

Green and clean: on India and a critical minerals framework

India must **formulate** a critical minerals **framework** that is **just** and **equitable**

India has **come a long way** in its attempt to **transition** to cleaner forms of power in the past **decade**. This is partly **reflected** in the budgetary **allocation** to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy between fiscal years 2015 (BE ₹1,535 crore) and 2025 (BE ₹32,626 crore). But these **allocations**, other than in 2015 and 2023, **have** been underutilised, **leading to** lower revised estimates (REs). However, this does not fully reflect the clean energy journey. India attempted a major **leap** with the PM-KUSUM scheme in 2019, a year ahead of the COVID-19 disruptions, with an **outlay** of ₹34,422 crore. The scheme **envisaged** having off-grid solar irrigation pumps and grid-connected solar plants on **fallow** farmlands. While PM-KUSUM has received a **tepid** response, with less than half a gigawatt of installed capacity, the realisation that energy transition is both a desirable outcome and a requirement occurred during the COVID-19 years, when there were major supply chain disruptions to coal, oil and gas. This led to India **pledging** to produce half its energy requirements from renewables in about five years from now, at COP26 in 2021.

It was the 2021 Budget that **heralded** the clean energy shift, with ₹18,100 crore for a PLI scheme for advanced chemistry cell manufacturing to **augment** India's grid-scale battery storage capacity. A ₹4,500 crore PLI scheme for solar photovoltaic modules went up to ₹19,500 crore in 2022. But the government also decided to **levy** a 40% basic customs duty (BCD) on solar modules and 25% on solar cells to reduce the **overwhelming** import dependence on China. However, this slowed solar power installations nationwide with prices rising. And even while renewables constitute 46% of India's total installed capacity (October 2024), 70% of its power output is from coal. Experts have **pointed to** the need for grid-scale battery storage technology to augment India's renewables output, as **intermittent** RE production leads to the continued **reliance on** fossil-fuel based power. With the realisation that **steep** BCDs could be **inflationary** and **counterproductive** to localising production, particularly in the **capital-intensive** lithium-ion battery technology sector, the government has announced that it will **exempt** 12 critical minerals and 35 **capital goods** from BCDs. But **reducing** dependence on China for energy transition resources and technology **would** also require India showing leadership in formulating a critical minerals framework, that is socially and environmentally just during **extraction**, and equitable in its distribution. With the U.S. withdrawing its leadership position in these areas, India must aim to play a bigger role. **[Practice Exercise]**

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'
- **Just** (adjective) – Fair, impartial, objective, unbiased, न्यायसंगत
- **Capital-intensive** (adjective) – (of a business or industrial process) requiring the investment of large sums of money.

Vocabulary

1. **Formulate** (verb) – Develop, create, devise, draft, construct तैयार करना
2. **Framework** (noun) – Structure, system, model, outline, blueprint ढांचा
3. **Equitable** (adjective) – Fair, just, impartial, unbiased, balanced न्यायसंगत
4. **Come a long way** (phrase) – Make progress, advance, improve significantly, develop काफी आगे बढ़ना
5. **Transition** (noun) – Change, shift, transformation, evolution, conversion परिवर्तन
6. **Decade** (noun) – Period of ten years दशक
7. **Reflect** (verb) – Show, indicate, mirror, reveal, demonstrate प्रदर्शित करना
8. **Allocation** (noun) – Distribution, assignment, allotment, apportionment, disbursement आवंटन
9. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Result in, cause, bring about, give rise to, trigger का कारण बनना
10. **Leap** (noun) – Jump, advancement, breakthrough, progress, surge उछाल
11. **Outlay** (noun) – Expenditure, spending, investment, allocation, budget खर्च
12. **Envisage** (verb) – Imagine, foresee, anticipate, conceive, predict परिकल्पना करना
13. **Fallow** (adjective) – Uncultivated, unused, idle, barren, unproductive अनुपयोगी
14. **Tepid** (adjective) – Lukewarm, unenthusiastic, half-hearted, dull, indifferent उत्साहहीन
15. **Pledge** (verb) – Promise, commit, vow, assure, undertake वचन देना
16. **Herald** (verb) – Announce, signal, proclaim, indicate, declare संकेत देना
17. **Augment** (verb) – Increase, enhance, expand, boost, strengthen बढ़ाना
18. **Levy** (verb) – Impose, charge, collect, demand, assess थोपना
19. **Overwhelming** (adjective) – Massive, immense, excessive, dominant, vast अत्यधिक
20. **Point to** (phrasal verb) – Indicate, suggest, highlight, refer to, imply संकेत देना
21. **Intermittent** (adjective) – Sporadic, occasional, irregular, periodic, on-and-off अनियमित
22. **Reliance** (on) (noun) – Dependence, trust, confidence, need, necessity निर्भरता

