

Building bridges: On India's solar generation, battery storage

Battery storage capacity must **keep pace with** solar energy generation

India **scaled** a record peak demand of 256.1 GW on April 25 with solar plants supplying 21.5% of the afternoon load — an all-time high, and the clearest signal yet that the country's installed solar **fleet** can do real work when the sun is overhead. But the same day's full 24-hour ledger told a more **sobering** story. When there was **accounting for** the whole day of April 25, solar contributed only about 10.8% of daily generation, and just 0.1% of the evening's needs after sunset. Solar's **share** of India's installed electric capacity **has** nearly doubled from about 15% in 2022 to nearly 28% in early 2026. However, solar accounted for roughly 5.6% of generation on India's peak-demand day in 2022 and only increased to the 10.8% of April — a clear indication of the **yawning** gap that remains between the realities of the present and what is possible. The **bottleneck** is not panels, land or **ambition** but the inability to use the **vast** stores of generated electrons through batteries. In fact, such is the **paucity** of battery storage that States which are **prolific** producers of solar power are being asked to **halt** their supply, **lest** it **compromise** the stability of India's electric **grid**. In 2025, India had to **curtail** 2.3 terawatt hours of solar generation between late May and December, equivalent to 18% of average monthly solar output, with 0.9 TWh (terra-watt hours) wasted in October alone. **Given** that **producers** of such electricity must **be compensated**, this **ends up** being a cost to the public **exchequer** which pays for power that was never delivered. The India Meteorological Department's **forecast** of a below-normal monsoon at 92% of the Long Period Average — the first such warning in 11 years — only **sharpen**s the argument: a hotter, drier summer means greater daytime demand, which is **precisely** when solar should be **doing the heavy lifting**.

The encouraging news is battery economics. **Standalone** two-hour battery storage tariffs fell from around ₹2.21 lakh per MW per month in early 2025 to ₹1.48 lakh by year-end. The challenge is **execution**. Only 0.7 GWh of battery storage was operational in India by end-2025, with another 2 GWh expected by December 2026. The Centre and States must now focus less on **tendering** and more on commissioning — **pairing** every fresh solar auction with mandatory co-located storage and **resolving** the financing wall facing **aggressively bid** low-tariff projects. Solar **capacity** without storage **is** a half-built bridge. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Keep pace with** (phrase) - to move or progress at the same rate as someone or something else तालमेल बिठाना
2. **Scale** (verb) - ascend, climb, mount, surmount, reach ऊँचाई पर पहुँचना
3. **Fleet** (noun) - collection, group, array, set, lineup बेड़ा / समूह
4. **Sobering** (adjective) - serious, solemn, grave, thought-provoking, steadying गंभीर करने वाला
5. **Account for** (phrasal verb) - to explain the reason for something or to form a particular amount हिसाब देना / स्पष्ट करना
6. **Yawning** (adjective) - wide, huge, gaping, vast, cavernous बहुत बड़ा (अन्तर)
7. **Bottleneck** (noun) - obstruction, blockage, barrier, hurdle, snag बाधा
8. **Ambition** (noun) - aspiration, goal, objective, desire, aim महत्वाकांक्षा
9. **Vast** (adjective) - massive, immense, colossal, expansive, gargantuan विशाल
10. **Paucity** (noun) - scarcity, dearth, shortage, lack, deficiency कमी
11. **Prolific** (adjective) - productive, fruitful, abundant, fecund, plentiful बहुप्रज / प्रचुर
12. **Lest** (conjunction) - for fear that, in case, to avoid, so that... not ऐसा न हो कि
13. **Compromise** (verb) - endanger, jeopardize, imperil, weaken, undermine खतरे में डालना
14. **Grid** (noun) - network, system, matrix, lattice, framework बिजली का जाल (ग्रिड)
15. **Curtail** (verb) - reduce, decrease, diminish, cut back, restrict कटौती करना
16. **Given** (preposition) - considering, granting, in view of, assuming, provided देखते हुए
17. **Compensate** (verb) - reimburse, repay, remunerate, satisfy, indemnify क्षतिपूर्ति करना
18. **End up** (phrasal verb) - to eventually arrive at a particular place or situation अंततः होना
19. **Exchequer** (noun) - treasury, fisc, public purse, coffers, finances राजकोष
20. **Forecast** (noun) - prediction, projection, prophecy, estimate, outlook पूर्वानुमान
21. **Sharpen** (verb) - intensify, enhance, amplify, hone, strengthen तेज करना
22. **Precisely** (adverb) - exactly, accurately, strictly, specifically, correctly ठीक / बिल्कुल
23. **Do the heavy lifting** (idiom) - to do the most difficult or important part of a task मुख्य कठिन कार्य करना
24. **Standalone** (adjective) - independent, separate, autonomous, self-contained, unattached स्वतंत्र
25. **Execution** (noun) - implementation, performance, operation, enforcement, discharge निष्पादन
26. **Tendering** (noun) - bidding, offering, formal proposal, submission, solicitation निविदा आमंत्रण
27. **Pair** (verb) - couple, match, link, combine, unite जोड़ी बनाना
28. **Resolve** (verb) - settle, solve, rectify, fix, clear up समाधान करना

