

2 Sixes, Please

A surplus monsoon **bodes well** for agriculture and rural demand this year. **GST reforms**, which **kicked in** 10 days ago, **are** also expected to **spur** consumption. So, RBI's revised growth **forecast** of 6.8% isn't surprising. It seems like a small **increment** from 6.5%, but in a \$4tn economy **each fraction** of a percentage point **amounts to** billions of dollars. Yet, it's nothing to celebrate when Trump's tariffs have **cast a shadow over** roughly \$50bn worth of goods exports.

Even otherwise, 6.5% or 6.8% isn't an **aspirational** growth rate for India. As the finance ministry has said more than once this year, India needs to grow at 8% "every year, at least for a **decade**" to become a developed country by 2047. Yes, India remains the fastest growing major economy, but relative performance doesn't improve living standards. In the late 1990s, when India's population was growing at 2% per annum, economists recommended a 9% growth target for 7% effective growth – to double income every 10 years. Now, although population growth has slowed to about 1% per year – based on estimates in the absence of a **census** – 8% is the slowest acceptable GDP growth target.

However, a new Morgan Stanley analysis shows even 8% might be too slow. To **address** the growing problem of unemployment, the asking rate must be 12.2%, it says. The report **points to** record youth unemployment – 17.6% – and a **surge** in agricultural employment, which are **faces of the same coin**. Growing farm employment is in fact the clearest sign of a jobs crisis. As countries develop, agriculture's **share** in employment and output **shrinks**. Farm work **accounts for** only 1.2% of employment in US. But in India, this year's Economic Survey showed agriculture's share in employment increased from 44.1% in 2017-18 to 46.1% in 2023-24.

Over the next 10 years, **84mn Indians** – equal to the population of Germany – **will** hit working age. So, creating good jobs for them has to be a national priority. **Long-neglected manufacturing**, whose share in GDP had **slipped** to 15.9% in 2023-24 from 16.7% in 2013-14, **should** be the preferred engine for this, because it creates more related jobs than services. That's how US built its middle class in the 1950s, and China in the 2000s. The **vision** of developed India **hinges on** this. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Bodes well** (phrase) – to be a good sign for the future; to indicate a favorable outcome. शुभ संकेत होना
2. **Kick in** (phrasal verb) – to begin to take effect; to start operating. प्रभावी होना
3. **Spur** (verb) – stimulate, encourage, prompt, galvanize, catalyze प्रेरित करना
4. **Forecast** (noun) – prediction, projection, estimate, outlook, prognosis पूर्वानुमान
5. **Increment** (noun) – increase, rise, addition, gain, step-up वृद्धि
6. **Fraction** (noun) – part, portion, segment, fragment, piece भिन्न
7. **Amount to** (phrasal verb) – add up to, total, constitute, be equivalent to के बराबर होना
8. **Cast a shadow over** (phrase) – to spoil or create a negative feeling over something. बदनाम करना
9. **Aspirational** (adjective) – ambitious, idealistic, goal-oriented, striving, desired महत्वाकांक्षी
10. **Decade** (noun) – period of ten years दशक
11. **Census** (noun) – official count, population survey, national count, enumeration, demography जनगणना
12. **Address** (verb) – tackle, deal with, handle, confront, attend to निपटना
13. **Point to** (phrasal verb) – indicate, suggest, signal, denote, evidence इशारा करना
14. **Surge** (noun) – rise, increase, upswing, escalation, growth बढ़ोतरी
15. **Faces of the same coin** (phrase) – two different aspects of the same situation or problem. एक ही सिक्के के दो पहलू
16. **Shrink** (verb) – decrease, diminish, reduce, contract, decline सिकुड़ना
17. **Account for** (phrasal verb) – constitute, make up, represent, comprise, form होना (प्रतिशत में)
18. **Slip** (verb) – fall, decline, drop, decrease, deteriorate गिरना
19. **Hinge (on)** (verb) – depend, rely, rest, be contingent, pivot निर्भर करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. A surplus monsoon this year is expected to boost agriculture and rural demand.
2. Recent GST reforms are anticipated to spur consumption further.
3. RBI has revised India's growth forecast to 6.8%, up from 6.5%.
4. Even small percentage increases mean billions for a \$4 trillion economy.
5. However, U.S. tariffs under Trump affect \$50 billion worth of India's exports.
6. Growth rates of 6.5%–6.8% are not aspirational for India's development goals.
7. India must achieve at least 8% GDP growth annually for a decade to become developed by 2047.
8. Being the fastest-growing major economy does not automatically raise living standards.
9. In the 1990s, economists argued for 9% growth to double incomes every 10 years.
10. With population growth slowing to about 1% yearly, 8% GDP growth is the bare minimum now.
11. A Morgan Stanley report argues even 8% growth is insufficient to solve unemployment.
12. The "asking rate" of GDP growth should be 12.2% to tackle rising joblessness.
13. Youth unemployment has reached a record high of 17.6%.
14. Agriculture's share in employment has risen to 46.1% (2023–24) from 44.1% (2017–18), showing a jobs crisis.
15. To employ 84 million new workers over the next decade, India must strengthen manufacturing, which has declined in GDP share, and use it as the main engine for job creation and middle-class growth.