23. **Steep** (adjective) – Sharp, excessive, drastic, abrupt, extreme अत्यधिक
24. **Inflationary** (adjective) – Price-rising, cost-increasing, economic-expanding, devaluation-causing मुद्रास्फीति से संबंधित
25. **Counterproductive** (adjective) – Harmful, self-defeating, opposite to intended effect, unproductive, ineffective प्रतिकूल
26. **Exempt** (verb) – Free from, exclude, excuse, relieve, spare छूट देना
27. **Capital goods** (noun) – Productive assets, industrial equipment, machinery, manufacturing tools, infrastructure assets पूंजीगत वस्तुएँ
28. **Extraction** (noun) – Removal, mining, retrieval, withdrawal, excavation खनन

Summary of the Editorial

1. **India's Clean Energy Progress** – India has made significant progress in transitioning to cleaner energy over the past decade.
2. **Budget Allocation Growth** – The budgetary allocation for the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has increased from ₹1,535 crore in 2015 to ₹32,626 crore in 2025.
3. **Underutilization of Funds** – Despite increased allocations, funds have often been underutilized, leading to lower revised estimates (REs).
4. **PM-KUSUM Scheme** – Launched in 2019 with an outlay of ₹34,422 crore, the scheme aimed at off-grid solar irrigation pumps and solar plants on fallow land.
5. **Limited Success of PM-KUSUM** – The scheme has seen limited success, with less than half a gigawatt of installed capacity.
6. **COVID-19 and Energy Transition** – The pandemic highlighted the need for an energy transition due to disruptions in coal, oil, and gas supply chains.
7. **India's COP26 Pledge** – India committed to meeting 50% of its energy requirements from renewables by 2030 at COP26 in 2021.
8. **Budget 2021 and Clean Energy** – A major shift occurred with ₹18,100 crore allocated for a PLI scheme to boost grid-scale battery storage.
9. **PLI Scheme for Solar Modules** – A ₹4,500 crore PLI scheme for solar photovoltaic modules was later increased to ₹19,500 crore in 2022.
10. **Customs Duty on Solar Imports** – The government imposed a 40% basic customs duty (BCD) on solar modules and 25% on solar cells to reduce dependency on China.
11. **Slower Solar Installations** – These duties led to increased prices and slowed down solar power installations across India.
12. **Coal Dominance in Power Output** – Despite renewables constituting 46% of India's installed capacity (October 2024), coal still accounts for 70% of power output.
13. **Need for Battery Storage Technology** – Experts emphasize the need for grid-scale battery storage to balance intermittent renewable energy production.
14. **Exemptions for Critical Minerals** – The government has exempted 12 critical minerals and 35 capital goods from BCDs to boost local production.
15. **Need for a Critical Minerals Framework** – India must formulate a socially and environmentally just critical minerals framework to reduce dependence on China and take global leadership in this domain.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial page]