29. **Aggressively** (adverb) - forcefully, vigorously,
boldly, intensely, assertively आक्रामक रूप से

30. **Bid** (verb) - offer, tender, propose, submit,
pitch बोली लगाना

Summary of the Editorial

1. India recorded a peak electricity demand of 256.1 GW on April 25, 2026.
2. Solar power met 21.5% of the afternoon electricity demand that day, marking a record contribution.
3. However, over the entire 24-hour period, solar contributed only about 10.8% of total electricity generation.
4. After sunset, solar met almost none of the evening demand, contributing just 0.1%.
5. India's installed solar capacity has risen sharply from 15% in 2022 to nearly 28% in 2026.
6. Despite this growth, actual power generation from solar has not increased proportionately.
7. The main bottleneck is insufficient battery storage capacity to store excess solar energy.
8. Some solar-rich States are even being asked to reduce generation to protect grid stability.
9. India curtailed 2.3 terawatt hours of solar energy in 2025 due to storage and grid limitations.
10. Producers still receive compensation for curtailed power, increasing financial burden on the public exchequer.
11. A forecast of below-normal monsoon conditions could increase daytime electricity demand further.
12. Falling battery storage tariffs indicate improving economics for energy storage systems.
13. However, India had only 0.7 GWh of operational battery storage by the end of 2025.
14. The editorial stresses that the focus must shift from merely announcing projects to actually commissioning storage infrastructure.
15. It concludes that solar expansion without matching battery storage is incomplete and limits India's clean energy transition.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which of the following is correct according to the passage?** [Editorial Page]
- India's solar infrastructure has reached a point of technological maturity where it can now independently handle the country's peak afternoon electricity demands.
 - Despite significant growth in solar capacity, the absence of adequate battery storage creates a massive disconnect between power generation and actual utilization.
 - The financial burden on the public exchequer due to compensated solar curtailment is the primary reason India is failing to meet its renewable energy targets.
- A. Only a
B. Both a and b
C. Only b
D. Both b and c
2. **Which of the following statements cannot be inferred from the passage?**
- The physical scarcity of solar panels and available land for installation is currently the significant hurdle preventing India from utilizing its solar potential.
 - The predicted climatic shift toward a drier monsoon season increases the urgency for functional solar-plus-storage systems to manage high daytime demand.
- A. statement a cannot be inferred
B. statement b cannot be inferred
C. both a and b cannot be inferred
D. both a and b can be inferred
3. **What are the contrasts mentioned by the author in the above passage?**
- The impressive performance of solar power during afternoon peak loads versus its negligible contribution to evening energy requirements.
 - The rapid doubling of solar's share in installed capacity compared to the much slower growth in its actual share of daily power generation.
- C. option A and option B both are correct
D. option A and option B both are incorrect
4. **Identify the tense and voice used in the following part of the sentence from the passage:**
"In 2025, India had to curtail 2.3 terawatt hours of solar generation..."
- A. Past Perfect Active
B. Simple Past Active
C. Simple Past Passive
D. Past Continuous Active
5. **Identify the grammatical function of the phrase "pairing every fresh solar auction with mandatory co-located storage" in the following sentence:**
"The Centre and States must now focus less on tendering and more on commissioning — pairing every fresh solar auction with mandatory co-located storage and resolving the financing wall facing aggressively bid low-tariff projects."
- A. Adjective phrase modifying "fresh solar auction"
B. Present participial phrase functioning as an adverbial modifier
C. Gerund phrase acting as the direct object of "focus"
D. Absolute phrase modifying the subject "The Centre and States"

