Solar surge: Moving away from imported solar panels

India's solar industry must grow without **compromising** on quality

The new financial year has begun with the government finally **bringing into effect** a policy that will **discourage** solar power project developers from **relying on** imported panels. The Approved Models and Manufacturers of Solar Photovoltaic Modules (Requirement for Compulsory Registration) **Order**, 2019, **requires** module makers to **submit to** an inspection of their manufacturing **facilities** by the National Institute of Solar Energy. Being on the list as an 'approved' manufacturing facility certifies a company as **legitimately** manufacturing solar panels within its **premises** and not importing modules. The major advantage is eligibility to **compete** for the government's tenders for its **flagship** solar energy programmes. This includes the recently announced PM solar rooftop scheme.

The **creation** of such a list **was** also aimed at restricting imports from China, which controls nearly 80% of the global supply, **amid** the **downturn** in **diplomatic** relations. India has **ambitious** plans of **sourcing** about 500 GW, nearly half its requirement of electricity, from **non-fossil** fuel sources by 2030. This would mean at least 280 GW from solar power by that year or at least 40 GW of solar capacity being annually added until 2030. In the last five years, this has **barely** crossed 13 GW though the government has **claimed** that the COVID-19 pandemic affected this **trajectory** and the country was **on track** to add between 25 GW-40 GW annually. The difficulty is that **meeting** the targets **requires** many more panels and component cells than India's domestic industry can supply. In recent years, a significant **fraction** of India's solar installations **has** been **met** by imports. This affects the interests of domestic panel manufacturers who have to pay the government to be certified while at the same time **losing out** on orders to the cheaper Chinese panels. To meet demand, **the Centre**, which has kept postponing the implementation of the approved list, **has** now **decreed** that this will **take effect from** April 1. The **yardstick** of success is when India meets its 2030 **commitment** while also ensuring that solar power is **affordable** to most Indians. This means that domestic manufacturers should **be subject to stringent** quality checks and not be allowed to compromise on cost and quality **merely** on **nationalistic grounds**. While the Indian solar industry must grow and gain a reputation for being a high quality exporter, it should not forget that this is a road with no easy shortcuts. **[Practice Exercise]**

- Facilities (noun) – a service, **building**, piece of equipment, etc. that makes it possible to do something परिसर
- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.

Vocabulary

1. **Surge** (noun) – Increase, rise, upsurge, upturn, escalation वृद्धि

2. **Compromise** (verb) – undermine, endanger, jeopardize समझौता करना

3. **Bring into effect** (phrase) – Implement, put into action, enact, execute, apply लागू करना

4. **Discourage** (verb) – Deter, dissuade, prevent, inhibit, discourage हतोत्साहित करना

5. **Rely** (on) (verb) – Depend on, count on, bank on, trust, lean on निर्भर करना

6. **Submit to** (phrasal verb) – subject to a particular process, treatment, or condition. से गुज़रना

7. **Legitimately** (adverb) – Lawfully, legally, officially, rightfully, justifiably वैध रूप से

8. **Premises** (noun) – Property, building, establishment, place, site परिसर

9. **Compete** (verb) – Contend, vie, challenge, rival, compete with प्रतिस्पर्धा करना

10. **Flagship** (adjective) – Leading, chief, principal, foremost, main प्रमुख

11. **Amid** (preposition) – Among, in the middle of, during, in the midst of के बीच में

12. **Downturn** (noun) – Decline, decrease, downturn, recession, slump गिरावट

13. **Diplomatic** (adjective) – Political, foreign-policy, governmental, official, diplomatic राजनयिक

14. **Ambitious** (adjective) – Aspiring, determined, enterprising, eager, driven महत्वाकांक्षी

15. **Source** (verb) – Obtain, get, acquire, procure, secure प्राप्त करना

16. **Non-fossil** (noun) – Referring to energy sources that are not derived from fossil fuels गैर-जीवाश्म

17. **Barely** (adverb) – Scarcely, hardly, just, only just, almost not मुश्किल से

18. **Claim** (verb) – Assert, declare, state, proclaim, allege दावा करना

19. **Trajectory** (noun) – Path, course, route, track, orbit प्रक्षेपवक्र

20. **On track** (phrase) – On schedule, on course, on target, in line, progressing as planned नियोजित योजना के अनुसार

21. **Fraction** (noun) – Portion, part, segment, piece, component अंश

22. **Meet** (verb) – Fulfill, satisfy, comply with, match, meet the requirements पूरा करना

