

## A sunshine initiative: On the government's rooftop solar panel plan

Centre's solar initiative should be **accommodative** to States

Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman's **interim Budget** day speech **reiterated** a plan by Prime Minister Narendra Modi to supply power to one crore households in the country using rooftop solar panels. This would help households save ₹15,000 annually, the Minister **claimed**. What is known **so far** is that **households** that have a monthly electricity consumption of less than 300 units a month **will** be able to install a mid-sized system (1-2 kilowatt) with the government **bearing** the expense. This could mean a minimum **outlay** of ₹1 lakh crore. As of today, rooftop solar systems are **subsidised** up to 40%, with the remainder having to be borne by the consumer. Under the proposed policy, the subsidy will increase to 60% and the rest will be financed by a private developer who is **affiliated** to a public sector enterprise connected to the Power Ministry. This will **ostensibly** ensure quality in installation and also reliable service. There is a mechanism of 'net-metering', **wherein surplus electricity** produced by households **can** be sold back to the grid to **make good** the loan, though the actual way in which this is implemented can be quite complex. A monthly consumption of 300 units is **paltry** in houses where air conditioners and heaters are a **given**, but by national standards, is a significant metric of consumption. About 80% to 85% of 25 crore to 30 crore households in India use between 100 units and 120 units of power a month on average. Therefore, **finding** one crore houses that will be eligible for the plan **will** not be a difficult task.

The major **difference** from earlier solar promotion policies **is** that it is the Centre, **as opposed to** the State power distribution companies (discoms), that will be **pushing for solarisation**. India's **discoms**, most of which are heavily loss making, **have** had little **incentive** so far in moving high-consumption customers to **decentralised** solutions, such as rooftop solar. **Given** that such discoms have the best **granular** information about power supply at the household level, **by-passing** them will not be a successful strategy. The Centre's **push** to give visibility to a **hitherto laggard** programme **is** welcome. After all, the move towards **decarbonised power** will be **half-hearted** if it does not involve households. So far, **only 12 gigawatt** (GW) out of an intended 40 GW of rooftop solar panels **have** been installed. Here too, household rooftops **account for** only 2.7 GW with the rest being commercial or building units. The Centre's move can thus **galvanise** a subsidiary domestic industry of solar panels — the subsidies will not be available for imported panels — and must be **tweaked** in a way to be more accommodative to States. **Else**, there is a real risk that much of the challenges that have **impeded** previous initiatives will **resurface**.

[Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Accommodative** (adjective) – Adaptable, Flexible, Agreeable, Cooperative, Obliging  
सहायक
2. **Interim Budget** (noun) – A temporary financial plan, often used by a government to cover its expenses until a new budget is passed  
अंतरिम बजट
3. **Reiterate** (verb) – Repeat, Echo, Recapitulate, Restate, Reinforce  
दोहराना
4. **Claim** (verb) – Assert, Declare, State, Affirm, Proclaim  
दावा करना
5. **So far** (phrase) – Until now, Up to this point, Hitherto, Thus far, To date  
अब तक
6. **Bear** (verb) – Carry, Support, Sustain, Endure, Shoulder  
उठाना (खर्च)
7. **Outlay** (noun) – Expenditure, Expense, Spending, Investment, Disbursement  
व्यय
8. **Subsidise** (verb) – Support financially, Sponsor, Fund, Underwrite, Finance  
सब्सिडी देना
9. **Affiliated** (to) (adjective) – Associated, Connected, Linked, Allied, Related  
संबद्ध
10. **Ostensibly** (adverb) – Apparently, Seemingly, On the surface, To all appearances, Supposedly  
प्रत्यक्ष रूप से
11. **Net-metering** (noun) – A billing mechanism that credits solar energy system owners for the electricity they add to the grid  
नेट-मीटरिंग
12. **Wherein** (adverb) – In which, Where, At which point, In what, During which  
जिसमें
13. **Make good** (phrase) – When someone makes good something, they either pay for it, or make it happen  
सारा कर्ज चुका देना
14. **Paltry** (adjective) – Insignificant, Meager, Minor, Small, Petty  
तुच्छ
15. **Given** (noun) – a known or established fact or situation.
16. **As opposed to** (phrase) – Contrary to, In contrast to, Rather than, Instead of  
के विपरीत
17. **Push** (for) (verb) – Advocate, Promote, Urge, Encourage, Propel  
जोर देना
18. **Solarisation** (noun) – The process of installing solar power systems, especially for generating electricity  
सौरीकरण
19. **Incentive** (noun) – Motivation, Encouragement, Stimulus, Inducement, Impetus  
प्रोत्साहन
20. **Decentralised** (adjective) – Dispersed, Distributed, Deconcentrated, Devolved, Disaggregated  
विकेंद्रीकृत

