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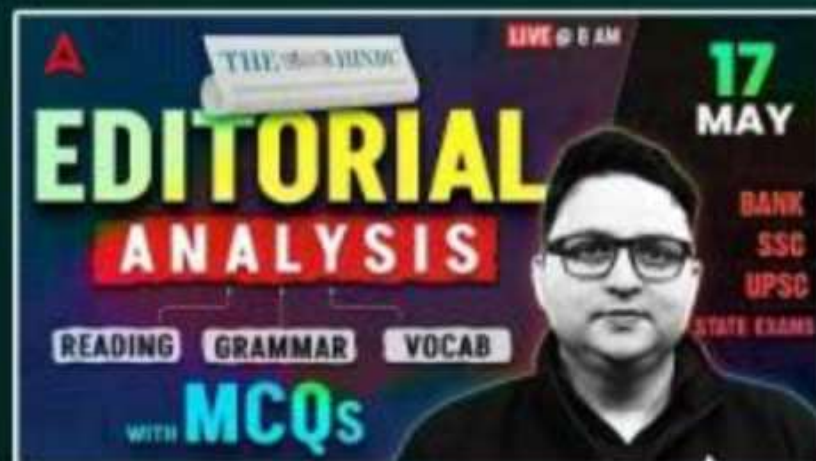
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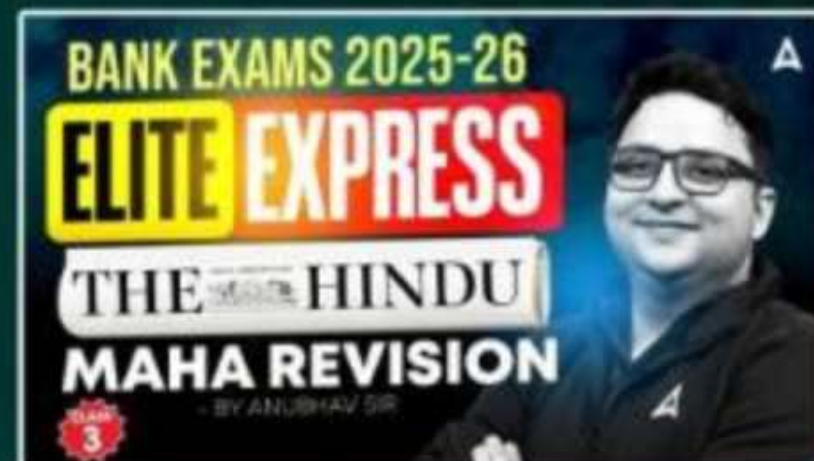
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DESCRIPTIVE

कैसे करें ?

- Economic & Social Issues
- Emerging Trends in Banking
- Current Trends - Ethics

-BY ANUBHAV SIR





English Simplified : Newspaper से नौकरी तक

**READING**

Let's be honest—when it comes to English for competitive exams, reading isn't just important... it's everything. Nearly half of the questions—directly or indirectly—are based on how well you read. But don't worry, you don't have to become a speed-reader overnight. What you need is smart, consistent reading. That's why I've picked real, relevant content from daily newspapers just for you. It'll train your mind to think, understand, and respond faster. Every passage you read here brings you a step closer to confidence and clarity. Nail this, and you've already won half the battle.

VOCABULARY

I know vocabulary can feel overwhelming sometimes—so many words, so little time. But here's the truth: it doesn't have to be that way. This section is designed to help you truly connect with words—not just memorize them. You'll learn them in context, understand how they're used in real life, and slowly start to own them. Everything you see here is from actual newspapers, so it's relevant, real, and reliable. Over time, you'll notice something beautiful—you won't just remember the words, you'll feel them. And that changes everything.

GRAMMAR

Grammar... it has a bit of a reputation, right? Too many rules, too many exceptions. But here's the thing: grammar doesn't have to be dry or confusing. In fact, it can be one of the most empowering tools you have. We're not going to cram rules—we're going to understand them, together. All examples come from real newspaper content, so you'll see how grammar actually works in real life. Slowly, patterns will start to click. You'll begin spotting mistakes naturally, understanding structure intuitively. That's grammar steps being scary and starts being your silent support system.

