





**LIVE @ 8 AM**

**18**  
**APRIL**

# EDITORIAL

## ANALYSIS

**READING**

**GRAMMAR**

**VOCAB**

WITH

**MCQs**

**BANK**

**SSC**

**UPSC**

**STATE EXAMS**



**BANK EXAM 2026**

**SBI | IBPS | RRB PO**

**ENGLISH**

**SUPERMOCKS**

**MULTIPLE PATTERNS**

**11:30 AM** by **ANUBHAV SIR**





**BANK | SSC | UPSC | STATE EXAMS**

# WEEKLY REVISION



**ANUBHAV SIR**



# DEFINITE / INDEFINITE PARA JUMBLES & JUMBLED SENTENCES

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9:30

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@DOCTORANUBHAVGOSWAMI

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# THE HINDU VOCAB NOTES

1 Month

*the hindu* 14 Feb 24 Dr. Anubhav Goswami

|   |   |                                       |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| <b>CHIDE</b> - to rebuke sharply or insult (v)                | Syno - Reprimand, Reprimand, Reprimand, Reprimand | Anto - Commend, Praise, Praise        |
| <b>BUDGE</b> - to waver or change position unwillingly (v)    | Syno - Yield, Relent, Relent                      | Anto - Resist, Stand firm, Stand firm |
| <b>DEVOUR</b> - to consume greedily or destroy completely (v) | Syno - Engulf, Swallow, Swallow                   | Anto - Abstain, Refrain, Refrain      |
| <b>INTREPID</b> - fearless in the face of danger (adj)        | Syno - Daring, Fearless, Fearless                 | Anto - Timorous, Fearful, Fearful     |
| <b>SLURFEST</b> - a prolonged and violent confrontation (n)   | Syno - Assault, Clash, Clash                      | Anto - Peace, Peace, Peace            |