- 1. What is the antonym of the word "augment" as used in the passage?**
 - A. Diminish
 - B. Expand
 - C. Enhance
 - D. Amplify
- 2. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?**
 - A. The Indian government has removed all customs duties on solar modules.
 - B. India still depends significantly on coal for power generation despite its renewable energy efforts.
 - C. The U.S. has increased its leadership in critical minerals and energy transition technology.
 - D. India has achieved complete energy independence and does not rely on imports for its renewable sector.
- 3. What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Alarmist and pessimistic
 - B. Analytical and advisory
 - C. Nostalgic and sentimental
 - D. Sarcastic and dismissive
- 4. What can be inferred as a key challenge in India's clean energy transition based on the passage?**
 - A. Underutilization of allocated funds for renewable energy initiatives
 - B. Lack of sufficient budget allocation for renewable energy
 - C. India's dependency on coal, oil, and gas is increasing
 - D. The COVID-19 pandemic had no impact on India's energy transition
- 5. What was the total budgetary allocation for the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy in fiscal year 2025?**
 - A. ₹1,535 crore
 - B. ₹34,422 crore
 - C. ₹32,626 crore
 - D. ₹50,000 crore
- 6. Select the correct spelling of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

We do not expet Reema to follow all the rules from the first day of work.

 - A. expect
 - B. exact
 - C. expict
 - D. except
- 7. Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom.**

Sushant looked blue in the face after the marathon

 - A. exhausted

- B. sad
C. happy
D. good
8. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
Something that is so extraordinary or unbelievable that it's hard to believe it
A. Ordinary
B. Incredible
C. Horrible
D. Exquisite
9. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**
The students demonstrated their excitement by volunteering for community service.
A. freedom
B. ignorance
C. anxiety
D. enthusiasm
10. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
The artist believes that this new collection of paintings / has being / a masterpiece that / will redefine contemporary art
A. the artist believes that this new collection of paintings
B. will redefine contemporary art
C. has being
D. a masterpiece that
11. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
A person who abstains from any sort of alcoholic drinks
A. Veteran
B. Teetotaller
C. Samaritan
D. Termagant
12. **The following sentence contains an error. Select the option that correctly rectifies the error.**
His aunt who lives at America brought a lot of gifts for him and his sister.
A. his aunt which lives
B. and her sister
C. in America brought a
D. lot of gifts by him
13. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**
Alaska in the USA / is the colder / of all the states.
A. Alaska in the USA
B. of all the states.

- C. Is the colder
D. No error
14. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**
The students were diligently / studying for their exams / for weeks before you arrived.
A. Studying for their exams
B. The students were diligently
C. For weeks before you arrived
D. No error
15. **In the following sentence the underlined part contains an error. Alternatives to the underlined part are given as options. Select the correct alternative.**
Which flower do you like best?
A. good
B. most good
C. better
D. the best
16. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined phrase.**
I should look into my past and decide what the next course of action should be
A. Retrospect
B. Prospect
C. Introspect
D. Disrespect
17. **Select the option with the correct spelling to replace the underlined word in the given sentence.**
Polluted air can be dangeros, even if the pollutants are invisible
A. dangerus
B. dangeris
C. dangers
D. dangerous
18. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Timid
A. Modest
B. Oppress
C. Bold
D. Humble
19. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
A. Excess
B. Aresst
C. Express
D. Harass

20. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word given in brackets to fill in the blank.

After the floods, Uttarakhand was in a _____(ravaged) condition

- A. influenced
- B. restored
- C. ratified
- D. languid

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.

A brigantine is a two-masted sailing vessel (1)_____ fore-and-aft rigging on the mainmast and square rigging on the foremast. The pirates that (2)_____ the Mediterranean in the sixteenth century loved it for its speed and ease of handling. The brigantine (3)_____ into a true sailing vessel in the waters of northern Europe. Although the words began to be used interchangeably, it was (4)_____ from the fully square-rigged brig by its gaff-rigged mainsail. True brigantines, for (5)_____, were defined as having square topsails above a gaffed mainsail

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

- A. predicting
- B. focusing
- C. featuring
- D. attending

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

- A. integrated
- B. transpired
- C. fixed
- D. ravaged

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

- A. evolved
- B. submitted
- C. garnished
- D. discharged

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

- A. mourned
- B. split
- C. spill
- D. Join

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

- A. mention
- B. case
- C. instance
- D. location

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. A) Diminish

The word "augment" means to increase or enhance something. The correct antonym is "diminish", which means to reduce or decrease.

