

## IFFI must match ambition with a greater sense of purpose

Over 70 years ago, the International Film Festival of India began as an **earnest** attempt to place Indian cinema on the world map. Today, IFFI **stands** as one of the country's three most **prestigious** festivals — **alongside** the International Film Festival of Kerala and MAMI Mumbai Film Festival — and its **evolution** **mirrors** both the ambitions and **contradictions** of the Indian film **ecosystem**.

**The 56th edition** of IFFI, which **concluded** on Friday, **showed** an expansion of ambition. The **eclectic** programming included films by Joachim Trier, Jafar Panahi and Takashi Miike, along with **contemporary** and classic Indian films, such as the recent Marathi film Ghondal (it won the Best Director award for Santosha Davakhar) and a Rajinikanth **retrospective** (the actor was **honoured** with the Lifetime Achievement Award). Infrastructural investments were more visible, and there were efforts to create industry-facing conversations with the WAVES Film Bazaar. For a country with **thriving** regional cinemas and a **vibrant** independent scene that **often** works without institutional support, a national festival of this **scale matters**. But ambition must be **accompanied** by clarity of purpose. At IFFI, all too often, the **spotlight** is trained on celebrity attendees, films which already have **market muscle** behind them and speeches by officials and politicians. An event of IFFI's scale and scope should be **moulding** sensibilities and discovering new talent. Consider the Cannes International Film Festival. Its **red carpet** and A-list guests **draw** global attention, but the festival's **beating heart** remains cinema, with its selections and awardees shaping cultural conversations.

There is nothing wrong with using the **glamour** of celebrity to draw attention to cinema. But that should be incidental to what is the **raison d'être** of any film festival **of note**: Investing in those who need it most — lesser-known filmmakers, independent voices and **daring** projects. This is not an unfamiliar role for the IFFI. Once upon a time, it was home to **groundbreaking** work, such as the films of Mani Kaul, Adoor Gopalakrishnan and Kumar Shahani. **The “festival film”** — exploratory, patient, boundary-pushing — **was** not **peripheral** but central to IFFI's identity. A truly national festival must ensure that **all kinds of** stories — **mainstream, marginal** and everything in between — **find** a place in it. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Ambition** (noun) – aspiration, goal, drive, desire, dream महत्वाकांक्षा
2. **Earnest** (adjective) – sincere, serious, genuine, heartfelt, determined ईमानदार
3. **Stand** (verb) – be positioned, rank, be situated, hold a position खड़ा होना
4. **Prestigious** (adjective) – esteemed, distinguished, renowned, reputable, acclaimed प्रतिष्ठित
5. **Alongside** (preposition) – together with, beside, in addition to, next to के साथ-साथ
6. **Evolution** (noun) – development, growth, progression, transformation, change विकास
7. **Mirror** (verb) – reflect, echo, imitate, replicate, parallel दर्शाना
8. **Contradiction** (noun) – conflict, inconsistency, paradox, incongruity, clash विरोधाभास
9. **Ecosystem** (noun) – environment, system, network, community, web पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र
10. **Conclude** (verb) – end, finish, close, wind up, terminate समाप्त करना
11. **Eclectic** (adjective) – diverse, varied, wide-ranging, broad, selective विविध
12. **Contemporary** (adjective) – modern, current, present-day, recent, latest समकालीन
13. **Retrospective** (adjective) – looking back, review, historical, commemorative पूर्वव्यापी
14. **Honour** (verb) – respect, recognize, celebrate, commend, esteem सम्मानित करना
15. **Thriving** (adjective) – flourishing, prosperous, booming, successful, vibrant फलता-फूलता
16. **Scale** (noun) – size, magnitude, extent, scope, dimension पैमाना
17. **Matter** (verb) – be important, count, be significant, be relevant मायने रखना
18. **Accompany** (verb) – go with, complement, be associated with, coincide with साथ देना
19. **Spotlight** (noun) – attention, focus, limelight, glare, public eye स्पोटलाइट
20. **Market muscle** (noun) – company's power and ability to influence the market, especially through its marketing efforts and financial resources.
21. **Mould** (verb) – shape, form, fashion, influence, develop ढालना