21. **Given** (preposition) – Considering, Taking into account, Bearing in mind, In view of, With regard to देखते हुए
22. **Granular** (adjective) – highly detailed विस्तृत
23. **By-pass** (verb) – Circumvent, Avoid, Skirt, Dodge, Evade दरकिनार करना
24. **Push** (noun) – Effort, Drive, Initiative, Campaign, Movement प्रयास
25. **Hitherto** (adverb) – Previously, Before, Up to now, Until now, So far अब तक
26. **Laggard** (adjective) – Sluggish, Slow, Lagging, Delaying, Dawdling सुस्त
27. **Decarbonised power** (noun) – Energy produced with reduced carbon dioxide emissions
28. **Half-hearted** (adjective) – Lukewarm, Unenthusiastic, Indifferent, Uncommitted, Uninterested उत्साहहीन
29. **Account for** (phrasal verb) – Comprise, make up, total, represent, constitute, form बनाना
30. **Galvanise** (verb) – Stimulate, Motivate, Invigorate, Energize, Inspire प्रेरित करना
31. **Tweak** (in) (verb) – Adjust, Fine-tune, Modify, Alter, Change समायोजित करना
32. **Else** (adverb) – Otherwise, Or, Alternatively, If not अन्यथा
33. **Impede** (verb) – Hinder, Obstruct, Inhibit, Hamper, Block बाधा डालना
34. **Resurface** (verb) – Reappear, Return, Come back, Emerge again पुनः प्रकट होना

## Summary of the Editorial

1. The Indian government, led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, aims to provide power to one crore households through rooftop solar panels, as reaffirmed by Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman.
2. The initiative is expected to save households approximately ₹15,000 annually.
3. Eligible households, consuming less than 300 units of electricity monthly, can install a 1-2 kilowatt system, with the government covering the cost.
4. The estimated minimum expense for this initiative is ₹1 lakh crore.
5. Currently, rooftop solar systems receive up to a 40% subsidy, with the remainder paid by the consumer.
6. The new policy proposes increasing the subsidy to 60%, with the balance financed by a private developer linked to a public sector enterprise under the Power Ministry.
7. This arrangement aims to ensure quality installation and reliable service.
8. A 'net-metering' mechanism will allow households to sell surplus electricity back to the grid, aiding in loan repayment.
9. The 300-unit monthly consumption threshold is modest by national standards but excludes homes with high energy use due to air conditioners and heaters.
10. About 80% to 85% of households in India consume between 100 and 120 units of power monthly, making the target of one crore households feasible.
11. Unlike past solar initiatives led by State power distribution companies, the Centre will now spearhead the solarization process.
12. State distribution companies, often facing financial losses, have lacked the incentive to shift high-consumption customers to decentralized solutions like rooftop solar.
13. So far, only 12 GW out of a targeted 40 GW of rooftop solar capacity has been installed, with a mere 2.7 GW on household rooftops.
14. The new policy aims to boost the domestic solar panel industry, as subsidies are not applicable to imported panels.
15. The initiative requires adjustments to better accommodate States, ensuring it does not encounter the same obstacles that hindered previous solar projects.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What are the key financial aspects of the government's rooftop solar panel plan as described in the passage?** [Editorial Page]
  - A. The government plans to supply power to one crore households using rooftop solar panels, with the entire expense borne by the government.
  - B. Households with a monthly electricity consumption of less than 300 units can install a system with 40% subsidy, the remaining financed by the consumer.
  - C. The government's plan includes increasing the subsidy to 60% for households with a monthly electricity consumption of less than 300 units, with the remainder financed by a private developer affiliated with a public sector enterprise.
  - D. All households across the country are eligible for a 100% subsidy on the installation of rooftop solar panels.
2. **What does the passage suggest about the feasibility of finding households eligible for the government's rooftop solar panel plan?**
  - A. It will be challenging to find one crore houses that are eligible for the plan due to high power consumption by most households.
  - B. The eligibility criteria are so stringent that fewer than 5% of households will qualify for the solar panel plan.
  - C. Finding one crore houses that will be eligible for the plan is feasible, as 80% to 85% of 25 crore to 30 crore households in India use between 100 units and 120 units of power a month.
  - D. The plan is likely to be unsuccessful as the installation and maintenance of solar panels are complex and unreliable.
3. **What is the tone of the passage regarding the government's rooftop solar panel plan?**
  - A. Skeptical and critical
  - B. Enthusiastic and optimistic
  - C. Neutral and informative
  - D. Pessimistic and discouraging
4. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
  - A. The financial burden of solar energy on households
  - B. The technical complexities of installing rooftop solar panels
  - C. The governmental shift in strategy towards solar energy implementation
  - D. The environmental impact of transitioning to solar energy
5. **Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the potential challenges faced by the Centre's push for solarisation?**
  - (i) The central push is unlikely to face significant challenges as the subsidies for solar panels are restricted to domestic industry.
  - (ii) The central initiative may encounter obstacles similar to past initiatives if it fails to consider and integrate the role of State power distribution companies effectively.
  - (iii) The lack of household-level solar panel installations suggests that the central initiative has already failed to address the core issues of solarisation.

