

Plastic solution: Beyond the Global Plastics Treaty

Plastic pollution cannot be ended by **treaties**, without investment in alternatives

The Global Plastics Treaty, an **ambitious** initiative involving at least 175 United Nations member nations to **eliminate** the use of plastics, **concluded** its fourth round of **negotiations** recently. The goal is to finalise a legal document by the end of 2024 with timelines by when countries must agree to **curb** plastic production, **eliminate** its uses that create wastage, ban certain chemicals used in its production and set targets for recycling. Unfortunately, an agreement is not **in sight**. There is yet another round of negotiations **scheduled** in Busan, South Korea this November. The primary hurdles are economic. Oil producing and refining countries such as Saudi Arabia, the United States, Russia, India and Iran are **reluctant** about hard deadlines to eliminate plastic production. A **coalition** of African countries, supported by several European nations, **is** in favour of a year, around 2040, to ensure that a timeline for reduction is **in effect**. There is also **disagreement** on whether **contentious** elements in the treaty should be decided on by a vote or **consensus** — **the latter implying** that every country has a **veto**. India's **opinion**, other than being uncomfortable with **binding** targets, **is** that a legally binding **instrument** to end the plastic pollution **must** also **address** "... availability, **accessibility, affordability** of alternatives including cost **implications** and specifying arrangements... for capacity building and technical assistance, technology transfer, and financial assistance". This **language** — and India is not the only **proponent** — **is reminiscent of** the principle of 'common but **differentiated** responsibility' **enshrined in** climate talks. Under this, countries must have a common target but those more **privileged** must support others and take on stricter targets themselves.

In the year that the plastics treaty was **mooted**, in 2022, India **brought into effect** the Plastic Waste Management Amendment Rules (2021) that banned 19 categories of "single-use" plastics. It, however, does not include plastic bottles — even those less than 200 ml — and multi-layered packaging boxes (as in milk cartons). **Moreover**, even the **ban** on single-use plastic items **is** not **uniformly enforced** nationally, with several **outlets** continuing to **retail** these goods. The global **distribution** of the plastic pollution **is unequal** with Brazil, China, India and the U.S. responsible for 60% of plastic waste, according to a report by the non-profit EA Earth Action. Much like how **transitioning** away from **fossil fuel** invites its own challenges, plastic pollution cannot be ended by **merely** signing treaties. There needs to be much greater investment in alternative products and making them **affordable** before realistic targets are decided upon. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Treaty** (noun) – Agreement, Pact, Accord, Convention, Protocol संधि
2. **Ambitious** (adjective) – Aspiring, Determined, Enterprising, Zealous, Driven महत्वाकांक्षी
3. **Eliminate** (verb) – Eradicate, Remove, Delete, Erase, Expunge हटाना
4. **Conclude** (verb) – Finish, End, Wrap up, Complete, Finalize समाप्त करना
5. **Negotiation** (noun) – Bargaining, Discussion, Dialogue, Consultation, Parley बातचीत
6. **Curb** (verb) – Control, Restrict, Limit, Restrain, Check नियंत्रित करना
7. **In sight** (phrase) – Visible, Observable, Apparent, Noticeable, Evident; imminent, near, about to happen दृष्टि में/ निकटस्थ
8. **Schedule** (verb) – Plan, Arrange, Organize, Set up, Timetable अनुसूचित करना
9. **Reluctant** (adjective) – Hesitant, Unwilling, Resistant, Disinclined, Loath अनिच्छुक
10. **Coalition** (noun) – Alliance, Partnership, League, Confederation, Consortium गठबंधन
11. **In effect** (phrase) – Operational, Effective, Active, In force, Current प्रभावी
12. **Disagreement** (noun) – Conflict, Dispute, Dissension, Discord, Contention मतभेद
13. **Contentious** (adjective) – Controversial, Disputable, Debatable, Arguable, Litigious विवादास्पद
14. **Consensus** (noun) – Agreement, Concord, Accord, Harmony, Unanimity सहमति
15. **The latter** (noun) – Here it refers to 'consensus'
16. **Imply** (verb) – Suggest, Indicate, Hint, Infer, Signify संकेत करना
17. **Veto** (noun) – a legal power to unilaterally stop an official action निषेधाधिकार
18. **Binding** (adjective) – Obligatory, Compulsory, Mandatory, Required, Conclusive बाध्यकारी
19. **Instrument** (noun) – a formal or legal document.
20. **Address** (verb) – Tackle, Handle, Deal with, Attend to, Confront सुलझाना, निपटाना
21. **Accessibility** (noun) – Availability, Approachability, Usability, Reachability पहुँच
22. **Affordability** (noun) – Reasonableness, Economicalness, Cost-effectiveness किफायत