22. **Red carpet** (noun) – used in reference to privileged treatment of a favoured individual or group.
23. **Draw** (verb) – attract, pull, bring in, lure, entice आकर्षित करना
24. **Beating heart** (noun) – the central, most vital part of something.
25. **Glamour** (noun) – allure, charm, appeal, sophistication, glitz चमक-दमक
26. **Raison d'être** (noun) – reason for existence, purpose, justification अस्तित्व का कारण
27. **Of note** (phrase) – important, notable, significant, noteworthy, remarkable. उल्लेखनीय
28. **Daring** (adjective) – bold, adventurous, audacious, courageous, fearless साहसी
29. **Ground-breaking** (adjective) – innovative, revolutionary, pioneering, novel, trailblazing क्रांतिकारी
30. **Peripheral** (adjective) – marginal, secondary, minor, unimportant, incidental सीमांत
31. **Mainstream** (adjective) – conventional, popular, dominant, widespread, general मुख्यधारा
32. **Marginal** (adjective) – fringe, peripheral, minor, unimportant, side-lined हाशिए का/ गैरमामूली

### Summary of the Editorial

1. IFFI began 70+ years ago to position Indian cinema globally.
2. It is now one of India's three most prestigious film festivals.
3. Its evolution reflects both the ambitions and contradictions of Indian film.
4. The 56th edition showed expanded ambition in programming.
5. It featured acclaimed international directors and diverse Indian films.
6. Infrastructural investments and industry events like Film Bazaar were visible.
7. For India's thriving regional and independent cinema, such a festival matters.
8. However, ambition must be matched with clarity of purpose.
9. Currently, IFFI often focuses excessively on celebrities and commercial films.
10. Too much emphasis is placed on speeches by officials and politicians.
11. A festival of this scale should mold sensibilities and discover new talent.
12. It should invest in lesser-known filmmakers, independent voices, and daring projects.
13. Historically, IFFI was home to groundbreaking work by pioneers like Mani Kaul and Adoor Gopalakrishnan.
14. The "festival film" – exploratory and boundary-pushing – was central to its identity.
15. A truly national festival must give space to all kinds of stories, from mainstream to marginal.

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

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Celebratory
  - B. Analytical-critical
  - C. Humorous
  - D. Indifferent
2. **What can be inferred about the current functioning of IFFI compared to its early years?**
  - A. It now prioritises experimental cinema more than before, but the festival's beating heart remains cinema
  - B. It has shifted towards celebrity-centric presentation over discovering new talent.
  - C. It has reduced its international collaborations.
  - D. It has abandoned infrastructural improvement.
3. **Which underlying concern does the author express about IFFI's expanded ambition?**
  - A. Growth without a clear artistic purpose risks diluting the festival's core mission
  - B. International films are overshadowing Indian cinema at IFFI.
  - C. The presence of politicians threatens festival funding.
  - D. Regional cinemas no longer participate in IFFI.
4. **Which filmmakers from the contemporary edition of IFFI are mentioned in the passage?**
  - A. Mani Kaul and Adoor Gopalakrishnan
  - B. Joachim Trier and Jafar Panahi
  - C. Kumar Shahani and Raj Kapoor
  - D. Abbas Kiarostami and Hirokazu Kore-eda
5. **According to the passage, what does a national film festival of significance primarily need to invest in?**
  - A. More red-carpet events and celebrity interactions
  - B. Films with strong market support
  - C. Lesser-known and independent filmmakers
  - D. Government-sponsored film projects
6. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word "Abysmal."**
  - A. Arbitrary
  - B. Nascent
  - C. Lurid
  - D. Dreadful
7. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the phrase "Put someone on the back foot."**
  - A. To admire someone deeply
  - B. To admire someone deeply
  - C. To elevate someone socially
  - D. To place someone under defensive pressure
8. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined group of words.**

