A cut in time: On the plastic pollution problem

Economic costs of ban on plastic must be seen with its **ill-effects** on health

Despite a week of **wrangling**, an **ambitious endeavour piloted** by the United Nations Environment Programme to **phase out** plastic **turned out to be** a failure. The Global Plastics Treaty is the result of a **resolution** by member-countries of the United Nations, passed in 2022, to 'end plastic pollution, including in the **marine** environment.' Over the next two years, countries met five times, including the latest (billed as the final one), to create a broad **framework** agreement. The UN resolution of 2022 was **deemed historic** as it gave the **impression** that the world was **unanimous** that plastic pollution could only be **addressed** through globally coordinated action. However, it is the solution to the problem that has proven to be **divisive**. Of the nearly 170 countries **gathered** at the fifth round of meetings in Busan, roughly half — led by the European Union and supported by Pacific island-nations — **were** of the view that despite the **usefulness** of plastic and its significant role in enabling mass consumption through the modern **era**, its relative **indestructibility** was now an environmental **hazard**. It had begun to **seep into** the bodies of animals, both of the land and sea, and had **progressed** to be much more than an **eyesore** in the form of **litter** flowing out of **overwhelmed** municipal recycling systems.

The **claim** that better recycling and re-use will **redeem** the situation, these nations believe, **is** a **pipe dream** and, therefore, **imposing gradual** cuts on the source of plastic, virgin polymer, **was** the only effective route to ending plastic pollution. However, many of the large developing countries, and those with economies **premised on** the **extraction** of oil and petrochemical refining, **baulk** at such a proposal. They view calls to cut plastic production as trade barriers **masquerading** as **environmentalism**. They view the framing of the plastic pollution problem as one that requires regulating production as something that goes beyond the **intent** of the 2022 resolution. While talks have **stalled**, it is likely that countries will **reconvene** next year — possibly with a fresh **perspective** — and get beyond the **impasse** more creatively. India has chosen to side with the countries that are **averse to** production cuts; yet, it must **acknowledge** that its capacity to recycle plastic is only about a third of the plastic that is annually introduced. The **indispensability** of plastic to the economy **cannot** be a permanent excuse to delay action on **evaluating** its health impacts on people in India, its **ecology** and marine environment. A planned exit is always better than finding oneself **on the wrong side of history.**   **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **In time** (phrase) – Eventually, sooner or later, before it's too late समय पर, अंततः

2. **Ill-effect** (phrase) – Negative impact, harmful consequence, adverse result हानिकारक प्रभाव

3. **Wrangling** (noun) – Dispute, argument, quarrel, altercation विवाद

4. **Ambitious** (adjective) – Aspiring, determined, high-reaching, challenging महत्त्वाकांक्षी

5. **Endeavour** (noun) – Effort, attempt, venture, undertaking प्रयास

6. **Pilot** (verb) – Lead, guide, test, conduct नेतृत्व करना

7. **Phase out** (phrasal verb) – Gradually stop, withdraw, discontinue धीरे-धीरे समाप्त करना

8. **Turn out to be** (phrase) – Prove to be, result in, emerge as साबित होना

9. **Resolution** (noun) – Decision, determination, declaration, commitment प्रस्ताव

10. **Marine** (adjective) – Oceanic, aquatic, related to the sea समुद्री

11. **Framework** (noun) – Structure, system, outline, blueprint ढांचा

12. **Deem** (verb) – Consider, regard, judge, view मानना

13. **Historic** (adjective) – Significant, landmark, momentous, remarkable ऐतिहासिक

14. **Impression** (noun) – Perception, belief, thought, idea धारणा

15. **Unanimous** (adjective) – United, agreed, undivided, collective सर्वसम्मत

16. **Address** (verb) – Tackle, deal with, resolve, handle सुलझाना

17. **Divisive** (adjective) – Controversial, polarizing, conflicting, discordant विभाजनकारी

18. **Gather** (verb) – Assemble, collect, convene, congregate इकट्ठा होना

19. **Usefulness** (noun) – Utility, practicality, value, effectiveness उपयोगिता

20. **Era** (noun) – Period, epoch, age, time युग

21. **Indestructibility** (noun) – Durability, permanence, resilience, endurance अविनाशनीयता

