

Express View: Women's Premier League has arrived

When over 29,000 **trooped** in after paying to watch the Women's Premier League second-season final at Delhi, **following consistently** large audiences at Bengaluru, the tournament was already an **unqualified** success. Modern sport's ultimate **citadel** is **commerce**. And this season, the women's league **ticked all the right boxes**. Even as **Aussie** great Ellyse Perry finished the **MVP**, home cricketers too **stood out** with **sparkling** performances.

In the final, it was off-spinner Shreyanka Patil who came up with a match-winning **spell**. Shafali Verma and Richa Ghosh hit sixes that landed deep in the **stands**, matching big names from Australia, West Indies and England. Harmanpreet Kaur **struck** a memorable century, which is a good **omen** for the India captain, and Smriti Mandhana **marshalled** her troops to **land** her first title.

With the T20 World Cup in Bangladesh later this year an immediate goal, Jemimah Rodrigues adding a new dimension to her batting and Yastika Bhatia proving she's reliable both as opener and wicketkeeper, is crucial to the Team India jigsaw. Deepti Sharma delivered on her **potential** as a world-class all-rounder, not only with crucial wickets with her off-spin, but also by clearing the boundary frequently. The big-hitting was **remarkable, of course**. But this was also about **steely nerves**, as when little-known Sajana Sajeevan hit the first ball on her WPL **debut** — the last one of the match — for six because nothing less would have done. Leg-spinner Asha Sobhana was another find with five wickets to turn a match in the final few overs.



The fielding **standards** in the women's game **can** improve no doubt and that will give all five **franchises**, including the three owned by IPL teams, their next goals. The women's game will evolve at its own **pace**, set its own power **benchmarks** and grow a vocabulary and style of its own. But for now, the WPL has delivered on sport's most fundamental requirement — four exciting finishes **went to the wire**. And it **spawned fandoms** with celebrations **spilling onto the streets**. [\[Audio Explanation\]](#) [\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'
- **Jigsaw** (noun) – a complicated or mysterious problem that can only be solved or explained by connecting several pieces of information रहस्यमय समस्या

Vocabulary

1. **Troop** (verb) – Gather, assemble, come together, converge, flock समूह में जमा होना
2. **Following** (preposition) – After, subsequent to, in the wake of, in the aftermath of, as a result of के बाद
3. **Consistently** (adverb) – Regularly, constantly, continually, invariably, uniformly निरंतर रूप से
4. **Unqualified** (adjective) – Absolute, complete, total, unconditional, unequivocal संपूर्ण
5. **Citadel** (noun) – Fortress, stronghold, fort, castle, bastion गढ़
6. **Commerce** (noun) – Trade, business, trading, buying and selling, merchandising व्यापार
7. **Tick all the right boxes** (phrase) – Satisfy all the necessary requirements or criteria, meet all the standards सभी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना
8. **Aussie** (noun) – Australian ऑस्ट्रेलियाई
9. **MVP** (noun) – Most Valuable Player, the player judged to be the most important or valuable in a sports competition सर्वश्रेष्ठ खिलाड़ी
10. **Stand out** (phrasal verb) – Be noticeable, be conspicuous, be prominent, be noticeable, be obvious अलग दिखना
11. **Sparkling** (adjective) – Shining, glittering, shimmering, gleaming, radiant शानदार
12. **Spell** (noun) – The period of time during which a bowler bowls every alternate over
13. **Stands** (noun) – the place where someone typically stands or sits. बैठने की जगह
14. **Strike** (verb) – Hit, smack, thump, bang, knock मारना
15. **Omen** (noun) – Sign, indication, portent, warning, forewarning शकुन
16. **Marshal** (verb) – Organize, arrange, assemble, gather, mobilize संगठित करना
17. **Land** (verb) – succeed in obtaining or achieving (something desirable), especially in the face of competition. हासिल करना
18. **Potential** (noun) – Capability, ability, capacity, power, potentiality क्षमता
19. **Remarkable** (adjective) – Extraordinary, outstanding, notable, exceptional, amazing असाधारण
20. **Of course** (phrase) – Certainly, definitely, naturally, surely, indeed बेशक