6. **Direction: In the following question, four sentences are given. Find the correct sequence of these sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
1. When this debris enters the Earth's atmosphere at high velocity, it burns up and creates the bright trails of light commonly known as "shooting stars."
 2. This annual celestial event, triggered by dust left behind by Halley's Comet, is recognized as one of the fastest and most spectacular showers of the year.
 3. Skywatchers are in for an exciting treat this week as the Eta Aquarid meteor shower reaches its peak in the night sky.
 4. Although the spectacle is more intense in the Southern Hemisphere, observers in India can still catch a glimpse during the early morning hours.
- A. 1-2-3-4
B. 3-4-2-1
C. 2-1-4-3
D. 3-2-1-4
7. **Identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error.**
- A. The professors recommendation was B. that the student, C. whom she had worked with for years, D. be granted a full scholarship.
- A. The professors recommendation was
B. that the student,
C. whom she had worked with for years
D. be granted a full scholarship.
8. **Identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error.**
- A. We need to B. discuss about the C. new marketing strategy D. in the next meeting.
- A. We need to
B. discuss about the
C. new marketing strategy
D. in the next meeting.
9. **Fill in the blank with the most appropriate verb:**
- The witness _____ under cross-examination, revealing inconsistencies in the testimony.
- A. collapsed
B. admitted
C. faltered
D. insisted
10. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word: MINDFULNESS**
- A. Distraction
B. Awareness
C. Chaos
D. Negligence
11. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word: Ebullient**
- A. Depressed
B. Joyful
C. Melancholy
D. Gloomy
12. **Choose the correctly spelt word:**

- A. Kindergarten
B. Kindergerten
C. Kindergeren
D. Kindergarden
13. **Which of the following sentences uses the word "swell" with a different meaning from the others?**
A. My ankle began to swell after I twisted it.
B. His pride began to swell as he accepted the award.
C. The baker watched the dough swell as it proofed
D. The party was an absolute swell affair
14. **Choose the correct meaning of the idiom: An ivory tower**
A. A state of privileged seclusion
B. An expensive building
C. A place of hard work
D. A towering structure
15. **Choose the correct meaning of the idiom: The Midas touch**
A. Financial hardship
B. The ability to turn anything into gold
C. A bad reputation
D. A lucky streak
16. **Choose the correct one-word substitute for:**
A person who repairs shoes.
A. Tailor
B. Plumber
C. Cobbler
D. Mechanic
17. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the word: Venerate**
A. Honor
B. Despise
C. Respect
D. Admire
18. **Choose the correct one-word substitute for:**
A longing for past times.
A. Reminiscence
B. Nostalgia
C. Melancholy
D. Sentimentality
19. **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:**
Each and every one of the boys took their seat in the bus.
A. Each and every one of the boys took there seat
B. Each and every one of the boys took his seat
C. Each of the boy took his seat
D. Each of the boys took their seat
20. **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:**

As Farooque was migrating to the US, he wanted to dispose off his furniture.