22. **Hazard** (noun) – Danger, risk, threat, peril खतरा

23. **Seep into** (phrasal verb) – Penetrate, infiltrate, percolate, enter समा जाना, प्रवेश करना

24. **Progress** (verb) – Advance, move forward, develop, improve आगे बढ़ना

25. **Eyesore** (noun) – Blight, ugliness, unpleasant sight आंखों को चुभने वाला दृश्य

26. **Litter** (noun) – pieces of paper, rubbish, etc. that are left in a public place सार्वजनिक स्थल पर जमा कूड़ा-कचरा

27. **Overwhelmed** (adjective) – Overburdened, inundated, swamped, overrun अत्यधिक दबाव में

28. **Redeem** (verb) – Rectify, compensate for, make amends, improve सुधार करना

29. **A pipe dream** (phrase) – Unrealistic hope, fantasy, unattainable idea अव्यावहारिक कल्पना

30. **Impose** (verb) – Enforce, inflict, mandate, introduce थोपना

31. **Gradual** (adjective) – Step-by-step, slow, incremental, progressive क्रमिक

32. **Premise** (on) (verb) – Base on, found on, establish on, assume आधारित होना

33. **Extraction** (noun) – Removal, retrieval, mining, pulling out निकासी

34. **Baulk** (verb) – Hesitate, refuse, resist, oppose इन्कार करना, घबराना

35. **Masquerade** (verb) – Pretend, disguise, pose, fake ढोंग करना

36. **Environmentalism** (noun) – Conservationism, eco-friendliness, nature preservation पर्यावरण संरक्षण

37. **Intent** (noun) – Purpose, aim, objective, goal इरादा

38. **Stall** (verb) – Delay, hinder, obstruct, pause टालना

39. **Reconvene** (verb) – Reassemble, reunite, gather again, meet again पुनः एकत्रित होना

40. **Perspective** (noun) – Viewpoint, outlook, angle, stance दृष्टिकोण

41. **Impasse** (noun) – Deadlock, stalemate, gridlock, standstill गतिरोध

42. **Averse** (to) (verb) – Opposed to, reluctant, unwilling, resistant अरुचिकर

43. **Acknowledge** (verb) – Admit, accept, recognize, concede स्वीकार करना

44. **Indispensability** (noun) – Necessity, importance, essentiality, requirement अपरिहार्यता, आवश्यकता

45. **Evaluate** (verb) – Assess, judge, appraise, analyze मूल्यांकन करना

46. **Ecology** (noun) – Environment, ecosystem, nature, biosphere पर्यावरण, पारिस्थितिकी

47. **On the wrong side of history** (phrase) – Against progress, outdated, backward-thinking विकास के विपरीत

Summary of the Editorial

1. Failed UN Plastic Initiative: The UN's ambitious Global Plastics Treaty, aimed at phasing out plastic pollution, failed despite years of negotiation.

2. Historic 2022 Resolution: The 2022 UN resolution to end plastic pollution was seen as a landmark step, emphasizing globally coordinated action.

3. Division Among Nations: The main contention lies in the solution to plastic pollution, dividing nations into opposing camps.

4. EU-led Stance: The European Union and Pacific island nations argue for cutting virgin polymer production, citing plastic's environmental hazards and its infiltration into ecosystems.

5. Environmental Concerns: Plastic's indestructibility has led to it becoming an environmental and health hazard, affecting both terrestrial and marine life.

6. Criticism of Recycling: Advocates for production cuts believe that better recycling and reuse are insufficient to solve the plastic pollution problem.

7. Developing Nations' Opposition: Developing countries and oil-based economies oppose production cuts, viewing them as disguised trade barriers.

8. India's Position: India aligns with nations against production cuts but must confront its limited recycling capacity, which handles only a third of annual plastic waste.

9. Economic Dependence: Many countries argue that plastic is indispensable for modern economies and mass consumption, complicating decisions on regulation.

10. Health and Ecological Impacts: India must prioritize evaluating the health impacts of plastic pollution on people and ecosystems.

11. Stalled Negotiations: Talks have reached an impasse, but a future meeting may lead to creative solutions.

12. Need for a Gradual Exit: Phasing out plastic responsibly is better than being forced into sudden, unplanned measures in the future.

13. Marine Pollution: Plastic pollution in marine environments underscores the need for urgent global intervention.

14. Trade vs. Environmentalism: Developing nations see production cuts as exceeding the original intent of the 2022 resolution, creating friction over global trade priorities.