2. B) India still depends significantly on coal for power generation despite its renewable energy efforts.

The passage states that even though renewables make up 46% of India's installed capacity, 70% of its power output still comes from coal. This confirms India's continued dependence on fossil fuels.

A: Incorrect, because the passage mentions a 40% customs duty on solar modules and 25% on solar cells, though exemptions exist for certain minerals and goods.

C: Incorrect, as the passage states that the U.S. is withdrawing its leadership in these areas.

D: Incorrect, because the passage highlights India's dependence on imports from China and the challenges in localizing production.

3. B) Analytical and advisory

The passage gives data on budget allocations, policy measures, and the need for strategic frameworks. It examines India's progress while offering suggestions (e.g., formulating a just critical minerals framework), indicating an analytical approach combined with advice for the future.

A: The passage does not evoke panic or focus solely on negative outcomes; it rather balances challenges with constructive policy measures.

C: It does not dwell on the past with emotion or longing; it is more forward-focused on current and future strategies.

D: There is no mockery or ridicule in the tone; the language is objective and solution-oriented.

4. A) Underutilization of allocated funds for renewable energy initiatives

The passage states that while India has allocated increasing funds for renewable energy, these allocations have been underutilized, leading to lower revised estimates. This indicates a key challenge in India's clean energy transition.

B: The passage clearly states that budget allocations have significantly increased from ₹1,535 crore in 2015 to ₹32,626 crore in 2025, so the issue is not a lack of funds but their utilization.

C: While India faced supply chain disruptions for coal, oil, and gas, the passage does not mention an increase in dependency on these resources. Instead, India pledged to shift towards renewables.

D: The passage explicitly states that the COVID-19 pandemic impacted energy transition by highlighting supply chain disruptions and reinforcing the need for renewables.

5. C) ₹32,626 crore

The passage explicitly states that the budget estimate (BE) for the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy in 2025 is ₹32,626 crore.

A: ₹1,535 crore was the budget allocation in 2015, not in 2025.

B: ₹34,422 crore was the outlay for the PM-KUSUM scheme, not the overall budget for the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

D: There is no mention of a ₹50,000 crore allocation in the passage, making this option incorrect.

6. A) The correct spelling of the underlined word 'expet' is 'expect', which means "to think or believe that something will happen or someone will do something" (उम्मीद करना, अपेक्षा करना).

7. A) **Blue in the face (idiom) – Exhausted थकान**

8. B) **Incredible (adjective) – Something that is so extraordinary or unbelievable that it's hard to believe अविश्वसनीय**

- **Ordinary (adjective) – Not special or unusual; normal साधारण**

- **Horrible (adjective) – Extremely unpleasant or bad भयानक**

- **Exquisite (adjective) – Extremely beautiful and delicate अति सुंदर**

9. D) **Excitement (noun) – A state of being enthusiastic, thrilled, or full of eagerness; exhilaration, joy. उत्साह / रोमांच**

Synonym: Enthusiasm (noun) – Intense and eager enjoyment, interest, or approval; zeal, fervor, passion. उत्साह

- **Freedom (noun):** liberty, independence, autonomy, Sovereignty. स्वतंत्रता

- **Ignorance (noun):** unawareness, cluelessness. अज्ञान

- **Anxiety (noun):** A feeling of worry, nervousness, or unease about something; apprehension, distress. चिंता

10. C) 'has being' के बदले 'has been' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'has been' Present Perfect Tense का रूप होता है और यह वाक्य के संदर्भ में सही बैठता है; जैसे— "The artist believes that this new collection of paintings has been a masterpiece that will redefine contemporary art."

'has been' will be used instead of 'has being' because 'has been' is the form of Present Perfect Tense and fits correctly in the context of the sentence; Like— "The artist believes that this new collection of paintings has been a masterpiece that will redefine contemporary art."