23. **Lose out** (phrasal verb) – be deprived of an opportunity; be disadvantaged. खोना

24. **Decree** (verb) – Order, command, mandate, dictate, proclaim आदेश देना

25. **Take effect from** (phrase) – Begin to apply, start, commence, become operative, come into force प्रभावी होना

26. **Yardstick** (noun) – Measure, standard, criterion, benchmark, gauge मापदंड

27. **Commitment** (noun) – Pledge, promise, vow, obligation, duty प्रतिबद्धता

28. **Affordable** (adjective) – Reasonable, economical, budget-friendly, cost-effective, within reach किफायती

29. **Be subject** (to) (adjective) – to have or experience a particular thing, especially something unpleasant से गुज़रना

30. **Stringent** (adjective) – Strict, firm, rigid, severe, tough कड़े/ बहुत कठोर

31. **Merely** (adverb) – Just, only, simply, solely, purely केवल

32. **Nationalistic** (adjective) – Patriotic, chauvinistic, jingoistic, xenophobic, biased राष्ट्रवादी

33. **Ground** (noun) – Basis, foundation, reason, rationale, justification आधार

Summary of the Editorial

1. The new financial year begins with a policy to discourage reliance on imported solar panels.

2. The policy requires solar module manufacturers to have their facilities inspected for certification.

3. Approved manufacturers can compete for government solar energy program tenders.

4. The policy aims to restrict imports from China, which dominates the global supply.

5. India's goal is to source 500 GW of electricity from non-fossil fuels by 2030, with 280 GW from solar.

6. The target is to add at least 40 GW of solar capacity annually until 2030.

7. In the last five years, only 13 GW of solar capacity has been added, partly due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

8. India's domestic industry cannot supply enough panels and cells to meet targets.

9. A significant portion of India's solar installations has been met by imports.

10. Domestic manufacturers have to pay for certification and compete with cheaper Chinese panels.

11. The approved list's implementation, previously postponed, is now set for April 1.

12. Success is defined as meeting the 2030 commitment while keeping solar power affordable.

13. Domestic manufacturers should undergo strict quality checks without compromising on cost and quality.

14. The Indian solar industry must grow and become a high-quality exporter.

15. The path to growth involves no easy shortcuts and requires maintaining high standards.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage regarding India's approach to its solar industry and the implementation of the new policy?**   **[Editorial Page]**
   A. Optimistic
   B. Skeptical
   C. Analytical
   D. Urgent

2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
   A. The global dominance of China in solar panel manufacturing
   B. The challenges faced by India's solar industry due to COVID-19
   C. The importance of quality in the growth of India's solar industry
   D. The environmental benefits of solar energy

3. **What is the primary purpose of the Approved Models and Manufacturers of Solar Photovoltaic Modules (Requirement for Compulsory Registration) Order, 2019?**
   A. To increase the export of solar panels from India to other countries.
   B. To ensure that solar panel manufacturers submit to an inspection of their manufacturing facilities by the National Institute of Solar Energy.
   C. To encourage solar power project developers to rely more on imported panels.
   D. To discourage solar power project developers from relying on imported panels and certify companies manufacturing solar panels within India.

4. **What is the impact of being listed as an 'approved' manufacturing facility under the new policy?**
   A. It restricts the company from participating in any government tenders for solar energy programs.
   B. It allows the company to export solar panels to China.
   C. It enables the company to compete for the government's tenders for its flagship solar energy programs, including the PM solar rooftop scheme.
   D. It requires the company to import more solar panels to meet the demand.

5. **What is the intended impact of implementing the approved list of solar panel manufacturers by the Indian government?**
   A. To ensure that solar power remains an expensive option for most Indians, thereby reducing the overall demand and strain on domestic manufacturers.
   B. To restrict imports from China and promote the use of domestically manufactured panels, even if it means compromising on quality and cost.
   C. To balance the growth of the solar industry with quality control, ensuring that domestic manufacturers adhere to stringent quality checks without compromising on affordability.
   D. To eliminate the need for domestic panel manufacturers to be certified by the government, thus reducing their operational costs and making them more competitive against Chinese panels.

6. In the context of the passage, the word "**stringent**" most closely means:
   A. lenient

B. rigorous

C. flexible

D. indifferent

7. What is a synonym for the word "**yardstick**" as used in the passage?
    A. Benchmark
    B. Ruler
    C. Protractor
    D. Yielding

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

    Pass the buck

    A. Providing essential services
    B. Trying to calm down
    C. Blaming another person
    D. Saying something unpleasant

9. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

    The lizard's light brown skin acts as **camouflage** in the desert sand.