IDIOMS & PHRASES

Idioms and phrases—those little expressions that often confuse us in the exam—don't worry, we've got this. I've picked the ones you'll actually come across in exams, pulled straight from daily newspapers. But more importantly, I'll help you understand them in a way that sticks. Not by rote, but through real context and simple meaning. Over time, these phrases will become second nature to you, and you'll be able to use and spot them effortlessly. It's one of those small things that makes a big difference.

When pigs fly**DESCRIPTIVE WRITING**

Descriptive writing is where your preparation meets your personality. It's not just about grammar or structure—it's about how you think, how you feel, and how clearly you express that. Whether you're writing an essay, a précis, or a report, I'll help you shape your thoughts with clarity and purpose. All the topics we'll work on come from current news, so your writing stays fresh, relevant, and impactful. And here's my promise—you'll never feel lost staring at a blank page again. Together, we'll build your voice, one word at a time.



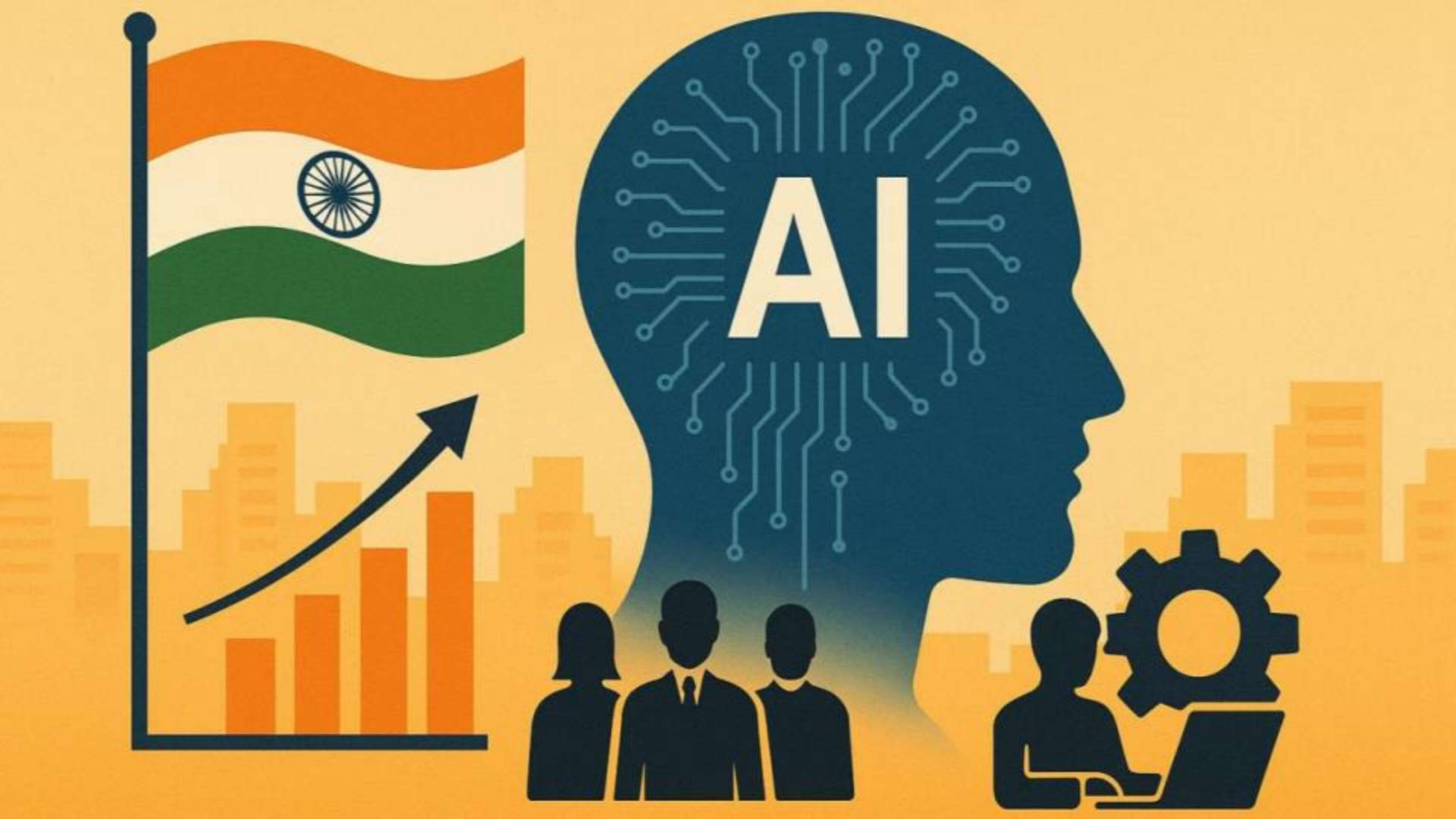
Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions

**US-China climbdown in trade war – a welcome pause**

The United States and the People's Republic of China have announced a pause in the ongoing trade war between the two countries. The announcement came after two days of high-level negotiations in Geneva. The two economies have been locked in a tariff war since February 1, when US President Donald Trump imposed a 10 per cent tariff on China, as well as 25 per cent each on Mexico and Canada, citing the sale of fentanyl in the US. Reportedly, in the US, in 2021, deaths due to overdose of opioids surpassed 1,00,000, with 67 per cent of those deaths involving fentanyl. But Trump wanted to slap tariffs for other reasons as well, such as the US's large trade deficit vis-à-vis the rest of the world and the loss of manufacturing industry inside the US. For its part, China started retaliating with counter-tariffs of its own. This process escalated quickly after Trump's announcement of reciprocal tariffs on April 2. By April 10, the situation had worsened to a point where the US had imposed 145 per cent tariffs on China and China had retaliated with 125 per cent tariffs on the US.







INCINERATE

जला देना

to burn (something) completely

Verb

SYNONYMS

- Ignite ✓
- Cremate ✓
- Immolate ✓
- Torch ✓

Scorch
Charred

ANTONYMS

- Quench ✓
- Douse ✓
- Extinguish ✓
- Preserve ✓



FORMS

Noun-(incineration)

②

_____ is considered an effective method of waste management.



SORDID

पतित

Apni

Morally dirty or corrupt; involving ignoble actions or motives.

SYNONYMS

- Squalid
- Vile
- Filthy
- Depraved

Immoral
Unethical

Contemptible

ANTONYMS

- Noble
- Virtuous
- Ethical
- Lofty

**FORMS**

Noun-(sordidness)



The politician was implicated in a _____ affair involving bribery and fraud.

ASSUAGE

शांत करना

to make more bearable or less severe

Velg

SYNONYMS

- Mitigate ✓
- Alleviate ✓
- Pacify ✓
- Mollify ✓

Soothe
Calm

ANTONYMS

- Aggravate ✓
- Exacerbate ✓
- Irritate ✓
- Intensify ✓

Provoke
Instigate

BAITH JAIYE BAITH JAIYE



SABKO RONE KA MAUKA MILEGA

FORMS

Noun-(assuagement)

Her apology helped assuage his anger, while his denial only _____ it further.