11. B) **Teetotaler** (noun) – A person who abstains from any sort of alcoholic drinks. शराब का सेवन न करने वाला व्यक्ति
- **Veteran** (noun) – A person who has long experience in a particular field or profession. अनुभवी व्यक्ति
 - **Samaritan** (noun) – A charitable or helpful person who helps others, especially strangers. दयालु या मददगार व्यक्ति
 - **Termagant** (noun) – A quarrelsome, scolding, or nagging woman. झगड़ालू महिला
12. C) 'at America' के स्थान पर "**in America**" का use होगा क्योंकि देश (Country) का उल्लेख करते समय उचित Preposition "in" होता है। जैसे— "His aunt who lives in America brought a lot of gifts for him and his sister."
'at America' will be replaced by 'in America' because the correct preposition for referring to a country is "in." Like— "His aunt who lives in America brought a lot of gifts for him and his sister."
13. C) 'is the colder' के बदले **is the coldest** का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ Alaska की तुलना सभी राज्यों से हो रही है। Superlative Degree (coldest) का प्रयोग करना उचित है क्योंकि यह तुलना सभी राज्यों के बीच में की जा रही है। जैसे— "Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world." अतः वाक्य सही होगा: "Alaska in the USA is the coldest of all the states."
'**is the coldest**' will be used instead of 'is the colder' because the comparison is made with all the states, requiring the Superlative Degree (coldest) to be used. The correct sentence will be: "Alaska in the USA is the coldest of all the states."
14. B) '**diligently**' का स्थान गलत है। English में manner के adverbs (जैसे 'diligently') को उस क्रिया या verb phrase के बाद रखा जाता है, जिसे वे modify करते हैं। सही वाक्य होगा "**The students were studying diligently.**"
The adverb 'diligently' is incorrectly placed. In English, adverbs of manner, such as 'diligently,' are typically placed after the main verb or verb phrase they modify. The phrase should read: "**The students were studying diligently.**"
15. D) 'best' के बदले '**the best**' का use होगा क्योंकि Superlative Degree के पहले 'the' का प्रयोग अनिवार्य है। वाक्य में 'best' का अर्थ यह दर्शाता है कि तुलना एक समूह में सबसे उच्च स्तर की हो रही है, इसलिए 'the best' उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा। उदाहरण— Which player is the best in this tournament?
'**the best**' will be used instead of 'best' because it is necessary to use 'the' before the superlative degree. In the sentence, 'best' indicates a comparison at the highest level within a group, so 'the best' is the correct choice. Example— Which player is the best in this tournament?

16. A) **Retrospect (noun)** – To look back at past events or situations, often to evaluate or learn from them.

- **Prospect (noun)** – The possibility or likelihood of some future event happening; संभावना
- **Disrespect (noun)** – Lack of respect or courtesy; अनादर
- **Introspect (verb)** – To examine one's own thoughts or feelings; आत्मकरना निरीक्षण-

17. D) The correct spelling of "**dangeros**" is "**Dangerous**", which means "able or likely to cause harm or injury" "खतरनाक, हानिकारक".

18. C) **Timid (adjective)** – Showing a lack of courage or confidence; easily frightened. डरपोक

Antonym: Bold (adjective) – Showing an ability to take risks; confident and courageous. साहसी

- **Modest (adjective):** Humble, unassuming, free from boastfulness. विनम्र
- **Oppress (verb):** To persecute, tyrannize, or burden someone. अत्याचार करना
- **Humble (adjective):** Modest, not arrogant or proud. विनम्र

19. B) The incorrectly spelt word is **Aresst (B)**, and the correct spelling is **Arrest**. किसी को हिरासत में लेना या रोकना।

20. B) **Ravaged (adjective)**, means: severely damaged, devastated, ruined, destroyed (बर्बाद, नष्ट).

Antonym: Restored (adjective/verb): Brought back to its original condition, repaired, rebuilt, rejuvenated. (पुनः स्थापित, मरम्मत किया गया)