(iv) The challenges faced by the Centre are primarily due to the reluctance of foreign manufacturers to supply solar panels due to subsidy restrictions.

- A. i and ii
- B. ii and iii
- C. iii and iv
- D. i and iv

6. **Select the correct conclusion based on the meaning of the underlined idiom:**

It should be one's avowed policy to keep the flatterers at arm's length.

Conclusion:

- 1. The farther a person stays from flatterers, the better it is.
- 2. Having flatterers around boosts one's self-confidence.
- 3. Flatterers are not true well-wishers and should be kept at bay.

- A. Only 2 is correct
- B. Both 1 and 3 are correct
- C. Only 3 is correct
- D. Both 2 and 3 are correct

7. Select the word that is closest in meaning (**SYNONYM**) to the word given below

**Glib**

- A. Lethargy
- B. Implausible
- C. Inarticulate
- D. Easy

8. **The sentence below has been divided into three parts. Select the part of the sentence that has an error. If the sentence has no error, select the option 'No Error'.**

He had been led to his squad of commandos/ towards the target of a group of houses/ when he spotted enemy soldiers hiding in the houses.

- A. when he spotted enemy soldiers hiding in the houses.
- B. towards the target of a group of houses
- C. He had been led to his squad of commandos
- D. No error

9. **There is a sentence that is missing in the paragraph below. Look at the paragraph and decide in which blank (1, 2, 3, or 4) the following sentence would best fit.**

**Sentence:** It is also necessary to consider more meaningful aspects of literacy if we are to complete the transition we are in.

Literacy has traditionally been described as the ability to read and write.

\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_ UNESCO defines literacy as the ability to identify, understand, interpret, create, communicate, compute and use printed and written materials associated with varying contexts.\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_. Literacy involves enabling individuals to achieve their goals, to develop their knowledge and potential, and to participate fully in their community and wider society.

\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_. It is no longer sufficient to consider whether a student can 'read' and 'write'.

\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_.

1. Blank 1
  2. Blank 4
  3. Blank 2
  4. Blank 3
10. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given proverb from the options**  
People who live in glass houses should not throw stones
- A. Don't criticize someone if you're not perfect either; don't be a hypocrite
  - B. If someone whom I don't like doesn't like someone else whom I don't like, we can act like friends and unite against the other person (common in war)
  - C. People who wake up early or who get to places early have a better chance of success
  - D. The more you do something, the better you will become at it
11. **Some parts of a sentence have been jumbled up, and labelled P, Q, R and S. Select the option that gives the correct sequence in which these parts can be rearranged to form a meaningful and grammatically correct paragraph. Opening and Closing sentence indicate the start of the paragraph and end of the sentence paragraph.**
- Opening Sentence:** Jane Goodall, a renowned primatologist and conservationist, was born on April 3, 1934, in London, England.
- P. She spent several years living among chimpanzees, observing their behaviour and documenting social structures.
- Q. Inspired by Goodall's work, many conservationists today continue to advocate for the protection of endangered species and their habitats.
- R. Goodall's groundbreaking research on chimpanzees in Gombe Stream National Park, Tanzania, challenged existing scientific norms and expanded our understanding of primates.
- S. In 1977, Goodall established the Jane Goodall Institute, dedicated to wildlife research, conservation, and community development.
- Closing Sentence:** Jane Goodall's contributions to primatology have left a lasting impact on the scientific community and conservation efforts worldwide.
- A. RQSP
  - B. RSPQ
  - C. SPQR
  - D. PRSQ
12. **Select the correct conclusion based on the meaning of the underlined word:**  
Statement: The shopkeeper's **gambit** was to ask double the price.  
Conclusion:
- i. The shopkeeper was fined for selling inferior quality goods at half the price.
  - ii. Giving discounts on elevated prices is a clever plan intended to increase sales.
  - iii. Consumers complained against the shopkeeper for selling adulterated foodstuff at exorbitant prices.
  - iv. The announcement of an assured prize in the lucky draw was a risky action plan to gain advantage.