21. **Steely nerves** (phrase) – Exceptional courage or calmness, especially in a difficult situation दृढ़ साहस
22. **Debut** (noun) – First appearance, introduction, launch, premiere, inaugural पहली बार प्रस्तुति
23. **Franchise** (noun) – a professional sports team
24. **Pace** (noun) – Speed, rate, tempo, velocity, rhythm गति
25. **Benchmark** (noun) – Standard, criterion, measure, gauge, yardstick मानक
26. **Go to the wire** (phrase) – Last until the very end, be undecided until the final moment, be closely contested till the end अंत तक जाना
27. **Spawn** (verb) – Produce, generate, create, give rise to, bring about उत्पन्न करना
28. **Fandom** (noun) – Fans collectively, fan base, supporters, enthusiasts, admirers प्रशंसक समुदाय
29. **Spill onto the streets** (phrase) – Extend or spread out into public areas, often in a disorderly or uncontrolled manner सड़कों पर फैलना

Summary of the Editorial

1. Over 29,000 spectators paid to watch the Women's Premier League (WPL) second-season final in Delhi, following large audiences in Bengaluru.
2. The WPL's success this season was marked by its commercial appeal, with consistently large audiences and engaging matches.
3. Australian cricketer Ellyse Perry was named the Most Valuable Player (MVP) of the season.
4. Indian cricketers, including Shreyanka Patil, Shafali Verma, Richa Ghosh, and Harmanpreet Kaur, delivered standout performances.
5. Harmanpreet Kaur's memorable century and Smriti Mandhana's leadership were highlights of the final match.
6. The performance of Indian players like Jemimah Rodrigues, Yastika Bhatia, and Deepti Sharma is crucial for the upcoming T20 World Cup in Bangladesh.
7. Deepti Sharma showcased her potential as a world-class all-rounder with crucial wickets and big-hitting.
8. The WPL featured remarkable big-hitting and steely nerves, as seen in Sajana Sajeevan's match-winning six on her debut.
9. Leg-spinner Asha Sobhana was a standout performer with five wickets in crucial moments of the final.
10. While the fielding standards in the women's game can improve, the WPL has set a foundation for future growth.
11. The WPL's success has created new benchmarks and will influence the evolution of the women's game.
12. The tournament witnessed four exciting finishes that went down to the wire, highlighting the competitive nature of the matches.
13. The WPL has generated fandoms, with celebrations extending beyond the stadium and onto the streets.
14. The involvement of IPL teams in owning franchises has added to the league's appeal and success.
15. The WPL has delivered on the fundamental requirement of sport by providing thrilling and engaging matches for fans.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based**[Editorial Page]**

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Critical
 - B. Dismissive
 - C. Celebratory
 - D. Indifferent
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The challenges faced by women's cricket
 - B. The commercial success of the Women's Premier League
 - C. The need for improvement in fielding standards
 - D. The comparison between men's and women's cricket
3. **What is the significance of the Women's Premier League according to the passage?**
 - A. The Women's Premier League signifies the growing popularity and commercial success of women's cricket, as evidenced by the large number of spectators and the performance of both international and home cricketers.
 - B. The Women's Premier League is important because it highlights the need for better infrastructure and funding for women's cricket to catch up with men's cricket in terms of popularity and success.
 - C. The significance of the Women's Premier League lies in its ability to provide a platform for young and emerging players to showcase their talent on a global stage.
 - D. The Women's Premier League is significant because it represents a shift in societal attitudes towards women's sports, encouraging equal opportunities and recognition as men's sports.
4. **Based on the passage, how did the performance of home cricketers in the Women's Premier League final compare to that of international players?**
 - A. Home cricketers outperformed international players, with Shreyanka Patil delivering a match-winning spell and Harmanpreet Kaur scoring a memorable century.
 - B. The performance of home cricketers was on par with international players, as evidenced by Shafali Verma and Richa Ghosh hitting sixes that matched those of big names from Australia, West Indies, and England.
 - C. Home cricketers underperformed compared to international players, with only a few standout performances in the final match.
 - D. Passage highlights the success of the Women's Premier League.
5. **Based on the passage, which of the following can be inferred about the impact of the Women's Premier League (WPL) on women's cricket?**
 - (i) The WPL has contributed to the discovery of new talent in women's cricket.
 - (ii) The WPL has emphasized the importance of fielding standards in women's cricket.
 - (iii) The WPL has led to an increase in the popularity and fanbase of women's cricket.
 - A. Only i
 - B. Only ii
 - C. Only iii