There was a huge fire for celebration on the occasion of Diwali

  - A. Lohri
  - B. Flash

- C. Bonfire  
D. Firecracker
9. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the word “Extremity.”**  
A. Ultimatum  
B. Conflagration  
C. Moderation  
D. Convergence
10. **Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error.**  
She was the best singer / on the country / who had sung / more than 5,000 songs.  
A. who had sung  
B. on the country  
C. She was the best singer  
D. more than 5,000 songs
11. **Select the correct spelling of the highlighted word in the following sentence.**  
A wise person can **forsee** the coming troubles.  
A. forsee  
B. foresee  
C. forsie  
D. foresay
12. **Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error.**  
After the match, every player of the team went back to its house.  
A. team went back  
B. After the match  
C. to its house  
D. every player of the
13. **In the following sentence the underlined part contains an error. Alternatives to the underlined part are given as options. Select the correct alternative.**  
When they left for Mexico, their house was in good condition than it is now  
A. better  
B. excellent  
C. more good  
D. best
14. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the word “Unilateral.”**  
A. Inept  
B. Callous  
C. Cryptic  
D. Reciprocal
15. **Select the most appropriate synonym of “Demolition.”**  
A. Reprisal  
B. Wrecking  
C. Diligence  
D. Parody
16. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**  
Mrs. Sandhaya teaches us English

- A. English is being taught to us by Mrs. Sandhaya.
- B. English is taught to us by Mrs. Sandhaya.
- C. English has been taught to us by Mrs. Sandhaya.
- D. English was being taught to us by Mrs. Sandhaya.

17. **Select the nearest homonym of the given word.**

- Accept
- A. Accent
  - B. Expect
  - C. Except
  - D. Expert

18. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

Wolves' teeth are larger and strong than dog's teeth.

- A. more strong
- B. stronger
- C. the stronger
- D. strongest

19. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Pick the option that gives their correct order.**

- P. In July 1977, Marley was found to have a type of malignant melanoma (cancer) under the nail of a toe.
  - Q. He died on 11 May 1981 at Cedars of Lebanon Hospital in Miami (now University of Miami Hospital) at the age of 36.
  - R. Despite his illness, he continued touring until his health deteriorated as the cancer had spread throughout his body.
  - S. Marley turned down his doctors' advice to have his toe amputated, citing his religious beliefs.
- A. PSRQ
  - B. PQSR
  - C. RSQP
  - D. PSQR

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

All the players from this athletic club participated in the tournament and \_\_\_\_\_ one of them got a medal.

- A. each
- B. they
- C. none
- D. all

**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.**

South Korea is the most cosmetically (1)\_\_\_\_\_ country on Earth. Beauty editors estimate that it is because of the government's heavy investment (2)\_\_\_\_\_ industry. It is ahead of its competitors, and its citizens (3)\_\_\_\_\_ twice as much on skincare products as consumers in the United States, the UK, and France. Korean shoppers are (4)\_\_\_\_\_ the world's most discerning.

Eight out of 10 Korean women in their 20s and 30s use an app that (5)\_\_\_\_\_ like a cosmetics-specific, to debate the merits of various common ingredients.

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

- A. early
- B. advanced
- C. primitive
- D. ancient

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

- A. in the
- B. by the
- C. from the
- D. of the

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

- A. cherish
- B. comply
- C. propagate
- D. spend

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

- A. though
- B. perhaps
- C. although
- D. maybe

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

- A. malfunctions
- B. stops
- C. functions
- D. dissolves



## Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Explanations

### 1. B) Analytical-critical

The passage examines IFFI's achievements analytically, while also criticising its overemphasis on celebrity culture and lack of focus on new talent. The tone blends analysis with constructive criticism.

- Celebratory — The passage mentions achievements, but the focus is not praise; it highlights shortcomings.
- Humorous — No humour or sarcasm is used; the tone is serious.
- Indifferent — The passage is deeply engaged, not neutral or detached.

### 2. B) It has shifted towards celebrity-centric presentation over discovering new talent.

The passage notes that spotlights on celebrity attendees and market-backed films often overshadow the goal of discovering new talent, implying a shift away from its earlier identity of nurturing "festival films."

- A is incorrect → The passage says experimental, boundary-pushing films were central earlier, not now.
- C is incorrect → Current programming includes major international directors (Trier, Panahi, Miike); collaboration has not reduced.
- D is incorrect → Infrastructural investments have actually increased.

### 3. A) Growth without a clear artistic purpose risks diluting the festival's core mission

The passage warns that ambition must be accompanied by clarity of purpose and criticises focus on glamour over nurturing talent.