- A. Only ii is correct  
B. Both ii and iv are correct  
C. Only iii is correct  
D. Both i and iv are correct
13. **Select the correct conclusion based on the meaning of the underlined word:**  
Statement: His false accusations caused indignation all around.  
i. The indigenous population has suffered profound injustice.  
ii. It has become a common practice to level allegations against the opposition parties.  
iii. The unjust treatment meted out to soldiers caused shock and anger.  
iv. He has fallen into the debt trap and is going through a phase of depression.  
A. Both i and iv are correct  
B. Only ii is correct  
C. Both i and iii are correct  
D. Only iii is correct
14. **Match the following groups of words with the correct one-word substitutions.**  
**Phrase**  
1. to pay money to use a product or service regularly  
2. to order treatment for someone  
3. to put thoughts into written or printed form  
4. to attribute a cause or characteristic to something  
**One-word substitution**  
a. ascribe  
b. subscribe  
c. prescribe  
d. transcribe  
  
A. 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c  
B. 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a  
C. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d  
D. 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
15. **Arrange the given sentences (1-6) in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.**  
1. And, since there were no enemies, it nested on the ground in complete safety.  
2. The goats ate the undergrowth which provided the dodo with cover; dogs and cats hunted and troubled the old bird.  
3. Dodo, the size of a goose, securely inhabited the island of Mauritius.  
4. The pigs and rats were not far behind who devoured the eggs and young ones, finishing off the feast.  
5. This bird had lost its power of flight since there were no enemies in the island to fly from.  
6. Then man discovered the dodos' paradise in around 1507 and with him came his familiars- dogs, cats, pigs, goats and rats.  
A. 351624



- B. 356241  
C. 312564  
D. 362451
16. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom**  
Make no bones about
- A. Someone who is unpredictable and can cause damage if not kept in check  
B. Eventually, after a long period of time  
C. To state a fact so there are no doubts or objections  
D. Not willing to accept the ideas of others
17. **Select the word that is closest in meaning (SYNONYM) to the word given below**  
**Malign**
- A. Evil  
B. Radical  
C. Nihilistic  
D. Insurgent
18. **The sentence below has been divided into three parts. Select the part of the sentence that has an error. If the sentence has no error, select the option 'No Error'.**  
A graduate of the University of Cincinnati, Stewart holds/ a bachelor's degree in German studies and/ a MBA in finance and international business.
- A. No error  
B. A graduate of the University of Cincinnati, Stewart holds  
C. a MBA in finance and international business.  
D. a bachelor's degree in German studies and
19. **Which of the following statements correctly uses the idiom 'kicked up a row' by substituting the underlined words?**
- A. Even if we are not able to help our friends, we should not treat them coldly and formally.  
B. The machine operator created a big fuss when he was admonished for not following the instructions correctly.  
C. Success is important but not by resorting to unfair means.  
D. The brothers have been running around ever since they had a dispute over their land.
- A. Statement C  
B. Statement D  
C. Statement B  
D. Statement A
20. **Select the word that is opposite in meaning (ANTONYM) to the word given below.**  
Incantation
- A. Reality  
B. Succession  
C. Liberal  
D. Abundant

21. The sentence below has been divided into three parts. Select the part of the sentence that has an error. If the sentence has no error, select the option 'No Error'.

She decided to take a break/ from work, while she needed/ some time to recharge and rejuvenate.

- A. No error  
B. She decided to take a break  
C. some time to recharge and rejuvenate.  
D. from work, while she needed
22. In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. Select the correct option to fill in the blanks.

Like all other good things in this world, leisure too can be used properly or \_\_\_1\_\_\_ thoroughly. Most people do not know how to use their leisure simply because they get it so \_\_\_2\_\_\_. Some people keep wondering what to do, but by the time they \_\_\_3\_\_\_ to do something, it has already vanished. Others \_\_\_4\_\_\_ around smoking, gossiping, backbiting and tearing reputations to the tiniest bits possible. Still others engage in \_\_\_5\_\_\_ activities as window-shopping, watching senseless movies, playing computer games or chatting on mobile phones.

- A. 1-withered, 2-barely, 3-determine, 4-saunter, 5-noxious  
B. 1-famished, 2-seldom, 3-propose, 4-dawdle, 5-baleful  
C. 1-wasted, 2-readily, 3-decide, 4-loiter, 5-harmful  
D. 1-abused, 2-rarely, 3-resolve, 4-lounge, 5-baneful
23. Match the following groups of words with the correct one-word substitutions.

