuels, and developing countries need compensation for using cleaner energy.
 - C. Implementing strict carbon emission limits for all countries equally, regardless of their economic status.
 - D. Prioritizing economic growth over environmental concerns and delaying action on climate change.
6. **What is a significant challenge in implementing the principles agreed upon in the COP meetings?**
 - A. Lack of technological advancement in renewable energy.
 - B. The high cost of transitioning to electric vehicles globally.
 - C. Mutual suspicion, de-globalization, and political consequences faced by government leaders.
 - D. Universal agreement on the immediate cessation of all fossil fuel use.
7. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

- P. They were made to leave the place by members of the Sikh community, even as gurdwara officials felicitated Sandhu.
- Q. India's Ambassador to the US, Taranjit Singh Sandhu, was heckled by a group of Khalistan supporters at a gurdwara in New York on Sunday.
- R. The incident is all the more condemnable as it took place on the auspicious and pious occasion of Parkash Purb of Guru Nanak. Violating the sanctity of the place of worship, the troublemakers confronted the envoy with questions about designated terrorist Hardeep Singh Nijjar, who was murdered in Canada in June.
- S. This episode comes two months after the Indian High Commissioner to the UK, Vikram Doraiswami, was stopped by Khalistani elements from entering a gurdwara in Glasgow (Scotland). They not only tried to attack his car but also forced him to beat a hasty retreat.
- A. RSPQ
B. QPRS
C. QRPS
D. RQPS
8. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
- A. The extension by two days of the four-day truce between Israel and Hamas prolongs a pause in the seven-week-old Israeli invasion.
- B. It provides respite to the Palestinians in the Gaza Strip from sustained Israeli bombardment that has killed thousands of people.
- C. The halt also offers a window for intense negotiations to secure the release of more hostages, and ensure the flow of additional aid. US President Joe Biden has thanked Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu as well as Qatar and Egypt, which have facilitated indirect talks between the two sides.
- D. Scepticism, though, remains high over the success of diplomatic efforts for a lasting ceasefire.
- A. BDAC
B. CABD
C. BCAD
D. ABCD
9. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
An enquiry is demanded by us.
- A. We may demand an enquiry.
B. We demand an enquiry.
C. We will demand an enquiry.
D. We are demanding an enquiry
10. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
Do you want / to visit a zoo / when you / go to Ahmedabad?
- A. to visit a zoo

- B. when you
C. Do you want
D. go to Ahmedabad
11. **Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the following sentence and select its correct spelling from the given options.**
I received good concessions while purchasing a mobile phone.
A. recieved
B. whaile
C. concessions
D. Paurchasing
12. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Mahatma Gandhi is one of the complete leaders that the world has ever seen
A. often and often
B. once and again
C. out and out
D. open and above board
13. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in active voice.**
The other details will be given by the concerned teacher.
A. The concerned teacher gave the other details.
B. The concerned teacher will give the other details.
C. The concerned teacher will give other details.
D. The teacher will give the other concerned details.
14. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
Despite having a lot of work to do, he spent the whole day engaging in frivolous activities like playing video games and watching TV.
A. mischievous
B. detestable
C. secretive
D. Worthless
15. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
A. Amplified
B. Resielient
C. Obsolete
D. Hallucinating
16. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
Sometimes, she passes sarcastic remarks on everyone.
A. Hostile
B. Quite
C. Exceptional
D. Complimentary

17. Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.
- A. As people huddled under tents and tarps, they wondered if the festival would ever be the same again.
- B. However, as the sun began to set, a massive storm cloud rolled in, and lightning streaked across the sky.
- C. The music festival was in full swing, with dozens of bands performing on multiple stages throughout the day.
- D. The organisers frantically tried to evacuate the festival-goers, but the sudden downpour made it nearly impossible to move through the mud-soaked fields.
- E. The crowds were massive, and the energy was electric as fans danced and sang along to their favourite songs.
- A. CEBDA
B. DCEBA
C. ECBDA
D. ECDAB
18. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Erudite
- A. Naïve
B. Knowledgeable
C. Ignorant
D. Simple
19. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.
Majority of the people give importance to transient things.
- A. Temporary
B. Monetary
C. Permanent
D. Material
20. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.
The mountain range looked non-intimidating from afar, but the experienced climbers were undaunted by the challenge.
- A. Poised
B. Formidable
C. Tranquil
D. Huge

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.