15. Future Directions: Progress requires nations to bridge their differences and focus on sustainable solutions for the plastic pollution crisis.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**   **[Editorial page]**
   A. Neutral and informative
   B. Critical and cautionary
   C. Optimistic and encouraging
   D. Indifferent and detached

2. **What was the primary resolution of the United Nations in 2022 regarding plastic pollution?**
   A. To impose an immediate worldwide ban on all forms of plastic.
   B. To develop a coordinated action plan to end plastic pollution globally.
   C. To create recycling systems that could manage plastic waste.
   D. To enforce penalties on countries not reducing plastic use.

3. **Why has plastic been described as an environmental hazard in the passage?**
   A. It has begun to seep into animal bodies and overwhelms recycling systems
   B. It is too expensive to recycle effectively.
   C. Its production emits harmful gases that contribute to climate change.
   D. It is banned by many countries but still widely used.

4. **India's recycling capacity of plastic is insufficient, handling only about _____ of the annually introduced plastic.**
   A. Half
   B. A quarter
   C. A third
   D. One-fifth

5. **Which of the following statements is true based on the passage?**
   A. All nations agree that reducing virgin polymer is the only solution to plastic pollution.
   B. India is averse to production cuts and views them as environmental restrictions.
   C. Countries are unlikely to reach a resolution on plastic pollution in the future.
   D. The indispensability of plastic to the economy is a valid excuse for delaying action on its health impacts.

6. **In the given question, a statement divided into different segments is given. Rearrange all the segments to form a coherent statement.**
   O: population is expected to triple in
   P: the next 50 years
   Q: among the world's poorest countries
   R: population shrinkage in that period
   S: whereas many rich countries will see
   A. SPORQ
   B. RSOPQ
   C. POSQR
   D. QOPSR

7. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the following sentence.**

   In Shakespeare's The Merchant of Venice, Shylock's connivance aimed to **jeopardise** Antonio's life

   A. Safeguard
   B. Jape
   C. Risk
   D. Peril

8. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**

   Rahul thinks he is as smarter as his friends in the class

   A. his friends
   B. he is as smarter as
   C. Rahul thinks
   D. in the class

9. **Select the word OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word.**

   Deficient

   A. Terrible
   B. Ample
   C. Broken
   D. Skimpy

10. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

    To read between the lines

    A. To read aloud to public
    B. To read differently
    C. To understand more than what the words suggest
    D. To underline some words

11. **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.**

    Neither my brother nor my brothers-in-law / attended the meeting / as his health is not more good

    A. No error
    B. as his health is not more good
    C. attended the meeting
    D. Neither my brother nor my brothers-in-law

12. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

    Two of the fugitives managed to remain free by adeptly avoiding the_____ of the police.

    A. discovery
    B. pursuit
    C. repression

D. Following

13. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word from the given sentence.**

She recieved an award for her outstanding performance

A. outstanding
B. award
C. recieved
D. Performance

14. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in active voice.**

The car was repaired by the mechanic.

A. The mechanic is repairing the car.
B. The mechanic repairs the car.
C. The mechanic has repaired the car.
D. The mechanic repaired the car.

15. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges** the parts in the correct sequence to form a meaningful sentence.

(P) kindness and empathy

(Q) in a world that can be

(O) bring light and positivity

(R) harsh and challenging

A. ROQP
B. QROP
C. QRPO
D. PORQ

16. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

A person who is trained to travel in a spacecraft.

A. Astronaut
B. Alchemist
C. Anthropologist
D. Curator

17. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

Each candidate was making tall promises

A. Tall promises will be made by each candidate.
B. Tall promises are being made by each candidate.
C. Tall promises are made by each candidate.
D. Tall promises were being made by each candidate.

18. **Select the correctly spelt word.**

A. Conscientous
B. Conscietious
C. Conscencious
D. Conscientious

19. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Jovial

A. Profane

B. Solemnity

C. Miserable

D. Cheerful

20. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**

Meander

A. Deputise

B. Confirm

C. Ramble

D. Direct

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.

Appearances may not reveal the man. So, you shouldn't make (1) _____ about a man's character based on how he (2) _____ . People smile and smile, yet prove to be (3) _____ . On the other hand, people with rough exteriors prove to be the (4) _____ and most considerate people on earth. They are the people who are beautiful from (5) _____ .

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

A. deficient

B. ascend

C. assumptions

D. Derivations

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

A. glitters

B. shows

C. admits

D. Looks

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

A. sparkling

B. ecstatic

C. grumpy

D. Joyful

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

A. bitterest

B. kindest

C. strangest

D. Gloomiest

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

A. Personality   B. style   C. within   D. exterior

Answers

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

Explanations

1. B) **Critical and cautionary**

    The passage adopts a critical and cautionary tone. It critiques the failure of nations to agree on phasing out plastic production and cautions about the environmental and health consequences of inaction. The author emphasizes the urgency of addressing plastic pollution and warns countries like India about being on "the wrong side of history."

    A: The passage is not neutral; it expresses clear criticism and concern over the stalled negotiations and the reluctance of some countries to cut plastic production.

    C: The tone is not optimistic; rather, it highlights setbacks and expresses skepticism about current efforts, urging more decisive action.

    D: The author is neither indifferent nor detached; the passage shows a vested interest in the issue and urges countries to reconsider their positions.

2. **B) To develop a coordinated action plan to end plastic pollution globally.**

    B (Correct): The passage states that the UN resolution in 2022 aimed to "end plastic pollution, including in the marine environment," through globally coordinated action.

    A (Incorrect): The resolution did not call for an immediate worldwide ban but instead focused on coordinated action.

    C (Incorrect): While recycling is mentioned, the resolution aimed for a broader solution than just improving recycling systems.

    D (Incorrect): The resolution did not specifically mention penalties as part of its focus.

3. **A) It has begun to seep into animal bodies and overwhelms recycling systems.**

    The passage explicitly mentions that plastic's "relative indestructibility" has led to its infiltration into the bodies of land and sea animals and has overwhelmed municipal recycling systems.

    B (Incorrect): Cost of recycling is not discussed as a primary reason in the passage.

    C (Incorrect): The passage does not mention greenhouse gas emissions from plastic production.

    D (Incorrect): The passage does not state that plastic is widely banned; it discusses its environmental hazard and divisiveness regarding solutions.

4. C) **A third**

    The passage explicitly states, "India's capacity to recycle plastic is only about a third of the plastic that is annually introduced." This makes "a third" the correct answer.

    A: Incorrect because "half" implies India has greater recycling capacity than stated in the passage.

    B: Incorrect as "a quarter" underestimates the recycling capacity, which is explicitly stated as "a third."

    D: Incorrect because "one-fifth" is not mentioned in the passage and inaccurately represents the recycling capacity.

5. **B. India is averse to production cuts and views them as environmental restrictions.**

    The passage states, "India has chosen to side with the countries that are averse to production cuts; yet, it must acknowledge…" and also mentions that such countries view these cuts as "trade barriers masquerading as environmentalism." Therefore, this statement is accurate.

A: Incorrect because not all nations agree; some large developing countries are against this measure.

C: Incorrect because the passage indicates talks are expected to resume next year, making this a false claim.

D: Incorrect as the passage argues against using the indispensability of plastic as a justification for inaction, emphasizing the need for planned measures.

6. D) **QOPSR**

Q: This sets the context by identifying the specific group of countries being discussed.

O: After introducing the poorest countries in Q, O continues by explaining what is expected to happen in those countries — the population is expected to triple. This logically follows the identification of the subject in Q

P: O mentions that the population will triple, and P provides a timeframe for this prediction. P answers when this population growth is expected to occur, giving specific details about the timeline.

S: The word "whereas" introduces a comparison or contrast. After explaining what will happen in poor countries (population growth), S shifts the focus to rich countries, signaling a different trend (rich countries will experience something different from poor countries).

R: R completes the thought introduced in S by specifying what will happen in rich countries — population shrinkage.

7. A) **Jeopardise** (verb) – To put in danger, to risk, to endanger, to imperil. संकट में डालना

Antonym: **Safeguard** (verb) – To protect from harm, to secure, to defend, to shield. सुरक्षा करना

- **Jape** (verb) – To make fun, to jest, to joke. मजाक करना

- **Risk** (verb) – To expose to danger, to venture, to hazard. जोखिम उठाना

- **Peril** (noun) – Serious and immediate danger, jeopardy, risk. खतरा

8. B) 'as smarter as' के बदले **'smarter than'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'as...as' का प्रयोग समानता दिखाने के लिए किया जाता है, जबकि 'than' का प्रयोग तुलना करने के लिए किया जाता है; जैसे— Rahul thinks he is smarter than his friends in the class.
'smarter than' will be used instead of 'as smarter as' because 'as...as' is used to show equality, whereas 'than' is used for comparison; like— Rahul thinks he is smarter than his friends in the class.

9. B) **Deficient** (adjective) – Lacking in quantity or quality, inadequate, insufficient, wanting. कमी

Antonym: Ample (adjective) – More than enough, plentiful, abundant, generous. प्रचुर

- **Terrible** (adjective) – Extremely bad, awful, dreadful, atrocious. भयानक

- **Broken** (adjective) – Damaged, not functioning, shattered, fractured. टूटा हुआ

- **Skimpy** (adjective) – Insufficient, meager, scanty, lacking. कम

10. C) **To read between the lines** (idiom) – **To understand more than what the words suggest** शब्दों के पीछे छिपे अर्थ को समझना

11. B) 'as his health is not more good' के बदले 'as their health is not good anymore' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'more good' का प्रयोग गलत है। 'Good' के Comparative Degree के लिए 'better' और Superlative Degree के लिए 'best' का प्रयोग होता है। although, there is no comparison is made in the sentence so

comparative degree of adjective should not be used. वाक्य का सही रूप होगा: Neither my brother nor my brothers-in-law attended the meeting as his health is not good anymore।

- 'as their health is not good anymore' will be used instead of 'as his health is not more good' because the usage of 'more good' is incorrect. For the comparative degree of 'good,' we use 'better,' and for the superlative degree, we use 'best.' The correct sentence would be: Neither my brother nor my brothers-in-law attended the meeting as his health is not good anymore.

12. B) **Pursuit'** का use होगा क्योंकि "pursuit" का अर्थ होता है किसी को पकड़ने का प्रयास करना या पीछे आना। sentence में बताया गया है कि दोनों भगोड़े पुलिस के प्रयासों से बचने में सक्षम रहे, इसलिए 'pursuit' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'discovery' का अर्थ है खोज या पता लगाना, 'repression' का अर्थ है दमन या दबाना, और 'following' का अर्थ है अनुसरण करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'Pursuit' will be used because it means the act of trying to catch someone or follow closely. The sentence indicates that the fugitives managed to stay free by avoiding the police's attempts to capture them, making 'pursuit' the fitting choice here. Whereas, 'discovery' means to find or detect, 'repression' means to suppress or control, and 'following' means to trail or come after, which do not fit in this context.

13. D) The correct spelling of '**Recieved'** is '**Received**,' which means "to get or be given something." प्राप्त करना, मिलना।

14. **D) The mechanic repaired the car**
Passive Voice को Active Voice में बदलते समय, subject वाक्य की शुरुआत में आता है और क्रिया (verb) को Active Voice के रूप में बदल दिया जाता है। Passive Voice में "was repaired" को Active Voice में "repaired" में बदल दिया जाता है। जैसे— To Be → was V³ → repaired

Note: "The mechanic" को subject के रूप में शुरुआत में रखा गया और "repaired" क्रिया (verb) के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया।

Explanation in English:
While converting Passive Voice into Active Voice, the subject appears at the beginning of the sentence, and the verb is changed into its Active Voice form. In this case, "was repaired" is changed to "repaired."
For example:
→ To Be → was → V³ → repaired
Note: "The mechanic" is placed as the subject, and "repaired" is used as the verb.

15. C) **QRPO**
Q: This introduces the setting or context of the sentence by describing the nature of the world.
R: R completes the idea introduced in Q by describing how the world can be harsh and challenging. It logically continues from Q, detailing the difficulties in the world.
P: P shifts the focus to positive qualities — kindness and empathy — which can counter the harshness and challenges described in Q and R.

O: This gives a hopeful conclusion to the sentence by showing the positive impact of these qualities in a harsh world.