- B is incorrect → There is no claim that international films dominate in a harmful way.
- C is incorrect → Politicians' speeches are mentioned, but not as a threat to funding.
- D is incorrect → Passage states India has thriving regional cinemas, and IFFI includes regional films like Ghondal.

### 4. B) Joachim Trier and Jafar Panahi

These directors are explicitly listed among the eclectic programming.

- A is incorrect → These names are mentioned as past groundbreaking filmmakers, not as participants in the current edition.
- C is incorrect → Raj Kapoor is not mentioned anywhere.
- D is incorrect → These directors are not mentioned in the passage.

### 5. C) Lesser-known and independent filmmakers

The passage states that the raison d'être of a film festival is investing in "lesser-known filmmakers, independent voices, and daring projects."

- A is incorrect → Celebrity glamour is said to be incidental, not central.
- B is incorrect → The passage criticises over-emphasis on films with market muscle.
- D is incorrect → The passage never prioritises government-sponsored projects.

### 6. D) Dreadful

**Abysmal** = terrible, awful, deplorable, अत्यंत खराब

Synonym – Dreadful = extremely bad.

- **Arbitrary** – based on random choice
- **Nascent** – just beginning
- **Lurid** – shocking

7. D) **Put someone on the back foot** (phrase) – To force into a defensive position. रक्षात्मक स्थिति में डालना

8. C) **Bonfire** (noun) – A large fire built in the open air for warmth or celebration. अलाव

- **Lohri** (noun) – A festival marking the end of winter, celebrated primarily in Northern India. लोहड़ी
- **Flash** (noun) – A sudden burst of light. चमक
- **Firecracker** (noun) – A small explosive device used for entertainment, making a loud noise when ignited. पटाखा

9. C) **Moderation**

**Extremity** (noun) – Extreme intensity; highest degree. चरम सीमा

Antonym: **Moderation** (noun) – Avoidance of extremes; balance. मध्यमता / संतुलन

- **Conflagration** – Huge fire. बड़ी आग
- **Ultimatum** – Final demand. अंतिम चेतावनी
- **Convergence** – Coming together. अभिसरण

10. B) on the country' के बदले **'in the country'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब हम किसी देश के भीतर की बात करते हैं तो 'in' का प्रयोग होता है, न कि 'on' का। जैसे— She is the best singer in the country.

- 'in the country' will be used instead of 'on the country' because when we talk about something within a country, we use 'in', not 'on'. For example— She is the best singer in the country.

11. B) The correct spelling of 'forsee' is 'foresee' which means "anticipate, predict, look ahead" पूर्वानुमान लगाना.

12. C) 'its' के बदले **'their'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'every player' का अर्थ होता है 'सभी खिलाड़ी' और इसके लिए सर्वनाम 'their' का प्रयोग होता है, न कि 'its' का; जैसे— Every player of the team went back to their house.

- **'their'** will be used instead of 'its' because 'every player' means 'all players' and for this, the pronoun 'their' is used, not 'its'; Like— Every player of the team went back to their house.

13. A) **'better'** का use 'good' के Comparative Degree के रूप में किया जाएगा क्योंकि sentence में तुलना की जा रही है। 'Good' के Comparative Degree के लिए 'better' का use होता है। sentence का अर्थ है कि जब वे मैक्सिको गए, तो उनका घर अब की तुलना में बेहतर स्थिति में था। उदाहरण— The food is better today than it was yesterday.

- The word 'better' will be used as the comparative degree of 'good' because the sentence is making a comparison. For the comparative degree of 'good', the correct form is 'better'. The sentence means that when they left for Mexico, their house was in a better condition than it is now. Therefore, the correct answer is 'better'. For example— The food is better today than it was yesterday.

14. D) **Unilateral** (adjective) – One-sided; done by one party without agreement. एकतरफा

Antonym: **Reciprocal** (adjective) – Mutual; involving both sides. पारस्परिक

- **Cryptic** (adjective) – Mysterious or obscure. रहस्यमय
- **Callous** (adjective) – Emotionally insensitive. कठोर
- **Inept** (adjective) – Lacking skill. अकुशल

15. B) **Wrecking**

**Demolition** – destruction, razing, dismantling. विध्वंस

- **Reprisal** – retaliation.
- **Diligence** – careful work.
- **Parody** – humorous imitation.