#### Phrase

1. a person who deliberately sets fire to a building
2. one who devotes one's life to the welfare of other people
3. one who does not believe in the existence of God
4. one who has narrow and pre-judiced religious views

#### One-word substitution

- a. Altrnrist
  - b. bigot
  - c. arsonist
  - d. atheist
- A. 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b  
B. 1-d, 2-b, 3-c, 4-a  
C. 1-a, 2-c, 3-b, 4-d  
D. 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c
24. Four sentences are given below. Find the odd sentence out.

- A. The webs of spiders provide the most vivid examples of animal structures built entirely in tension.

B. Man has long used suspension bridges made of ropes of steel and concrete, which bear loads in tension.

C. Animals and birds are great builders, using simple materials but employing sound engineering principles.

D. Beavers are natural engineers that use tree branches to construct dams, the divided end being pressed into the walls.

A. sentence D

B. sentence A

C. sentence C

D. sentence B

25. **The sentence below has been divided into three parts. Select the part of the sentence that has an error. If the sentence has no error, select the option 'No Error'.**

He will have been being disheartened/ by the telephone opinion/ poll published yesterday.

A. He will have been being disheartened

B. No error

C. by the telephone opinion

D. poll published yesterday.

## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

- C) Option C accurately summarizes the financial aspects of the government's rooftop solar panel plan. According to the passage, households with a monthly electricity consumption of less than 300 units will be able to install a mid-sized system, with the government bearing the majority of the expense. The subsidy under the proposed policy will increase to 60%, and the remaining cost will be financed by a private developer affiliated to a public sector enterprise connected to the Power Ministry. This is in contrast to the previous arrangement where rooftop solar systems were subsidized up to 40%, with the consumer bearing the remainder.
- C) Finding one crore houses that will be eligible for the plan is feasible, as 80% to 85% of 25 crore to 30 crore households in India use between 100 units and 120 units of power a month.**  
 The passage states that about 80% to 85% of 25 crore to 30 crore households in India use between 100 units and 120 units of power a month on average, which is well below the 300 units threshold set for the eligibility of the rooftop solar panel plan. Therefore, finding one crore houses that will be eligible for the plan will not be a difficult task, as a significant portion of households consume less power than the set threshold.
- C) Neutral and informative**  
 The tone of the passage is neutral and informative. The author presents facts about the government's rooftop solar panel plan, including details about the budget, the subsidy rates, and the potential for households to save money. The passage does discuss challenges and the need for the program to be more accommodative to States, but it does so in a way that is more explanatory than critical, maintaining a balanced and informative tone throughout.
- C) The governmental shift in strategy towards solar energy implementation**  
 The main theme of the passage revolves around the government's new initiative for promoting rooftop solar panels and its shift in strategy from State power distribution companies to the Centre. The passage outlines the specifics of the policy, its potential benefits for households, and how it differs from previous solar promotion policies. It also discusses the involvement of the Centre in giving visibility to the program and the importance of making the program accommodative to States. While the passage touches on financial, technical, and environmental aspects, the overarching focus is on the strategic shift in government policy towards solar energy implementation.
- B) ii and iii**  
 The passage suggests that the Centre's initiative might face challenges similar to past ones if it fails to be more accommodative to States and does not involve discoms effectively, which aligns with option ii. Additionally, the mention of only a fraction of the intended rooftop solar panels being installed, particularly at the household level, suggests ongoing challenges, aligning with option iii. Options i and iv are not supported by the passage, as it does not imply that the initiative is free of significant challenges due to domestic subsidies or that the primary challenges are from foreign manufacturers' reluctance.
- B) Both 1 and 3 are correct**  
**Keep (someone or something) at arm's length (idiom)** – to avoid being very close to or friendly with someone or something किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु के बहुत करीब या मित्रतापूर्ण होने से बचना

It implies maintaining a cautious distance from flatterers to avoid negative influence or deceit.

7. **D) Glib** (adjective) – Fluent and voluble but insincere and shallow. चिकनी-चुपड़ी बातें करने वाला

**Synonym:** **Easy** (adjective) – Achieved without great effort; presenting few difficulties. आसान

- **Lethargy** (noun) – A lack of energy and enthusiasm. सुस्ती
- **Implausible** (adjective) – (Of an argument or statement) not seeming reasonable or probable; failing to convince. अविश्वसनीय
- **Inarticulate** (adjective) – Unable to speak distinctly or express oneself clearly. अस्पष्ट

8. **C) 'He had been led to his squad of commandos'** के बदले 'He had led his squad of commandos' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि क्रिया 'had been led' passive voice है जो सुझाव देती है कि वह नेतृत्व किए जा रहे थे, न कि वह नेतृत्व कर रहे थे, जो कि संदर्भ के अनुसार अनुपयुक्त है; जैसे— The general led his troops to victory.