**THE HINDU**

**WEEKLY REVISION + TEST**

**500 Words in One Class**

**BANK | SSC | UPSC | STATE EXAMS**

#3

**VICISSITUDE**

परिवर्तन  
NOON

Unexpected changes, often adverse

*Oscillation*

**SYNONYMS**

fluctuation  
variation  
volatility  
mutation

*Commotion*

*Contingency*

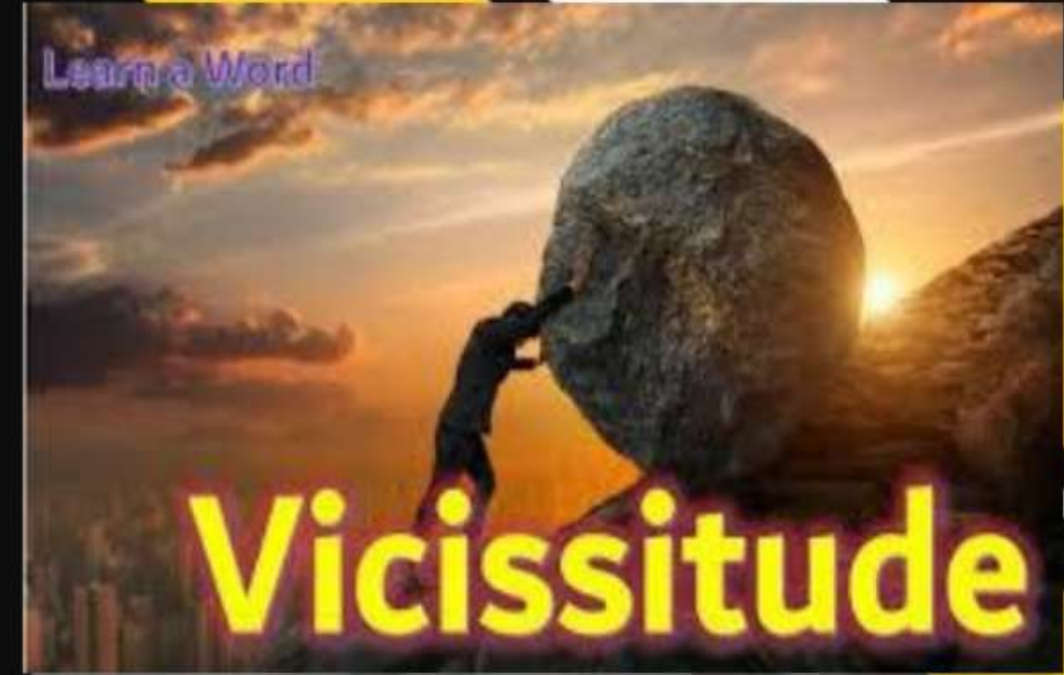
*Mutability*

*Chaos / Tumult / Turbulence*

**ANTONYMS**

stability ✓  
constancy ✓  
permanence ✓  
continuity ✓

*Fixity*



**FORMS**

Ups and downs ✓  
Changing tides ✓

The economy faced several \_\_\_\_\_ during the global crisis.



**SESQUIPEDALIAN**

Using long, complex words

लंबे शब्दों का अत्यधिक प्रयोग करने वाला (Aaj)



**SYNONYMS**

(-) Prolix

- verbose ✓
- grandiloquent ✓
- pompous ✓
- bombastic ✓

Rhetorical  
Expansive  
Magniloquent

Flowery

**ANTONYMS**

Pithy  
Laconic  
Curt  
Spentant

- concise ✓
- succinct ✓
- terse ✓
- brief ✓

**FORMS**

- Full of hot air ✓
- Talk in circles ✓
- Run around the bush ✓

Her \_\_\_ explanation distilled the entire concept into a few clear points, making it easily understandable for everyone.



# INEFFABLE

अव्यक्त (Aay)

Too great to be expressed in words



## SYNONYMS

- inexpressible ✓
- indescribable ✓
- unspeakable ✓
- unutterable ✓

Arcane ✓  
 Intricate ✓  
 Esoteric ✓  
 Profound ✓  
 Elusive ✓  
 Mystical ✓

## ANTONYMS

- expressible ✓
- describable ✓
- definable ✓
- articulable ✓

Mundane ✓  
 Bland ✓

Explicit ✓  
 Lucid ✓  
 Cogent ✓  
 Candid ✓  
 Banal ✓  
 Monotonous ✓  
 Prosaic ✓

## FORMS

Beyond words ✓  
 Hard to put into words ✓

Mounting debt has turned into a significant \_\_\_\_\_ for the company's financial stability.



**PROPINQUITY**

निकटता Noun

Nearness in space or relationship



**SYNONYMS**

- proximity ✓
- nearness ✓
- adjacency ✓
- closeness ✓

Vicinity  
Kinship  
Rapport  
Affinity

**ANTONYMS**

- distance ✓
- remoteness ✓
- separation ✓
- detachment ✓

Alienation

Isolation  
Estrangement  
Disparity

**FORMS**

- Close at hand ✓
- Within reach ✓

The \_\_\_\_\_ of the two nations facilitated stronger diplomatic and economic ties.



# RESILIENCE

लचीला

Able to recover quickly

Strength

Flexibility



## SYNONYMS

Stalwart

## ANTONYMS

Feeble

robust  
adaptable  
tough  
hardy

Robustness

Sturdy

fragile  
vulnerable  
brittle  
weak

Frail

Susceptible

Tenacious / Persistent

Indomitable

Buoyant

Injirm

## FORMS

Bounce back  
Stand firm

The \_\_\_\_\_ ecosystem requires careful conservation to prevent irreversible damage.



**VOGUE**

फैशन (Noun)

Popular or fashionable at a time



**SYNONYMS**

trend  
fashion  
style  
rage

Fad  
Mama

**ANTONYMS**

obscurity  
unfashionable  
outdated  
old-fashioned

obsolete  
Antiquated  
Archaic

**FORMS**

In fashion  
All the rage

Anachronistic Redundancy

Despite early achievements, the scientist's work faded into \_\_\_ over time.