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

1. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. India's monsoon-driven agricultural growth
 - B. The urgent need for higher GDP growth and job creation in India
 - C. The impact of Trump's tariffs on India's exports
 - D. GST reforms as a driver of consumption
2. **Which of the following is the best inference from the passage about India's medium-term growth target?**
 - A. Maintaining 6.8% GDP growth will be adequate to achieve developed-country status by 2047.
 - B. Even 8% GDP growth may be insufficient unless it translates into stronger job creation.
 - C. India's relative position as the fastest-growing major economy guarantees rapid gains in living standards.
 - D. Services should remain the preferred engine of growth because they add more linked jobs than manufacturing.
3. **What twin near-term factors are initially presented as positives for demand and consumption?**
 - A. A surplus monsoon and recent GST reforms
 - B. Falling population growth and lower farm employment
 - C. Lower U.S. tariffs and a shrinking trade deficit
 - D. A manufacturing boom and a rising services share
4. **Which sector does the passage propose as the preferred engine for job creation, and why?**
 - A. Services, because they scale faster and have higher productivity linkages
 - B. Manufacturing, because it creates more related jobs than services
 - C. Agriculture, because its employment share is already rising
 - D. Construction, because it directly absorbs rural surplus labor
5. **Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error in the following sentence from the passage, and choose the correct replacement.**

"Yes, India remains the fastest-growing major economy, but relative performance doesn't improve living standards."

 - A. remains with remain
 - B. doesn't improve with don't improve
 - C. the fastest-growing with fastest-growing
 - D. No error; the sentence is correct as it is
6. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

The architect claimed that his latest project / was the most unique design ever created / in the history of modern Indian architecture, / and it immediately drew international attention.

 - A. The architect claimed that his latest project
 - B. was the most unique design ever created
 - C. in the history of modern Indian architecture
 - D. and it immediately drew international attention
7. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

A foregone conclusion

- A. A generous gift
B. A confusing idea
C. An obvious speculation
D. An inevitable result
8. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
ADVERSITY
A. Mischance
B. Reverses
C. Prosperity
D. Travail
9. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
The volunteers assured the organizers / that they were quite all prepared / to handle the unexpected crowd / that had gathered at the festival ground.
A. The volunteers assured the organizers
B. that they were quite all prepared
C. to handle the unexpected crowd
D. that had gathered at the festival ground
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The country's politics _____ complex, with more than ten parties competing for power.
A. are
B. am
C. is
D. were
11. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
RECREANCY
A. Valour
B. Constancy
C. Magnanimity
D. Cravenness
12. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
EXIGUOUS
A. Copious
B. Argute
C. Fecund
D. Scanty
13. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the right order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
A. This invention has helped us to heal wounds caused by bacteria.
B. Penicillin is one of the most useful drugs man has invented.
C. In the beginning however, very few people knew of this discovery and its use.
D. Its use has saved the lives of hundreds of thousands of soldiers
A. BADC
B. DCBA

- C. CABD
D. ABCD
14. **Improve the underlined/bold part of the sentence. Choose 'No improvement' as an answer if the sentence is grammatically correct.**
Beside preparing the annual report, she also handled client presentations and financial audits single-handedly.
A. Beside of preparing the annual report, she also handled client presentations and financial audits single-handedly
B. In beside of preparing the annual report, she also handled client presentations and financial audits single-handedly
C. No improvement
D. Besides preparing the annual report, she also handled client presentations and financial audits single-handedly
15. **Identify the part of speech of the underlined word.**
The mighty river Brahmaputra flows through the plains of Assam.
A. Adverb
B. Adjective
C. Noun
D. Pronoun
16. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The local bank was robbed by a group of men, _____ were armed.
A. four of whom
B. four of these
C. four of those
D. four whom
17. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
RIGID
A. Obdurate
B. Malleable
C. Inflexible
D. Staid
18. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
The ship has sailed
A. The matter is carried over
B. The matter is decided
C. The opportunity has passed
D. Seeking new opportunities
19. **Improve the underlined/bold part of the sentence. Choose 'No improvement' as an answer if the sentence is grammatically correct.**
The conference will be conducted since 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. tomorrow at the city auditorium.
A. since 10 a.m. until 5 p.m. tomorrow
B. from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. tomorrow
C. from 10 a.m. since 5 p.m. tomorrow
D. No improvement

20. Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the right order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

A. An old mouse, who was wise enough to keep his distance, whispered to a friend, "Many a bag have I seen in my day, but never one with a cat's head".

B. She hoped that the mice would no longer be afraid to come near her.

C. A cat, grown feeble with age and no longer able to hunt mice as she once did, thought to herself how she might entice them within reach of her paw.

D. Thinking that she might pass herself off for a bag or for a dead cat at least, she suspended herself by the hind legs from a peg.

A. ABDC

B. DCBA

C. CDBA

D. CADB

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

He (1) ___ his eyes. Moonlight was shining (2) ___ the bars on the window. And (3) ___ was goggling through the (4) ___ at him: a freckle-faced, red-haired long-nosed someone. Ron Weasley was outside Harry's (5) _____

21. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank No. 1.

A. expanded

B. open

C. close

D. opened

22. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank No. 2.

A. complete

B. though

C. through

D. in

23. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank No. 3.

A. sometimes

B. somewhere

C. someone

D. somewhat

24. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank No. 4

A. bars

B. verticals

C. grills

D. horizontals

25. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank No. 5.

A. suitcase

B. toilet

C. window

D. cupboard

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

- B) The urgent need for higher GDP growth and job creation in India
 The central argument is that India must aim for 8–12% GDP growth to solve unemployment and achieve developed nation status by 2047. The text repeatedly emphasizes jobs crisis and the importance of manufacturing for sustainable development.
 A) Incorrect: Agriculture is discussed, but as a symptom of jobs crisis, not the core theme.
 C) Incorrect: Mentioned only briefly as one factor, not the main focus.
 D) Incorrect: Referred to in the opening, but not the central issue of the passage.
- B) Even 8% GDP growth may be insufficient unless it translates into stronger job creation.
 The passage states 8% is the “slowest acceptable” target and cites a Morgan Stanley analysis arguing the “asking rate” to tackle unemployment is 12.2%. Thus, mere 8% may be too slow unless it yields substantial employment—hence B.
 A: The passage rejects 6.8% as “nothing to celebrate” and not aspirational; insufficient for 2047 goal.
 C: It explicitly says relative performance “doesn’t improve living standards.”
 D: The passage recommends manufacturing as the preferred engine because it creates more related jobs than services.
- A) A surplus monsoon and recent GST reforms
 The opening lines highlight a surplus monsoon (good for agriculture/rural demand) and GST reforms expected to spur consumption—exactly A.
 B: Population/farm employment discussed later, not framed as near-term demand positives.
 C: U.S. tariffs are presented as a negative risk to exports, not a positive.
 D: Manufacturing is recommended later as a strategy, not cited as a current “positive” already happening.
- B) Manufacturing, because it creates more related jobs than services
 The passage explicitly says manufacturing “should be the preferred engine, because it creates more related jobs than services,” citing historical examples (U.S. 1950s, China 2000s).
 A: The passage contrasts services unfavorably on related-job creation.
 C: Rising farm employment is presented as a symptom of crisis, not a solution.
 D: Construction is not proposed as the preferred engine in the passage.
- D) **No error**
 A: Subject (India) is singular → “remains” is already correct.
 B: Subject (performance) is singular → “doesn’t” is correct.
- B) ‘the most unique design’ गलत है क्योंकि unique absolute adjective है और इसके साथ most/very नहीं लगाया जाता।
 Rule: Absolute adjectives (unique, perfect, complete, total, entire, ideal) don’t take “most/very.” Use “absolutely/quite/completely” or just the adjective.
 ✓ This is a unique design.
 Correct sentence:

... was a unique design ever created...