IMPETUS

प्रेरणा Noun

something that arouses action or activity

SYNONYMS

- Stimulus ✓
- Catalyst ✓
- Spur ✓
- Incentive ✓

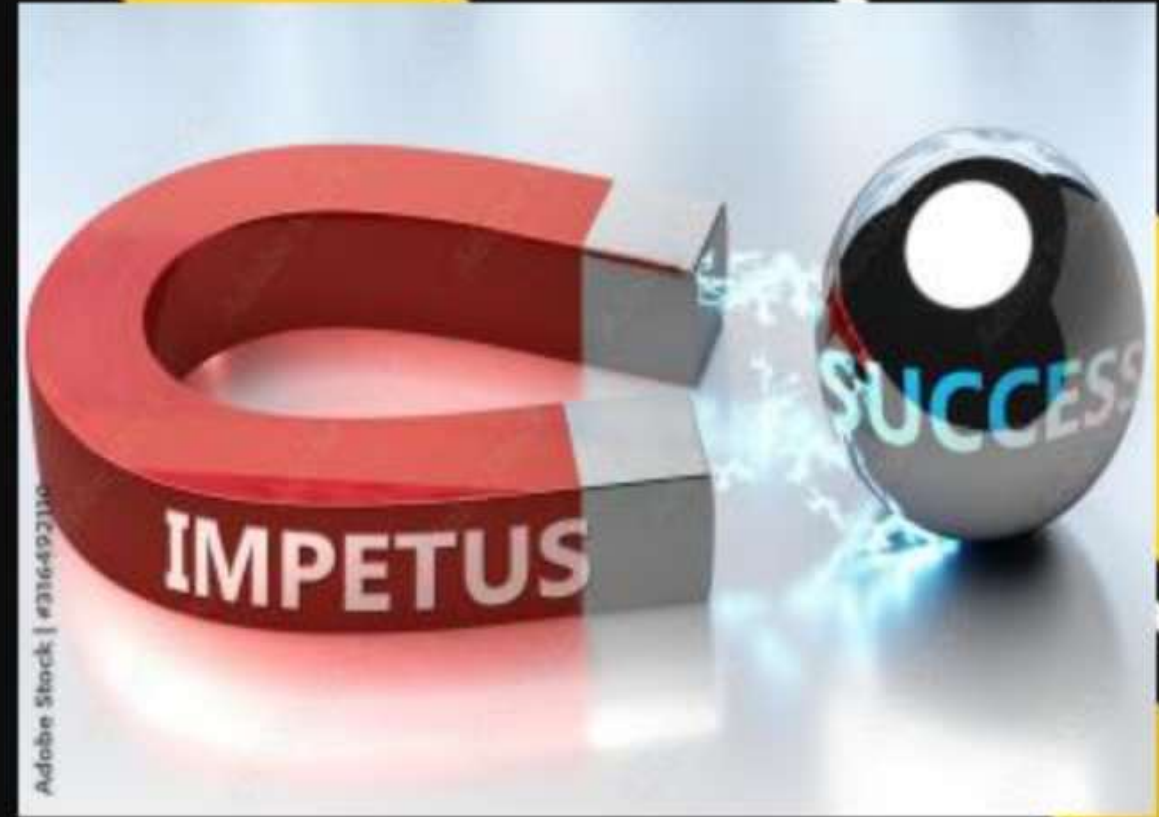
Momentum

ANTONYMS

- ~~Hinderance~~
- Deterrent ✓
- Restrain ✓
- Obstacle ✓

Hinderance

Bottleneck Obstruction



FORMS

Her speech acted as an _____ for the team to work harder.



PATCHY

विचित्र

(फट)

Inconsistent or irregular.

SYNONYMS

- Lacerated
- Fragmentary
- Intermittent
- Scattered

✓ *Erratic*

✓ *Sporadic*

ANTONYMS

- Consistent
- Uniform
- Even
- Thorough

✓ *Incessant*



FORMS

Noun-(patchiness)

While the old policy led to patchy results, the new approach brought improvements.



SPORADIC

छिटपुट (Adj)

lacking in steadiness or regularity of occurrence

SYNONYMS

- Erratic ✓
- Occasional ✓
- Spasmodic ✓
- Episodic ✓

Sporadically

Noun / Adj / Adv

ANTONYMS

- Periodic ✓
- Steady ✓
- Stable ✓
- Habitual ✓



hum bhi chota-mota scientist
hai, bada baat nai karega

FORMS

Supplies arrived _____ due to the bad weather.