23. **Implication** (noun) – Consequence, Inference, Ramification, Entailment, Result परिणाम
24. **Proponent** (noun) – Supporter, Advocate, Champion, Backer, Promoter समर्थक
25. (be) **reminiscent** (of) (adjective) – Evocative, Suggestive, Reminding, Memory-laden, Recalling याद दिलाना
26. **Differentiate** (verb) – Distinguish, Discriminate, Separate, Differentiate, Contrast भेद करना
27. **Enshrine** (in) (verb) – Preserve, Protect, Safeguard, Consecrate, immortalize संरक्षित करना
28. **Privileged** (adjective) – Favored, Entitled, Elite, Special, Exempt विशेषाधिकार प्राप्त
29. **Moot** (verb) – Propose, Introduce, Suggest, Bring up, Debate मुद्दा उठाना
30. **Bring into effect** (phrase) – Implement, Enact, Execute, Apply, Enforce लागू करना
31. **Moreover** (adverb) – Additionally, Furthermore, Also, Besides, Likewise इसके अलावा
32. **Uniformly** (adverb) – Evenly, Consistently, Equally, Regularly, Uniformly समान रूप से
33. **Enforce** (verb) – Impose, Apply, Execute, Administer, Uphold लागू करना
34. **Outlet** (noun) – Outlet, Vent, Exit, Release, Means of expression दुकान
35. **Retail** (verb) – Sell, Market, Trade, Merchandise, Deal in खुदरा बेचना
36. **Unequal** (with) (adjective) – Disparate, Imbalanced, Uneven, Disproportionate, Asymmetric असमान
37. **Transition** (verb) – to change, or make someone or something change, from one form or situation to another परिवर्तन करना
38. **Fossil fuel** (noun) – Coal, Oil, Natural gas, Petroleum, Non-renewable energy जीवाश्म ईंधन
39. **Merely** (adverb) – Just, Only, Simply, Barely, Purely केवल
40. **Affordable** (adjective) – Inexpensive, Economical, Reasonable, Cost-effective, Budget-friendly सस्ती

Summary of the Editorial

1. The Global Plastics Treaty aims to eliminate the use of plastics and involves at least 175 United Nations member nations.
2. The treaty concluded its fourth round of negotiations without reaching an agreement, with another round scheduled for November in Busan, South Korea.
3. The main goal is to finalize a legal document by the end of 2024 that sets timelines for reducing plastic production and use.
4. Key objectives include curbing plastic production, eliminating wasteful uses, banning harmful chemicals in production, and setting recycling targets.
5. Economic interests are significant hurdles, with oil-producing and refining countries like Saudi Arabia, the United States, Russia, India, and Iran reluctant to set hard deadlines.
6. A coalition of African countries, supported by several European nations, favors setting a reduction timeline around the year 2040.
7. There is disagreement on decision-making mechanisms within the treaty, specifically whether contentious issues should be decided by vote or consensus.
8. India advocates for a treaty that addresses the availability, accessibility, and affordability of alternatives, as well as support for capacity building, technical assistance, technology transfer, and financial aid.
9. India's stance reflects the principle of 'common but differentiated responsibility', a concept from climate agreements that suggests common goals but differentiated responsibilities.
10. In 2022, India implemented the Plastic Waste Management Amendment Rules (2021), banning 19 categories of single-use plastics.
11. However, the ban does not cover plastic bottles under 200 ml or multi-layered packaging such as milk cartons.
12. Enforcement of the ban on single-use plastics is inconsistent across India, with many outlets still selling these items.
13. Globally, Brazil, China, India, and the U.S. account for 60% of plastic waste, indicating an uneven distribution of plastic pollution.
14. The editorial argues that signing treaties alone will not end plastic pollution; substantial investment in alternative products is necessary.
15. Realistic targets for reducing plastic use can only be set once alternatives are made widely available and affordable.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the line "Plastic pollution cannot be ended by merely signing treaties. There needs to be much greater investment in alternative products and making them affordable before realistic targets are decided upon"?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. Critical
 - B. Optimistic
 - C. Indifferent
 - D. Supportive
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. Economic impacts of plastic pollution
 - B. Diplomatic negotiations on environmental issues
 - C. Insufficiency of treaties alone to solve environmental problems
 - D. Technological advancements in recycling
3. **What inference can be made about the position of oil-producing and refining countries regarding the Global Plastics Treaty?**
 - A. They are leading proponents of the treaty, eager to set an example for others by rapidly decreasing plastic production.
 - B. They are hesitant due to economic implications, given their significant reliance on plastic production for economic stability.
 - C. They fully support the treaty without reservations, aligning perfectly with the goals set for 2040.
 - D. They believe that plastic pollution can be controlled solely through increased recycling efforts without reducing production.
4. **Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the stance of a coalition of African countries and several European nations in the negotiations of the Global Plastics Treaty?**
 - A. They are indifferent to the timelines and are more concerned with the economic benefits that might accrue from continued plastic use.
 - B. They propose a flexible approach where each country decides their own pace without a fixed deadline.
 - C. They support a specific timeline around 2040 for reducing plastic use, advocating for a structured approach to meet treaty goals.
 - D. They are against any form of legal binding agreement, preferring voluntary commitments to reduce plastic pollution.
5. **Arrange the following events in the chronological order in which they occurred based on the passage:**
 - i. India implemented the Plastic Waste Management Amendment Rules (2021).
 - ii. The plastics treaty was mooted in 2022.
 - iii. The global report identified Brazil, China, India, and the U.S. as responsible for 60% of plastic waste.
 - iv. India excluded plastic bottles and multi-layered packaging from its ban.
 - A. i, iv, ii, iii