- A. to dispose of
- B. to dispose in
- C. disposal of
- D. to dispose

Comprehension

Travel safety, especially for solo travellers, has become one of the most contested conversations in India today. Social media is crowded with reels that swing wildly between two extremes: romanticised montages of solo journeys across the country and stark warnings about harassment, discomfort and fear. Travel content creator Vaghmita Singh, in an old video, also (1) ___ why most of her travel stories come from international destinations. She argued that many foreign countries feel safer to (2) ___ as a woman, captioning it: "Wish my own country was this safe." Another travel creator, Prateek Singh, shared a very different experience, this time from Europe. After spending over ₹10 lakh on his trip, Singh said he was shocked by dirty streets, poor civic management and rising crime in places often portrayed as (3) ___. In his video, he questioned whether the expense and emotional toll of securing a Schengen visa were still worth it, especially when expectations of safety and order didn't match reality. Elsewhere, New Zealand-based creator Mols shared her (4) ___ of being harassed by a man while travelling in Sri Lanka. Yet, in the same breath, she cautioned against collapsing an entire country into one incident. "Sri Lanka is an incredible place, and I felt safe for my entire month on the road," she said, stressing that one man's behaviour should not define a culture—or solo female travel itself. These stories underline a crucial truth: safety while travelling is rarely (5) ___. It is shaped by people, systems, preparation, and perception.

21. What should come in the place of blank number (1)?

- A. flagged
- B. broadcast
- C. chronicled
- D. dictate

22. What should come in the place of blank number (2)?

- A. wander
- B. navigate
- C. commute
- D. patrol

23. What should come in the place of blank number (3)?

- A. legendary
- B. majestic
- C. utopian
- D. aspirational

24. What should come in the place of blank number (4)?

- A. tragedy
- B. nuisance
- C. ordeal
- D. dilemma

25. What should come in the place of blank number (5)?

- A. a piece of cake
- B. black and white
- C. crystal clear
- D. your cup of tea

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. C) Only b

Statement (a) is Incorrect: Line from Passage: "Solar contributed only about 10.8% of daily generation, and just 0.1% of the evening's needs after sunset." Reason: This shows solar cannot "independently" handle peak demand yet; it is only a daytime contributor.

Statement (b) is Correct: Line from Passage: "The bottleneck is not panels, land or ambition but the inability to use the vast stores of generated electrons through batteries." Reason: This captures the core message: capacity exists, but storage is missing, causing a "yawning gap."

Statement (c) is Incorrect: Line from Passage: "this ends up being a cost to the public exchequer..." Reason: While mentioned, this is a consequence of the storage issue, not the "primary reason" India is failing its targets.

2. A) statement a cannot be inferred

Statement (a) is Not Inferable : Line from Passage: "The bottleneck is not panels, land or ambition but the inability to use... electrons through batteries." Reason: The passage explicitly denies that panels and land are the problems.

Statement (b) is Inferable: Line from Passage: "a hotter, drier summer means greater daytime demand, which is precisely when solar should be doing the heavy lifting." Reason: The author clearly links the weather forecast to the need for better solar utilization.

3. C) option A and option B both are correct

Statement (a) is Correct: Line from Passage: "solar plants supplying 21.5% of the afternoon load... But the same day's full 24-hour ledger told a more sobering story... solar contributed... just 0.1% of the evening's needs after sunset." The author uses the word "But" to pivot from a high-success figure (21.5%) to a near-zero figure (0.1%), showing that solar is only a part-time solution.

Statement (b) is Correct: Line from Passage: "Solar's share of India's installed electric capacity has nearly doubled from about 15% in 2022 to nearly 28% in early 2026. However, solar accounted for roughly 5.6% of generation on India's peak-demand day in 2022 and only increased to the 10.8% of April —The author uses "However" to show that while we are building solar plants very fast (doubling capacity), the amount of actual electricity we get from them is not growing at the same speed.

4. B) Simple Past Active

Tense (Simple Past): The phrase "had to" is the past tense of "has to/have to," indicating a necessity that occurred in the past (2025).