16. B) **English is taught to us by Mrs. Sandhaya**

Active वाक्य: "Mrs. Sandhaya teaches us English" में "Mrs. Sandhaya" Subject है, "teaches" Verb है (Present Simple Tense में), और "us" Indirect Object तथा "English" Direct Object है। Passive वाक्य में Direct Object "English" को Subject बनाया गया है। "Teaches" को Present Simple Passive "is taught" में बदला गया है और Indirect Object "us" को "to us" के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया है।

Passive वाक्य: "English is taught to us by Mrs. Sandhaya."

- In the active sentence "Mrs. Sandhaya teaches us English," "Mrs. Sandhaya" is the Subject, "teaches" is the Verb (in Present Simple Tense), and "us" is the Indirect Object while "English" is the Direct Object. In the passive sentence, the Direct Object "English" becomes the Subject. The verb "teaches" is transformed into the Present Simple Passive form "is taught," and the Indirect Object "us" is represented as "to us." Passive Sentence: "English is taught to us by Mrs. Sandhaya."

17. C) **'Except'** का चयन होगा क्योंकि 'Accept' और 'Except' homonym हैं, जो लगभग समान ध्वनि के होते हैं पर उनके अर्थ अलग होते हैं। 'Accept' का अर्थ होता है 'स्वीकार करना' और 'Except' का अर्थ होता है 'को छोड़कर'।

- 'Except' will be selected as it is the nearest homonym of 'Accept'. Homonyms are words that sound almost the same but have different meanings. 'Accept' means 'to agree to receive or undertake' and 'Except' means 'not including; other than'

18. B) "strong" के बदले **"stronger"** का use होगा क्योंकि वाक्य comparison को दर्शा रहा है। जब दो चीज़ों की तुलना की जाती है, तो adjective की comparative degree का use होता है। यहाँ "larger" और "than" का use पहले से हो रहा है, अतः "stronger" का use किया जाएगा।

जैसे: Wolves' teeth are larger and stronger than dog's teeth.

- "strong" will be replaced with "stronger" because the sentence shows a comparison. When two entities are compared, the comparative degree of the adjective is used. Here, "larger" and "than" already indicate a comparison, so "stronger" is the correct choice. For example: Wolves' teeth are larger and stronger than dog's teeth.

19. A) **PSRQ**

P starts the sequence because it introduces the subject "Marley" and the main event—his diagnosis of cancer. This sets the context for the rest of the sentences.

S follows P because it logically connects to Marley's response to the diagnosis. The pronoun "his" in "Marley turned down his doctors' advice..." refers back to Marley in P, maintaining subject continuity.

R comes next because it contrasts with S—despite refusing treatment (S), he continued touring (R). The phrase "Despite his illness" refers back to the cancer mentioned in P and S.

Q concludes the sequence by stating the final outcome—Marley's death—which is a result of the spreading cancer mentioned in R.

In Hindi:

- P पहले आता है क्योंकि यह subject "Marley" और main event (उसके cancer का पता चलना) introduce करता है, जो बाकी sentences के लिए context set करता है।
- S, P के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह Marley के diagnosis के प्रति reaction (उसके doctors की सलाह को reject करना) बताता है। Pronoun "his" (doctors) पिछले sentence में Marley को refer करता है, जिससे subject continuity बनी रहती है।
- R, S के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह contrast देता है—treatment reject करने (S) के बावजूद, Marley ने touring जारी रखा (R)। "Despite his illness" में "his illness" पिछले sentences (P, S) में बताए गए cancer को refer करता है।
- Q अंत में आता है क्योंकि यह final outcome (Marley की मृत्यु) बताता है, जो R में cancer के फैलने का result है।

20. A) 'Each' का use होगा क्योंकि "each" का अर्थ होता है हर एक व्यक्तिगत रूप से। sentence में mention किया गया है कि एथलेटिक क्लब के सभी खिलाड़ी tournament में भाग लेते हैं और हर एक को medal मिलता है, इसलिए 'each' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'they' का अर्थ है वे, जो कि समूह को संदर्भित करता है, 'none' का अर्थ है कोई नहीं, और 'All' का अर्थ है सभी, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'Each' will be used because it means every one of them individually. The sentence mentions that all players from the athletic club participated in the tournament and every one of them got a medal, making 'each' fitting here. Whereas, 'they' refers to the group, 'none' means not one, and 'All' means everyone, which don't fit in this context.