- **Influenced (verb):** To have an effect on someone or something. प्रभावित करना
- **Ratified (verb):** To officially approve or confirm. पुष्टि करना, अनुमोदित करना
- **Languid (adjective):** Lacking energy, weak, slow. शिथिल, कमज़ोर

21. C) **Featuring'** का use होगा क्योंकि "featuring" का अर्थ है किसी वस्तु की मुख्य विशेषता को दिखाना।

Sentence में mention है कि ब्रिगेटाइन "fore-and-aft rigging" और "square rigging" की विशेषता रखती है, इसलिए 'featuring' यहाँ सही है। Predicting' का अर्थ है पूर्वानुमान लगाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि यह विशेषताओं का वर्णन नहीं करता। 'Focusing' का अर्थ है ध्यान केंद्रित करना, जो व्याकरण और संदर्भ के अनुसार मेल नहीं खाता। 'Attending' का अर्थ है उपस्थित होना या भाग लेना, जो यहां संदर्भ के अनुसार अनुपयुक्त है।

'Featuring' will be used because it means to highlight the primary attribute or aspect of something. The sentence mentions that a brigantine is defined by its "fore-and-aft rigging" and "square rigging," making 'featuring' correct. 'Predicting' means to forecast, which is

contextually incorrect as it doesn't describe characteristics. 'Focusing' means to concentrate, which is not grammatically or contextually fitting here. 'Attending' means to be present or participate, which doesn't align with the sentence's context.

22. D) **Ravaged**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "आक्रमण करना या विनाश करना"। sentence में यह संदर्भित है कि समुद्री डाकू (pirates) भूमध्य सागर में विनाश फैलाते थे, इसलिए 'ravaged' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। 'Integrated' का अर्थ है "शामिल करना" या "एकीकृत करना," जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि यहाँ समुद्री डाकूओं द्वारा किए गए विनाश की बात हो रही है। 'Transpired' का अर्थ है "घटना" या "सामना होना," जो वाक्य की भावना के साथ मेल नहीं खाता। 'Fixed' का अर्थ है "ठीक करना" या "स्थिर करना," जो समुद्री डाकूओं के आक्रमण के संदर्भ में अप्रासंगिक है।

Ravaged' will be used because it means "to attack or destroy violently." The sentence discusses pirates who caused destruction in the Mediterranean, making "ravaged" the most suitable choice. 'Integrated' means "to incorporate or unify," which is irrelevant in the context of pirates attacking or causing destruction. 'Transpired' means "to occur or happen," which does not align with the intended meaning here. 'Fixed' means "to repair or stabilize," which is unrelated to the pirates' violent actions.

23. A) **Evolved**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है धीरे-धीरे किसी चीज़ में विकसित होना। Sentence में mention है कि यह जहाज़ धीरे-धीरे एक सच्चे नौकायन पोत के रूप में विकसित हुआ, इसलिए 'evolved' यहाँ सही है। 'Submitted' का अर्थ है प्रस्तुत करना, जो इस context में गलत है क्योंकि यहाँ विकास की बात हो रही है, न कि कुछ प्रस्तुत करने की। 'Garnished' का अर्थ है सजाना या अलंकृत करना, जो संदर्भ के अनुसार फिट नहीं होता क्योंकि यहाँ कोई सजावट की बात नहीं हो रही है। 'Discharged' का अर्थ है निकालना या खाली करना, जो जहाज़ के विकास के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

Evolved' is appropriate because it means to gradually develop into a more advanced form. The sentence states that the brigantine developed into a true sailing vessel in the waters of northern Europe, making 'evolved' the correct choice. 'Submitted' means to present or offer, which does not align with the context as it talks about development, not submission. 'Garnished' refers to decoration or embellishment, which is irrelevant to the concept of development mentioned in the sentence. 'Discharged' means to release or empty, which does not fit in the context of a vessel developing