- D. i, ii, and iii
6. **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 required'.**
When Rajesh was going to college, he meet with an accident.
A. has met
B. meets
C. met
D. No substitution required
7. **Parts of the following sentence have been underlined and given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
As soon as I shall win the lottery, I hope to buy a Ferrari
A. hope
B. As soon as
C. shall win
D. a Ferrari
8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Some things are meant to be, and death is _____ for humans.
A. edible
B. spiral
C. natural
D. Viral
9. **Select the option that rectifies the spelling of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
They complained that their manager was incompietent and knew nothing about the project
A. incompetant
B. incompetent
C. incomepetent
D. Incompetent
10. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Distinguished
A. Mirrored
B. Dignified
C. Dramatic
D. Mediocre
11. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Periodic
A. Holistic
B. Dynamic
C. Irregular
D. Tedious
12. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains an error.**
Manisha saw an old elephant / in the wildlife reserve / while she was / on safari tour

- A. on safari tour
B. Manisha saw an old elephant
C. while she was
D. in the wildlife reserve
13. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
In Nepal, the food is more cheaper than in Sri Lanka.
A. more cheaper
B. the food is
C. than in Sri Lanka
D. In Nepal
14. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Most times, he is sitting alone, immersed in his own _____.
A. synagogue
B. monologue
C. mystagogue
D. Prologue
15. **Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the following sentence and select its correct spelling from the given options.**
He has neither the policies nor the persanol charisma to inspire people.
A. cherisma
B. polecies
C. personal
D. niether
16. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom.**
The judge wanted to hear straight from the horse's mouth.
A. Directly from the lawyer
B. Directly from the person involved
C. In close vicinity to the juror
D. Having ears which never fail
17. **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 required'.**
Virtual reality is the creation of a virtual environment presented to our senses in such a way that we experience it as if we were really there
A. presenting to our senses
B. presenting in our senses
C. presents to our senses
D. No substitution required
18. **Select the most appropriate idiom from the given options to fill in the blank.**
Being a journalist, your first duty is to _____ or else your colleagues might surpass you
A. eat a humble pie

- B. have an axe to grind
- C. build castles in the air
- D. keep your ear to the ground

19. **The following sentence has been divided into four parts. Identify the part that contains an error.**

(A) He will come / (B) and receive you / (C) at the station / (D) when you will arrive

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D

20. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

She is very good / in playing / the guitar / and singing songs

- A. in playing
- B. and singing songs
- C. the guitar
- D. She is very good

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.

Environmental pollution is a growing (1) _____ all around the world as it poses significant risks to human health and ecosystems. The (2) _____ of environmental pollution vary from natural causes such as volcanic emissions to human actions, including industrialisation, transportation, energy production and agricultural practices.

(3) _____ of these activities, pollutants are released into the air, water bodies and soil leading to harmful effects such as respiratory diseases, loss of biodiversity and climate change. One of the primary causes of environmental pollution is human attitudes towards sustainability (4) _____ their lack of environmental awareness. Human activities that harm the environment and ecosystem often result from individual choices (5) _____ driving or using single-use plastics.

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

- A. interest
- B. duty
- C. concern
- D. Charge

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

- A. sourcing
- B. sources
- C. sourced
- D. Source

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

- A. Since

- B. However
- C. As a result
- D. Therefore

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

- A. and
- B. since
- C. but
- D. Because

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

- A. example
- B. while
- C. like
- D. instance

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. C) Celebratory

The passage is celebratory in tone, as it highlights the success of the Women's Premier League (WPL), the large audiences it attracted, and the remarkable performances of the players. The use of phrases like "unqualified success," "sparkling performances," and "memorable century" conveys a sense of celebration and admiration for the achievements of the women's cricket league.

2. B) The commercial success of the Women's Premier League

The main theme of the passage is the commercial success of the Women's Premier League (WPL). The passage discusses how the league attracted large audiences, ticked all the right boxes in terms of commerce, and featured remarkable performances by players. It also mentions the excitement and fandom generated by the league, indicating its success as a sporting event.

3. A) The Women's Premier League signifies the growing popularity and commercial success of women's cricket, as evidenced by the large number of spectators and the performance of both international and home cricketers.