**SADDLE**

बोझ डालना Verb

To burden or impose responsibility



Disparage Overload

Unshackle Alleviate

**SYNONYMS**

Impose

**ANTONYMS**

Exonerate

- burden ✓
- encumber ✓
- load ✓
- weigh down ✓

- Afflict
- Suppress
- Repress
- oppress

- relieve ✓
- ease ✓
- unburden ✓
- liberate ✓

Absolve ✓

Acquit ✓

Stifle Belittle

Mitigate

Free

**FORMS**

- Saddle with responsibility ✓
- Weigh someone down ✓

The new policy may \_\_\_\_\_ small businesses with additional compliance costs.



# TRAVERSE

पार करना

To travel across

Travel

Embed

Stagnate  
Plateau



## SYNONYMS

cross  
pass  
navigate  
cover

Perambulate

Span

Transgress

Roam  
Wander

## ANTONYMS

avoid / Boycott  
bypass  
circumvent  
evade

Stop

Halt

Linger

Settle

## FORMS

Go across  
Cover ground

Investors tend to \_\_\_\_\_ volatile markets during periods of economic uncertainty.



**REDOLENT**

सुगंधित

Strongly suggestive or fragrant

**SYNONYMS**

- fragrant
- aromatic
- odorous
- scented

Pungent

Musky

Reminiscent

**ANTONYMS**

- odorless
- unscented
- neutral
- bland

Dull



**FORMS**

- Full of aroma
- Rich in memory

The old library was \_\_\_\_\_ of ancient manuscripts and a rich intellectual heritage.



LAY BARE

Phrasal VERB

LAY

TEXTSTUDIO

Syn expose, uncover, disclose

Ant conceal, hide, mask

The investigation laid bare the deep-rooted corruption in the system.



LAY

OFF

Phrasal VERB

LAY

TEXTSTUDIO

**Syn** dismiss, terminate, discharge

**Ant** hire, employ, recruit

The company was forced to lay off workers due to financial losses.



LAY

ON

Phrasal VERB

LAY

TEXTSTUDIO

Syn provide, arrange, supply

Ant withhold, deny, deprive

provided

The organizers laid on excellent facilities for the delegates.



**LAY** *OUT***Phrasal** **VERB****LAY**

TEXTSTUDIO

**Syn** arrange, design, organize**Ant** disorganize, jumble, confuse

The architect laid out the entire plan with precision.



LAY

waste

Phrasal VERB

LAY

TEXTSTUDIO

Syn devastate, ruin, demolish

Ant preserve, protect, restore

The cyclone laid waste to the coastal regions.

LAY DOWN

Phrasal VERB

LAY

TEXTSTUDIO

**Syn** prescribe, establish, stipulate

**Ant** revoke, abolish, rescind

The court laid down strict guidelines for implementation.



## PUT

| Phrasal Verb | Meaning (English)                        | Meaning (Hindi)        | Synonyms (3)                    | Antonyms (3)                 |
|--------------|--|------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Lay bare     | To reveal something completely           | पूरी तरह उजागर करना    | expose, uncover, disclose       | conceal, hide, mask          |
| Lay off      | To dismiss from employment               | नौकरी से निकालना       | dismiss, terminate, discharge   | hire, employ, recruit        |
| Lay on       | To provide or arrange (often generously) | व्यवस्था करना          | provide, arrange, supply        | withhold, deny, deprive      |
| Lay out      | To arrange or present systematically     | व्यवस्थित करना         | arrange, design, organize       | disorganize, jumble, confuse |
| Lay waste to | To destroy completely                    | पूर्ण रूप से नष्ट करना | devastate, ruin, demolish       | preserve, protect, restore   |
| Lay down     | To establish rules or principles         | निर्धारित करना         | prescribe, establish, stipulate | revoke, abolish, rescind     |



## ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

| One Word | Meaning (English)                                     | Part of Speech                    |
|----------|---|-----------------------------------|
|          | Sharpness of insight and quick understanding          | Noun <b>PERSPICACITY</b>          |
|          | To renounce or reject something formally              | Verb <b>ABNEGATE</b>              |
|          | Physically beautiful (often used in a literary sense) | Adjective <b>PULCHRITUDE</b>      |
|          | Harsh criticism or public disgrace                    | Noun <b>CENSURE / CASTIGATION</b> |
|          | To weaken mentally or physically                      | Verb <b>DEBILITATE</b>            |



| Word                | Meaning (English)                      | Part of Speech |
|---------------------|--|----------------|
| <u>Eject</u> ✓      | To <u>throw out</u>                    | Verb           |
| <u>Inject</u> ✓     | To <u>throw into</u> (introduce fluid) | Verb           |
| <u>Project</u> ✓    | To throw forward / plan                | Verb / Noun    |
| <u>Reject</u> ✓     | To throw back / refuse                 | Verb           |
| <u>Subject</u> ✓    | To throw under / bring under control   | Verb / Noun    |
| <u>Object</u> ✓     | To throw against / oppose              | Verb / Noun    |
| <u>Trajectory</u> ✓ | Path thrown through space              | Noun           |
| <u>Conjecture</u> ✓ | To form an opinion without evidence    | Noun / Verb    |
| <u>Deject</u> ✓     | To throw down emotionally              | Verb           |
| <u>Interject</u> ✓  | To throw in between (interrupt)        | Verb           |

**BANKING | SSC | OTHER COMP EXAMS**



# **120** CONCEPTS OF **+30** **GRAMMAR**

**NO RULE APPROACH**

- By Anubhav Sir



Last week, it was reported that the Border Security Forces (BSF) had been asked to explore the use of snakes and crocodiles on the India-Bangladesh border to stop illegal border crossings. In swamps and river beds where fences can't be erected, the government wants deterrents of a reptilian kind. In a less publicised report, it was also revealed that all tiger reserves in Karnataka will have canine units to prevent poaching — the latest in a long line of protected areas to add a canine unit to track poachers.

Both policies see animals as agents of the state. In many ways, the Indian state's view of animals remains consistent with the colonial view of animals as beasts that ought to be exterminated. In the last 100 years, the policies have gone from exterminating the beast to protecting the beast. Nevertheless, the beast remains. Take India's most protected animal, the tiger. Since the launch of Project Tiger in 1973, the relocation of forest-dwelling communities to make space for the tiger has been the state's key policy. Even though co-existence has been in vogue for decades, the state insists it is simply not possible because how can anyone live with beasts? Even when Adivasi communities argue that they can co-exist with tigers — like in Jenu Kuruba in Nagarhole Tiger Reserve — they are faced with eviction and violence.

The state sees many animals as beasts that need to be confined to protected areas. When animals step out of these boundaries, they become "problem animals". Like all things Indian, there is a hierarchy among beasts. If tigers were guarding princesses in the forests before, they have now become the princesses. Others are saddled with the responsibility of protecting humans and their favourite beast — the crocodile in the moat, the snakes at the entrance, and man's best friend at his side, ready to do his bidding.

The problem snowballs when (people buy) into the logic of the (fortress); they start expecting the beasts to remain confined. People who gave up their land to build the fortress are not wrong to ask why there is a tiger still sitting in their backyard if the fortress was built specifically for him. The fortresses are not impenetrable; the high and mighty can always find a way in. Money goes a long way.

The cheetahs that have been packed up from Namibia, South Africa, Botswana and dropped in Kuno National Park are being tranquilised and moved back into the park every time they move out. They should somehow understand that they must stay within the fortress that is too small for them (don't worry, cheetahs, our forest reserves are under construction in other parts of the country). Did the government not plan for what happens when the cheetahs — known for travelling long distances — disperse?

The BSF has raised important questions of where it is supposed to get these animals and what their ecological impact will be. What about the people who **traverse** these swamps and river beds? The steepest price, as always, will be paid by them.

The state, it seems, will continue to confine and unleash.

100

4

**1. What is the primary concern highlighted regarding the use of animals at borders?**

- (A) It may lead to unnecessary international disputes with neighboring countries
- (B) It may reduce the efficiency of existing surveillance ~~infra~~structure severely
- (C) It may disrupt ecological balance and harm local communities significantly
- (D) It may increase operational costs for maintaining border security systems
- (E) It may undermine technological advancements in border monitoring systems

2. According to the passage, how has the state's perception of animals evolved?

- (A) From viewing animals as sacred entities to seeing ~~them~~ as economic assets
- (B) From ignoring wildlife issues to promoting extensive ~~wildlife~~ domestication
- (C) From prioritizing conservation to emphasizing ~~tourism~~ and revenue generation
- (D) From treating animals as threats to managing them as controlled resources
- (E) From religious reverence to industrial exploitation of animal habitats

### 3. Why does the author mention cheetahs being relocated and tranquilised?

- (A) To highlight the inefficiency of wildlife transportation methods
- (B) To question the adequacy of planning behind conservation efforts
- (C) To emphasize the adaptability of animals to new environments
- (D) To demonstrate the success of international wildlife cooperation
- (E) To underline the technological advancements in animal tracking

4. Consider the following statements regarding the use of animals in governance:

- I. The state deploys animals as functional instruments to achieve administrative and security objectives.
- II. The policies reflect a complete ideological shift from colonial perspectives on wildlife.
- III. Animals are assigned roles that align with human priorities rather than ecological balance.

- (A) Only I and III are correct statements in the given context
- (B) Only II and III are correct statements in the given context
- (C) Only I and II are correct statements in the given context
- (D) All I, II and III are correct statements in the given context
- (E) Only I is correct statement while others are incorrect

5. Which of the following would most strengthen the criticism of the “fortress” model of conservation?

- (A) Some protected areas have successfully increased wildlife populations over decades
- (B) Animals frequently move beyond designated zones despite strict containment measures
- (C) Governments have invested heavily in fencing and surveillance infrastructure
- (D) Local communities have been compensated for relocation in several instances
- (E) Tourism revenue from protected areas has increased significantly over time

6. Identify the error in the given sentence

The state continues to confine and deploy animals (A) /as tools of control, often ignoring (B) /ecological balance and imposing disproportionate (C) /burdens for vulnerable local communities. (D) / No Error (E)

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D
- E. E

*on on/for*  
*I am putting a burden — you*

The problem **snowballs** when people buy into the logic of the fortress; they start expecting the beasts to remain confined

*Which of the words can replace the word snowball as mentioned in the passage*

- A. Bolsters
  - B. Garners
  - C. Augments
  - D. Both A and B
  - E. All A, B and C
- push  
 collect  
increase

India stands at a curious democratic crossroads. It is one of the world's most vibrant democracies, marked by high voter participation and an increasingly engaged female electorate. Yet, within its legislative institutions, women remain underrepresented. This contradiction — between participation and representation — underscores the need for implementing the Women's Reservation Bill.

While Indian women have become a decisive electoral force, their presence in law-making bodies remains low. Women constitute about 9% of legislators in State Assemblies and around 14%-15% in Parliament, far below their nearly 50% share of the population. This disparity is structural. Over the past two decades, women have moved from passive voters to active political participants, with turnout often equalling or surpassing men. However, this surge has not translated into representation.

The reasons lie in systemic barriers. Political parties, acting as gatekeepers, nominate fewer women candidates. Electoral politics demands financial resources, networks, and social capital — areas where women face disadvantages. Cultural norms and safety concerns further deter participation, creating a cycle of exclusion. The Women's Reservation Bill directly addresses these barriers by mandating a fixed share of seats for women. Critics argue quotas compromise merit, but this assumes the current system is meritocratic, which it is not; access is shaped by privilege as much as competence.

Evidence from Panchayati Raj institutions offers a counterpoint. Reservation at the local level has been transformative. Women leaders have effectively participated and shifted policy priorities toward health, education, water, and sanitation — areas central to development. Representation also has a ripple effect: it challenges social norms, inspires young girls, and builds a pipeline of future leaders. Reservation thus acts as a catalytic intervention rather than a permanent solution.

The urgency is clearer at the State level, where representation is as low as 9%. State governments shape policies directly affecting citizens' lives, yet women's voices remain limited. Even Parliament's 14%-15% representation falls short of democratic ideals. A true democracy must reflect its population in practice, not merely in theory.

Timing is crucial. As more women enter education and the workforce, their aspirations are rising faster than institutional change. Delaying the Bill risks widening this gap and fostering disengagement. Voluntary measures by political parties have proven ineffective, reinforcing the need for structural reform.

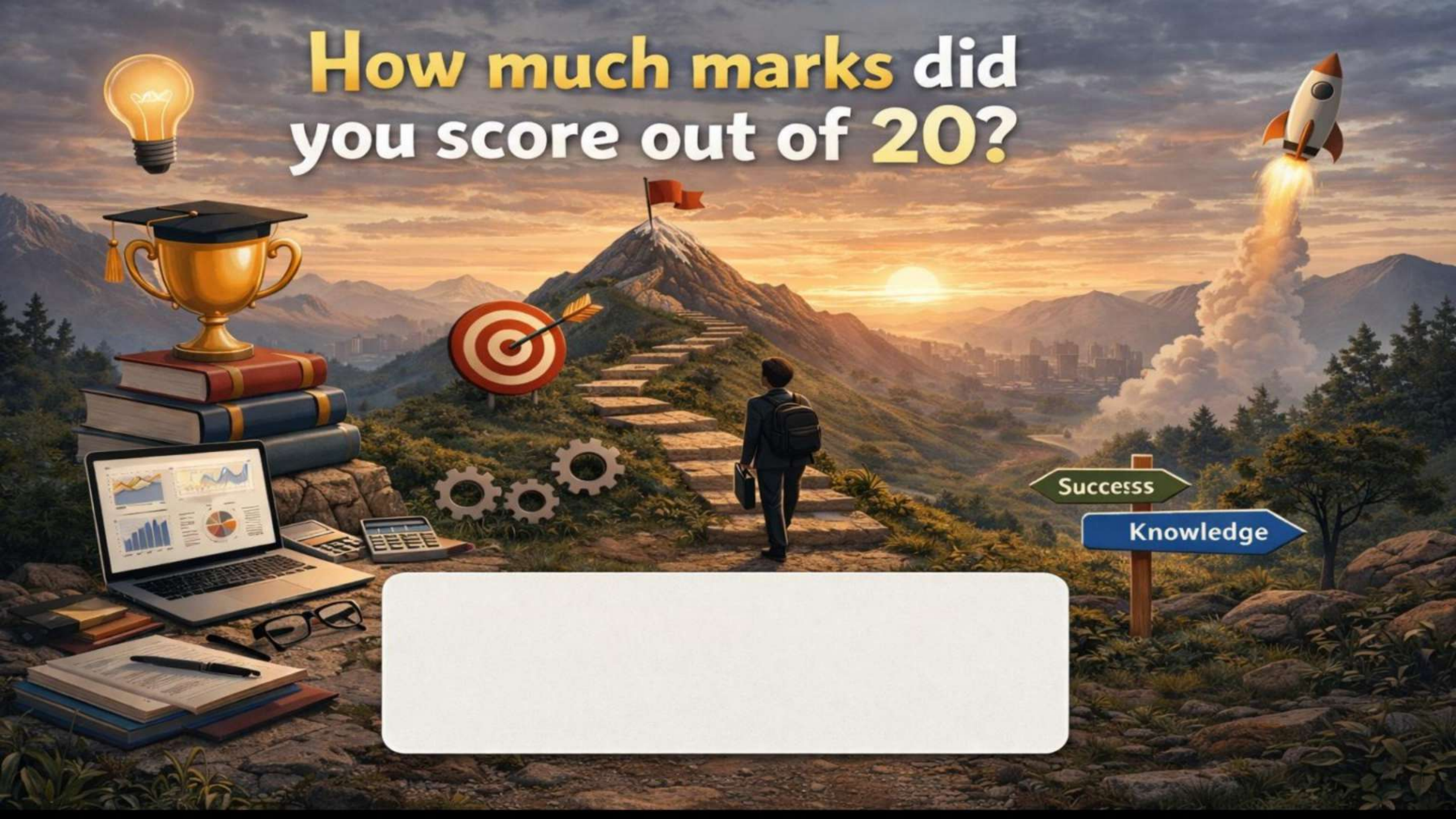
At its core, the case for the Women's Reservation Bill is about deepening democracy. Participation alone is insufficient; true empowerment requires representation. Research shows that gender-inclusive governance leads to better policies and outcomes. India's success with local reservations demonstrates that institutional reform can drive social change. Extending this to State Assemblies and Parliament is not radical but necessary.

India's democratic journey remains incomplete. Bridging the gap between participation and representation demands bold action. Implementing the Women's Reservation Bill is essential for building a more representative and **resilient** democracy.

# 250 — CONCEPTS OF — GRAMMAR

CONCEPT 1 / 250

# How much marks did you score out of 20?



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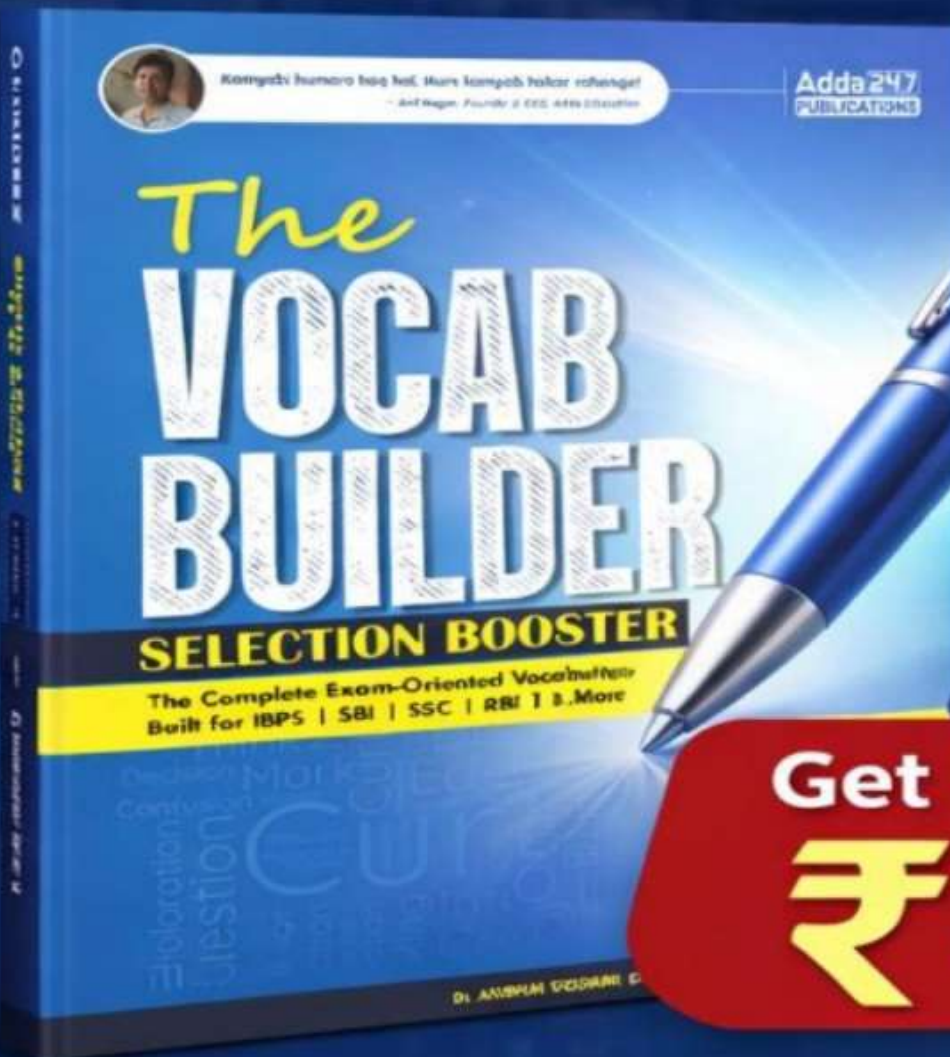
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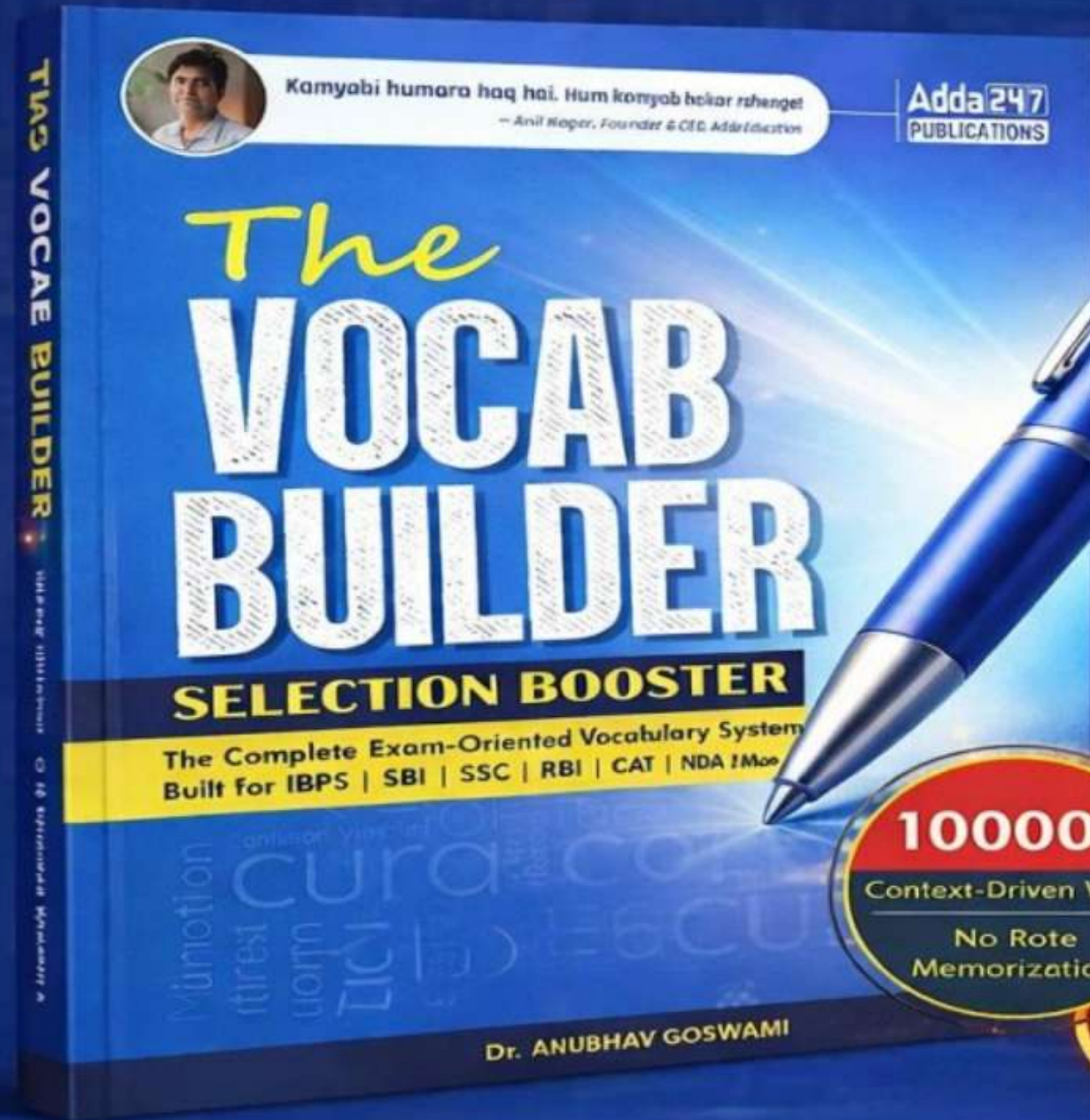
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## FILLERS

1. The senior officials received substantial \_\_\_\_\_ along with their fixed salaries and benefits.
2. Technological innovations often act as \_\_\_\_\_ for rapid economic transformation.
3. The administrative procedures were so \_\_\_\_\_ that they delayed even routine approvals.
4. The regime viewed dissenting voices as \_\_\_\_\_ threats to its authority.
5. Despite repeated persuasion, he remained \_\_\_\_\_ in his refusal to compromise.

**Word Box:** obdurate, catalysts, byzantine, emoluments, subversive