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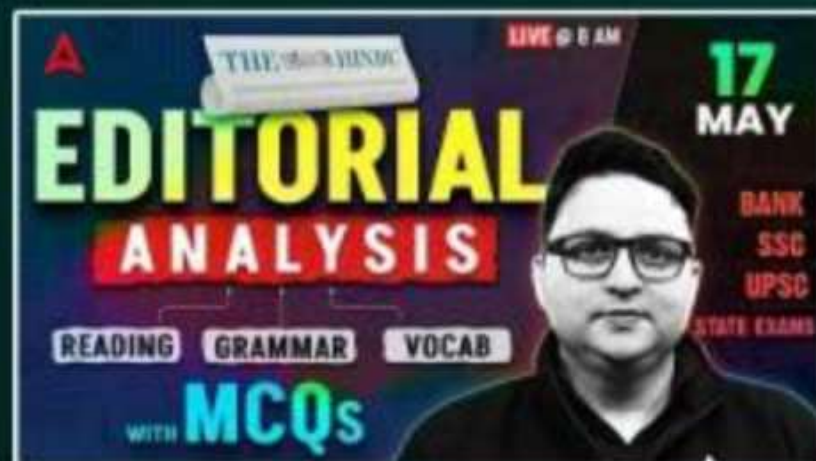
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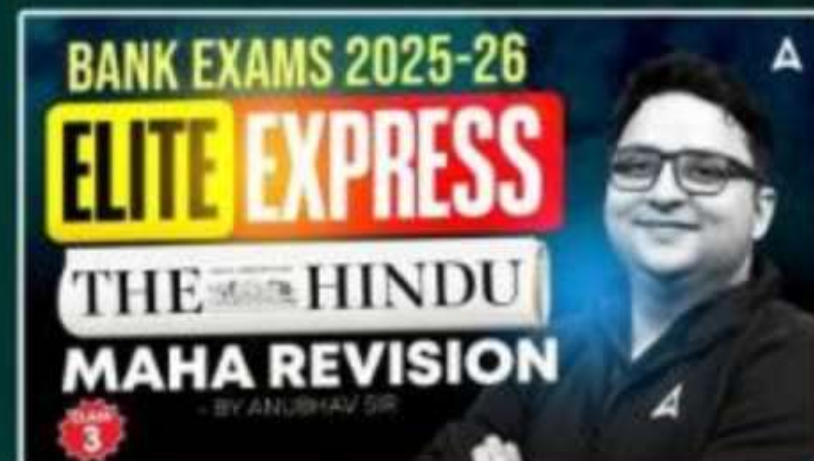
सफलता की संगत