7. D) **A foregone conclusion** (idiom) – An inevitable result अपरिहार्य परिणाम

8. C) **Adversity** (noun) – Difficulties; misfortune; hardship; travails. विपत्ति/प्रतिकूलता

Antonym: **Prosperity** (adjective) – Flourishing, good fortune; affluence, weal. समृद्धि/सफलता

- **Mischance** – Bad luck; mishap. दुर्भाग्य/अनहोनी
- **Reverses** – Setbacks; defeats. प्रतिकूल घटनाएँ/पराजय
- **Travail** – Painful or laborious effort; hardship. कष्ट/परिश्रम

9. B) 'quite all prepared' गलत है क्योंकि quite का प्रयोग all के साथ नहीं होता।

Rule: Don't use "quite" with "all." Correct is "quite prepared" or "all prepared" — but not "quite all prepared."

✓ They were quite prepared OR They were all prepared.

Correct sentence:

... that they were all prepared to handle the unexpected crowd...

10. C) 'is'

'is' प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'politics' यहाँ विषय/क्षेत्र (field) के रूप में एकवचन अर्थ में है: "Politics is complex." 'Are' बहुवचन के लिए, 'am' प्रथम पुरुष के लिए, और 'were' past tense है।

- Use 'is' since 'politics' is a singular field/discipline here. 'Are' is plural, 'am' is first person, and 'were' is past tense.

11. D) **Recreancy** (noun) – Cowardice; faithless retreat or betrayal. कायरता/विश्वासघात।

Synonym: **Cravenness** (noun) – Abject cowardice. घोर कायरता।

- **Valour** (noun) – Bravery. वीरता/साहस।
- **Constancy** (noun) – Steadfastness; fidelity. स्थिरता/निष्ठा।
- **Magnanimity** (noun) – Generosity of spirit. उदारता/उदार मन।

12. D) **Exiguous** (adjective) – Very small in amount; meager. अल्प/न्यून।

Synonym: **Scanty** (adjective) – Insufficient; meager. अल्प/कम।

- **Copious** (adjective) – Abundant; plentiful. प्रचुर/बहुत।
- **Argute** (adjective) – Acute, shrewd. तीक्ष्ण-बुद्धि/चतुर।
- **Fecund** (adjective) – Fruitful; fertile. उर्वर/उत्पादक।

13. A) **BADC**

B starts the paragraph by introducing the subject "Penicillin", which is the main topic of discussion. This establishes the focus of the paragraph.

A follows B because it provides additional information about "this invention" (Penicillin) and its benefit (healing wounds caused by bacteria). The pronoun "this invention" refers back to "Penicillin" in sentence B, creating a logical connection.

D comes next as it further elaborates on the impact of "its use" (referring to Penicillin), explaining how it saved soldiers' lives. The possessive pronoun "Its" correctly links back to "Penicillin" from sentence B.

C concludes the paragraph by providing historical context (initial lack of awareness about Penicillin). The transition word "however" contrasts its later widespread use mentioned in previous sentences.

In Hindi:

B paragraph की शुरुआत करता है क्योंकि यह "Penicillin" (subject) को introduce करता है, जो paragraph का मुख्य विषय है।

A, B के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह "this invention" (Penicillin) के बारे में जानकारी देता है और बताता है कि इसने बैक्टीरिया से होने वाले घावों को ठीक करने में मदद की। Pronoun "this invention", B में बताई गई "Penicillin" को ही refer करता है।

D, A के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह "its use" (Penicillin के उपयोग) के प्रभाव को बताता है।

Possessive pronoun "Its", B के "Penicillin" से grammatically जुड़ता है।

C paragraph को समाप्त करता है क्योंकि यह historical context देता है (शुरुआत में लोगों को इसकी उपयोगिता के बारे में पता नहीं था)। Transition word "however", पहले के sentences में बताए गए widespread use के साथ contrast बनाता है।

14. D) 'Beside preparing...' गलत है क्योंकि beside = next to (स्थान), जबकि यहाँ अर्थ है "in addition to," जिसके लिए सही शब्द besides है।

जैसे— Besides teaching, she writes books. (in addition)

- 'Besides preparing...' will be used instead of 'Beside preparing...' because the intended meaning is "in addition to," not "next to."

15. B) **Adjective**

Describes/qualifies the noun "river." यह संज्ञा "river" का गुण बताता है—विशेषण।

16. A) 'four of whom'

'four of whom' सही relative partitive संरचना है। 'Four of these/those' demonstratives के साथ अलग वाक्य-रचना मांगते हैं; 'four whom' व्याकरणतः गलत है।

- 'Four of whom' is the correct relative-partitive. 'Four of these/those' would require a different structure; 'four whom' is ungrammatical.