21. B) 'advanced' का use होगा क्योंकि "advanced" का अर्थ होता है विकसित या उन्नत। Passage में बताया गया है कि South Korea अपनी cosmetic industry में बहुत आगे है, इसलिए 'advanced' यहाँ सही है। 'Early' का अर्थ होता है पहले, 'Primitive' का अर्थ होता है प्राचीन या अविकसित, और 'Ancient' का अर्थ होता है पुराना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'advanced' should be used because it means developed or progressed. The passage indicates that South Korea is quite ahead in the cosmetic industry, making 'advanced' the suitable choice. Whereas, 'early' implies something that exists or occurs at the beginning, 'primitive' means being the first or earliest of the kind or in existence, and 'ancient' implies very old or from the far past, which are not appropriate in this context.

22. A) 'In the' का use होगा क्योंकि यह इंडिरेक्ट तरीके से उल्लेख करता है की निवेश उस इंडस्ट्री में हुआ है। Sentence में बताया गया है कि सरकार ने किसी विशेष इंडस्ट्री में भारी निवेश किया है, इसलिए 'in the' यहाँ सही है। 'By the' का अर्थ है द्वारा, 'from the' का अर्थ है से, और 'of the' का अर्थ है की, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'In the' should be used because it indirectly refers to investment made within that industry. The sentence discusses the government's heavy investment in a specific industry, making 'in the' appropriate. 'By the' means by, 'from the' means from, and 'of the' means of, which are not suitable in this context.

23. D) **'Spend'** का use होगा क्योंकि "spend" का अर्थ होता है पैसे खर्च करना। Passage में बताया गया है कि Korean citizens अपने skincare products पर अमेरिका, यूके, और फ्रांस के consumers की तुलना में दोगुना पैसा खर्च करते हैं, इसलिए 'Spend' यहाँ सही है। 'Cherish' का अर्थ है प्यार करना या सन्जीवनी, 'Comply' का अर्थ है मान्यता देना या पालन करना, और 'Propagate' का अर्थ है फैलाना या बढ़ावा देना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'Spend' should be used because it means to expend money. The passage states that Korean citizens spend twice as much on skincare products compared to consumers in the United States, the UK, and France, making 'spend' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Cherish' means to hold dear, 'Comply' means to conform or adhere, and 'Propagate' means to spread or promote, which aren't suitable in this context.

24. B) **'perhaps'** का use होगा क्योंकि "perhaps" का अर्थ होता है 'शायद' या 'संभवतः', जिसका use अनिश्चितता या संदेह को व्यक्त करने के लिए होता है। sentence में कहा गया है कि Korean shoppers शायद world's most discerning हैं, इसलिए 'perhaps' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'although' और 'though' का use contrast दिखाने के लिए होता है और 'Maybe' informal होता है और sentence की structure को fit नहीं करता।

- **'perhaps'** should be used because it means 'possibly' or 'maybe', which is used to express uncertainty or doubt. The sentence is indicating that Korean shoppers are possibly the world's most discerning, making 'perhaps' appropriate here. Whereas, 'although' and 'though' are used to show contrast and 'Maybe' is informal and doesn't fit the sentence structure.

25. C) **'functions'** का use होगा क्योंकि "functions" का अर्थ होता है किसी विशेष तरह से काम करना या चलना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि 8 out of 10 Korean women एक app का use करती हैं जो किसी विशेष तरह से काम करती है, इसलिए 'functions' यहाँ सही है। 'Malfunctions' का अर्थ होता है ठीक से काम न करना, 'Stops' का अर्थ है रुकना, और 'Dissolves' का अर्थ है घुलना या मिलना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **'functions'** should be used because it means to operate in a specific manner. The sentence mentions that 8 out of 10 Korean women use an app that operates like a cosmetics-specific tool to debate the merits of various common ingredients, making 'functions' fitting here. Whereas, 'malfunctions' means not operating correctly, 'stops' means to cease moving or operating, and 'dissolves' implies dissolving or merging, which don't fit in this context.