Voice (Active): The subject ("India") is performing the action ("to curtail").

5. B) Present participial phrase functioning as an adverbial modifier

"pairing every fresh solar auction with mandatory co-located storage" starts with a present participle ("pairing"). This phrase acts adverbially, modifying the entire preceding main clause ("The Centre and States must now focus less on tendering and more on commissioning").

Because it modifies the action/verbal idea mentioned in the main clause, it serves an adverbial function often separated by a dash or comma to add supplementary information.

6. D) 3-2-1-4

Sentence 3, पैराग्राफ की शुरुआत में आएगा क्योंकि यह "Eta Aquarid meteor shower" को introduce करता है। यह एक factual ground तैयार करता है कि इस हफ्ते आसमान में एक रोमांचक खगोलीय घटना होने वाली है।

Sentence 2, Sentence 3 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह "This annual celestial event" शब्द का उपयोग करके सीधे उल्का बौछार से जुड़ता है। यह घटना के स्रोत (Halley's Comet) के बारे में specific detail जोड़ता है और इसके महत्व को स्पष्ट करता है।

Sentence 1, Sentence 2 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह मलबे (debris) के वायुमंडल में प्रवेश करने की वैज्ञानिक प्रक्रिया का elaboration करता है। यह बताता है कि धूल के कण "shooting stars" में कैसे बदल जाते हैं।

Sentence 4, Sentence 1 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह पूरे scenario को एक "conclusion" की ओर ले जाता है। यह भौगोलिक तीव्रता (Southern Hemisphere) और भारत में इसे देखने के समय की जानकारी देकर पैराग्राफ को पूरा करता है।

- Sentence 3 comes at the beginning because it identifies the scale of the event by introducing the Eta Aquarid meteor shower peaking this week. It provides the factual ground for the entire paragraph.
- Sentence 2 follows 3 because it uses the demonstrative phrase "This annual celestial event" to link back to the shower. It provides an elaboration on its origin and character.
- Sentence 1 follows 2 as it adds a specific detail regarding the scientific mechanism of the event. It explains the transition of debris into the visible trails of light mentioned in the previous sentences.
- Sentence 4 follows 1 as the conclusion. It provides the final specific detail regarding viewing conditions in different regions, specifically mentioning observers in India to round off the information.

7. A) इस sentence में grammatical error part A में है। यहाँ "professors" word plural form में लिखा गया है, जबकि sentence में possession दिखाना है, क्योंकि recommendation किसी एक professor की है। इसलिए सही form "professor's" होगी, जिसमें apostrophe का use किया जाता है। बाकी sentence grammatically correct है। "whom" का use सही है क्योंकि यह object pronoun है, और "be granted" subjunctive form में सही तरीके से आया है, जो "recommendation" जैसे शब्दों के बाद use होता है। इसलिए error part 1 में है।

- The grammatical error occurs in part A of the sentence. The word "professors" is written as a plural noun, but in this context it is meant to show possession, because the recommendation belongs to one professor. Therefore, it should be written as "professor's" with an apostrophe to indicate possession. The remaining parts of the sentence are grammatically correct: "whom" is properly used as an object pronoun, and "be granted" is correctly used in the subjunctive form after the noun "recommendation." Hence, the error is in part 1.

8. B) 'discuss about' के बदले केवल 'discuss' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'discuss' के बाद preposition 'about' नहीं लगाया जाता; discuss स्वयं 'about' का अर्थ दे देता है। उदाहरण— We will discuss the plan tomorrow.