ACCOST

संभाषण करना (Verb)

to approach and speak to (someone) often in an angry, aggressive, or unwanted way

SYNONYMS

- Confront ✓
- Encounter ✓
- Hail ✓
- Waylay ✓

Berate
Reprimand
Censure
Condemn

ANTONYMS

- Shun ✓
- Evade ✓
- Elude ✓
- Escape ✓

@newt_sch



FORMS

The protesters _____ the minister as he left the building.



CONSPICUOUS

ध्यानाकर्षी

Used for anything highly visible or prominent, whether good or bad ✓

SYNONYMS

- Prominent ✓
- Blatant ✓
- Egregious ✓
- Flagrant ✓

Noticeable

ANTONYMS

- Trivial ✓
- Imperceptible ✓
- Unobtrusive ✓
- Inconspicuous ✓

(Adm)



FORMS

Noun-(conspicuousness)

Insignificant

The document was _____ absent from the report.



TRUNCATE

काट-छांट

to make less in extent or duration ✓

SYNONYMS

- Curtail ✓
- Abridge ✓
- Abbreviate ✓
- Elide ✓

Trim

ANTONYMS

- Elongate ✓
- Prolong ✓
- Extend ✓
- Augment ✓



FORMS

Adjective-(truncated) ✓

Her _____ response left many questions unanswered.



VAPID

नीरस

not lively or interesting

SYNONYMS

- Pedestrian ✓
- Insipid ✓
- Stale ✓
- Dull ✓

Bland
Mundane

ANTONYMS

- Spirited ✓
- Vibrant ✓
- Engaging ✓
- Interesting ✓

Fervent
Enthusiastic



FORMS

Noun-(vapidness)

He nodded _____, clearly uninterested in the discussion.



1. Wade (into) – To become involved in a difficult or controversial situation, often forcefully or without hesitation.

Example: The minister waded into the ongoing debate over press freedom.

2. Rope in – To persuade or involve someone in a task or activity, especially when they are initially unwilling.

Example: The government roped in private firms to expedite the vaccination drive.

3. Claw back – To gradually recover something (especially money or power) that was lost or taken away.

Example: The central bank is attempting to claw back control over inflationary pressures.

Throw down the gauntlet – To challenge someone to compete or fight, especially in a bold or provocative way.

Example: The opposition threw down the gauntlet by demanding a public debate on economic policy.

Skating on thin ice – To be in a risky or dangerous situation, especially one that could lead to trouble.

Example: By criticizing the judiciary, the minister was skating on thin ice.

The tip of the iceberg – A small, visible part of a much larger and more complex problem.

Example: The recent data breach was just the tip of the iceberg in terms of cybersecurity flaws.

32. Male (bad): बुरा

Malign = Evil; Harmful; Hateful

Malignant = cancerous

Bane

Malediction = Curse/ Imprecation / Bane (bad sayin

Maleficent = causing harm (doing badly) Malevolent =

ill-disposed (wishing badly) Maladroit = awkward

(having a bad right hand) Malaise = illness (bad ease)

$$\frac{10}{10}$$

$$\frac{5}{10}$$

$$\frac{8+}{10}$$

The Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board has confirmed that officials had **incinerated** 337 tonnes of toxic waste moved to a private waste treatment facility in Pithampur from the defunct Union Carbide facility in Bhopal. The event closes a single, but important, chapter in the **sordid** history of the 1984 Bhopal disaster, (the state) response to which pushed the city and its people to the edge. The successful incineration is illustrative in that it demanded interventions from the Madhya Pradesh High Court, the Supreme Court of India, and the Union Environment Ministry, among other stakeholders, over more than a decade. In the end, the State government was able to arrange for the waste to be safely disposed of — including an outreach exercise to **assuage** public anxiety over the emissions — within six months at a cost of ₹126 crore. Evidently the means have always existed; the political initiative to effect them has been wanting. This is an important detail: waste, once it has entered the environment, has a tendency to be converted to different forms; it seldom goes away. The toxic waste incinerated thus far has yielded more than 800 tonnes of ash and residue that officials will have to landfill in a scientific manner. Like solid waste landfills around the country, this new facility will require regular upkeep, monitoring, and funds of its own. The site of the Union Carbide plant also retains several more tonnes of contaminated soil and other hazardous artefacts, plus contaminated subsurface resources in the area.

Crucially, much of the **impetus** for positive change in the matter, including waste removal, has come from victims' families, survivors, and activists rather than from the state. Survivors' groups have filed petitions arguing that deaths and injuries continue to be undercounted and that they are owed inflation-adjusted damages. Since the Supreme Court closed the door on the curative route, also in dispute is whether a new valuation of losses can be forced on The Dow Chemical Company, notwithstanding the fact that it remains a proclaimed offender. Long-term surveillance has been **patchy**, with activists and survivors alleging that the advisory committee appointed by the top court has met only **sporadically** and that local hospitals continue to suffer a shortage of specialist medical workers to attend to survivors. In the final analysis, Dow must account for all remediation activities. Both the State and the Centre must close pending settlement claims and attend on a self-motivated basis to the survivors' well-being, if required with the assistance of a new statutory body to unify health, relief, and remediation goals. Ultimately, the families must be able to move on.

Critical

Pattern 1 – Implication Based Question

Which of the following best captures the author's attitude towards the state's handling of the Bhopal disaster?

1. Unreservedly appreciative of the government's eventual success in toxic waste disposal
2. Critical of the prolonged delay, especially given the longstanding availability of solutions
3. Skeptical about the impact of recent efforts in the absence of long-term medical surveillance

- A. Both 1 and 2
- B. Both 1 and 3
- C. Only 1
- D. Only 2
- E. Only 3

Pattern 2 – Vocab Based Questions

What does the phrase “*the political initiative to effect them has been wanting*” most likely mean?

- A. Political parties did not desire these reforms
- B. Political willpower to implement existing solutions was lacking
- C. Politicians actively blocked the solutions
- D. No political roadmap was ever devised
- E. The policy details for waste disposal were never clear

Pattern 3 Logical Reasoning Based Question

Which of the following, if true, would **most strengthen** the claim that "activists and survivors have played a central role in driving change"?

- A. State funding for clean-up projects has steadily increased over the years
- B. Most of the government-led efforts happened only after court directives
- C. The media rarely covered protests by survivors
- D. Dow Chemical has consistently denied liability
- E. The plant site has always been under government control

activist

Pattern 4 – Logical Completion Question

The final line, *“Ultimately, the families must be able to move on,”* implies:

- A. The disaster has been conclusively resolved
- B. Families have accepted the state's settlements
- C. Healing requires institutional as well as emotional closure
- D. Dow's remediation has met all regulatory standards
- E. Public anxiety has fully subsided

Pattern 5 – Logical Reasoning – Implicit Assumption

Which of the following best illustrates the passage's broader vision of 'Amrit Kaal' for women and children?

1. Enhanced welfare through subsidies and quotas
2. Systemic empowerment through integrated governance
3. Building digital bridges between policy and people
4. Incremental administrative changes without disrupting status quo

Choose the correct combination:

- A. 1 and 4
- B. 2 and 4
- C. 2 and 3
- D. 3 and 4
- E. 1 and 5

Pattern 6 – Title Based Question

Which of the following statements best reflect(s) the challenges that persist despite the recent disposal of toxic waste from the Union Carbide site?

1. The incineration of toxic waste has eliminated all long-term environmental hazards. X
2. The ash and residue from the incineration still require scientifically managed landfilling and long-term monitoring. ✓
3. Government-led initiatives are now sufficient to ~~ensure~~ the long-term safety of the affected region. X
4. Continued medical neglect and lack of expert attention still plague local hospitals. ✓

A. I and IV

B. II and III

C. II, III, and V

D. I, III, and V

E. II and IV ✓

India has declared its ambition to be a global leader in Artificial Intelligence (AI) governance. As the world's largest democracy and a tech-savvy nation, it is well-positioned to champion an inclusive and human-centric approach to AI. But this aspiration risks being undermined by the absence of a comprehensive, democratically anchored national AI strategy.