The passage highlights the success of the Women's Premier League in terms of commercial success and audience engagement, as well as the standout performances of both international and home cricketers. This indicates the growing popularity and commercial success of women's cricket.

4. B) The performance of home cricketers was on par with international players, as evidenced by Shafali Verma and Richa Ghosh hitting sixes that matched those of big names from Australia, West Indies, and England.

The passage mentions that home cricketers like Shafali Verma and Richa Ghosh hit sixes that landed deep in the stands, matching big names from Australia, West Indies, and England, indicating that their performance was on par with international players.

5. D) i, ii, and iii

The passage mentions that new players like Sajana Sajeevan and Asha Sobhana made significant contributions, indicating the discovery of new talent (i). It also suggests that fielding standards can improve, implying an emphasis on this aspect of the game (ii). Lastly, the mention of celebrations spilling onto the streets indicates an increase in the popularity and fanbase of women's cricket (iii).

6. C) 'meet' के बदले 'met' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'was going' Past Continuous Tense में है, इसलिए दूसरी क्रिया भी Past Tense में होगी; जैसे— When Rajesh was reading, he heard a noise.

- 'met' will be used instead of 'meet' because 'was going' is in Past Continuous Tense, so the other action will also be in Past Tense; Like— When Rajesh was reading, he heard a noise.
7. C) shall win' के बदले 'win' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'As soon as' के साथ Future Tense का प्रयोग नहीं होता है; जैसे— As soon as I get my salary, I will go shopping.
- 'win' will be used instead of 'shall win' because with 'As soon as', we don't use Future Tense; Like— As soon as I get my salary, I will go shopping
8. C) 'natural' का use होगा क्योंकि "natural" का अर्थ होता है प्राकृतिक या स्वाभाविक। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि कुछ चीज़ें ऐसी होती हैं जो होनी चाहिए, और मौत इंसानों के लिए एक स्वाभाविक प्रक्रिया है, इसलिए 'natural' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'edible' का अर्थ है खाने योग्य, 'spiral' का अर्थ है घुमावदार, और 'viral' का अर्थ है वायरस संबंधित, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'C. natural' should be used because it means inherent or typical. The sentence indicates that there are certain inevitabilities in life, and death is a natural process for humans, making 'natural' appropriate here. Whereas, 'edible' means fit to be eaten, 'spiral' refers to a winding shape or pattern, and 'viral' pertains to a virus, which don't fit in this context.
9. D) The correct spelling of 'incompietent' is '**Incompetent** अयोग्य, असमर्थ.
10. B) **Distinguished** (adjective) – Recognized for excellence or special qualities, eminent, renowned. प्रतिष्ठित
- Synonym: **Dignified** (adjective) – Showing self-respect, honorable, stately, noble. सम्मानित
- **Mirrored** (adjective) – Reflected, resembling a mirror in brightness. परावर्तित
 - **Dramatic** (adjective) – Striking, sensational, theatrical, impressive. नाटकीय
 - **Mediocre** (adjective) – Of only average quality, not very good, ordinary, middling. सामान्य
11. C) **Periodic** (adjective) – Occurring or appearing at regular intervals. समय-समय पर
- Antonym: Irregular** (adjective) – Not happening at regular intervals; unpredictable. अनियमित
- **Holistic** (adjective) – Comprehensive or complete, considering all factors rather than just one or a few. सम्पूर्ण
 - **Dynamic** (adjective) – Characterized by constant change or progress. गतिशील
 - **Tedious** (adjective) – Long and tiresome, monotonous. उक्तानेवाला, थकाऊ