- 'discuss' will be used instead of 'discuss about' because the verb discuss does not take the preposition about after it. The verb discuss itself means "talk about", so adding about is grammatically incorrect. Example — We will discuss the plan tomorrow.
9. C) **faltered** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में गवाह की स्थिति को दर्शाया जा रहा है जहाँ जिरह (cross-examination) के दौरान उसका बयान डगमगाया, जिसके कारण गवाही में असंगतियाँ (inconsistencies) सामने आईं। "Collapsed" पूर्ण टूटने का भाव देता है, "admitted" स्वीकार करने का, और "insisted" ज़ोर देने का — जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं हैं। इसलिए faltered सबसे उचित है।
- 'Faltered' should be used because the sentence describes the witness wavering during cross-examination, which exposed inconsistencies in the testimony. "Collapsed" suggests a total breakdown, "admitted" implies confession, and "insisted" means asserting strongly — none of which convey the subtle failing or wavering that fits the context. Thus, faltered is the most appropriate choice.
10. B) **Mindfulness** (noun) – awareness, attentiveness, presence, heedfulness, consciousness सजगता / ध्यान देना
Synonym: **Awareness** (noun) – consciousness, attentiveness, perception, alertness, heed जागरूकता / सचेत अवस्था
- **Distraction** (noun) – diversion of attention, disturbance ध्यान भटकाव
 - **Chaos** (noun) – disorder, confusion, turmoil अव्यवस्था
 - **Negligence** (noun) – carelessness, omission, inattention लापरवाही
11. B) **Ebullient** (adjective) – enthusiastic, exuberant, lively, spirited, joyful उत्साहपूर्ण / जोशीला
Synonym: **Joyful** (adjective) – happy, delighted, cheerful, glad, merry प्रसन्न / हर्षित
- **Depressed** (adjective) – sad, downcast, low-spirited उदास
 - **Melancholy** (adjective) – sorrowful, mournful, bleak विषादपूर्ण
 - **Gloomy** (adjective) – dark, sad, hopeless, bleak निराश / उदास
12. A) The correctly spelt word is **Kindergarten** which means "a school or class for young children" बालपूर्व विद्यालय / किंडरगार्टन।
13. D)
पहले तीनों वाक्यों में 'swell' का अर्थ है — बढ़ना / फूलना / फैल जाना (to expand or enlarge)। लेकिन विकल्प D में 'swell' का अर्थ है — बहुत बढ़िया / शानदार (excellent / splendid) — जो पूरी तरह अलग अर्थ है।
इसलिए D वह वाक्य है जिसमें different meaning प्रयोग हुआ है।
In the first three sentences, 'swell' means to expand, enlarge, or puff up.
But in option D, 'swell' means excellent or splendid, which is a different meaning.
Thus, option D is the one with the different meaning.
14. A) **An ivory tower** (idiom) A state of privileged seclusion सुविधाओं भरी अलग-थलग दुनिया में रहना / वास्तविकता से दूर होना
15. B) **The Midas touch** (idiom) -The ability to turn anything into gold जिसके हाथ लगते ही सब सफल हो जाए / सब सोना बन जाए
16. C) **Cobbler** (noun) – a person who repairs shoes जूते ठीक करने वाला / मोची
- **Tailor** (noun) – a person who stitches clothes दर्जी
 - **Plumber** (noun) – a person who installs/repairs water pipes नल-जल पाइप ठीक करने वाला