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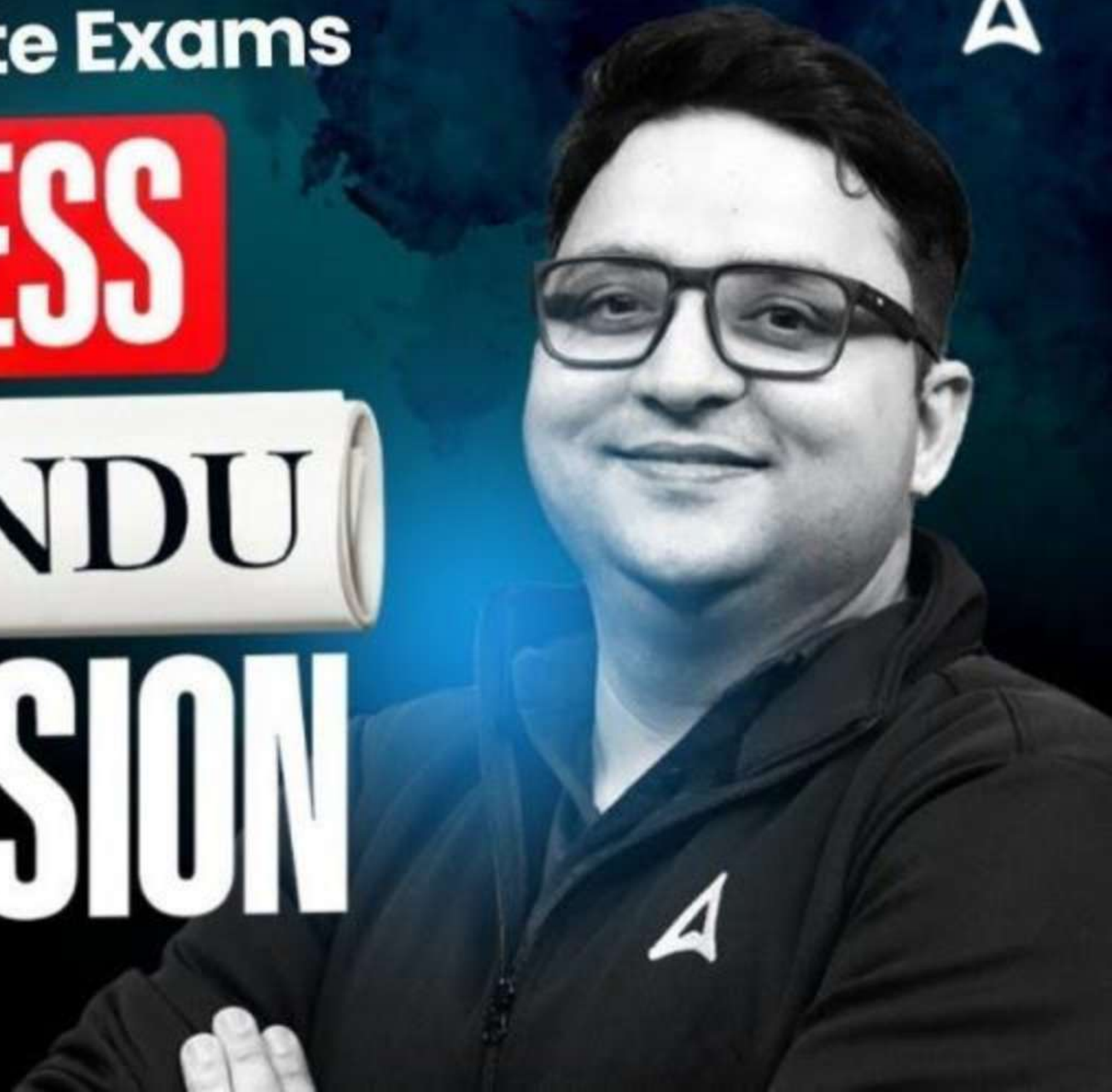
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अभ्यास

सफलता का मुख्य आधार...

3 BIG SURPRISES

By Saurav Singh

06 JULY | 11:00 AM

Only on Adda247 YouTube channel



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.



THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens: JUSTICE, social, economic and political; LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation; IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