- B. ii, i, iv, iii
C. iii, ii, i, iv
D. ii, i, iii, iv
6. **Which word best captures the meaning of "mooted" as used in the passage regarding the plastics treaty?**
A. Rejected
B. Proposed
C. Resolved
D. Debated
7. **For the four-sentence (S1 to S4) paragraph below, sentences S1 and S4 are given. From the options P, Q, R and S select the appropriate sentences for S2 and S3, respectively.**
S1: A father wanted to inculcate a sense of responsibility in his careless son.
S4: He resolved to change his behaviour and soon the nails started coming out, till there were none left.
P. So he told his son that for every careless act of his he would hammer a nail into a wooden pillar in their house, and for every positive act he would pull out one nail.
Q. For many of the homebuyers, across locations the delay has extended to almost six years or more.
R. In the absence of a regulator and with no rules in place, the builder-buyer battle appeared one-sided.
S. The boy saw that the pillar was getting crowded with nails and realised his mistake.
A. P and S
B. Q and R
C. Q and S
D. P and Q
8. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer**
Fortunately, he passed the exams / with dint of / sheer hard work and diligence.
A. No error
B. with dint of
C. Fortunately, he passed the exams
D. sheer hard work and diligence
9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
All human beings must learn to live in _____ with nature.
A. Kindness
B. Pleasure
C. Admiration
D. Harmony
10. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error**

After / a long and fun-filled day, / the children / slept themselves peacefully.

- A. a long and fun-filled day
- B. slept themselves peacefully
- C. the children
- D. After

11. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word.

- A. Medieval
- B. Measure
- C. Magazine
- D. Machenic

12. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in reported speech.**

"Why is everybody leaving so early today?" said the manager.

- A. The manager asked why was everybody leaving so early that day.
- B. The manager asked why everybody left so early that day.
- C. The manager asked why everybody was leaving so early that day.
- D. The manager asked why everybody was leaving so early today.

13. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active/passive voice.**

It is known by everyone that the tournament will be won by us.

- A. It is known to everyone that we are going to win the tournament.
- B. It is known that the tournament is going to be won by us.
- C. Everyone knows that we will win the tournament.
- D. Everyone knows that the tournament was won by us.

14. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive/active voice.**

How were they managing the school for one year without a Principal?

- A. How was the Principal managed for one year without a School?
- B. How was the school managed for one year without a Principal?
- C. How was the Principal being managed for one year without a School?
- D. How was the school being managed for one year without a Principal?

15. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.**

You must employ additional hands in complete the project in time.

- A. in completing the project in time
- B. for completing the project of time
- C. No substitution required
- D. to complete the project on time

16. **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. And taking this village lad into their midst was terribly upsetting.
 - B. She was by no means pleased with this unnecessary addition to her family.
 - C. When he reached Calcutta, Phatik met his aunt for the first time.
 - D. She found her own three boys quite enough to manage without taking in anyone else.
- A. CBDA

- B. BCDA
C. BCAD
D. CADB
17. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.
There was absolute pandemonium in the classroom
A. Turbulence
B. Harmony
C. Excitement
D. Uproar
18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank**
If your actions are _____ what you say, no one is going to believe you.
A. Contrary for
B. Contrary with
C. Contrary to
D. Contrary at
19. **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. After around 20 minutes of the crash, the tanker caught fire and exploded.
B. On Saturday, an oil tanker in Tanzania lost control and overturned on a busy road.
C. Around 150 people gathered near the tanker and some of them tried to siphon away some fuel.
D. At least 61 people died and 70 more were injured.
A. DCAB
B. BCAD
C. DBAC
D. BACD
20. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in reported speech.**
The commander said, "Keep marching till you reach the border."
A. The commander ordered his men to keep marching till they reached the border.
B. The commander requested the men keep marching till they reach the border.
C. The commander said the men should keep marching till they reach the border.
D. The commander said to his men they should keep marching till you reach the border.
21. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words**
An office for which high salary is paid for little or no work or responsibility
A. Death rattle
B. Ostracize
C. Sinecure
D. Credential
22. Identify the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word in the given sentence.
Accidentally committing a chargeable offense, he definitely felt the weight of his conscience.
A. Definitely
B. Accidentally

- C. Conscience
D. Chargable
23. Replace the underlined word with its synonym to make the sentence more meaningful.
The professor provided ample evidence to support his argument.
- A. Insufficient
B. Meager
C. Abundant
D. Scarce
24. **Select the appropriate idiom that can replace the underlined phrase in the following sentence**
In order to generate enough revenue, they needed to sell quickly before the market shifted.
- A. Sell like hot cakes
B. Be In the same boat
C. Be at their wits' end
D. Be full of beans
25. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct logical sequence.**
- A. Due to the movie, tourists started coming to the beach there.
B. Maya Bay in Thailand was in the media in 1999 when Hollywood arrived there to film 'The Beach'.
C. One of the film's actors was Leonardo Di Caprio.
D. As many as 4,000 visitors would arrive on boats every day.
- A. BCAD
B. CBDA
C. ABCD
D. CABD

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanation

1. **A) Critical**

The tone of the line is critical, as it emphasizes the insufficiency of merely signing treaties to solve the issue of plastic pollution. It underscores the need for significant action beyond agreements, specifically the investment in and affordability of alternative products, suggesting a critique of current efforts which are seen as inadequate.

2. **C) Insufficiency of treaties alone to solve environmental problems**

The main theme of the passage centers on the idea that treaties alone, such as the Global Plastics Treaty, are insufficient to completely address the issue of plastic pollution. It emphasizes the need for further actions, like investing in alternative materials and ensuring these are economically feasible, to effectively tackle the problem, reflecting a broader critique of relying solely on legal agreements for environmental issues.

3. **B) They are hesitant due to economic implications, given their significant reliance on plastic production for economic stability.**

The passage indicates that oil-producing and refining countries like Saudi Arabia, the United States, Russia, India, and Iran are reluctant about hard deadlines to eliminate plastic production. This reluctance is likely due to the economic importance of plastic production in their economies, which would be significantly impacted by stringent production curbs.

A: Incorrect because there is no evidence in the passage suggesting these countries are leading proponents; rather, they are described as reluctant.

C: Incorrect as the passage explicitly mentions their reluctance, which contradicts complete support.

D: Incorrect because the focus of their concern is mentioned as being about production deadlines rather than recycling efforts.

4. **C) They support a specific timeline around 2040 for reducing plastic use, advocating for a structured approach to meet treaty goals.**

The passage indicates that a coalition of African countries, supported by several European nations, favors setting a timeline around the year 2040 to ensure a structured reduction in plastic use. This suggests their commitment to a structured approach and a clear timeline to meet the treaty's objectives.

A: Incorrect because there is no mention of indifference or a focus on economic benefits from these countries within the passage.

B: Incorrect as the passage specifically states their support for a set deadline, contrary to a flexible approach.

D: Incorrect because their support for a specific timeline contradicts the preference for voluntary commitments only.

5. B) **ii, i, iv, iii**

The correct order of events : the plastics treaty was first mooted in 2022 (ii), followed by India bringing the Plastic Waste Management Amendment Rules (2021) into effect (i), then specifying exclusions such as plastic bottles and multi-layered packaging (iv), and the report by EA Earth Action identifying the major contributing countries to plastic pollution (iii).