17. B) **Rigid** (adjective) – Stiff; not flexible; inflexible, unyielding. कठोर/अकड़ा हुआ

Antonym: **Malleable** (adjective) – Easily bent or shaped; adaptable, pliable. लचीला/ढलने योग्य

- **Obdurate** – Stubborn; hard-hearted. हठी/अडियल
- **Inflexible** – Not capable of being changed or bent. कठोर/अविकर्तनीय
- **Staid** – Sedate, respectable, and unadventurous. गंभीर/संयत

18. C) **The ship has sailed** (idiom) – The opportunity has passed अवसर निकल चुका है

19. B) 'since 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.' गलत है क्योंकि since का प्रयोग Perfect Tense के साथ किसी starting point (till now) के लिए होता है, जबकि यहाँ एक समयावधि दी गई है। सही structure है from ... to ...। जैसे— The shop is open from 9 to 6.

'from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.' will be used instead of 'since 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.' because "since" is used with perfect tenses, while here we need a time span (from...to...).

20. C) **CDBA**

C starts the paragraph by introducing the subject "A cat," which establishes who the main character is and sets the context for the actions that follow.

D follows C because it logically continues the cat's thought process by describing her action ("she suspended herself by the hind legs"), which is a direct result of her plan mentioned in C. B comes next as it explains the cat's intention ("She hoped that the mice would no longer be afraid"), providing the reason behind her action in D.

A concludes the paragraph by presenting the reaction of the mice ("An old mouse... whispered"), which serves as the outcome of the cat's plan described in the previous sentences.

In Hindi:

C paragraph की शुरुआत करता है क्योंकि यह subject "A cat" को introduce करता है, जो main character है और आगे की actions के लिए context set करता है।

D, C के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह cat की thought process को जारी रखता है और उसके action ("she suspended herself by the hind legs") को describe करता है, जो C में बताई गई plan का हिस्सा है।

B, D के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह cat के intention ("She hoped that the mice would no longer be afraid") को explain करता है, जो D में उसके action का reason देता है।

A paragraph को conclude करता है क्योंकि यह mice की reaction ("An old mouse... whispered") को present करता है, जो cat की plan का result है।

21. D) **Opened** का use होगा क्योंकि 'opened' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज को खोलना। इस sentence में, Harry अपनी आँखें खोलता है ताकि वह देख सके, इसलिए 'opened' यहाँ सबसे उपयुक्त है। 'Expanded' का मतलब होता है फैलाना जो कि आँखों के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है, 'open' एक adjective है और इस context में verb की जरूरत है, 'close' का मतलब होता है बंद करना जो कि विपरीत है

Opened should be used because it means to make something accessible or available by moving it out of or away from being closed or covered. In the sentence, Harry is making his eyes accessible to see, which makes 'opened' the most appropriate choice. 'Expanded' means to increase in size or volume, which doesn't fit in the context of eyes, 'open' is an adjective and the context requires a verb, 'close' means to bring together the parts of something to shut it, which is the opposite action

22. C) **through** होगा क्योंकि "through" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज के माध्यम से जाना या प्रवेश करना। वाक्य में उल्लेख किया गया है कि चंद्रमा की रोशनी खिड़की की सलाखों के माध्यम से चमक रही थी, इसलिए 'through' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Complete' का अर्थ होता है पूरा होना, 'Though' का अर्थ है हालांकि, और 'In' का अर्थ होता है किसी स्थान में प्रवेश करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

The correct answer is 'C. **through**' because "through" means to move in one side and out of the other side of something. The sentence mentions that moonlight was shining through the bars on the window, making 'through' the appropriate choice here. Whereas, 'Complete' means total or entire, 'Though' means however, and 'In' implies entering into something, which don't fit in this context

23. C) **Someone** का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ बात एक विशेष व्यक्ति की हो रही है, जो खिड़की के बाहर से Harry को देख रहा है। 'Someone' का अर्थ होता है कोई व्यक्ति, जो इस context में