12. A) 'on a safari tour' will be used instead of 'on safari tour' because articles like 'a' or 'an' are generally used before singular, countable nouns; like— She went on a trip.
13. A) '**more cheaper**' में error है क्योंकि 'cheaper' अपने आप में एक comparative degree है और इसके साथ 'more' का प्रयोग गलत है। सही वाक्य होगा: "In Nepal, the food is cheaper than in Sri Lanka."
- There's an error in 'more cheaper' because 'cheaper' itself is a comparative degree, and using 'more' with it is incorrect. The correct sentence would be: "In Nepal, the food is cheaper than in Sri Lanka."
14. B) '**monologue**' का चयन होगा क्योंकि यह शब्द व्यक्ति के अपने विचारों में डूबे होने के संदर्भ में प्रयुक्त होता है। 'Synagogue' एक प्रकार की पूजा स्थल होती है, 'mystagogue' एक धार्मिक मार्गदर्शक होता है और 'Prologue' किसी पुस्तक, नाटक या किसी अन्य प्रस्तुति का परिचय होता है।
- '**monologue**' will be selected because this word is used in the context of a person being lost in their own thoughts. 'Synagogue' is a type of place of worship, 'mystagogue' is a religious guide, and 'Prologue' is an introduction to a book, play, or other presentation.
15. C) The incorrectly spelled word in the sentence is "personol," which should be spelled "personal." The correct option is C. "Personal" which means "pertaining to or affecting a particular person." व्यक्तिगत, निजी.
16. B) **Straight from the horse's mouth** (idiom) – Directly from the person involved **पुख्ता खबर**
17. D) No substitution required.
18. D) **Keep your ear to the ground** (idiom) - To stay well-informed about current events or trends, especially those that might bring about sudden change. **सूचना में रहना**
- **Eat a humble pie** (idiom) – To admit one's faults or mistakes and apologize for them. **अपनी गलती मानना**
 - **Have an axe to grind** (idiom) – To have a personal agenda or ulterior motive; to have a private reason for doing something or being involved in something. **स्वार्थी उद्देश्य रखना**
 - **Build castles in the air** (idiom) – To daydream; to make plans that are improbable or unrealistic. **असंभावित या अवास्तविक योजनाएं बनाना**
19. D) when you will arrive' के बदले '**when you arrive**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि English में Future Time Clauses ('when', 'as soon as', 'before', 'after', etc.) में Future Tense का प्रयोग नहीं होता है; जैसे— He will call you when you arrive.

- when you arrive' will be used instead of 'when you will arrive' because in English, Future Tense is not used in Future Time Clauses ('when', 'as soon as', 'before', 'after', etc.); Like— He will call you when you arrive.
20. A) 'in playing' के बदले 'at playing' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'good at' एक fixed collocation है जो अक्सर किसी विशेष क्षमता या क्षेत्र में किसी की महारत को दर्शाने के लिए इस्तेमाल होता है; जैसे— She is very good at playing the guitar and singing songs.
- at playing' will be used instead of 'in playing' because 'good at' is a fixed collocation often used to indicate someone's proficiency or skill in a particular area; Like— She is very good at playing the guitar and singing songs.
21. C) **Concern**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'concern' का अर्थ होता है कोई मुद्दा या समस्या जिसे गंभीरता से देखना चाहिए। Passage में बताया गया है कि environmental pollution एक बढ़ती हुई समस्या है जिसे address करना बहुत जरूरी है। इसलिए 'Concern' यहाँ सही है। 'Interest' का अर्थ है रुचि, 'Duty' का अर्थ है कर्तव्य, और 'Charge' का अर्थ है जिम्मेदारी, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- **Concern**' should be used because it means an issue or problem that requires serious attention. The passage states that environmental pollution is a growing problem requiring serious attention, making 'concern' the most appropriate choice here. 'Interest' means liking or curiosity, 'Duty' means responsibility, and 'Charge' implies an obligation or responsibility, which don't fit in this context.
22. B) **Sources**' का use होगा क्योंकि "sources" का अर्थ होता है वो स्थान या कारण जहाँ से कुछ आता है या उत्पन्न होता है। Sentence में बताया गया है कि environmental pollution के विभिन्न "स्रोत" हो सकते हैं जैसे की natural causes और human actions, इसलिए 'sources' यहाँ सही है। 'Sourcing', 'Sourced', और 'Source' का इस context में सही use नहीं है क्योंकि ये शब्द उस process का वर्णन करते हैं जहाँ से pollution sourced हो रहा है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- **Sources**' should be used because it means the places or reasons from which something originates. The sentence discusses the various "sources" of environmental pollution, such as natural causes and human actions, making 'sources' the correct choice here. 'Sourcing', 'Sourced', and 'Source' are incorrect in this context because they describe the process of obtaining or originating pollution, which is not fitting in this context.
23. C) **As a result**' का use होगा क्योंकि इस sentence में बताया गया है कि प्रदूषण के विभिन्न कारणों से pollutants वायर, पानी और मिट्टी में मिलते हैं, जिससे नकारात्मक प्रभाव होते हैं। 'As

a result' इसे ठीक से जोड़ता है, बताता है कि एक कारण से क्या परिणाम हुआ। 'Since' का अर्थ है 'क्योंकि', 'However' का अर्थ है 'हालांकि', और 'Therefore' का अर्थ है 'इसलिए', जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