THE ORIGINAL



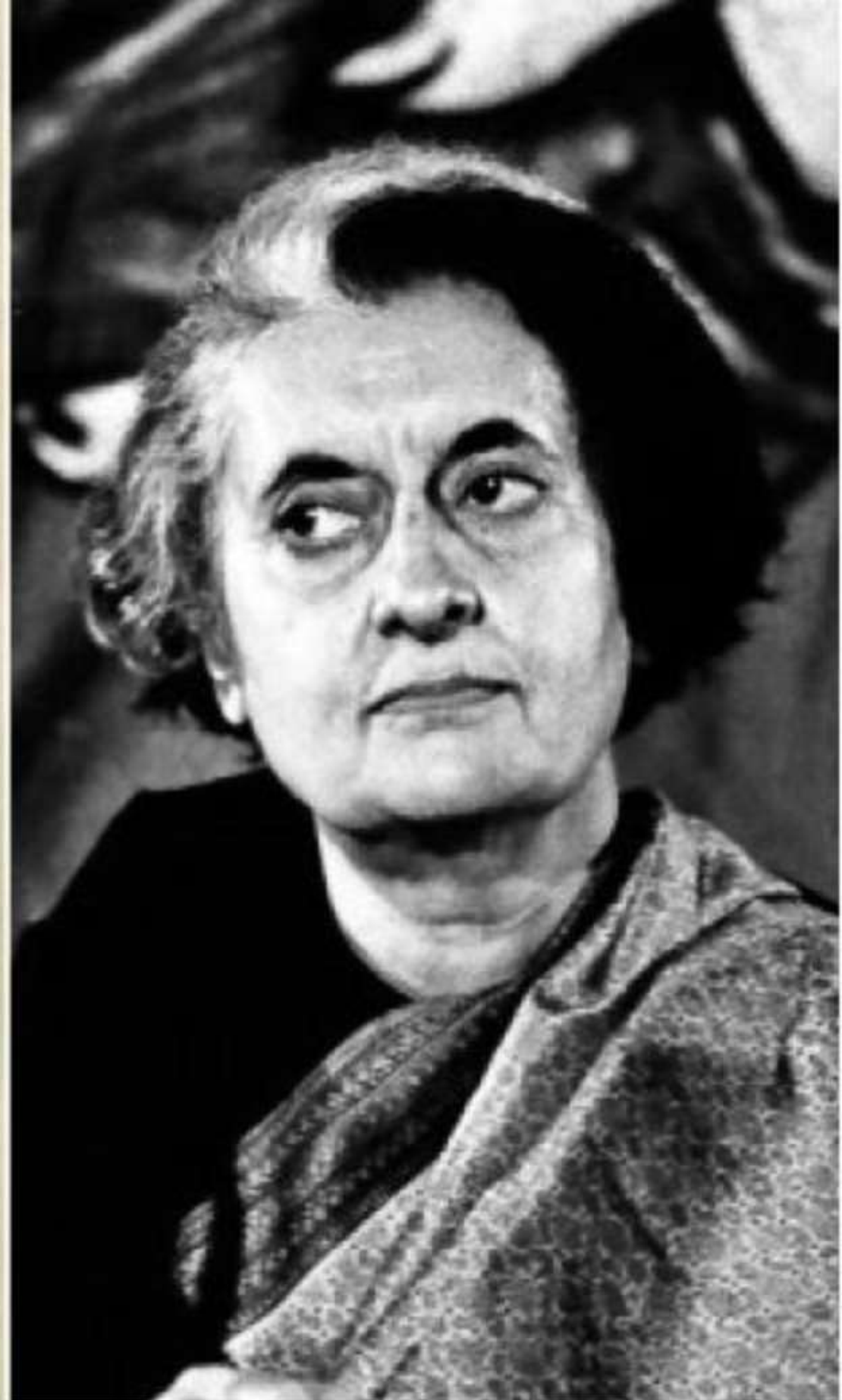
सत्यमेव जयते

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Preamble

WE THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens: JUSTICE Social, economic and political; LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unit and integrity of the Nation IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION

THE LATER





JOCUND

प्रसन्न

Jocular

indicative of or marked by high spirits or good humor ✓

SYNONYMS

- Buoyant ✓
- Mirthful ✓
- Jovial ✓
- Gleeful ✓

Elated
Jolly
Cheerful
Ecstatic

ANTONYMS

- Gloomy ✓
- Melancholic ✓
- Dismal ✓
- Depressed ✓

FORMS

Noun-(jocundity)



Her jocund laugh contrasted sharply with his _____ silence. ✓



KOWTOW

बंदगी

to use flattery or the doing of favors in order to win approval especially from a superior

SYNONYMS

ANTONYMS

- Toady

- Drool

- Truckle

- Grovel

- Defy

- Rebel

- Resist

- Scorn

FORMS

पहले चाँदी के चमचे हुआ करते थे,



अब चमचों की चाँदी हुआ करती है.

① Boot-licking

②

Adulate · prostrate

While some chose to kowtow to the dictator, others courageously
_____ his orders.



OSSIFY

कठोर होना (verb)

To become rigid, fixed, or inflexible in habits, attitudes, or opinions.

SYNONYMS

- Petrify
- Rigidify
- Coagulate
- Stiffen

Cement
Inflexible
Harden

Solidify

ANTONYMS

- Adapt
- Evolve
- Flex
- Melt

Resilient



FORMS

Noun-(ossification)
Adjective-(ossified)

The _____ of corporate policies stifled innovation.



NONPLUSSED

So surprised, confused, or bewildered that one does not know how to react.

भौचक

①

SYNONYMS

- Bewildered ✓
- Perplexed ✓
- Baffled ✓
- Confounded ✓
- Flummoxed ✓

ANTONYMS

- Composed ✓
- Unfazed ✓
- Unperturbed ✓
- Undaunted ✓

Placid
Serene
Tranquil

Perturb



FORMS

Noun-(nonplus) ✓

Verb-(nonplus) ✓

②

③

His arrogant remark reduced everyone to a state of _____.



FRINGE

किनारा

The outer edge or margin of something.

SYNONYMS

- Periphery ✓
- Hem ✓
- Extremity ✓
- Offshoot ✓

Radical

ANTONYMS

- Centre ✓
- Core ✓
- Heart ✓
- Interior ✓



FORMS

Adjective-(fringed)
Verb-(fringe)

The village lies on the _____ of the desert.



TENET

सिद्धांत

an idea that is very important to a group

SYNONYMS

- Principle ✓
- Dogmas ✓
- Precepts ✓
- Convictions ✓

Doctrine
Dogma

ideology

ANTONYMS

- Doubts ✓
- Skepticism ✓
- Rejection ✓
- Disbelief ✓

apprehensive

FORMS



Honesty and integrity are fundamental _____ of his philosophy.



PANDER

चापलूसी करना

To gratify or indulge ⁽⁻⁾ someone's base or immoral desires, weaknesses, or prejudices

SYNONYMS

- Appease ✓
- Indulge ✓
- Placate ✓
- Gratify ✓

ANTONYMS

- Defy ✓
- Resist ✓
- Confront ✓
- Oppose ✓

When topper girl complaint About me to teacher.
Me:-



FORMS

Noun-(pandering) ✓
Adjective-(pandering) ✓

While he chose to pander to public opinion, she bravely ⁽²⁾ resisted it.



PRAGMATIC

व्यावहारिक

willing to see things as they really are and deal with them sensibly

Wise / Logical

SYNONYMS

- Practical ✓
- Realistic ✓
- Cynical ✓
- Rational ✓

ANTONYMS

- Utopian ✓
- Idealistic ✓
- Visionary ✓
- Theoretical ✓

*prudent
Sagacious*

When your card gets declined
At the online checkout



FORMS

Noun-(pragmatism)

His _____ attitude made him an effective manager.



DIVISIVE

विभाजनकारी

(PM)

Tending to cause disagreement, hostility, or disunity between people.

DIVISION

SYNONYMS

- Polarizing ✓
- Disruptive ✓
- Alienating ✓
- Schismatic ✓

ANTONYMS

- Unifying ✓
- Harmonious ✓
- Cohesive ✓
- Reconciliatory ✓



Mai nhi manta ..saboot dikhao

FORMS

Noun-(divisiveness)

His _____ remarks triggered widespread outrage.



COVENANT

संधि

(Noun)

A formal agreement, contract, or promise between two or more parties.

SYNONYMS

- Pact ✓
- Compact
- Treaty ✓
- Accord ✓

Assent

ANTONYMS

- Denial ✓
- Breach ✓
- refusal ✓
- Dissension

violation



FORMS

Adjective-(covenantal)

The tenants _____ to maintain the property in good condition.



GARNER

संचित करना

to bring together in one body or place

Verb

SYNONYMS

- Mass ✓
- Harvest ✓
- Gather ✓
- Accumulate ✓

Amass

Reap

Amalgamate

ANTONYMS

- Disperse ✓
- Scatter ✓
- Dissipate ✓
- Waste ✓

6yr old me coming back from the beach



FORMS

Verb-(garnering)

The candidate worked hard to garner support from young voters.



Call for

Meaning: To demand publicly or strongly suggest.

Example: Environmental activists called for stricter laws on industrial pollution.

Let (something) stay

Meaning: To choose not to remove or change something.

Example: He wanted to repaint the walls but eventually let the old color stay.

Think through

Meaning: To carefully consider the possible results of something before doing it.

Example: You should think through all the financial implications before quitting your job.

Accuse (someone) of (something)

Meaning: To say that someone has done something wrong or illegal.

Example: The manager accused the employee of leaking confidential data.

Fringe fantasy ✓

Meaning: An idea considered far-fetched or held only by a minority.

Example: Ten years ago, the notion of flying cars seemed like a fringe fantasy, but now companies are testing prototypes.

Acquire urgency (*idiomatic usage*)

Meaning: To become important or pressing.

Example: The issue of data privacy has acquired urgency in the wake of massive cyberattacks on financial institutions.

Central to something ✓

Meaning: Extremely important or fundamental to a system or idea.

Example: Innovation is central to the success of any tech company.

Root: dict (Latin: dicere – to say or speak)

Dictate – to say or read aloud for someone else to write down; to command

The manager dictated a list of urgent tasks to her assistant.

Diction – the choice and use of words in speech or writing

The actor's clear diction made every word of the dialogue easy to understand.

Contradict – to say the opposite of what someone else has said

His actions contradict his earlier statements about transparency.

The call for the removal of the words “secular” and “socialist” from the Preamble to the Constitution of India is no longer a **fringe** fantasy. With someone as senior and influential as the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) General Secretary Dattatreya Hosabale making a public statement in support of the idea, it has now acquired a new urgency and prominence in national politics. The words “secular” and “socialist” were introduced through the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution, during the Emergency under Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1976. And the Janata Party government, which included RSS-affiliated leaders, that replaced Indira Gandhi and reversed a lot of the changes made in the Constitution during the Emergency let these words stay. These concepts were so central to the Constitution of the new Republic that its original authors did not think it was even necessary to use these words in the Preamble. When a conflict over India’s national identity began to emerge during the 1970s, Indira Gandhi thought it would be appropriate and also politically rewarding to make these amendments. The Hindutva camp never really opposed these concepts historically. Gandhian Socialism was a part of the core **tenets** of the Jan Sangh, the earlier avatar of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). Hindutva proponents accused their rivals of following ‘pseudo secularism,’ and by implication, claimed to be genuine secularists.

The words “secular” and “socialist” have attained meanings specific to the Indian context over the years. Secularism is not a rejection of Indian civilisational heritage or any religion, but a commitment to equal treatment of all faiths by the state. Indira Gandhi had been viewed as someone **pandering** to Hindu sentiments. Socialism is not about hostility to private property or enterprise, but a **pragmatic** appreciation of the fact that the state must take proactive measures to tackle poverty and expand opportunities for the deprived sections of society. The words ‘secularism’ and ‘socialism’ reflect a broad consensus in Indian politics that has held for decades. There is nothing to be achieved by **raking up** a meaningless debate on these words. Perhaps the debate itself is the objective: to push a **divisive** agenda without providing any ideological, legal or practical reasoning for this demand. India’s challenge is not about these two words, but its continuing struggle to tackle discrimination, poverty and underdevelopment, which are often influenced by the caste and religious origins of its citizens. The Sangh Parivar, and the BJP, could serve the country better by focusing on these challenges rather than wasting energy on divisive debates on settled semantics.

Pattern 1 – Implication Based Question

What does the passage imply about how "secularism" is understood in the Indian context?

author

- A) It reflects an absolute separation of religion and state
- B) It demands privileging minority religions in state policy
- C) It upholds neutrality and equal respect for all religions
- D) It marginalizes religion from civil life
- E) It promotes Gandhian ideals over modern frameworks

Pattern 2 – Inference Based Questions

Based on the passage, why did Indira Gandhi introduce the terms “secular” and “socialist” in the Constitution?

- A) She was legally compelled to align the Constitution with international norms.
- B) She sought to strengthen India's global socialist alliances.
- C) She aimed to suppress RSS ideologies during the Emergency.
- D) She believed it would be politically advantageous amid rising identity conflicts.
- E) She wished to revoke earlier Gandhian ideals.

$\frac{6}{10}$

$\frac{9}{10}$

Pattern 3 Tone Based Question

What best describes the author's tone towards the ongoing debate about the Preamble?

- A) Neutral and detached ✗
- B) Dispassionate yet inquisitive ✗
- C) Analytical with a hint of support for revision ✗
- D) Critical and disapproving of the political motives behind it
- E) Sarcastic and dismissive of both sides

Pattern 4 – Logical Completion Question

Which of the following statements is **not** supported by the passage?

- A) The Janata Party, despite reversing many Emergency amendments, retained “secular” and “socialist.”
- B) The original Constitution drafters believed that secularism and socialism were implicitly embedded in the text.
- C) The Hindutva ideology fundamentally opposes secularism in all forms.
- D) “Secular” and “socialist” took on uniquely Indian meanings over time.
- E) The Sangh Parivar is advised to focus on poverty and discrimination rather than semantic debates.

Pattern 5 – Logical Reasoning – Implicit Assumption

Which **flawed assumption** does the push to remove the terms seem to rely on, as per the author?

- A) That their insertion was entirely unconstitutional
- B) That their meanings have remained unchanged since 1976
- C) That they enforce rigid economic and religious ~~doctrines~~
- D) That the Supreme Court has already ~~struck them down~~
- E) That national identity must be reflected solely through ~~language~~

Pattern 6 – Purpose Based Questions

Assertion (A): The debate around removing the terms “secular” and “socialist” reflects a deep constitutional crisis in India. ✓

Reason (R): The words themselves are responsible for increasing religious polarization in Indian society. (F)

Choose the correct option:

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion. (X)
- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion. (X)
- C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false. ✓
- D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true. (X)
- E. Both Assertion and Reason are false. (X)

The eighth anniversary of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India, on July 1, coincided with the poorest tax collections the indirect tax system has seen in some time, highlighting the need for structural changes in the system. The latest GST collections stood at ₹1.85 lakh crore in June 2025, the lowest in four months. This amount was just 6.2% higher than the collections in June 2024, the slowest growth rate in four years. Looking past the gross collections, the data show that once refunds are accounted for, the growth in the government's actual collections was just 3.3%. Further, the revenue from domestic transactions, excluding imports, was an **anaemic** 4.6% higher than in June last year — barely faster than the average rate of inflation since then. Being a consumption tax, a dip in GST collections reflects a dip in economic activity. But it also reflects inefficiencies in the system, which must now suitably be addressed eight years on. A common demand is for fuel to be included in GST. There is, however, strong resistance to this from State governments, since fuel and alcohol are the few sources of revenue States have with them that are independent of the Centre. However, this cannot be reason enough to perpetually keep these items excluded. It is 'one nation, one tax' after all, and it is high time that the goal was achieved in full. As for the revenue hit to States, the Centre must **accede to** their request for a higher share in central taxes.

Economy → Numbers ↑ ↓
f.

The Centre must also stop increasingly relying on non-shareable cesses for its revenue. For their part, States must resist the temptation to use this higher amount on election-oriented untargeted freebies. Trust goes two ways.

The other popular reform is a reduction in the number of GST rates. This, too, is overdue, and the GST Council's fitment and rate-setting committees are examining the issue. Connected to this is the question of what is to be done with the GST Compensation Cess, which is levied over and above the 28% slab. It was originally intended to compensate States for any losses arising out of GST implementation for a period of five years. It was then extended until March 2026 to repay the loan taken by the Centre to pay this compensation since the COVID-19 pandemic had disrupted revenues. The Centre should avoid the temptation to subsume this cess into the broader GST rates. Instead, with its job done, the cess must be removed. Taxation is not just a covenant between the Centre and the States. It is also one with the people. Removing a cess that is no longer needed will not only garner public praise but could also spur some sorely needed urban consumption.

Pattern 7 : Logical Inference Based

What does the phrase “**trust goes two ways**” most nearly imply in the context of the paragraph?

- A. Trust must be earned individually before being institutionalized
- B. Both the Centre and States must act responsibly and transparently ✓
- C. The public must trust both the Centre and State governments
- D. Trust must be formalized through legislation and accountability
- E. States should comply with Centre's mandates to earn reciprocal trust

Pattern 8 Assumption Based Question

Which of the following assumptions underlies the author's call for inclusion of fuel under GST?

- A. All State governments will unanimously agree if given time
- B. Fuel taxation is the primary reason for declining consumption
- C. Uniform taxation should override States' revenue autonomy
- D. GST's original design never excluded fuel intentionally
- E. Fuel consumption directly correlates with economic inflation

Pattern 9 – Reasoning Based

Which of the following best completes the sentence: "Being a consumption tax, a dip in GST collections reflects a dip in economic activity. But it also reflects inefficiencies in the system, _____."

- A. which could be corrected only through changes in income taxation
- B. which have worsened as India's export policies have weakened
- C. which may justify a return to the previous tax structure
- ☒ D. which must now suitably be addressed eight years on
- E. which indicate the Centre's deliberate attempt to centralize power

Pattern 10 – Grammar Based Question

Identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error:

The GST Compensation Cess, which (A) was originally meant to compensate States for losses, (B) have been extend until March 2026, (C) in order to repay loans incurred during the pandemic, (D) is now under review. (E) No error

extends

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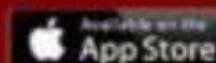
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