• 'He had led his squad of commandos' will be used instead of 'He had been led to his squad of commandos' because the verb 'had been led' is in passive voice, suggesting that he was being led, not leading, which is inappropriate according to the context; Like— The general led his troops to victory.

9. **B) Blank 4** इस sentence के लिए सही है क्योंकि यहाँ लिटरेसी के आधुनिक आयामों की चर्चा के बाद, ट्रांजिशन की बात करना सार्थक लगता है। यह इंगित करता है कि सिर्फ पढ़ना और लिखना ही नहीं, बल्कि अधिक गहन पहलुओं को भी समझना जरूरी है।

Blank 4 the most appropriate, as it smoothly transitions from discussing outdated views ("It is no longer sufficient to consider whether a student can 'read' and 'write'") to emphasizing the need for a broader perspective on literacy.

10. **A) Don't criticize someone if you're not perfect either; don't be a hypocrite**  
This proverb means that one should not criticize others for faults that one also has. It highlights the importance of self-awareness and caution in judgment, emphasizing the hypocrisy in criticizing others when one is similarly flawed.

11. **D) PRSQ**

Option D (PRSQ) correctly sequences the information from detailing Goodall's hands-on research (P), highlighting the significance of her findings (R), expanding her influence through the establishment of an institute (S), to the broader impact of her work (Q). This sequence indeed creates a coherent narrative that flows logically from specific research activities to broader implications and contributions, aligning well with the opening and closing sentences provided.

12. **B) Both ii and iv are correct.**

**Gambit** (noun) – refers to a device, action, or opening remark, typically one entailing a degree of risk, that is calculated to gain an advantage.

i. This conclusion suggests the shopkeeper was fined for selling inferior quality goods at half the price, which doesn't directly relate to the concept of a "gambit" as it implies a penalty for a different reason, not a strategic action for gain.

- ii. This matches the definition of a gambit well. The idea of asking for double the price could be seen as part of a larger strategy to offer discounts later, making it appear as though customers are receiving a better deal, thereby potentially increasing sales.
- iii. This conclusion involves complaints about selling adulterated foodstuff at exorbitant prices, which, while possibly unethical, doesn't directly relate to the strategic or risky nature of a gambit aimed at gaining advantage through pricing strategy alone.
- iv. Announcing an assured prize in a lucky draw as a risky action plan to gain advantage aligns with the concept of a gambit since it involves risk (the cost of the prize and the possibility it might not increase sales as intended) with the aim of gaining an advantage (attracting more customers).

13. **D) Only iii is correct**

**Indignation (noun)** – anger because something seems unfair or unreasonable रोष

**Option i:** This statement talks about injustice but does not directly relate to the feeling of "indignation" as described in the statement.

**Option ii:** This option talks about a practice of making allegations but does not directly relate to the feeling of "indignation."

**Option iii:** This directly correlates with the definition of "indignation," as it describes a reaction of shock and anger due to perceived unfair treatment.

**Option iv:** This option describes a situation of financial difficulty and depression, which is not directly related to "indignation."

14. **B) 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a**

- **Subscribe (verb)** – to pay money to use a product or service regularly. सदस्यता लेना
- **Ascribe (verb)** – to attribute a cause or characteristic to something. किसी चीज का कारण या विशेषता किसी को देना।
- **Prescribe (verb)** – to order treatment for someone. किसी के इलाज के लिए निर्देश देना।
- **Transcribe (verb)** – to put thoughts into written or printed form. विचारों को लिखित या मुद्रित रूप में डालना।

15. **A) 351624**

**Sentence 3** introduces the dodo and its habitat.

**Sentence 5** explains why the dodo lost its power of flight, which is a key characteristic related to its environment.

**Sentence 1** builds on this by stating the dodo nested on the ground due to the absence of predators.

**Sentence 6** introduces the arrival of humans and their animals, changing the dodo's environment.

**Sentence 2** lists the consequences of these new arrivals on the dodo's habitat and survival.

**Sentence 4** concludes with the impact on the dodo's eggs and young by the animals brought by humans.

16. **C) Make no bones about (idiom)** – To state a fact so there are no doubts or objections (किसी चीज़ के बारे में) बहुत आश्वस्त और निश्चित होना

17. **A) Malign** (adjective) – Harmful, malevolent, evil in nature or effect, showing ill will or hatred.