When Mr. Smith went to a restaurant one day, he left his coat near the door. There was _____1_____ in the pockets when he left it, so he was very surprised when he took his coat after his meal and found the _____2_____ full of jewellery. There was a waiter near the door, so Mr. Smith said to him, "Somebody has made a mistake. He has put some

_____3_____ in my coat. Take it, and when he comes back, give it to him." The waiter took it and went away. Suddenly another man came in with a _____4_____ just like Mr. Smith's. "I am sorry," said the man, "I made a mistake. I took your coat and you have got mine. Please give me my coat and jewellery." Mr. Smith answered, "I gave the jewellery to the waiter. He will give it to you." Mr. Smith called the manager of the restaurant; but the manager said, "We have _____5_____ waiters here. We have only waitresses." "You gave the jewellery to a thief!" shouted the other man. "I shall send for the police!" Mr. Smit paid the man a lot of money for the jewellery.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
 - A. coins
 - B. nothing
 - C. anything
 - D. Something
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
 - A. packet
 - B. pockets
 - C. box
 - D. Coat
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
 - A. jewellery
 - B. papers
 - C. coins
 - D. Things
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
 - A. coat
 - B. packet
 - C. box
 - D. Envelope
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
 - A. some
 - B. no
 - C. many
 - D. few

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) Critical

The tone of the passage is critical. This is evident from the discussion of the failure of countries to meet emissions targets and the challenges in implementing the principles agreed upon in COP meetings. The author critically analyzes the progress (or lack thereof) of past COP meetings and the hurdles in achieving the set goals, especially concerning the rise in emissions and the challenges in implementing climate action policies.

2. C) The challenges in achieving climate action commitments

The main theme of the passage is the challenges in achieving climate action commitments. The passage details the struggles faced by the COP meetings in getting countries to act decisively on reducing dependence on fossil fuels and meeting the goals set in the Paris Agreement. It emphasizes the gap between commitments made and actual progress, highlighting issues such as growing emissions, the complexities of international agreements, and the difficulties in operationalizing funds for climate damage.

3. B) Despite national plans, global emissions have increased by 1.2% from 2021-22.

The passage indicates that while there are grand national plans in place to reduce emissions, the actual data shows an increase in emissions by 1.2% from 2021-22, contrary to the intended decrease of 8% annually. This implies that current efforts are not as effective as planned.

4. C) Global temperatures are projected to rise by 2.5-3°C by the end of the century.

The passage suggests that if the current rate of emissions continues, the world is on track to experience a temperature increase of 2.5-3°C by the end of the century.

5. B) The passage outlines three broad principles from the COP meetings: industrialized countries have emitted more carbon than their fair share, economic growth based on fossil fuels is unsustainable, and developing countries require compensation for adopting cleaner energy sources. Options A, C, and D are incorrect as they do not reflect the principles mentioned in the passage.

6. C) The passage mentions mutual suspicion, the spirit of de-globalization, and fear of political reprisal as significant challenges in getting countries to act on the agreed principles. Options A, B, and D are not mentioned in the passage as challenges related to the implementation of COP principles.

7. C) QRPS

Q: Sentence Q introduces the main subject, India's Ambassador to the US, Taranjit Singh Sandhu, and an event where he was heckled by Khalistan supporters. This is a clear opening statement

R: Sentence R follows Q naturally as it further explains the incident, referring to "The incident" which must logically follow the description of an incident

P: Sentence P mentions "They were made to leave..." which connects back to the hecklers mentioned in Q and further detailed in R. It also mentions "gurdwara officials" and "Sandhu", directly linking back to the characters introduced in Q.

S: Sentence S introduces a new but related incident involving another Indian official. It doesn't directly connect to the previous sentences but adds additional context to the overall theme.

8. **D) ABCD**

A: Sentence A introduces the extension of a truce, indicating a continuing event in the context of an ongoing conflict.

B: Sentence B talks about "It," which refers to the extension of the truce mentioned in Sentence A.

C: Sentence C mentions "US President Joe Biden" and "Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu," along with other key players like Qatar and Egypt. This sentence builds on the preceding context, moving from the situation's details to the international diplomatic efforts.

D: D concludes with a note of skepticism about the long-term effectiveness of these efforts

9. B) We demand an enquiry.

10. A) 'The zoo' will be used instead of 'a zoo' because the zoo is specified as being in Ahmedabad.

11. C) The INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence is 'concesions'. The correct spelling is 'concessions' which means "a reduction in price" in English and "छूट"

12. C) **out and out** (phrase) – completely; thoroughly. पूरी तरह से

- **Often and often** (phrase) – frequently; repeatedly. बार-बार
- **Once and again** (phrase) – occasionally; now and then. कभी-कभी
- **Open and above board** (phrase) – honest and straightforward. स्पष्ट और सीधा

13. B) The concerned teacher will give the other details.

14. D) **Frivolous** (adjective) – Not having any serious purpose or value, trivial, inane, flippant.

मूर्खतापूर्ण

Synonym: Worthless (adjective) – Having no real value or use, useless, futile, pointless. बेकार

- **Mischievous** (adjective) – Causing or intended to cause harm or trouble, naughty, playful, impish. शरारती
- **Detestable** (adjective) – Deserving intense dislike, abominable, loathsome, hateful. घृणित
- **Secretive** (adjective) – Keeping one's thoughts, actions, or intentions hidden, reticent, tight-lipped, close-mouthed. गुप्त

15. B) The incorrectly spelled word is '**Resielient**'. The correct spelling is 'Resilient' which means "able to withstand or recover quickly from difficult conditions" समस्याओं से तेजी से उभरने वाला.

16. A) **Sarcastic** (adjective) – Marked by or given to using irony to mock or convey contempt, snarky, sardonic, ironic. व्यंग्यपूर्ण

Synonym: Hostile (adjective) – Unfriendly, antagonistic, aggressive, opposing. शत्रुतापूर्ण

- **Quite** (adverb) – To the utmost or most absolute extent or degree, completely, fully. पूरी तरह
- **Exceptional** (adjective) – Unusual, not typical, extraordinary, rare. असाधारण
- **Complimentary** (adjective) – Given or supplied free of charge, praising, commendatory. प्रशंसा संबंधित

17. A) **CEBDA**

The music festival was in full swing, with dozens of bands performing on multiple stages throughout the day. The crowds were massive, and the energy was electric as fans danced and sang along to their favourite songs. However, as the sun began to set, a massive storm cloud rolled in, and lightning streaked across the sky. The organisers frantically tried to evacuate the festival-goers, but the sudden downpour made it nearly impossible to move through the mud-soaked fields. As people huddled under tents and tarps, they wondered if the festival would ever be the same again.

18. B) **Erudite** (adjective) – Having or showing great knowledge or learning, scholarly, educated. पाण्डित्यपूर्ण

Synonym: Knowledgeable (adjective) – Well informed, educated, aware. ज्ञानवान

- **Naïve** (adjective) – Showing lack of experience, wisdom, or judgment, innocent. अनुभवहीन
- **Ignorant** (adjective) – Lacking knowledge or awareness, uneducated, unaware. अज्ञानी
- **Simple** (adjective) – Easily understood, plain, basic. साधारण

19. C) **Transient** (adjective) – Lasting only for a short time, temporary, fleeting, passing. अल्पकालिक/ अस्थायी

Antonym: Permanent (adjective) – Lasting or intended to last or remain unchanged indefinitely, constant, enduring, everlasting. स्थायी

- **Temporary** (adjective) – Lasting for only a limited period of time, not permanent. अस्थायी
- **Monetary** (adjective) – Relating to money or currency. वित्तीय

- **Material** (adjective) – Concerned with physical objects or money rather than spiritual or ethical values. **भौतिक**
20. B) **Non-intimidating** (adjective) – Not threatening, harmless, not daunting. गैर-डराने वाला
Antonym: Formidable (adjective) – Inspiring fear or respect through being impressively large, powerful, intense, or capable. भयावह, डरावना
- **Poised** (adjective) – Calm, composed, self-assured. **संतुलित**
 - **Tranquil** (adjective) – Calm, peaceful, quiet. **शांत**
 - **Huge** (adjective) – Extremely large, massive, enormous. **बड़ा**
21. B) **'Nothing'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि संदर्भ के अनुसार, जब Mr. Smith अपनी कोट को दरवाजे के पास छोड़ा, उसमें कुछ भी नहीं था। इसलिए 'Nothing' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है। 'Coins' का अर्थ है सिक्के, 'Anything' का अर्थ है कुछ भी, और 'Something' का अर्थ है कुछ, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'Nothing'** should be used because, as per the context, when Mr. Smith left his coat by the door, there was no content in its pockets. Thus, 'Nothing' is the most appropriate option. 'Coins' refers to currency, 'Anything' means any item at all, and 'Something' implies there was an unspecified item, which don't fit in this context.
22. B) **'Pockets'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पैसेज में स्थिति इस प्रकार है कि जब Mr. Smith अपनी कोट को वापस लेता है, उसे उसकी (2) _____ में गहनों की खोज मिलती है। यहाँ 'pockets' सबसे अधिक संबोधित होता है क्योंकि वह पहले ही अपनी कोट छोड़ देता है और जब वह वापस लेता है, उसे उसकी जेबों में गहनों की खोज मिलती है। जबकि 'Packet' का अर्थ होता है छोटा पैकेट या बोरा, 'Box' का अर्थ है डिब्बा, और 'Coat' वस्त्र होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'Pockets'** should be used because the situation in the passage is such that when Mr. Smith retrieves his coat, he finds jewelry in its (2) _____. Here, 'pockets' is the most contextually fitting as he had previously left his coat and when he retrieves it, he finds jewelry in its pockets. Whereas, 'Packet' refers to a small pack or pouch, 'Box' means a container, and 'Coat' is an article of clothing, which doesn't fit in this context.
23. A) **'jewellery'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पाठ में जिक्र हुआ है कि जब मिस्टर स्मिथ ने अपने कोट को वापस लिया, तो उसमें अभूषण (ज्वेलरी) था। जबकि 'papers' का अर्थ होता है कागज, 'coins' का अर्थ होता है सिक्के, और 'things' का अर्थ होता है वस्त्रा, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

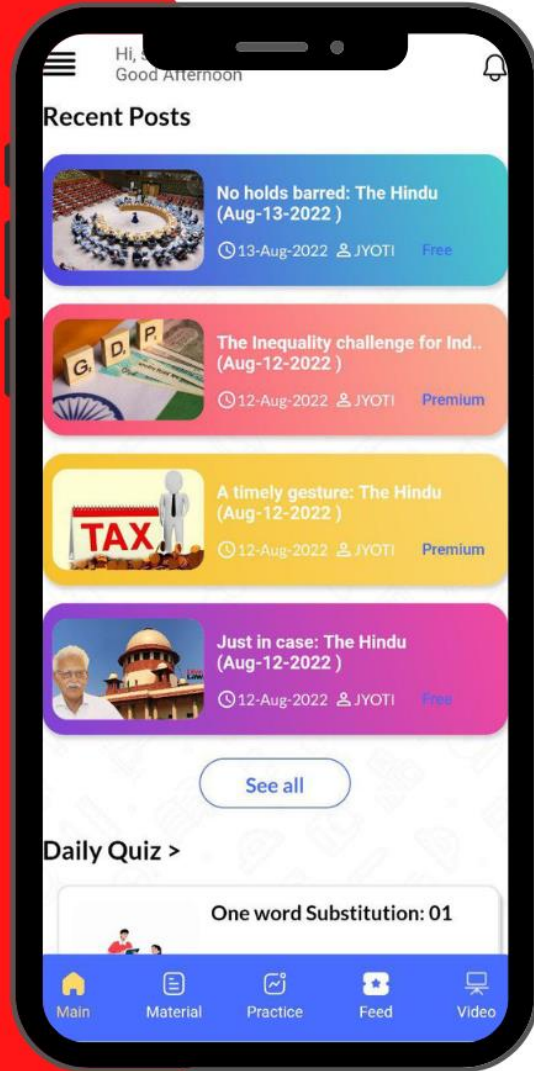
- **'jewellery'** should be used because the passage mentions that when Mr. Smith took his coat back, it had jewellery in it. Whereas, 'papers' means documents or sheets, 'coins' refers to small metal money, and 'things' means objects or items, which don't fit in this context.

24. A) **Coat'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पाठ में उल्लेख है कि एक अन्य व्यक्ति आया जिसका (4) _____ श्री स्मिथ के जैसा था। जब वह कहता है कि "मैंने गलती की। मैंने आपका कोट ले लिया और आपके पास मेरा है", तो यह स्थानीयता से स्पष्ट है कि वह कोट के बारे में बात कर रहा है। 'Packet', 'Box', और 'Envelope' इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

- **Coat'** should be used because the passage mentions another man coming in with a (4) _____ just like Mr. Smith's. When he says "I made a mistake. I took your coat and you have got mine", it is evident from the context that he is talking about the coat. 'Packet', 'Box', and 'Envelope' don't fit in this context.

25. B) **'No'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि प्रबंधक ने कहा कि उनके पास कोई वेटर नहीं हैं, सिर्फ वेट्रेस हैं। इस संदर्भ में, 'Some' का अर्थ है कुछ, 'Many' का अर्थ है बहुत सारे, और 'Few' का अर्थ है थोड़े, जो सही नहीं है।

- **'No'** should be used because the manager said they don't have any waiters, only waitresses. Whereas, 'Some' implies a few, 'Many' means a large number, and 'Few' means a small number, which don't fit in this context.



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