

Keeping it relevant: On the United Nations Conference of Parties meetings

COP meetings must use climate science to promote justice and equity

Since 1995, when the first of the United Nations Conference of Parties (COP) was organised, it has **undergone** a **remarkable** shift in character. From **stuffy, closed-door** meetings **peopled** by **bureaucrats** and **technocrats**, they have **morphed** into a **carnival**. **Officialdom** has of course grown, with the UN climate secretariat **bursting at the seams** with **reams** of **subsidiary** bodies, ‘working groups’ and **intricately convoluted agenda** items. But this has been **accompanied** by the **burgeoning** of activist groups, **indigenous** groups, big and small business, consultancies, traders and a **vast** media presence. It is on the one hand fair to **conclude** that this is a welcome **development** and due to the growing awareness of how **anthropogenic** climate change, **amplified** by centuries of industrialisation, **poses** an **existential** threat to humanity. **Climate denialists**, **vociferous** and significant in power corridors even until a **decade** ago, **are** now **relegated** to the **obscurity** of the **darknet**, along with Flat Earthers, and their ranks filled by **parvenus** and the **pivoting merchants** of the fossil fuel **era** who see opportunity in the **messianic espousal** of **renewable energy**. There is no country today that will not publicly **affirm** its faith in the scientific **assessment** — that **greenhouse gas emissions** must be **contained** drastically to **cap** the rise in global temperatures to 1.5°C — and yet it has never inspired any sense of **urgency** to cut fossil fuel use, the dominant source of GHGs.

That it has taken nearly three decades for COP to **acknowledge** this fact, as **laid out** in the Dubai Consensus, **suggests** that political **expediency** and strategic second-guessing has unfortunately weaponised even climate science. Thus, **countries** responsible for most of the human-emitted carbon **point to** record temperatures and their links to rising emissions when arguing for **reining in** emissions from developing countries. However, they are **loathe** to accept this link when developing and island nations demand funds as **reparations** for **devastations** already **wreaked** by climate change. **The Loss and Damage Fund**, which received commitments worth \$750 million, and therefore **cheered** as a COP28-success, **has** only been approved on the condition that it not be considered as **compensation** for historical carbon pollution. Related to this is the larger concern that COP meetings are **deemed** as ‘historic’ only when they insert new verb phrases — **phase out, phase down, transition** — on cutting emissions but are **banal** when they consider how little money and technology have been **channelled** for fossil fuel **de-addiction**. It is time that future meetings use the science to promote justice and **equity** and **strengthen** faith in what is now one of the few working multilateral processes. **[Practice]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Undergo** (verb) – Experience, undergo, suffer, endure, undergo अनुभव करना
2. **Remarkable** (adjective) – Noteworthy, significant, extraordinary, outstanding, exceptional असाधारण
3. **Stuffy** (adjective) – Suffocating, oppressive, airless, stifling, close घुटन भरा
4. **Closed-door** (adjective) – Confidential, private, secret, exclusive, closed गोपनीय
5. **People** (verb) – Populate, inhabit, dwell, reside, live बसना
6. **Bureaucrat** (noun) – An official in a government department, concerned with procedural correctness at the expense of people's needs नौकरशाह
7. **Technocrat** (noun) – An expert in science or technology who has a lot of power in or influence with the government or industry तकनीकी विशेषज्ञ
8. **Morph into** (phrasal verb) – Transform, change, evolve, convert, metamorphose परिवर्तित होना
9. **Carnival** (noun) – Festival, fair, fiesta, gala, jamboree मेला
10. **Officialdom** (noun) – Bureaucracy, authorities, administration, establishment, government machinery सरकारी तंत्र
11. **Bursting at the seams** (phrase) – Overflowing, packed, full to bursting, overcrowded, crammed अत्यधिक भरा हुआ
12. **Reams** (noun) – A large quantity of something
13. **Subsidiary** (adjective) – Secondary, subordinate, auxiliary, supplementary, ancillary सहायक
14. **Intricately** (adverb) – Complexly, complicatedly, elaborately, detailedly, sophisticatedly जटिलतापूर्वक
15. **Convolutd** (adjective) – Complex, complicated, intricate, twisted, tangled पेचीदा
16. **Agenda** (noun) – Schedule, program, plan, itinerary, timetable कार्यसूची
17. **Accompany** (verb) – Escort, attend, follow, join, go with साथ होना
18. **Burgeoning** (adjective) – Growing, expanding, flourishing, blooming, thriving तेजी से बढ़ता हुआ
19. **Indigenous** (adjective) – Native, original, local, aboriginal, endemic स्थानीय
20. **Vast** (adjective) – Huge, enormous, immense, extensive, expansive विशाल
21. **Conclude** (verb) – Determine, decide, resolve, deduce, infer निष्कर्ष निकालना

22. **Development** (noun) – event, turn of events, occurrence, happening, circumstance घटनाक्रम
23. **Anthropogenic** (adjective) – Caused or produced by humans मानवजनित
24. **Amplify** (verb) – Increase, intensify, magnify, enhance, boost बढ़ाना
25. **Pose** (verb) – Cause, create, present, produce खड़ा करना (खतरा)
26. **Existential** (adjective) – Relating to existence, life, reality, being, essence अस्तित्व संबंधी
27. **Vociferous** (adjective) – Loud, noisy, clamorous, boisterous, outspoken मुखर
28. **Decade** (noun) – A period of ten years दशक
29. **Relegate** (verb) – Demote, downgrade, banish, exile, consign निर्वासित करना
30. **Obscurity** (noun) – Unknowingness, darkness, vagueness, ambiguity, inconspicuousness अस्पष्टता
31. **Darknet** (noun) – A computer network with restricted access that is used chiefly for illegal peer-to-peer file sharing गुप्त नेटवर्क
32. **Parvenus** (noun) – Newcomers, especially someone new to wealth or high society.
33. **Pivoting** (adjective) – Shifting, changing direction or focus, especially in strategy or approach. मोड़ना
34. **Merchant** (noun) – Trader, businessperson, dealer, retailer, salesperson. व्यापारी
35. **Era** (noun) – Period, epoch, age, time, span. युग
36. **Messianic** (adjective) – Savior-like, visionary, redemptive, idealistic, reformative. मसीहा-समान
37. **Espousal** (noun) – Support, adoption, backing, endorsement, advocacy. समर्थन
38. **Renewable energy** (noun) – Sustainable, clean, green, alternative, eco-friendly energy. नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा
39. **Affirm** (verb) – Confirm, assert, declare, state, avow. पुष्टि करना
40. **Assessment** (noun) – Evaluation, appraisal, analysis, estimation, judgement. आकलन
41. **Greenhouse gas emission** (noun) – the gases in the atmosphere that raise the surface temperature of planets such as the Earth. What distinguishes them from other gases is that they absorb the wavelengths of radiation that a planet emits, resulting in the greenhouse effect
42. **Contain** (verb) – Control, restrain, hold back, limit, check. नियंत्रित करना