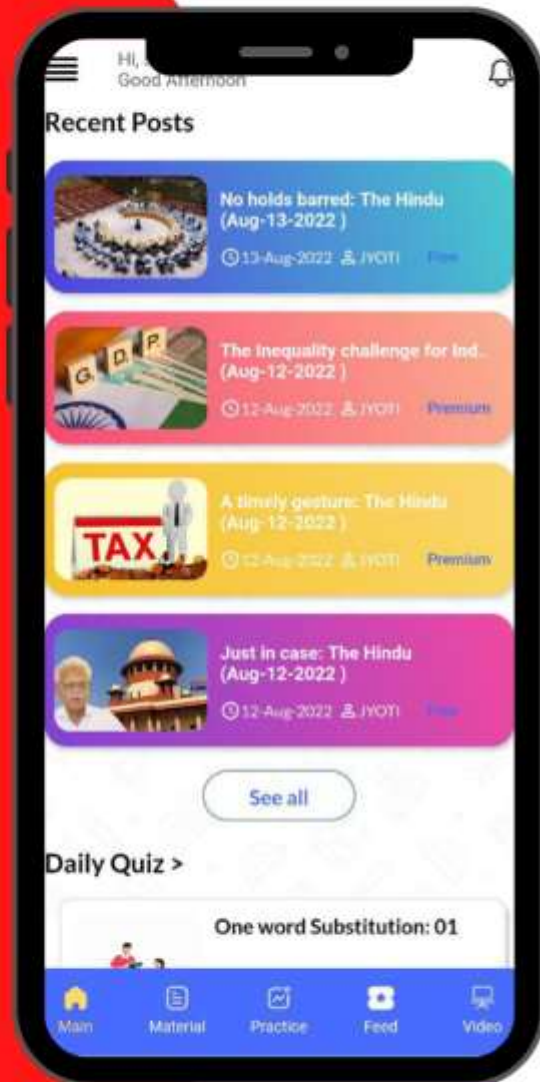
- **As a result** should be used because the sentence is explaining that due to various causes of pollution, pollutants are released into the air, water, and soil, leading to negative effects. 'As a result' effectively links this, indicating what occurred due to a reason. Whereas, 'Since' means 'because,' 'However' means 'although,' and 'Therefore' means 'thus,' which don't fit in this context.

24. A) 'And' का use होगा क्योंकि यहां पर 'human attitudes towards sustainability' के साथ 'their lack of environmental awareness' को जोड़ा जा रहा है और दोनों ideas को समान महत्व दे रहा है। Sentence का structure संकेत दे रहा है कि ये दो कारण एक साथ environmental pollution को बढ़ावा देते हैं। 'Since' और 'Because' का use कारण बताने के लिए होता है, और 'But' का use विरोधाभास दिखाने के लिए, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'And' should be used because it connects 'human attitudes towards sustainability' with 'their lack of environmental awareness,' giving equal importance to both ideas. The structure of the sentence indicates that these two reasons collectively contribute to environmental pollution. 'Since' and 'Because' are used to indicate reason, and 'But' is used to show contrast, which isn't appropriate in this context.

25. C) **Like** का use होगा क्योंकि 'like' यहाँ पर individual choices के कुछ examples के रूप में 'driving' और 'using single-use plastics' को जोड़ रहा है। Sentence में दर्शाया गया है कि इन्हें individual choices के रूप में माना जाता है, जिससे environmental pollution होता है, इसलिए 'like' यहाँ पर सही है। 'Example' और 'Instance' का अर्थ है उदाहरण, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'While' का अर्थ है जबकि, जो यहाँ पर मिलान नहीं करता है।

- **'Like'** should be used because it is connecting 'driving' and 'using single-use plastics' as examples of individual choices that contribute to environmental pollution. The sentence outlines that these are considered individual choices that lead to environmental harm, making 'like' fitting here. Whereas, 'Example' and 'Instance' imply a case or example, which doesn't fit in this context. 'While' means although or at the same time as, which also doesn't align with the given context.



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