- **Mechanic** (noun) – a person who repairs machines मशीन ठीक करने वाला
17. B) **Venerate** (verb) – revere, honor, worship, admire, respect श्रद्धा करना / पूजना
Antonym: **Despise** (verb) – hate, detest, scorn, disdain, loathe घृणा करना / तिरस्कार करना
- **Honor** (verb) – respect, esteem, admire सम्मान देना
 - **Respect** (verb) – regard highly, esteem, acknowledge सम्मान करना
 - **Admire** (verb) – praise, appreciate, esteem प्रशंसा करना
18. B) **Nostalgia** (noun) – a longing for past times अतीत की याद के लिए लालसा / पुरानी यादों की तड़प
- **Reminiscence** (noun) – the act of recalling past memories अतीत को याद करना
 - **Melancholy** (noun) – deep sadness उदासी / विषाद
 - **Sentimentality** (noun) – excessive tenderness or emotion अत्यधिक भावुकता
19. B) **'their'** के बदले **'his'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि **'each and every one'** का प्रयोग Singular Sense में होता है और इसके बाद singular possessive pronoun का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे— Each of the players took his position.
- **'his'** will be used instead of **'their'** because the phrase each and every one is grammatically singular, so it must take a singular possessive pronoun. Example — Each of the boys took his seat.
20. A) **'dispose off'** के बदले **'dispose of'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Verb dispose के बाद सही preposition of आता है; **'off'** का प्रयोग गलत है। उदाहरण— He wants to dispose of his old books.
- **'dispose of'** will be used instead of **'dispose off'** because the verb dispose always takes the preposition of. Using off here is grammatically incorrect. Example — He wants to dispose of his old books.
21. A) **flagged** सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब किसी खास मुद्दे या समस्या की तरफ ध्यान खींचना है। पैसेज में क्रिएटर महिलाओं की safety के मुद्दे को हाईलाइट कर रही है। "dictate" का मतलब किसी को हुक्म देना या बोलकर लिखवाना होता है, जो ग्रामर (past tense needed) और लॉजिक दोनों में गलत है। "chronicled" का मतलब किसी ऐतिहासिक घटना को कहानी की तरह रिकॉर्ड करना है। "broadcast" का मतलब टीवी या रेडियो पर टेलीकास्ट करना है, यह किसी समस्या की तरफ इशारा करने के लिए सटीक word नहीं है।
- The correct answer is "flagged" because it means to draw attention to a specific issue. The passage implies the creator is highlighting female safety concerns. "Dictate" means giving absolute orders and is grammatically incorrect here. "Chronicled" means recording historical events factually. "Broadcast" refers to transmitting media, lacking the specific meaning of pinpointing a problem.
22. B) **navigate** सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब किसी अनजान जगह से सुरक्षित रास्ता निकालना और घूमना है। पैसेज में विदेश में एक महिला टूरिस्ट के तौर पर सेफ महसूस करने और घूमने की बात हो रही है। "wander" का मतलब बिना प्लान के भटकना है। "patrol" पुलिस की गश्त लगाने को कहते हैं। "commute" घर से ऑफिस के रोज़ाना सफर के लिए होता है, टूरिज़्म या विदेश यात्रा के लिए नहीं।
- The correct answer is "navigate" because it means safely finding one's way through an unfamiliar environment. The passage implies managing the complexities of exploring abroad. "Wander" means walking aimlessly. "Patrol" implies guarding an area like security. "Commute" means traveling daily to work, which doesn't apply to a tourist.
23. D) **aspirational** सही है क्योंकि यह सफलता, स्टेटस और ऐसे सपनों का प्रतीक है जिन्हें लोग पाना चाहते हैं। पैसेज में यूरोप को एक ऐसे लगज़री डेस्टिनेशन के रूप में दिखाया गया है जहाँ जाने का हर कोई सपना

देखता है। "legendary" पुरानी कहानियों या मिथकों के लिए आता है। "majestic" सिर्फ विशाल या सुंदर (जैसे पहाड़) होने को दिखाता है, स्टेटस को नहीं। "utopian" एक बिल्कुल परफेक्ट दुनिया है, जो हकीकत में मुमकिन नहीं है।