43. **Cap** (verb) – Limit, restrict, set a maximum, confine, curb. सीमित करना
44. **Urgency** (noun) – Importance, necessity, immediacy, priority, exigency. अत्यावश्यकता
45. **Acknowledge** (verb) – Admit, accept, recognize, concede, agree. स्वीकार करना
46. **Lay out** (phrasal verb) – Present, explain, describe, detail, set forth. प्रस्तुत करना
47. **Expediency** (noun) – Convenience, advantage, benefit, utility, pragmatism. सुविधा
48. **Point to** (phrasal verb) – Indicate, suggest, signal, denote, imply. इंगित करना
49. **Rein in** (phrasal verb) – Control, restrain, hold back, check, limit. नियंत्रित करना
50. **Loathe** (verb) – Hate, detest, abhor, despise, dislike intensely. घृणा करना
51. **Reparation** (noun) – Compensation, amends, restitution, redress, indemnification. हरजाना
52. **Devastation** (noun) – Destruction, ruin, damage, desolation, havoc. विनाश
53. **Wreak** (verb) – Inflict, cause, bring about, create, provoke. बरपाना
54. **Cheer** (verb) – Encourage, applaud, praise, support, boost. उत्साहित करना
55. **Compensation** (noun) – Remuneration, payment, recompense, settlement, pay. मुआवज़ा
56. **Deem** (verb) – Consider, regard, view, think, believe. मानना
57. **Phase out** (phrasal verb) – it mean putting a complete stop to fossil-fuel burning through goals such as reaching net-zero carbon emissions by a specific year
58. **Phase down** (phrasal verb) – it involves gradually cutting down on fossil fuel burning without setting targets for the amount and deadline to achieve net zero
59. **Transition** (noun) – Change, shift, move, transformation, conversion. परिवर्तन
60. **Banal** (adjective) – Ordinary, commonplace, trivial, hackneyed, mundane. घिसा-पिटा
61. **Channel** (verb) – Direct, guide, route, convey, transmit. मार्गदर्शन करना
62. **De-addiction** (noun) – Process of overcoming addiction, rehabilitation, detoxification, recovery, treatment.
63. **Equity** (noun) – Fairness, justice, impartiality, equality, even-handedness. निष्पक्षता
64. **Strengthen** (verb) – Fortify, reinforce, bolster, enhance, boost. मजबूत करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Historical Shift:** Since the first COP in 1995, these meetings have transformed from exclusive gatherings of bureaucrats to more inclusive, carnival-like events.
2. **Increased Participation:** Today's COP includes a diverse mix of activists, indigenous groups, businesses, consultancies, and media, reflecting a broader awareness of climate issues.
3. **Growth of Officialdom:** There's a notable expansion in the UN climate secretariat, with more subsidiary bodies and complex agenda items.
4. **Climate Awareness:** The rise in participation is partly due to increased awareness of the existential threat posed by anthropogenic climate change.
5. **Decline of Climate Denialism:** Once influential climate denialists are now marginalized, and there's a shift towards renewable energy even among former fossil fuel advocates.
6. **Global Acknowledgment:** Countries universally acknowledge the need to contain greenhouse gas emissions to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C.
7. **Lack of Urgency:** Despite this acknowledgment, there's no significant push to cut fossil fuel use, the primary source of greenhouse gases.
8. **Political Expediency in Climate Science:** The Dubai Consensus highlights how nearly three decades were needed for COP to recognize the link between emissions and climate change, with politics often overshadowing scientific facts.
9. **Selective Accountability:** Developed countries cite climate science to limit emissions from developing nations but resist acknowledging responsibility for historical pollution.
10. **Loss and Damage Fund:** The fund, seen as a success at COP28 with \$750 million in commitments, is not considered compensation for historical carbon pollution.
11. **Historic vs Banal Outcomes:** COP meetings are often celebrated for introducing new terminology related to emission reduction but criticized for inadequate focus on financial and technological support for transitioning away from fossil fuels.
12. **Need for Justice and Equity:** Future COP meetings should use climate science to promote justice and equity, acknowledging the disproportionate impact of climate change.
13. **Funding and Technology Transfer:** There is a need for more substantial efforts in channeling funds and technology for moving away from fossil fuels.
14. **Strengthening Faith in Multilateralism:** COP is seen as one of the few functioning multilateral processes, and its credibility depends on addressing these challenges.
15. **Strategic Shift Required:** COP meetings must evolve to balance emissions reduction with equitable responsibility and support for affected nations.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial page]

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Optimistic
 - B. Critical
 - C. Indifferent
 - D. Celebratory
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The importance of renewable energy
 - B. The evolution of the COP meetings
 - C. The role of media in climate change awareness
 - D. The necessity of international cooperation in science
3. **What would be an appropriate title for the passage?**
 - A. "The Rise of Renewable Energy"
 - B. "The History of Climate Science"
 - C. "COP Meetings: A Critical Examination"
 - D. "The Role of Activism in Climate Change"
4. **What is the antonym of the word "burgeoning" as used in the passage?**
 - A. Flourishing
 - B. Shrinking
 - C. Expanding
 - D. Booming
5. **What is the synonym of the word "vociferous" as used in the passage?**
 - A. Silent
 - B. Clamorous
 - C. Discreet
 - D. Reserved
6. **What can be inferred about the role of political expediency in the context of the COP meetings?**
 - A. It has accelerated effective climate action.
 - B. It has led to equitable distribution of climate change funds.
 - C. It has hindered the genuine progress in addressing climate issues.
 - D. It has ensured transparency in climate-related discussions.
7. **Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the attitudes towards the Loss and Damage Fund at the COP meetings?**
 - A. It is universally seen as a definitive solution to climate change.
 - B. It is considered a significant step but with restrictive conditions.
 - C. It is rejected by most countries as unnecessary.
 - D. It is solely focused on compensating for historical carbon pollution.

8. **Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.**
His company has the ___ of producing the best cricket balls in the country
A. opinion
B. brand
C. reputation
D. Position
9. Select the **antonym** of the given word.
EXPANSION
A. inflation
B. augmentation
C. extension
D. Compression
10. Select the **antonym** of the given word.
SCARCE
A. Scanty
B. few
C. seldom
D. Plentiful
11. Select the **wrongly** spelt word.
A. calander
B. career
C. callous
D. Carriage
12. **Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.**
Around sixty bands in colourful ___ took part in the Notting Hill Carnival.
A. clothings
B. costumes
C. apparels
D. Dressing
13. Select the word which means the **same** as the group of words given.
A person, animal or plant much below the usual height
A. wizard
B. dwarf
C. creature
D. Witch
14. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select No improvement.**
The workers of this textile factory demand higher wages for a long time.
A. have been demanding higher wages
B. demanded higher wages
C. No improvement
D. has demanded higher wages

15. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select No improvement.**

If you park your car here, the traffic police has fined you.

- A. will fine you
B. No improvement
C. fine you
D. fined you
16. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.**
- A. The cafe's owner says he's interested in conservation, and hopes customers will realise the animals are worth saving, even though they often have a bad reputation.
B. None of them are venomous, meaning customers can get up close and personal with the reptiles.
C. Here you sip your drink in the company of 35 snakes.
D. This cafe, which has just opened in Tokyo, is not for the faint-hearted.
- A. DBCA
B. DCBA
C. ABCD
D. ABDC
17. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.**
- A. An environmental group performed a necropsy on the animal and found about 40 kilograms of plastic, including grocery bags and rice sacks.
B. A 4.7-metre long whale died on Saturday in Phillipines where it was stranded a day earlier.
C. "It's very disgusting and heartbreaking," he said. "We've done necropsies on 61 dolphins and whales in the last 10 years and this is one of the biggest amounts of plastic we've seen."
D. "The animal died from starvation and was unable to eat because of the trash filling its stomach," said Darrell Blatchley, Director of D' Bone Collector Museum Inc .
- A. ABCD
B. DABC
C. BADC
D. BACD
18. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
- To play ducks and drakes
- A. to use recklessly
B. to change places
C. to be friendly
D. to act cleverly
19. **In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.**
- Cyclone Idai killed at least 157 people in Zimbabwe and Mozambique although it tore across Southern Africa
- A. Cyclone Idai killed
B. it tore across
C. although

D. at least 157 people

20. **Select the correct active form of the given sentence.**

Every passing vehicle was being thoroughly checked by the guards.

- A. The guards were thoroughly checking every passing vehicle.
- B. The guards have thoroughly checked every passing vehicle.
- C. Every passing vehicle were thoroughly checking the guards.
- D. The guards have been thoroughly checking every passing vehicle.

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each blank.

Seoul's city government is asking people for help to correct poorly translated street signs - with prizes on offer for (1) ___ who spot the most errors. It's running (2) __ two-week campaign calling on Koreans and foreigners (3) __ to keep their eyes peeled for (4) __ in English, Japanese and Chinese text, the Korea Times reports. There's a (5) __ focus on public transport signs, maps and information signs at historic sites, as part of a drive to improve the experience of foreign tourists in the South Korean capital.

21. **Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 1.**

- A. this
- B. those
- C. that
- D. these

22. **Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 2**

- A. one
- B. the
- C. an
- D. A

23. **Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 3.**

- A. same
- B. similarly
- C. alike
- D. Likely

24. **Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 4.**

- A. guffaws
- B. blunder
- C. oversight
- D. Mistakes

25. **Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 5.**

- A. particular
- B. important
- C. signifying
- D. Meticulous

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanation

1. B) The passage adopts a critical tone towards the developments and outcomes of the United Nations Conference of Parties (COP). It highlights the slow recognition of important climate issues and the inadequacy of the actions taken, criticizing the lack of urgency and the political expediency that overshadows genuine climate action.
2. B) The passage adopts a critical tone towards the developments and outcomes of the United Nations Conference of Parties (COP). It highlights the slow recognition of important climate issues and the inadequacy of the actions taken, criticizing the lack of urgency and the political expediency that overshadows genuine climate action.
3. C) An appropriate title for the passage is "COP Meetings: A Critical Examination" as it encapsulates the central focus of the passage: a critical overview of the COP meetings, their evolution, and the ongoing challenges they face in addressing climate change effectively.
4. B) In the passage, "burgeoning" is used to describe the rapid growth and expansion of various groups and activities within the COP meetings. The antonym of "burgeoning," which means growing or expanding quickly, is "shrinking," implying a decrease or reduction in size or amount.
5. B) The word "vociferous" in the passage is used to describe the nature of climate denialists who were once significant in power corridors. "Vociferous" means expressing opinions or complaints loudly and forcefully. The synonym for this context is "clamorous," which also means making a loud and confused noise or vehemently expressing opinions.
6. C) The passage implies that political expediency has negatively impacted the COP meetings. This is evident from the mention that political expediency and strategic second-guessing have weaponised even climate science, suggesting a hindrance to genuine progress in addressing climate issues rather than facilitating it.
7. B) The passage mentions that the Loss and Damage Fund was cheered as a success at COP28 but was approved with the condition that it not be considered as compensation for historical carbon pollution. This suggests that while it is viewed as a significant step, it comes with restrictive conditions that may limit its effectiveness or scope.
8. C) **reputation** का use होगा क्योंकि "reputation" का अर्थ होता है किसी विशेष गुणवत्ता, स्थिति या उत्कृष्टता की पहचान या सम्मान। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि उसकी कंपनी देश में सबसे अच्छे क्रिकेट बॉल्स बनाने की पहचान है, इसलिए 'reputation' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Opinion' का अर्थ है विचार या भावना, 'Brand' का अर्थ है ट्रेडमार्क या ब्रांड नाम, और 'Position' का अर्थ है स्थान या स्थिति, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

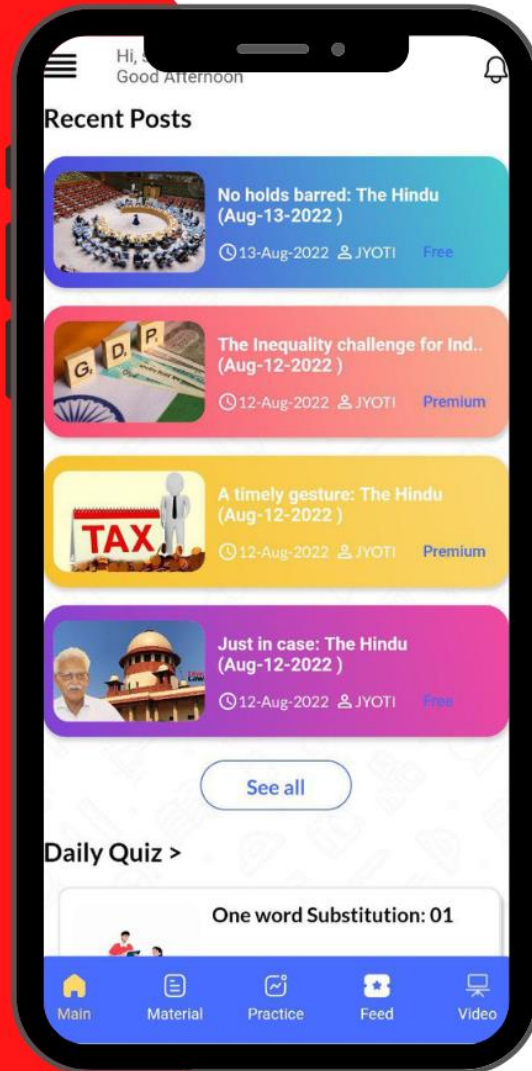
- **reputation'** should be used because it refers to recognition or esteem for a particular quality, standing, or excellence. The sentence mentions that his company is known for producing the best cricket balls in the country, making 'reputation' fitting here. Whereas, 'Opinion' refers to a belief or feeling, 'Brand' implies trademark or brand name, and 'Position' denotes place or status, which don't fit in this context.
9. D) **Expansion** (noun) – The action of becoming larger or more extensive, growth, increase.
विस्तार
- Antonym: **Compression** (noun) – The action of reducing in size, quantity, or volume. **संकुचन**
- **Inflation** (noun) – A general increase in prices and fall in the purchasing value of money. **मुद्रास्फीति**
 - **Augmentation** (noun) – The action or process of making or becoming greater in size or amount. **वृद्धि**
 - **Extension** (noun) – The action of making something occupy a larger area, lengthening. **प्रसार**
10. D) **SCARCE** (adjective) – Limited in quantity, few, infrequent, hard to find. **दुर्लभ**
- Antonym: **Plentiful** (adjective) – Existing in large quantities, abundant, ample, bountiful. **प्रचुर**
- **Scanty** (adjective) – Small or insufficient in quantity or amount. **अल्प**
 - **Few** (adjective) – Not many, a small number of. **थोड़े**
 - **Seldom** (adverb) – Not often, rarely. **शीर्षक**
11. A) The wrongly spelt word is 'calander'. The correct spelling is '**calendar**'. In Hindi, it means '**पंचांग**' or '**तिथिपत्र**
12. B) **Costumes'** का use होगा क्योंकि "costumes" का अर्थ होता है विशेष धारण किया जाने वाला वस्त्र जो एक विशेष उद्देश्य या घटना के लिए पहना जाता है। Notting Hill Carnival में विभिन्न धारण किए जाने वाले वस्त्र दिखाए जाते हैं, इसलिए 'costumes' यहाँ सही है। 'Clothings' और 'Apparels' आम वस्त्र को दर्शाते हैं, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं। 'Dressing' का अर्थ होता है पहनाव या चिकित्सा में लागू किया जाने वाला पदार्थ, जो यहाँ सही नहीं है।
- **Costumes'** should be used because a 'costume' refers to a particular set of clothes worn for a specific purpose or event. The Notting Hill Carnival features distinctively dressed participants, making 'costumes' the right choice. 'Clothings' and 'Apparels' indicate general clothing, which isn't appropriate in this context. 'Dressing' refers to attire or a substance applied medically, which doesn't fit here.
13. B) **Dwarf** (noun) – A person, animal, or plant much below the usual height **बौना**
- **Wizard** (noun) – A man who has magical powers, especially in legends and fairy tales. **जादूगर**
 - **Creature** (noun) – A living being, often specifically an animal. **प्राणी**

- **Witch** (noun) – A woman thought to have magic powers, especially evil ones, popularly depicted as wearing a black cloak and pointed hat. **डायन**
14. A) **demand higher wages'** के बदले 'have been demanding higher wages' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इससे पता चलता है कि यह एक लंबे समय तक चल रहा अभियान है; जैसे– He has been studying for 5 hours.
- 'have been demanding higher wages' will be used instead of 'demand higher wages' because it indicates that it is an ongoing action for a long duration; Like — He has been studying for 5 hours.
15. A) **has fined'** के बदले 'will fine' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि sentence में conditional structure है जिसमें future possibility का जिक्र है। अतः correct form 'will fine' होगा।
- 'will fine' will be used instead of 'has fined' because the sentence has a conditional structure indicating a future possibility. Therefore, the correct form is 'will fine'.
16. B) **DCBA**
This cafe, which has just opened in Tokyo, is not for the faint-hearted. Here you sip your drink in the company of 35 snakes. None of them are venomous, meaning customers can get up close and personal with the reptiles. The cafe's owner says he's interested in conservation, and hopes customers will realise the animals are worth saving, even though they often have a bad reputation
17. C) **BADC**
A 4.7-metre long whale died on Saturday in Phillipines where it was stranded a day earlier An environmental group performed a necropsy on the animal and found about 40 kilograms of plastic, including grocery bags and rice sacks. . "The animal died from starvation and was unable to eat because of the trash filling its stomach," said Darrell Blatchley, Director of D' Bone Collector Museum Inc It's very disgusting and heartbreaking," he said. "We've done necropsies on 61 dolphins and whales in the last 10 years and this is one of the biggest amounts of plastic we've seen."
18. A) **To play ducks and drakes** (idiom) – to use recklessly लापरवाही से उपयोग करना
19. C) **although'** के बदले 'as' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'although' विरोधाभास दर्शाता है, जबकि वाक्य में तात्कालिक कारण दर्शाया गया है।
- 'as' will be used instead of 'although' because 'although' indicates a contrast, whereas the sentence shows an immediate reason.
20. A) The guards were thoroughly checking every passing vehicle.
21. B) 'those' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ plural form चाहिए जो लोग अधिकतम errors स्पॉट करते हैं। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि पुरस्कार उन लोगों को दिया जाएगा जो अधिकतम errors स्पॉट करते हैं, इसलिए 'those' यहाँ सही है। 'this' और 'that' singular forms हैं, जो यहाँ सही नहीं हैं। 'these' भी plural form है, लेकिन 'those' इस context में और भी fitting है।