India's current AI initiatives centre on the India-AI Mission, led by a bureaucrat and housed as an independent unit within a Section 8 company under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. The Mission cannot substitute for a national strategy.

In India's approach to AI, fundamental questions remain unresolved. What are our national priorities? Which governance values should guide us? How should institutions be structured? Moving forward without answering these questions poses two risks: it may compromise India's ability to lead and maintain strategic autonomy; and it may embed an AI governance model that is technocratic, opaque, and lacking democratic legitimacy.

This is not an abstract concern. Several **pressing** risks are already visible. AI technologies are becoming increasingly embedded in India's defence, intelligence, and critical infrastructure systems. Recent developments — military conflict, weaponisation of financial infrastructure, strategic technology competition — have demonstrated how technological dependencies can be leveraged to achieve geopolitical objectives.

Without an indigenous, coordinated AI strategy, India faces the risk of strategic dependencies on foreign technologies. Safeguarding India's strategic autonomy requires developing a whole-of-government AI strategy aligned with national security priorities and focused on building resilient, sovereign capabilities. *Defence*

Nowhere is the governance gap clearer than in employment. Automation is already transforming India's labour market. In 2024 alone, India's top three IT services firms — TCS, Infosys, and Wipro — shed nearly 65,000 jobs. The International Monetary Fund estimates that 26% of India's workforce is exposed to generative AI, with 12% at risk of displacement. Despite this, national AI initiatives do not sufficiently address employment transition, workforce planning, or social protections. Addressing these gaps will help ensure that AI adoption supports economic resilience and social stability.

AI is extraordinarily energy-hungry. The International Energy Agency projects that global data centre electricity demand will double by 2030. This poses challenges for India. Eleven of India's 20 largest cities face acute water stress. Groundwater levels are rapidly declining in Bengaluru and Hyderabad — both emerging AI and data centre hubs. Yet policy discussions on AI in India have scarcely addressed the energy implications of scaling AI.

AI will profoundly reshape work, education, and the social contract. It will determine which skills are valued, influence how citizens are trained, and shape who benefits from economic gains. These shifts cannot be left to market forces or technical experts. They demand national dialogue involving industry leaders, parliamentarians, educators, civil society, and labour representatives, to chart a just and equitable path forward.

As AI gets integrated in sensitive domains — healthcare, policing, welfare — the risks of bias, discrimination, and lost accountability grow. Without clear regulatory frameworks, public trust in AI governance may erode.

Taking the time to build democratic consensus and institutional architecture is a difficult road to take, but it will make India a genuine AI leader.

Pattern 7 : Logical Inference Based

According to the passage, what is a potential consequence of failing to define national AI priorities?

- A. Widespread unemployment across rural India
- B. Unchecked growth of private sector monopolies
- C. Weakening of democratic institutions due to foreign pressure
- D. Loss of strategic autonomy and undemocratic governance models
- E. Rapid depletion of India's natural resources

Pattern 8 Filler Based Question

“India’s governance model risks becoming _____ if AI regulation proceeds without democratic inputs.”

- A. extolled and unassailable
- B. austere and technocratic
- C. militarized and impenetrable
- D. nebulous and illegitimate ✓
- E. bureaucratized and sacrosanct

Pattern 9 – Fill in the Blanks

Which of the following assumptions underpins the author's argument?

- A. A market-driven AI model naturally leads to equitable outcomes.
- B. Technological innovation in India always prioritizes democratic values.
- C. A national AI strategy is essential for maintaining geopolitical independence.
- D. Private companies alone can resolve workforce displacement.
- E. The risks of AI are exaggerated and can be ignored for now.

Pattern 10 – Grammar Based Question

Recent developments — military conflict, weaponisation of financial infrastructure, and strategic technology competition — has demonstrated how technological dependencies can be leveraged.”

- A. Recent developments — military conflict
- B. weaponisation of financial infrastructure
- C. and strategic technology competition —
- D. has demonstrated how technological dependencies
- E. No error

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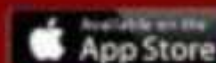
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