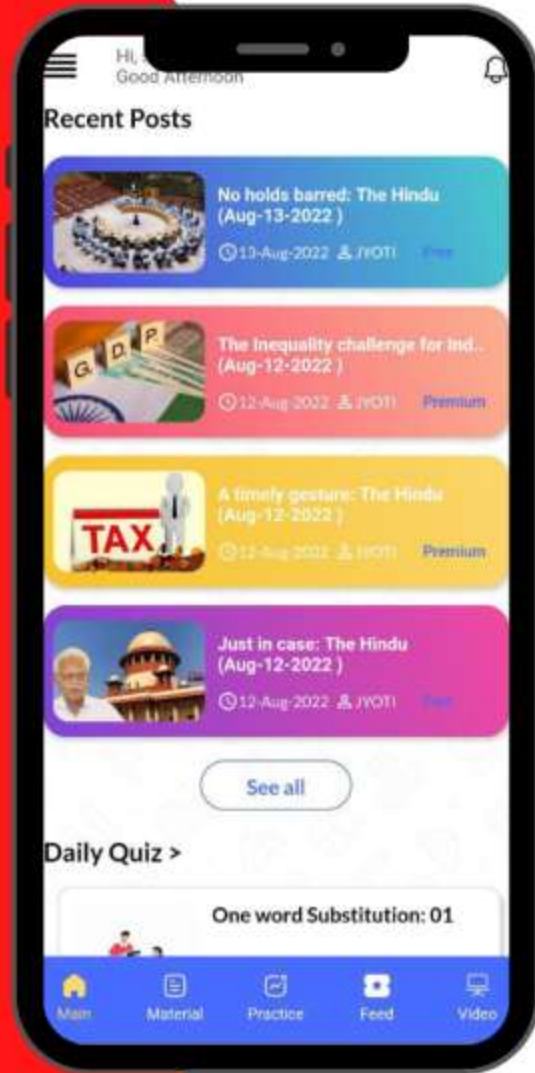
- The correct answer is "aspirational" because it refers to a highly desired symbol of success or status. The passage implies Europe is marketed as a dream destination everyone wants to experience. "Legendary" relates to ancient myths or old stories. "Majestic" describes physical grandeur, not societal status. "Utopian" describes a flawless, imaginary society that doesn't actually exist.

24. C) **ordeal** सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब एक बहुत भयानक और दर्दनाक अनुभव है। पैसेज में क्रिएटर के साथ हुई छेड़छाड़ (harassment) का ज़िक्र है, जो एक गंभीर ट्रॉमा है। "tragedy" किसी बहुत बड़ी प्राकृतिक आपदा या मौत के लिए आता है, छेड़छाड़ के लिए नहीं। "nuisance" सिर्फ एक छोटी सी रोज़मर्रा की परेशानी (जैसे ट्रैफिक) है। "dilemma" का मतलब दो मुश्किल विकल्पों के बीच कंप्यूजन होना है, यह कोई बुरा हादसा नहीं है।

- The correct answer is "ordeal" because it means a severe or horrific experience. The passage implies the creator faced harassment, which is a highly traumatic event. "Tragedy" is reserved for fatal accidents or immense grief. "Nuisance" means a minor daily annoyance, minimizing the serious crime. "Dilemma" is a confusing choice between two options, not a victimizing event.

25. B) **black and white** सही है क्योंकि इस मुहावरे का मतलब कोई ऐसी बात है जो बिल्कुल साफ और दो अलग-अलग हिस्सों में बंटी हो (जिसमें कोई कंप्यूजन न हो)। पैसेज समझा रहा है कि ट्रैवल सेफ्टी कोई सीधी बात नहीं है, यह सिस्टम और लोगों पर निर्भर करती है, इसलिए यह कभी 'black and white' नहीं होती। "a piece of cake" का मतलब कोई बहुत आसान काम (easy task) होता है, जबकि सेफ्टी कोई काम नहीं है। "your cup of tea" किसी की पसंद की चीज़ होने को दिखाता है। "crystal clear" का मतलब किसी बात का आसानी से समझ आना (obvious) है, जबकि यहाँ सेफ्टी के जटिल (complex) होने की बात हो रही है।

- The correct answer is "black and white" because it is an idiom describing a situation that is completely clear-cut, simple, and lacking any nuance. The passage implies that travel safety is a deeply complex issue shaped by multiple factors, meaning it is rarely a simple absolute. "A piece of cake" is logically flawed because it describes an extremely easy task to complete, whereas safety is an environmental state. "Your cup of tea" means something that one strongly prefers. "Crystal clear" merely means perfectly easy to understand, missing the specific implication of lacking situational complexity.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam