

**BSF / CAPF HCM & DSSSB JA/LDC Typing Test**

Time: 10 minutes

Speed needed: 35 WPM (English)

325 words · 2000 characters

Level: RBE Advanced

Type the passage below on the computer exactly as printed – capital letters, punctuation and figures included, one space after a punctuation mark. If you finish before time, start again from the beginning and keep typing until the time is over. Net speed = (words typed – mistakes after the 5% allowance × 10) ÷ 10. Words typed = key depressions ÷ 5.

Electric Vehicles (EVs) are rapidly entering Indian roads, from two-wheelers and three-wheelers to cars, buses and delivery vans. An EV uses a rechargeable Lithium-ion (Li-ion) battery pack and an electric motor instead of an Internal Combustion Engine (ICE), so it produces no tailpipe emissions. Running costs are much lower: a two-wheeler that consumes about 2 units (kWh) of electricity to travel 60-80 km costs only around Rs. 15-20 per day to run, compared with roughly Rs. 100 for petrol. Government schemes such as FAME-I (2015), FAME-II (2019) and the PM E-DRIVE scheme have offered demand incentives, while the PLI scheme for Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) battery storage aims to build 50 GWh of domestic manufacturing capacity. GST on EVs has been reduced to 5%, and on chargers to 5% as well, and many States waive road tax and registration fees. The biggest obstacles are the high upfront cost of batteries, limited public charging infrastructure, especially on highways, and concerns about battery safety in extreme heat. Standards like the Bharat EV Charger AC-001 and DC-001, battery-swapping policies and the use of Lithium Iron Phosphate (LFP) chemistry are attempts to address these issues. Range anxiety, the fear that the battery will run out before reaching a charger, is gradually reducing as newer models offer a range of 300 km to 500 km on a single charge. Fast DC chargers of 50 kW to 150 kW can charge a car battery from 20% to 80% in about 30-60 minutes. Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) technology, still at an early stage, could even allow parked EVs to supply power back to the grid during peak hours. Fleet operators of e-rickshaws, delivery bikes and taxis have been the earliest adopters because of daily savings. Electric buses under public transport schemes can reduce both pollution and noise in crowded cities. If electricity itself comes increasingly from renewable sources, EVs can significantly reduce India's oil imports and clean up urban air quality within a decade.