दुर्भावनापूर्ण

**Synonym:** Evil (adjective) – Profoundly immoral and wicked, malevolent, harmful, or intending harm.

बुराई

- **Radical** (adjective) – Relating to or affecting the fundamental nature of something; far-reaching or thorough. क्रांतिकारी
- **Nihilistic** (adjective) – Rejecting all religious and moral principles in the belief that life is meaningless. निराशावादी
- **Insurgent** (noun/adjective) – A rebel or revolutionary, someone who rises in opposition to an established government or authority. विद्रोही

18. **C) 'a MBA'** के बदले 'an MBA' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'MBA' एक vowel sound से शुरू होता है और

English Grammar के अनुसार, यदि कोई शब्द vowel sound से शुरू होता है, तो उससे पहले 'an' का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे— An MBA, An hour, An honor आदि।

• 'an MBA' will be used instead of 'a MBA' because 'MBA' begins with a vowel sound and according to English Grammar, if a word starts with a vowel sound, 'an' is used before it; Like— An MBA, An hour, An honor, etc.

19. **C) Statement B** - The machine operator created a big fuss when he was admonished for not following the instructions correctly.

**Kicked up a row** (idiom) - Created a big fuss बड़ा बवाल मचाया

20. **A) Incantation** (noun) – A series of words said as a magic spell or charm, meant to invoke supernatural effects. जादू का मंत्र

**Antonym: Reality** (noun) – The world or the state of things as they actually exist, as opposed to an idealistic or notional idea of them. वास्तविकता

- **Succession** (noun) – A number of people or things sharing a specified characteristic and following one after the other. उत्तराधिकार
- **Liberal** (adjective) – Open to new behavior or opinions and willing to discard traditional values. उदार
- **Abundant** (adjective) – Existing or available in large quantities; plentiful. प्रचुर

21. **D) 'while'** के बदले 'because' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर कारण बताया जा रहा है, न कि समय या परिस्थिति में विरोधाभास; जैसे— She decided to take a break from work, because she needed some time to recharge and rejuvenate.

'because' will be used instead of 'while' because the sentence is indicating a reason for taking a break, not a contrast or a specific time condition; Like— She decided to take a break from work, because she needed some time to recharge and rejuvenate.

22. **D) 1-abused, 2-rarely, 3-resolve, 4-lounge, 5-baneful**

"Abused" का use होगा क्योंकि "abused" का अर्थ होता है गलत तरीके से या हानिकारक ढंग से उपयोग करना। passage में बताया गया है कि leisure का गलत उपयोग किया जा सकता है, इसलिए 'abused' यहाँ सही है। 'Withered', 'famished', और 'wasted' इस context में सही नहीं हैं क्योंकि वे respectively सूख जाना, भूखा होना, और बर्बाद करना का अर्थ रखते हैं।

- "Abused" should be used because it means to use something in a harmful or wrongful way. The passage implies that leisure can be misused, making 'abused' fitting here. 'Withered', 'famished', and 'wasted' don't fit the context as they mean shriveled, very hungry, and squandered, respectively.

"Rarely" का use होगा क्योंकि "rarely" का अर्थ होता है दुर्लभ रूप से या शायद ही कभी। पैसेज कहता है कि लोगों को leisure मिलता ही इतना कम है कि वे इसका सही उपयोग करना नहीं जानते, इसलिए 'rarely' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। 'Barely', 'seldom', और 'readily' इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- "Rarely" should be used because it means not often or seldom. The passage suggests that people get leisure so infrequently that they don't know how to use it properly, making 'rarely' appropriate here. 'Barely', 'seldom', and 'readily' are not correct in this context.

"Resolve" का use होगा क्योंकि "resolve" का अर्थ होता है दृढ़ निश्चय करना। पैसेज में कहा गया है कि लोग कुछ करने का निश्चय करते हैं, लेकिन समय निकल जाता है, इसलिए 'resolve' यहाँ उपयुक्त है।

'Determine', 'propose', और 'decide' इस context में उतने सटीक नहीं हैं।

- "Resolve" should be used because it means to decide firmly. The passage mentions that people take time to make a decision, but by then it's too late, making 'resolve' appropriate here. 'Determine', 'propose', and 'decide' are not as precise in this context.