    A. clothed
    B. mask
    C. reveal
    D. Vanishing

10. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined word in the given sentence**.

    We have always been told **retaliation** is not the key to resolving problems.

    A. revenge
    B. outcome
    C. realization
    D. Pamper

11. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom

    His charismatic speech seemed to **_cast spells_** on the audience, making them hang on to his every word.

    A. To make clothes
    B. To predict future events
    C. To enchant or mesmerize
    D. To write down

12. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**

    P. It must go beyond this and provide for, in unequivocal terms, the 'best interests of child' principle in all custody disputes.
    Q. It must deny absolute rights of biological parents vis-à-vis adoptive parents.
    R. A UCC cannot confine itself to merely changing the rule of the father being the natural guardian.

S. At a time when the government may bring in a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) by holding a special session of Parliament on September 18-22, 2023, there is a need to think beyond polygamy and divorce and other such issues.

A. SPQR   B.SRPQ   C.PSQR   D.PRQS

13. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**

P. Though the Jaipur Literature Festival may be at the top

Q. Of the carnival of books, through the year, there are literary festivals in several cities including Mumbai, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Thiruvananthapuram, Bhubaneswar, Dehradun, and Dumka

R. In India, the literary festival cycle begins at Jaipur, which hosts one of the country's biggest literary events

S. Literature apart, there is music, art, theatre and a host of other activities, which add to the festive atmosphere

A. RPQS   B.RSPQ   C.SRQP   D.SPRQ

14. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**

P. With five states going to the polls later this year, the Union Government has slashed the prices of domestic cooking gas by Rs 200 per cylinder

Q. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has called it 'a gift to crores of my sisters of the country

R. And benefit the poor and the middle class

S. On the occasion of Raksha Bandhan', adding that the government will always do everything possible to improve the people's quality of life

A. QSPR   B.PRQS   C.QSRP   D.PQSR

15. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**

P. Jolted by such incidents in the exam-preparation hub, the local administration has directed coaching institutes to suspend routine tests for two months.

Q. What's clear is that it is a crisis situation and there are no easy answers.

R. The death by suicide of two teenagers, who were living in Kota while preparing for the medical entrance test, adds to the grim tally.

S. How much the hurried order helps is difficult to assess.

A. RQSP   B.PSRQ   C.RPSQ   D.PQSR

16. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**

P. Neeraj received after his Tokyo triumph in 2021 could have easily gone to his head

Q. Two years ago, when Neeraj Chopra scripted history by becoming the first Indian Olympic track and field gold medallist, it seemed that he had done enough to rest on his laurels for a lifetime

R. But the young man retained his focus amid all the distractions and has now become the first Indian to win a gold medal in the World Athletics Championships

S. In a sporting success-starved country like India, the fame, adulation and money that

A. QSPR   B.PSRQ   C.QRPS   D.QPSR

Comprehension

Words are like hammers, one can either swing them around recklessly and break stuff or use them to build something _____1_____. In the words of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe "Knowing is not enough; we must apply. Willing is not enough; we must do." Since childhood, we have all been told by our elders to never hurt the person using harsh words and instead be

kind and give respect for we will be showered with the same. The power of words is beyond expression, it defines what the person wants to express. Words form an important part of an individual's life. Different people use different words to communicate with their friends and family. They are used to conduct business and to discipline children. Politicians use words to convince others that they're the best candidate. Words form a huge part of every aspect of our lives. They carry an enormous weight that can either make the other feel good or humiliated. Words do _____2_____ energy, evoke emotions and set the tone for back-and-forth conversation. However, words form one of the reasons that one person lives a life of _____3_____ while another lives a life of lack. Words can open doorways that hands cannot. They can _____4_____ invisible boundaries.
Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combinations of words

17. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 1**.
    A. Supremacy
    B. Smugness
    C. Common
    D. Worthwhile

18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 2**.
    A. Break out
    B. Make up
    C. Point out
    D. Give out

19. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 3**.
    A. Assertion
    B. Abundance
    C. Ambitious
    D. Endorse

20. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 4**.
    A. Pin down
    B. Break down
    C. Ramp up
    D. Lie down

21. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom**.
    Castles in the air
    A. Unrealistic and impossible plan
    B. Unexpected change in the climate
    C. Realistic and possible plan
    D. Strong hope to get success

22. **Four words of the following sentence have been underlined and given as options. Select the option that contains a spelling error.**
    Ongoing climate change, caused by the **acumulation** of greenhouse gases in the **atmosphere**, is happening on a timescale of **decades** to centuries and is driving **environmental** changes worldwide.

   A. environmental
   B. atmosphere
   C. acumulation
   D. Decades

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

Laconic

   A. Reasonable
   B. Fanciful
   C. Concise
   D. Certain

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

Make-up was _____ she hardly wore.

   A. anything
   B. something
   C. anybody
   D. Someone

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

The manager asked me **if I have completed my projects**.

   A. if he has completed my projects
   B. if I has completed my projects
   C. if I had completed my projects
   D. if I shall have completed my projects

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. A) **Optimistic**
    The tone of the passage is optimistic as it discusses the government's efforts to promote the domestic solar industry, reduce reliance on imports, and meet ambitious solar power targets. The passage highlights the positive steps taken, such as the implementation of the Approved Models and Manufacturers of Solar Photovoltaic Modules Order and the push towards meeting the 2030 commitment for non-fossil fuel sources.

2. **C) The importance of quality in the growth of India's solar industry**
    The main theme of the passage is the importance of quality in the growth of India's solar industry. The passage discusses the government's policy to ensure that solar panels are manufactured domestically without compromising on quality. It emphasizes the need for stringent quality checks for domestic manufacturers to make solar power affordable and to establish India as a high-quality exporter in the solar industry.

3. **D) To discourage solar power project developers from relying on imported panels and certify companies manufacturing solar panels within India.**
    The passage states that the policy is being implemented to discourage solar power project developers from relying on imported panels. It requires module makers to submit to an inspection of their manufacturing facilities, and being on the list as an 'approved' manufacturing facility certifies a company as legitimately manufacturing solar panels within its premises.

4. **C) It enables the company to compete for the government's tenders for its flagship solar energy programs, including the PM solar rooftop scheme.**
    The passage mentions that being on the list as an 'approved' manufacturing facility certifies a company as legitimately manufacturing solar panels within its premises and not importing modules. The major advantage of this certification is eligibility to compete for the government's tenders for its flagship solar energy programs, including the recently announced PM solar rooftop scheme.

5. **C) To balance the growth of the solar industry with quality control, ensuring that domestic manufacturers adhere to stringent quality checks without compromising on affordability.**
    The passage suggests that the implementation of the approved list is aimed at promoting the use of domestically manufactured panels while ensuring that they meet high-quality standards. The goal is to make solar power affordable for most Indians without compromising on cost and quality, which requires domestic manufacturers to undergo stringent quality checks.

6. B) **rigorous**

The word "stringent" in the passage is used to describe the quality checks that domestic manufacturers should be subjected to. "Stringent" means strict or severe, so the closest synonym is "rigorous," which also implies thoroughness and strictness.

7. A) **Benchmark**
    In the passage, "yardstick" is used metaphorically to refer to a standard or measure used for comparison. Among the options, "benchmark" is the closest synonym as it also refers to a standard or point of reference.

8. C) **Pass the buck** (idiom) – Blaming another person दूसरे पर दोष डालना

9. C) **Camouflage** (noun) – The use of any combination of materials, coloration, or illumination for concealment, either by making animals or objects hard to see, or by disguising them as something else. **छलावरण लगाना**

    Antonym: **Reveal** (verb) – To make (previously unknown or secret information) known to others; to uncover, to show, to display. प्रकट करना

    * **Clothed** (verb) – Dressed, covered with clothing. **वस्त्रधारी**
    * **Mask** (noun) – A covering for all or part of the face that protects, hides, or decorates the person wearing it. **मुखौटा**
    * **Vanishing** (verb) – Disappearing suddenly and completely. **गायब**

10. A) The correct meaning of the underlined word **'retaliation'** in the given sentence is 'revenge'.

11. C) **Cast spells** (phrase) – to enchant or mesmerize: जादू करना या मोहित करना

12. **B) SRPQ**
    S: S sets the context of the UCC's potential introduction and the need to address more than just the usual topics (polygamy and divorce)
    R: The acronym "UCC" is used, which ties this sentence to sentence S
    P: "It" is a pronoun, which refers back to the subject discussed in the previous sentence (i.e., UCC from sentence R). This gives a hint that this sentence should follow R.
    This sentence expands on the notion introduced in R about the UCC's limitations.
    Q: The theme of "parents" and custody disputes (from P) logically leads into this discussion of rights between biological and adoptive parents.

13. **A) RPQS**
    R: Sentence R establishes the context for the entire paragraph by introducing the concept of the literary festival cycle in India. The specific mention of Jaipur sets the stage for further details.
    P: Sentence P starts with the word "Though," which indicates a contrast or an exception. After R establishes Jaipur as the beginning of the literary cycle, P introduces the idea that the Jaipur Literature Festival is significant. The word "top" at the end of sentence P also provides a hint that the next sentence will complete this idea.
    Q: Sentence Q begins with "Of the carnival of books," which completes the sentence started in

P. The word "Of" indicates continuation from the previous statement. Q gives us a broader view of literary festivals in India.

S: After detailing various cities with literary festivals in Q, sentence S provides additional information about what else occurs at these festivals beyond literature. The term "Literature apart" in S clearly indicates a continuation from the theme of literary festivals mentioned in the preceding sentences.

14. **D) PQSR**

P: Sentence P introduces an action taken by the Union Government ("...has slashed the prices of domestic cooking gas...").

Q: Sentence Q provides a reaction to the action described in sentence P. The pronoun "it" in Q refers to the action mentioned in P (i.e., the slashing of gas prices).

S: Sentence S continues the statement made by Narendra Modi in sentence Q. It elaborates on what the Prime Minister said, providing more detail about the "gift" he mentioned.

R: Sentence R can be seen as an extension or a further elaboration of the government's intentions that were mentioned in S.

15. **C) RPSQ**

R: This sentence introduces an incident that acts as the primary topic of discussion in the subsequent sentences. The incident is about the suicides of two teenagers in Kota

P: The phrase "such incidents" refers back to the suicides of the teenagers mentioned in Sentence R.

S: This sentence is a commentary on the action described in Sentence P. The "hurried order" refers to the local administration's direction mentioned in Sentence P to suspend routine tests.

Q: Sentence Q gives a summarizing remark about the entire situation.

16. **A) QSPR**

Q: The sentence introduces Neeraj Chopra and a significant event in his life. "Two years ago" indicates a starting point or origin, giving the reader context about when the event happened.

S: The ending "that" is a connector, suggesting that there is another sentence that provides details about what this "fame, adulation, and money" did or could have done. It prepares the reader for a specific event or situation related to Neeraj's success.

P: The sentence "Neeraj received after his Tokyo triumph in 2021" continues from where S left off and completes the idea that was started in S.

R: The "But" at the beginning of R contrasts with the idea in P. While P suggests that the fame could have distracted Neeraj, R counters that thought by highlighting his focus and a subsequent achievement.

17. **D)** 'Worthwhile' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "worthwhile" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज को महत्वपूर्ण और मूल्यवान बनाना। जबकि 'Supremacy' का अर्थ है प्रधानता या श्रेष्ठता, 'Smugness' का अर्थ है आत्म-संतुष्टता, और 'Common' का अर्थ है सामान्य या साधारण, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

➢ 'Worthwhile' will be used because it implies making something valuable or significant. Whereas, 'Supremacy' means superiority or dominance, 'Smugness' implies self-satisfaction, and 'Common' means ordinary or usual, which don't fit in this context

18. D) Give out' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "give out" का अर्थ होता है प्रकट करना या उत्सर्जन करना। यहां पर शब्दों की उर्जा की बात की जा रही है, जो अन्य विकल्पों से ज्यादा उपयुक्त है। 'Break out' का अर्थ होता है अचानक प्रकट होना, 'Make up' का अर्थ है बनाना या तैयार करना, और 'Point out' का अर्थ है सूचित करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

➢ 'Give out' will be used because it means to emit or to release. In this context, the energy of words is being discussed, which fits better with 'give out' than with the other options. 'Break out' means to suddenly appear, 'Make up' means to construct or prepare, and 'Point out' means to indicate, which don't fit in this context.

19. B) 'Abundance' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "abundance" का अर्थ होता है अधिकता या प्रचुरता। यह उस जीवन की प्रचुरता को दर्शाता है जो शब्दों के सही उपयोग से प्राप्त होती है। 'Assertion' का अर्थ है स्थिरता या दावा करना, 'Ambitious' का अर्थ है महत्वाकांक्षी होना, और 'Endorse' का अर्थ है समर्थन करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

➢ 'Abundance' will be used because it represents a plentiful or rich life, indicating the positive outcome of using words correctly. Whereas, 'Assertion' means firmness or claiming, 'Ambitious' means having a strong desire for success, and 'Endorse' means to support, which don't fit in this context.

20. B) 'Break down' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "break down" का अर्थ होता है तोड़ देना या पार पार करना। यह अनदृष्ट बाधाओं को दूर करने के context में उपयुक्त है। 'Pin down' का अर्थ है ठोस तरीके से निर्धारित करना, 'Ramp up' का अर्थ है वृद्धि करना, और 'Lie down' का अर्थ है लेट जाना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

➢ 'Break down' will be used because it means to overcome or to surpass. It's apt in the context of overcoming invisible boundaries. 'Pin down' means to define in a definitive manner, 'Ramp up' means to increase, and 'Lie down' means to recline, which don't fit in this context.

21. A) **Castles in the air** (idiom) – Unrealistic and impossible plan अवास्तविक एवं असंभव योजना

22. C) The word with the spelling error in the given sentence is **'acumulation'**. The correct spelling is 'accumulation' **'संचय**

23. C) **Laconic** (adjective) – Using very few words, brief, concise. **संक्षिप्त**

Synonym: **Concise** (adjective) – Giving a lot of information clearly and in a few words; brief but comprehensive. **संक्षिप्त**

- **Reasonable** (adjective) – Fair, sensible, rational, logical. **तर्कसंगत**

- **Fanciful** (adjective) – Over imaginative, not practical, whimsical. **काल्पनिक**
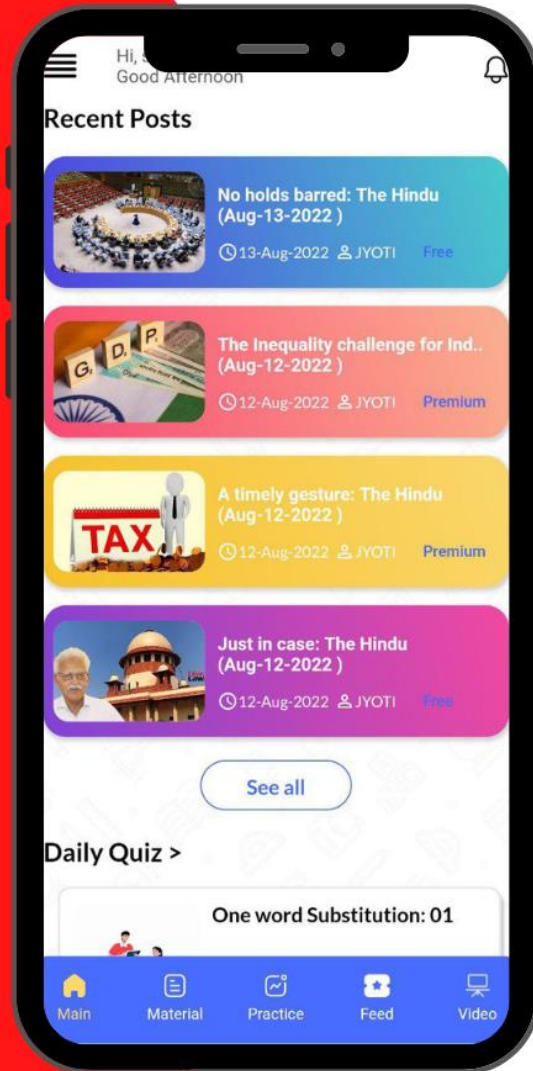
- **Certain** (adjective) – Sure, convinced, positive, confident. **निश्चित**

24. B) **'Something'** का use होगा क्योंकि इस context में 'something' का अर्थ होता है 'कुछ भी', जिसे उसने शायद ही कभी पहना है। Sentence के अनुसार, मेक-अप कोई ऐसी चीज है जिसे वह कम ही पहनती है, इसलिए 'something' यहाँ सही है। 'Anything' का अर्थ है 'कुछ भी', 'Anybody' का अर्थ है 'कोई भी' और 'Someone' का अर्थ है 'किसी एक', जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

  - **Something'** should be used because in this context, it means 'a thing of some kind,' which she rarely wears. According to the sentence, make-up is a thing that she hardly ever wears, making 'something' fitting here. Whereas, 'Anything' means 'any item at all', 'Anybody' means 'any person at all', and 'Someone' means 'some person', which don't fit in this context.

25. C) **'had completed'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'asked' वर्ब Past Tense में है, इसलिए 'if' Clause में भी Verb Past Tense में होना चाहिए; जैसे— The manager asked me if I had completed my projects.

  - **'had completed'** will be used because the verb 'asked' is in Past Tense, so in the 'if' Clause, the Verb should also be in Past Tense; Like— The manager asked me if I had completed my projects.