Option A is incorrect as it starts with the implementation of the amendment rules before the moot of the plastics treaty.

Option C is incorrect as it suggests the global report came before the moot and the amendment, which is not supported by the passage.

Option D is incorrect because it places the global report before the exclusion details, which does not follow the sequence mentioned in the passage.

6. B) **Proposed**

In the context of the passage, "mooted" refers to the initiation or suggestion of the plastics treaty in 2022. The word "proposed" best matches this meaning, indicating that the treaty was put forward for consideration.

7. A) **P and S**

The reason why the answer is A. P and S is because the sentences P and S logically follow S1 and precede S4, creating a coherent narrative about the father's method of teaching his son responsibility and the son's reaction to this method.

8. B) 'with dint of' के बदले 'by dint of' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'by dint of' का अर्थ होता है 'by means of' के सहारे से !

9. D) **Harmony** (noun) – Concord, unity, agreement, coherence सामंजस्य

- **Kindness** (noun) – Benevolence, generosity, compassion, goodwill दयामय कार्य
- **Pleasure** (noun) – Delight, enjoyment, gratification, satisfaction प्रसन्नता
- **Admiration** (noun) – Esteem, respect, veneration, reverence प्रशंसा

10. B) 'Themselves' को हटाना पड़ेगा क्योंकि 'themselves' का प्रयोग Superfluous (अनावश्यक) है!

ध्यान रखे 'themselves' एक reflexive pronoun है जिसका अर्थ होता है "अपने आप को" या "खुद को" और य subject का ही बोध कराता है। अगर verb के बाद आनेवाला object जिसपर क्रिया का प्रभाव पड़ता है खुद subject ही है तो वहाँ पर reflexive का ही इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए। He cursed him for the failure. का अर्थ है कि subject (he) ने असफलता के लिए किसी और को कोसा। परंतु He cursed himself for the failure, का अर्थ है कि subject ने असफलता के लिए खुद को ही कोसा। The subject cursed the self for the failure

11. D) Macheric

The Correct spelling of 'Machenic' is 'Mechanic' which means 'a skilled worker who repairs and maintains vehicle engines and other machinery.' मैकेनिक

12. C) The manager asked why everybody was leaving so early that day.

13. C) Everyone knows that we will win the tournament.

14. D) How was the school being managed for one year without a Principal?

15. D) 'to complete the project on time' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'employ something to do something' का अर्थ होता है 'to use something'

16. A) **CBDA**

- Sentence C should be the first sentence because it sets the scene and provides context: "When he reached Calcutta, Phatik met his aunt for the first time."
- Sentence B comes next as it introduces the aunt's displeasure at Phatik's arrival: "She was by no means pleased with this unnecessary addition to her family."
- Sentence D elaborates on the aunt's feelings, explaining why she didn't want to take in Phatik: "She found her own three boys quite enough to manage without taking in anyone else."
- Finally, sentence A describes the overall impact of Phatik's arrival on the family: "And taking this village lad into their midst was terribly upsetting."

17. B) **Pandemonium** (noun) – Chaos, tumult, uproar, commotion हंगामा

- **Turbulence** (noun) – Disturbance, unrest, disorder, agitation अशांति
- **Harmony** (noun) – Accord, consonance, balance, serenity शांति, सामंजस्य
- **Excitement** (noun) – Thrill, exhilaration, enthusiasm, fervor उत्तेजना
- **Uproar** (noun) – Commotion, racket, tumult कोलाहल