16. **A) Astronaut (noun)** – A person who is trained to travel in a spacecraft. अंतरिक्ष यात्री

   • **Alchemist** (noun) – A person who studies or practices alchemy, aiming to transform base metals into gold or find the elixir of life. रसायनज्ञ

   • **Anthropologist** (noun) – A person who studies human societies, cultures, and their development. मानवशास्त्री

   • **Curator** (noun) – A keeper or manager of a museum or other collection. संग्रहालयाध्यक्ष

17. **D) Tall promises were being made by each candidate**

   Active Voice को Passive Voice में बदलते समय, object वाक्य की शुरुआत में आता है और क्रिया (verb) को Passive Voice के रूप में बदल दिया जाता है। यहाँ "was making" को Passive Voice में "were being made" में बदल दिया जाता है। जैसे— To Be → were being V³ → made

   Note: "Tall promises" को object के रूप में शुरुआत में रखा गया और "were being made" का use Passive Voice में किया गया।

   Explanation in English:
   When converting Active Voice into Passive Voice, the object is placed at the beginning of the sentence, and the verb is changed into its Passive Voice form. In this case, "was making" is changed to "were being made." For example: → To Be → were being → V³ → made
   Note: "Tall promises" is placed as the object, and "were being made" is used in Passive Voice.

18. D) The correct spelling '**Conscientious**', which means "wishing to do what is right, especially to do one's work or duty well and thoroughly." **ईमानदार, कर्तव्यनिष्ठ**.

19. A) **Jovial** (adjective) – Cheerful, friendly, jolly, merry, good-humored. खुशमिजाज़

   Synonym: **Cheerful** (adjective) – Noticeably happy and optimistic, joyful, lighthearted, upbeat. खुश

   • **Profane** (adjective) – Relating or devoted to that which is not sacred or biblical; secular, irreverent, disrespectful. अपवित्र

   • **Solemnity** (noun) – The state or quality of being serious and dignified, seriousness, gravity. गंभीरता

   • **Miserable** (adjective) – Very unhappy or uncomfortable, wretched, dejected, forlorn. दयनीय

20. D) **Meander** (verb) – To wander aimlessly, take a winding course, or roam without a fixed route. भटकना

   Antonym: **Direct** (verb) – To guide or control, to show the way, to aim in a specific direction. निर्देशित करना

   • **Deputise** (verb) – To act or serve as a deputy, to appoint someone to act on behalf of another. प्रतिनिधि बनना

   • **Confirm** (verb) – To establish the truth or correctness of something, to verify. पुष्टि करना

- Ramble (verb) – To talk or write at length in a confused or inconsequential way; to wander in a leisurely manner. भटकना

21. C) **Assumptions'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है कोई विचार या धारणाएँ बनाना, खासकर बिना पर्याप्त जानकारी के। sentence में कहा गया है कि व्यक्ति के चरित्र के बारे में अनुमान नहीं लगाना चाहिए। इसलिये 'assumptions' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'deficient' का अर्थ है कमी होना, 'ascend' का अर्थ है चढ़ना, और 'derivations' का अर्थ है व्युत्पत्तियाँ, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'Assumptions' will be used because it means to form an idea or belief without sufficient information. The sentence suggests that one shouldn't make assumptions about a man's character, making 'assumptions' the correct choice here. Whereas 'deficient' means lacking, 'ascend' means to climb, and 'derivations' means derivations, which are not appropriate in this context.

22. D) **'Looks'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है किसी व्यक्ति की बाहरी उपस्थिति या आंतरिक गुण को देखना। sentence में यह indicates किया गया है कि हमें एक व्यक्ति के चरित्र का निर्णय उसकी बाहरी विशेषताओं के आधार पर नहीं करना चाहिए, इसलिए 'looks' यहाँ सबसे उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'glitters' का अर्थ है चमकना, जो इस संदर्भ में उचित नहीं है क्योंकि यह चरित्र को व्यक्त नहीं करता है। 'Admits' का अर्थ है स्वीकार करना, जो इस वाक्य में अनावश्यक है। 'Shows' का अर्थ है दिखाना, लेकिन यह इस विशेष संदर्भ को पूरी तरह से नहीं बताता।

'Looks will be used because it means to observe or perceive a person's external appearance or inherent qualities. The sentence indicates that we shouldn't judge a man's character based on his external features, making 'look' the most appropriate choice here. Whereas, 'glitters' means to shine, which is not suitable in this context as it does not convey anything about character. 'Admits' means to confess, which is unnecessary in this sentence. 'Shows' means to display, but it does not fully capture the specific context in this case.

23. C) **Grumpy'** का use होगा क्योंकि "grumpy" का अर्थ है चिड़चिड़ा या नाखुश व्यक्ति। sentence में यह बताया गया है कि कुछ लोग जो मुस्कराते हैं, वे वास्तव में नकारात्मक हो सकते हैं, इसीलिए 'grumpy' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'sparkling' का अर्थ है चमकदार, 'ecstatic' का अर्थ है अत्यंत खुश, और 'joyful' का अर्थ है खुश, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'Grumpy' will be used because it means irritable or unhappy. The sentence states that some people who smile may actually be negative, making 'grumpy' appropriate here. Whereas, 'sparkling' means bright or shiny, 'ecstatic' means extremely happy, and 'joyful' means happy, which do not fit this context.
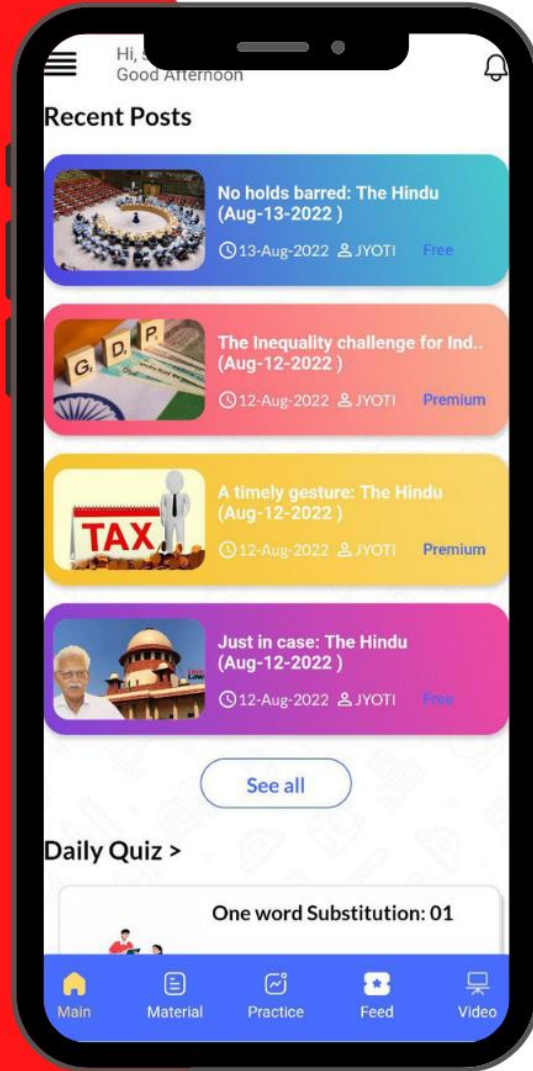
24. B) **Kindest'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'kind' का अर्थ होता है दयालु और सहानुभूतिपूर्ण। sentence में mention है कि कुछ लोगों का बाहरी रूप कठोर हो सकता है, लेकिन वे वास्तव में सबसे दयालु और विचारशील होते हैं। इसलिए, 'kindest' यहाँ सही विकल्प है। वहीं, 'bitterest' का अर्थ है कड़वा, 'strangest' का अर्थ है अजीब, और 'gloomiest' का अर्थ है उदास, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'Kindest' will be used because 'kind' means compassionate and considerate. The sentence indicates that some people may have rough exteriors but can actually be the kindest and most considerate

individuals. Therefore, 'kindest' fits appropriately here. In contrast, 'bitterest' means resentful, 'strangest' means peculiar, and 'gloomiest' means melancholic, which do not fit this context.

25. C) **within'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है 'अंदर' या 'भीतर'। इस sentence में mention है कि वे लोग जो अंदर से सुंदर हैं, वो असली सुंदरता को दर्शाते हैं। sentence में यह दर्शाया गया है कि व्यक्ति की असली सुंदरता उसकी आंतरिक विशेषताओं में निहित है। जबकि 'personality' का अर्थ है व्यक्तित्व, 'style' का अर्थ है शैली, और 'exterior' का अर्थ है बाहरी रूप, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'within' will be used because it means 'inside' or 'inner.' The sentence mentions that those who are beautiful from within truly reflect real beauty. It suggests that a person's true beauty lies in their inner qualities. Whereas, 'personality' refers to one's character traits, 'style' refers to manner or appearance, and 'exterior' refers to outward appearance, which do not fit in this context.

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