"Lounge" का use होगा क्योंकि "lounge" का अर्थ होता है आराम से समय बिताना या बेफिक्री से घूमना। passage में लोगों के बेकार घूमने का जिक्र है, इसलिए 'lounge' सही विकल्प है। 'Saunter', 'dawdle', और 'loiter' भी समान अर्थ रखते हैं लेकिन 'lounge' इस context में अधिक उपयुक्त है।

- "Lounge" should be used because it means to spend time in a relaxed, leisurely manner. The passage describes people idly wandering, making 'lounge' the right choice. 'Saunter', 'dawdle', and 'loiter' also mean similar things, but 'lounge' is more fitting in this context.

"Baneful" का use होगा क्योंकि "baneful" का अर्थ होता है हानिकारक या विनाशकारी। passage में बताया गया है कि लोग हानिकारक गतिविधियों में समय बिताते हैं, इसलिए 'baneful' यहाँ सही विकल्प है।

'Noxious', 'baleful', और 'harmful' भी समान अर्थ रखते हैं लेकिन 'baneful' इस context में ज्यादा सटीक है।

- "Baneful" should be used because it means destructive or harmful. The passage indicates that people engage in harmful activities, making 'baneful' the correct choice. 'Noxious', 'baleful', and 'harmful' also carry similar meanings, but 'baneful' is more accurate in this context.

23. A) 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b

- **Arsonist** (noun) – a person who deliberately sets fire to a building or other property. आगजनी करने वाला



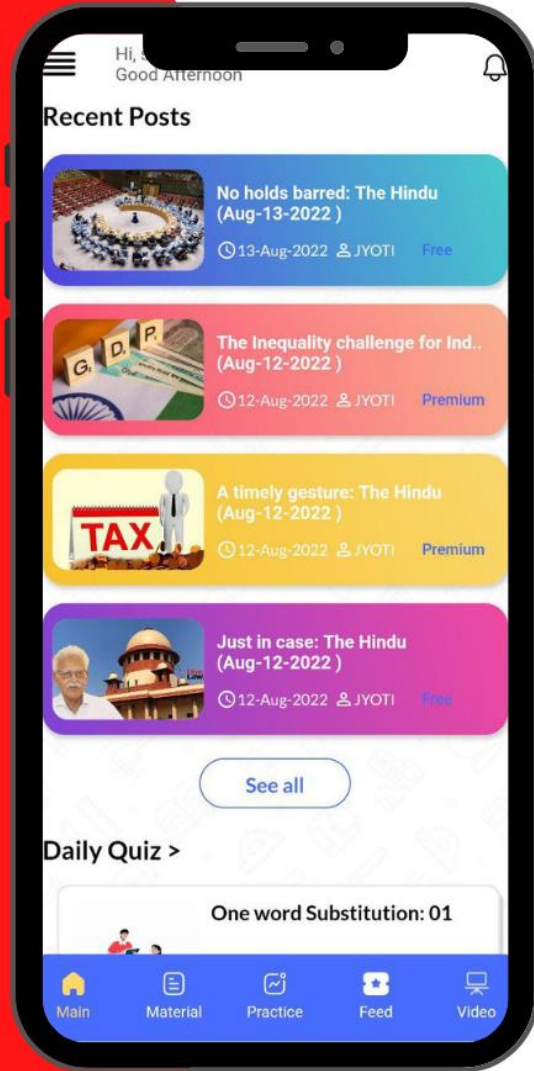
- **Altruist** (noun) – one who devotes their life to the welfare of other people, showing a selfless concern for the well-being of others. परोपकारी
- **Atheist** (noun) – one who does not believe in the existence of God. नास्तिक
- **Bigot** (noun) – a person who has narrow, prejudiced religious views, and who is intolerant toward those holding different opinions. कट्टरपंथी

24. **D) Sentence D.**

- A.** This sentence is about spider webs, highlighting their construction based on tension.
- B.** This sentence discusses suspension bridges, emphasizing their design that relies on tension.
- C.** This is a general statement about the engineering abilities of animals and birds.
- D.** This sentence is about beavers building dams using branches, but unlike the other sentences, it does not explicitly mention the principle of tension in their construction. Sentence D, however, does not mention any specific engineering principle like tension. It focuses on the construction activity of beavers without specifying the underlying engineering principle.

25. **A)** 'will have been being disheartened' के बदले 'will have been disheartened' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Future Perfect Continuous Tense में 'being' का प्रयोग नहीं होता; जैसे— He will have been disheartened by the telephone opinion poll published yesterday.

- 'will have been disheartened' will be used instead of 'will have been being disheartened' because 'being' is not used in the Future Perfect Continuous Tense; Like— He will have been disheartened by the telephone opinion poll published yesterday.



# Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

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