- 'those' should be used because a plural form is needed to refer to people who spot the most errors. The sentence mentions that prizes are on offer for individuals who spot the most errors, making 'those' fitting here. 'this' and 'that' are singular forms, which don't fit here. 'these' is also plural but 'those' is more fitting in this context.
22. D) 'A' का use होगा क्योंकि "a" का अर्थ होता है एक an indefinite quantity or amount में। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि एक दो-सप्ताह की अभियान चल रहा है, जिसमें लोगों से मदद मांगी गई है। इसलिए 'a' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'One' का अर्थ होता है एक निश्चित संख्या, 'The' का अर्थ होता है निर्दिष्ट, और 'An' is used before a word starting with a vowel sound, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'A' should be used because it indicates an indefinite quantity or amount. The sentence mentions that there is a two-week campaign being run, asking for people's assistance. This makes 'A' fitting here. Whereas, 'One' specifies a certain number, 'The' denotes specificity, and 'An' is used before a word starting with a vowel sound, which don't fit in this context.
23. C) 'alike' का use होगा क्योंकि "alike" का अर्थ होता है 'समान रूप से' जिससे यह सुनिश्चित होता है कि कोरियाई और विदेशी दोनों तरह के लोगों से अनुरोध किया गया है ताकि वे गलती पर ध्यान दें। 'alike' यहाँ पर सही है क्योंकि इसे लोगों के समान रूप से अनुरोध किए जाने के context में उपयोग किया जा रहा है।
- alike' should be used because it means 'similarly' or 'in the same manner', ensuring both Koreans and foreigners are being asked in an identical fashion to pay attention to errors. In this context, 'alike' is the appropriate choice, indicating a request made equally to two groups of people.
24. 'D) Mistakes' का use होगा क्योंकि 'mistakes' का अर्थ होता है गलतियाँ। यहाँ sentence का context है कि street signs में गलत अनुवाद की गई गलतियाँ को सही करने के लिए लोगों से मदद मांगी जा रही है, इसलिए 'mistakes' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'guffaws' का अर्थ है हंसी की आवाज़, 'blunder' का अर्थ है बड़ी गलती, और 'oversight' का अर्थ है अनदेखी, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'Mistakes' should be used because it refers to errors. The context here is about correcting wrongly translated errors on street signs, making 'mistakes' fitting for this blank. Whereas, 'guffaws' means a loud laugh, 'blunder' implies a big mistake, and 'oversight' suggests unintentional negligence, which don't fit in this context
25. A) 'Particular' का use होगा क्योंकि "particular" का अर्थ होता है विशेष या निर्दिष्ट। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि परिवहन के साइन्स, नक्शे और प्राचीन स्थलों पर सूचना साइन्स पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है, इसलिए 'particular' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Important' का अर्थ है महत्वपूर्ण,

'Signifying' का अर्थ है सूचित करना, और 'Meticulous' का अर्थ है सूक्ष्म या ध्यान से, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'Particular' should be used because it means specific or distinct. The sentence mentions that there's a specific focus on public transport signs, maps, and information signs at historic sites, making 'particular' the right choice. Whereas, 'Important' means of great significance, 'Signifying' means to indicate, and 'Meticulous' means detailed or careful, which don't fit in this context.



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