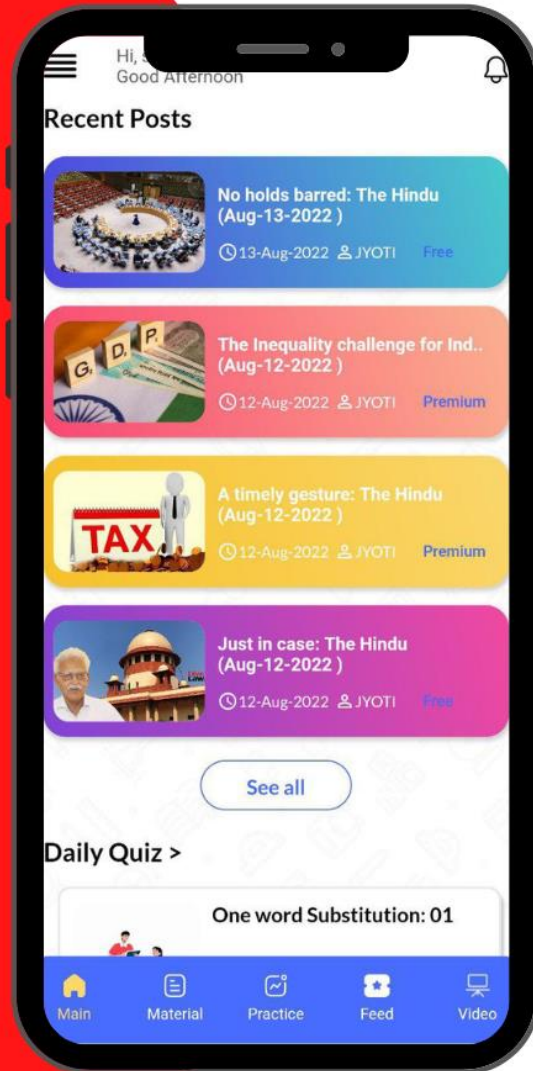
18. C) Preposition 'To' is used after 'Contrary' i.e. 'Contrary to' which means 'In contradiction of, against, in contrast to' - के विपरीत

19. B) **BCAD**

- Sentence B sets the context by explaining the main event - an oil tanker in Tanzania lost control and overturned on a busy road. This sentence serves as an appropriate starting point for the paragraph.
- Sentence C follows by describing what happened next - around 150 people gathered near the tanker and some of them tried to siphon away some fuel. This sentence is a logical continuation of the story, as it explains the actions of people who were present at the scene.
- Sentence A comes after C, as it explains the consequence of the crash and people trying to siphon fuel - the tanker caught fire and exploded around 20 minutes after the crash. This event is the turning point of the story.
- Finally, sentence D wraps up the paragraph by providing the aftermath of the explosion - at least 61 people died and 70 more were injured.

20. A) The commander ordered his men to keep marching till they reached the border.

21. C) **Sinecure** – An office for which high salary is paid for little or no work or responsibility
- **Death rattle** – A gurgling sound that comes from the back of the throat of a dying person मृत्युपूर्व भरीए गले से निकली आवाज़
 - **Ostracize** – To turn out of society बहिष्कृत करना
 - **Credential** – A document attesting to the truth of certain stated facts प्रत्यक्ष पत्र
22. D) The spelling of Chargable is incorrect. The correct spelling is 'Chargeable' which means 'Punishable, criminal, serious, indictable' - दोषारोप्य
23. C) **Ample** (adjective) – Abundant, plentiful, generous, plentiful प्रचुर
- **Meager** (adjective) – Scant, sparse, inadequate, insufficient अल्प
 - **Abundant** (adjective) – Plentiful, copious, ample, bountiful भरपूर
 - **Scarce** (adjective) – Rare, limited, deficient, दुर्लभ, अपूर्ण
24. A) **Sell like hot cakes** (phrase) – to sell quickly जल्दी से बेचना
- **Be In the same boat** (phrase) – be in the same situation or facing the same difficulties as someone else एक ही जैसी मुशीबत में होना
 - **Be at their wits' end** (phrase) – a state of extreme frustration or confusion अत्यधिक हताशा की स्थिति
 - **Be full of beans** (phrase) – someone who is energetic, enthusiastic, and full of vitality. जीवन शक्ति से भरा हुआ।
25. A) **BCAD**
- B. Maya Bay in Thailand was in the media in 1999 when Hollywood arrived there to film 'The Beach'.
- This sentence introduces the topic, discussing the arrival of Hollywood in Maya Bay, Thailand, to film the movie "The Beach." This sets the context for the rest of the sentences.
- C. One of the film's actors was Leonardo Di Caprio.
- This sentence provides information about one of the main actors in the movie. Although it does not directly connect to the other sentences, it is still relevant to the movie and helps to establish the connection between the movie and the increase in tourism.
- A. Due to the movie, tourists started coming to the beach there.
- After learning about the movie and its actors, this sentence explains the impact of the film on tourism in the area. The movie's popularity led to an increase in the number of tourists visiting Maya Bay.
- D. As many as 4,000 visitors would arrive on boats every day.
- This sentence provides evidence of the significant increase in tourist arrivals, further illustrating the movie's impact on tourism in the area.



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