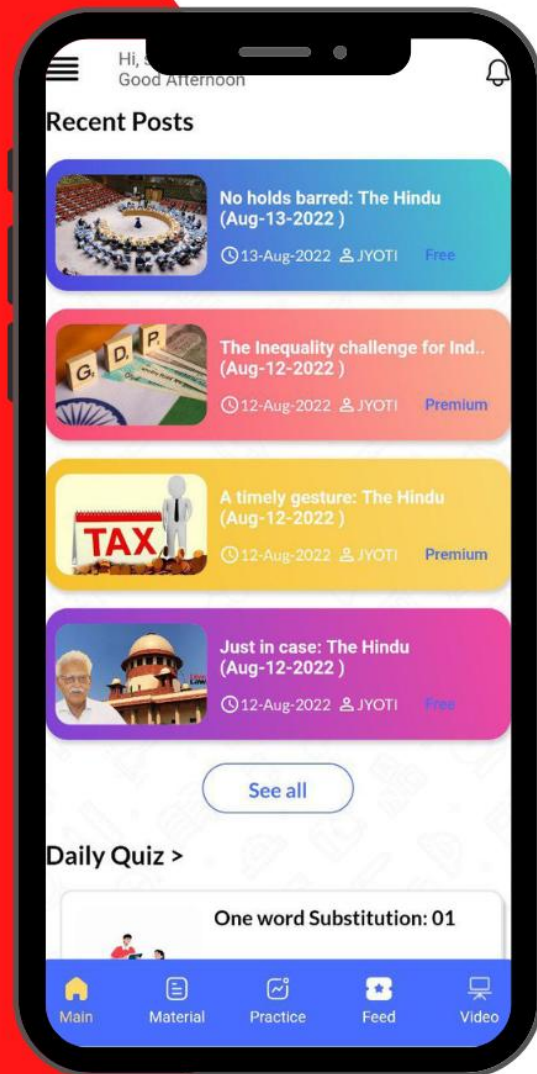
सटीक बैठता है। बाकी विकल्प 'Sometimes' (कभी-कभी), 'Somewhere' (कहीं पर), और 'Somewhat' (कुछ हद तक) व्यक्ति की स्पष्ट पहचान नहीं देते, इसलिए वे यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं हैं। **Someone** should be used because it refers to a specific person who is looking at Harry from outside the window. 'Someone' means an unspecified person, which perfectly fits this context where a specific individual (Ron Weasley) is mentioned as observing Harry. The other options, 'Sometimes' (indicating an occasional occurrence), 'Somewhere' (indicating an unspecified place), and 'Somewhat' (indicating a degree to which something is true), do not specify the presence of a person, making them incorrect choices here.

24. A) **'Bars'** का use होगा क्योंकि "bars" का अर्थ होता है लोहे या किसी अन्य मजबूत सामग्री की सलाखें जो खिड़कियों या दरवाजों पर लगी होती हैं, सुरक्षा या बंदी के उद्देश्य से। चूँकि मूल पाठ में पहले से ही 'bars on the window' का उल्लेख है, इसलिए 'bars' ही सही विकल्प है। 'Verticals' और 'horizontal' शब्द सामान्यतः सलाखों के लिए प्रयुक्त नहीं होते, और 'grills' भी सही हो सकता है पर यहाँ 'bars' का उल्लेख पहले से होने की वजह से 'bars' अधिक उपयुक्त है।

'Bars' should be used because it refers to rods of iron or another strong material used on windows or doors for the purpose of security or confinement. Since the original text already mentions 'bars on the window', 'bars' is the correct choice here. The words 'Verticals' and 'horizontal' are not typically used for bars, and while 'grills' could also be correct, the prior mention of 'bars' makes it the most appropriate option in this context.

25. C) **'Window'** का use होगा क्योंकि इससे पहले वाक्य में "Moonlight was shining through the bars on the window" का उल्लेख है, जिससे पता चलता है कि खिड़की से प्रकाश आ रहा है और Ron Weasley बाहर खड़ा है। इसलिए, खिड़की ('window') सही उत्तर है। 'Suitcase' (सूटकेस), 'toilet' (शौचालय), और 'cupboard' (अलमारी) का इस्तेमाल इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि ये चीजें प्रकाश के स्रोत के रूप में कार्य नहीं करतीं और न ही ये यहाँ Ron Weasley के खड़े होने की जगह को सही ढंग से व्यक्त करती हैं।

'Window' should be used because the previous sentence mentions "Moonlight was shining through the bars on the window," indicating that light is coming in through the window and Ron Weasley is standing outside. Thus, the window ('window') is the correct answer. 'Suitcase', 'toilet', and 'cupboard' are not appropriate in this context as they do not serve as sources of light nor correctly represent where Ron Weasley is standing.



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