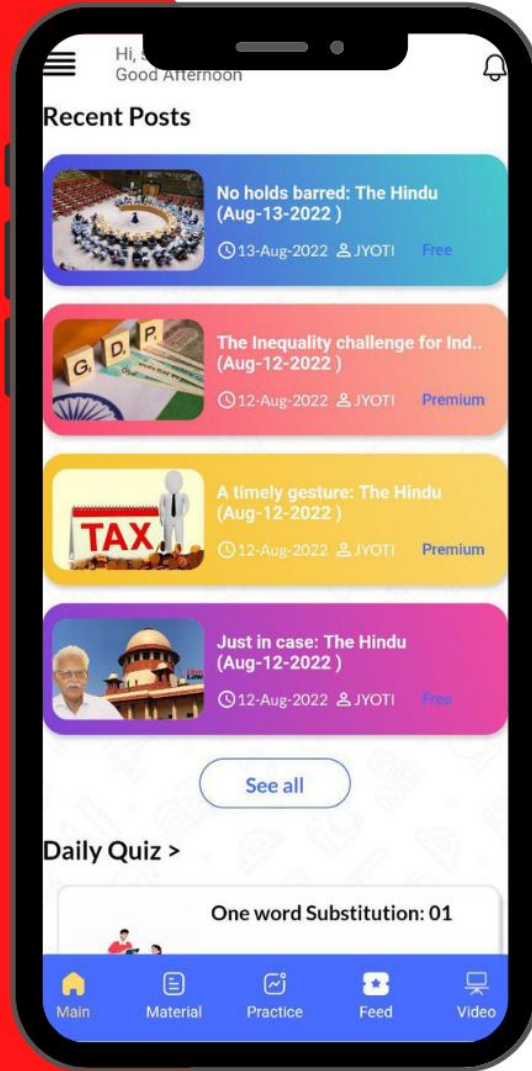
24. D) **Join**' का use होगा क्योंकि "join" का अर्थ है जुड़ना या सम्मिलित होना। sentence में brigantine और fully square-rigged brig के बीच संबंध को बताया जा रहा है कि brigantine, अपने gaff-rigged mainsail के कारण, fully square-rigged brig से जुड़ी हुई थी। 'Mourned' (शोक करना) का संदर्भ गलत

है। 'Split' (विभाजित करना) और 'Spill' (गिराना) इस sentence के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं क्योंकि यहां विभाजन के बजाय संबंध की बात की जा रही है।

'Join' will be used because it means to connect or be associated with. The sentence discusses how the brigantine, due to its gaff-rigged mainsail, was connected to or associated with the fully square-rigged brig. 'Mourned' (to grieve) is contextually incorrect. 'Split' (to divide) and 'Spill' (to drop) are also unsuitable in this context as the sentence is emphasizing a connection, not a separation.

25. 'C) **Instance**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "किसी चीज़ का उदाहरण"। Sentence में mention है कि सच्चे ब्रिगंटीन को "गाफ़ड मेनसेल" के साथ वर्गाकार टॉपसेल्स के लिए परिभाषित किया गया था। यहाँ 'instance' का उपयोग सही होगा, क्योंकि यह "उदाहरण के तौर पर" का भाव देता है। 'Mention' का अर्थ है "उल्लेख करना," जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि वाक्य किसी चीज़ का उदाहरण दे रहा है, न कि इसका उल्लेख कर रहा है। 'Case' का अर्थ है "स्थिति" या "मामला," लेकिन यह यहाँ फिट नहीं होता क्योंकि वाक्य विशिष्ट उदाहरण की बात कर रहा है। 'Location' का अर्थ है "स्थान," जो इस वाक्य में सटीक नहीं है क्योंकि यह जहाज के विवरण से संबंधित है, न कि भौगोलिक स्थान से।

'Instance' is appropriate because it means "an example of something." The sentence explains that true brigantines were defined by having square topsails above a gaffed mainsail. Here, 'for instance' is correct as it indicates "by way of example." 'Mention' means "to refer to," which does not suit the context because the sentence is giving an example, not making a reference. 'Case' means "a situation or occurrence," but it is not apt here since the sentence discusses a specific example, not a general scenario. 'Location' means "a place," which does not fit the context as the focus is on the ship's characteristics, not a geographical place.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam