



LIVE @ 8 AM

24
APRIL

EDITORIAL

ANALYSIS

READING

GRAMMAR

VOCAB

WITH

MCQs

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BANK EXAM 2026

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ENGLISH

11:30 am

SUPERMOCKS

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11:30 AM by **ANUBHAV SIR**



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TEST TOUR

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

LIVE AT 6 PM



THE HINDU VOCAB NOTES

Handwritten notes from The Hindu newspaper

1. CRUDE - to be made from a naturally occurring oil	Crude oil	Crude oil	Crude oil	Crude oil
2. EFFUSE - to spill or discharge liquid uncontrollably	Effuse	Effuse	Effuse	Effuse
3. EFFUSE - to spill or discharge liquid uncontrollably	Effuse	Effuse	Effuse	Effuse
4. EFFUSE - to spill or discharge liquid uncontrollably	Effuse	Effuse	Effuse	Effuse
5. EFFUSE - to spill or discharge liquid uncontrollably	Effuse	Effuse	Effuse	Effuse

THE HINDU

WEEKLY REVISION + TEST

500 Words in One Class

BANK | SSC | UPSC | STATE EXAMS

#3

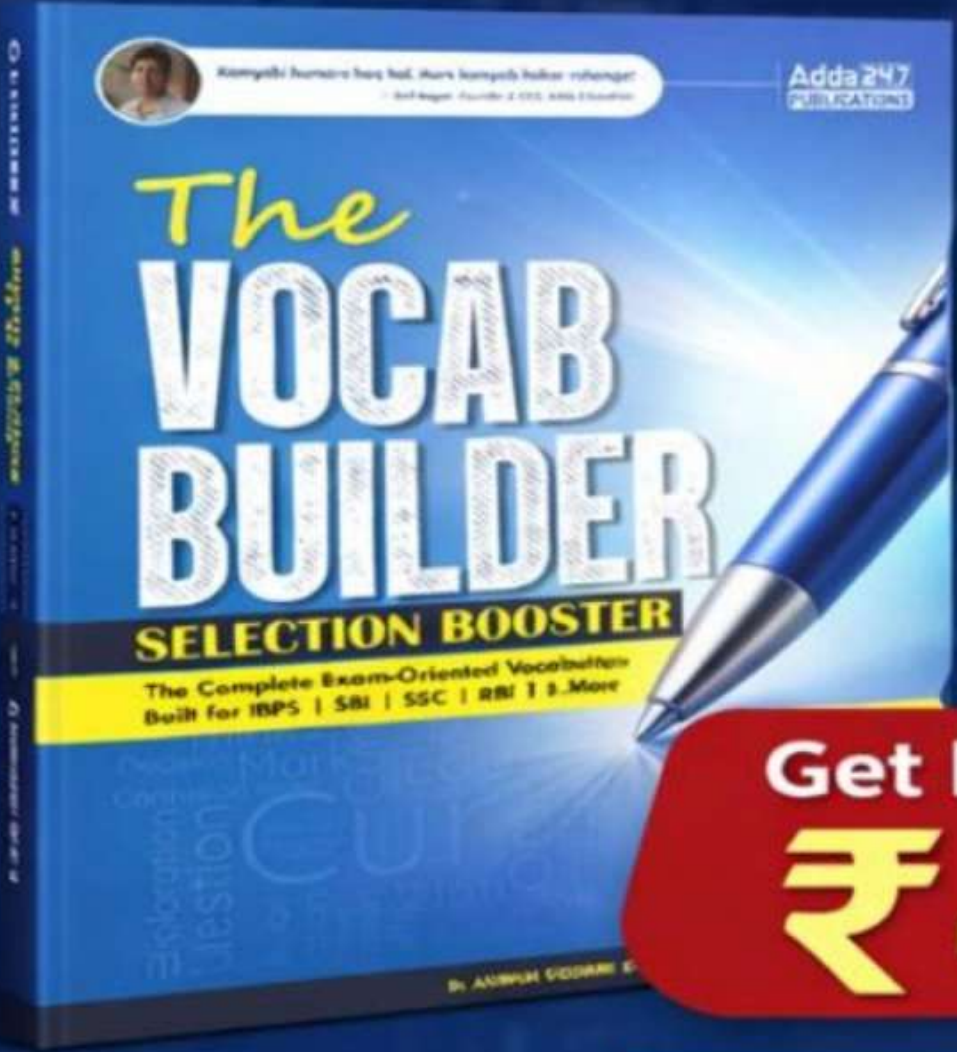
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QUAGMIRE

दलदल ✓

Noun

complex, inescapable situation ✓



SYNONYMS

Snag

- Morass ✓
- Mire ✓
- Predicament ✓
- Quandary ✓

- Dilemma
- Impasse
- Deadlock
- Entanglement

Imbroglia

ANTONYMS

- Resolution ✓
- Clarity ✓
- Breakthrough ✓
- Solution ✓

- Coherence
- Order
- Liberation ✓
- Unraveling ✓

FORMS

Caught in a vicious circle ✓
Between a rock and a hard place ✓

The policy failure pushed the economy into a deep ①, with no immediate solution in sight. ✓



CONVULSE

झकझोरना Verb

shake violently; cause upheaval

SYNONYMS

Spasm

Agitate
Upheave
Jolt
Shake

Perturb
Turbulize
Tremor
Seethe

Shudder

ANTONYMS

Stifle
Choke
Quell
Suppress
Repress
Oppress

Stabilize
Soothe
Pacify
Placate

Temper



FORMS

Throw into turmoil
Rock the foundations

Restrain
Constrain

The region enjoyed a _____ of natural resources, ensuring sustained growth.

(X)



CORNUCOPIA

प्रचुरता Noun

abundant supply

Deluge / Barrage



SYNONYMS

Myriad

ANTONYMS

Exiguity

- Abundance ✓
- Profusion ✓
- Plenitude
- Bounty ✓

Plethora

- Scarcity ✓
- Paucity ✓
- Dearth ✓
- Shortfall ✓

Meagreness

Surfeit

Plenitude

Sparsity

Multitude

Lacuna

Copiousness

FORMS

An embarrassment of riches ✓

In great plenty ✓

The region enjoyed a _____ of natural resources, ensuring sustained growth.



WANTON

उच्छृंखल (नॉय)

reckless or morally unrestrained

SYNONYMS

- Reckless ✓
- Licentious ✓
- Unbridled ✓
- Profligate ✓

Arbitrary

Draconian

Capricious

Mercurial

Riotous

ANTONYMS

- Disciplined ✓
- Restrained ✓
- Temperate ✓
- Regulated ✓

Prudent
Judicious
Pragmatic



FORMS

Act with reckless abandon ✓
 Throw caution to the wind ✓

The incident was a result of _____ destruction rather than an accident.



SUPERCILIOUS

घमंडी (Aon)

arrogantly superior

Condescending ↓

SYNONYMS

Haughty ✓
 Disdainful ✓
 Contemptuous ✓
 Patronizing ✓
Arrogant

Imperious
Cavalier
Derisive

ANTONYMS

Humble ✓
 Modest ✓
 Deferential ✓
 Respectful ✓

Egalitarian
 (Respect)
 Affable
 Amenable / Genial / Tractable

Polite
 Cautious
 Considerate



FORMS

Look down one's nose at
 High and mighty attitude

Despite his achievements, he remained _____ and grounded.



IMPETUOUS

आवेगी

(Adj)

acting hastily without thought



SYNONYMS

- Rash ✓
- Headlong ✓
- Precipitate ✓
- Impulsive ✓

Hot headed

Hasty

Reckless

Careless

Hedless

Temeritous

ANTONYMS

- Deliberate ✓
- Cautious ✓
- Measured ✓
- Prudent ✓

Rational
Methodical
Thorough

FORMS

- Act on impulse ✓
- Rush in blindly ✓

Haste is waste

The decision was not impulsive but carefully _____ after thorough analysis.



SUFFICE

be adequate or enough

पर्याप्त होना

(Verb)

Sufficient



SYNONYMS

- Adequate ✓
- Enough ✓
- Satisfactory ✓
- Competent ✓

ANTONYMS

- Inadequate ✓
- Insufficient ✓
- Deficient ✓
- Wanting ✓

Meagre

FORMS

- Serve the purpose ✓
- Meet the requirements ✓

A short explanation will _____ to clarify the issue.



SPLENETIC

क्रोधी (क्रोध)

irritable or spiteful



Soothing
Mollifying

Bilious

SYNONYMS

ANTONYMS

Irascible ✓
Petulant ✓
Testy ✓
Choleric ✓

Fractions

Amiable ✓
Even-tempered ✓
Placid ✓
Serene ✓

Peevish

Genial / Affable

Acrimonious

Tranquil
Palliative

Querulous

Cantankerous

FORMS

Fly off the handle ✓
Lose one's temper ✓

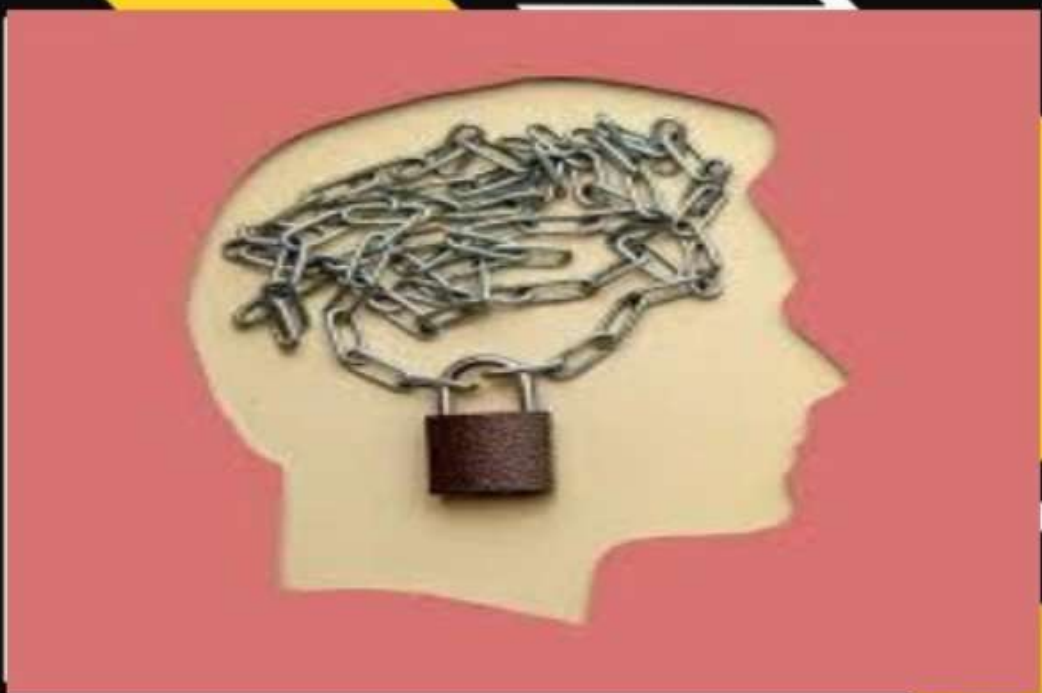
His _____ remarks created tension during the otherwise calm discussion.



APODICTIC

निर्विवाद (Apy)

undeniably certain; incontrovertible



SYNONYMS

- Dogmatic ✓
- Categorical ✓
- Peremptory ✓
- Authoritative ✓

Indisputably

ANTONYMS

- Tentative ✓
- Equivocal ✓
- Dubious ✓
- Uncertain ✓

Vague

Unclear

Doubt

Confusion

FORMS

Lay down the law
Beyond the shadow of doubt

The conclusion was presented in an _____ manner, leaving no room for doubt.



1. DRAW UPON :

SYNO- utilize, tap, resort

ANTO- ignore, neglect, discard

EX.- The author drew upon historical records to support his argument.

2. DRAW OUT :

SYNO- extract, elicit

ANTO- shorten, suppress, curtail

EX.- The interview was designed to draw out detailed responses from participants.

3. DRAW in :

SYNO- attract, engage, entice

ANTO- repel, deter, alienate

EX.- The campaign successfully drew in a large number of volunteers.

4. DRAW back :

SYNO- retreat, withdraw, recoil

ANTO- advance, proceed, confront

EX.- He drew back when faced with unexpected resistance.



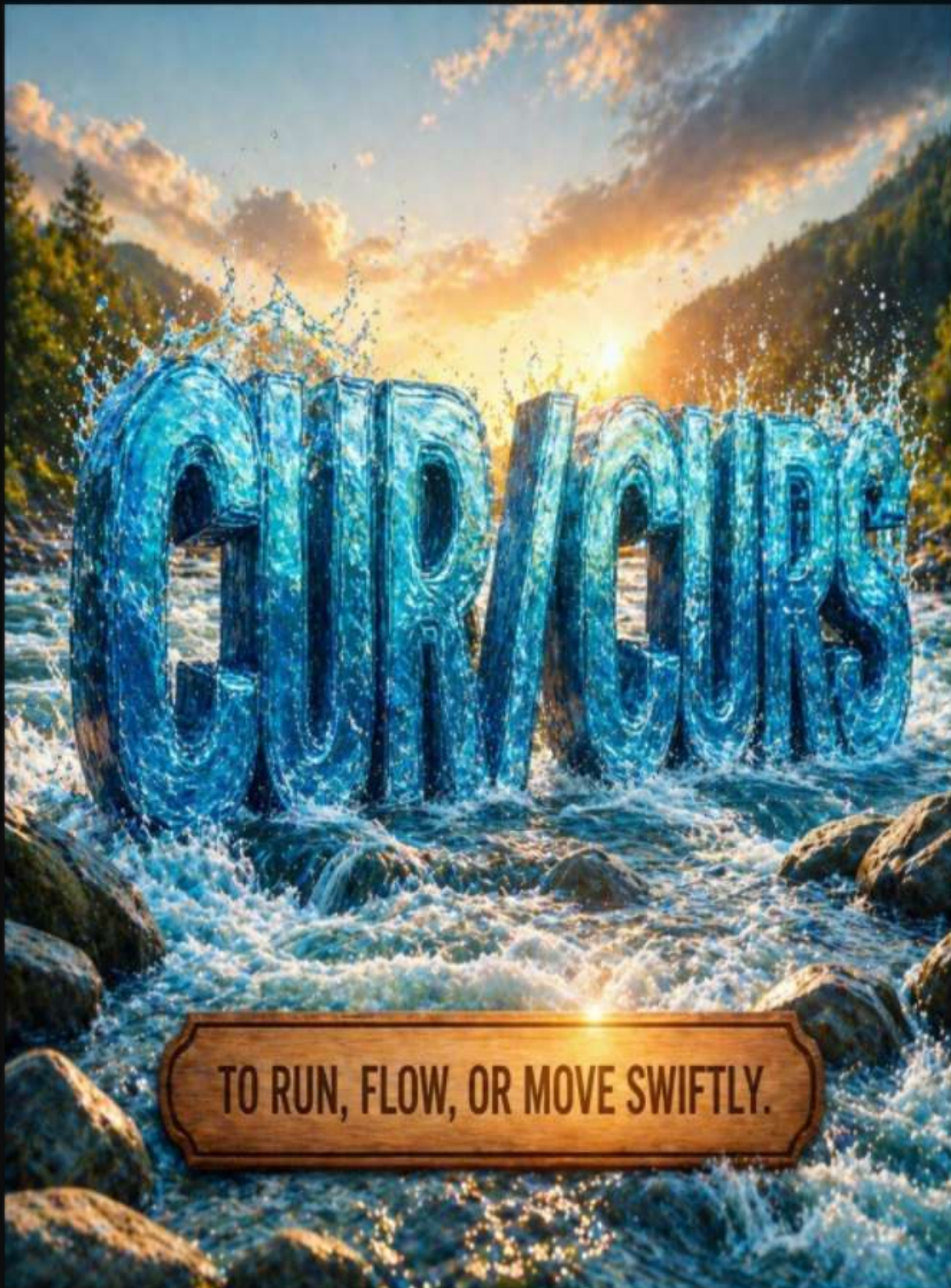
DRAW

Phrasal Verb	Meaning (English)	Meaning (Hindi)	Synonyms (3)	Antonyms (3)
Draw upon	To use something as a source	सहारा लेना / उपयोग करना	utilize, tap, resort	ignore, neglect, discard
Draw out	To prolong or extract gradually	लंबा करना / बाहर निकालना	prolong, extract, elicit	shorten, suppress, curtail
Draw in	To attract or involve	आकर्षित करना	attract, engage, entice	repel, deter, alienate
Draw back	To retreat or hesitate	पीछे हटना	retreat, withdraw, recoil	advance, proceed, confront



ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

S.No.	Phrase	One Word Substitution	Hindi Meaning
1	A person who speaks many languages ✓	POLYGLOT	बहुभाषी व्यक्ति ✓
2	A speech delivered without preparation ✓	EXTEMPORÉ	बिना तैयारी का भाषण
3	One who looks on the bright side of things ✓	OPTIMISTIC ✓	आशावादी
4	A government ruled by religious leaders -	THEOCRACY	धर्मतंत्र
5	A person who cannot read or write	ILLITERATE	निरक्षर



Word	Meaning (English)	Part of Speech
Current ✓	Flowing / <u>happening now</u>	Adjective/Noun
Occur	To <u>happen</u> or take place	Verb
Recur	To <u>happen</u> repeatedly	Verb
Concur	To <u>agree</u> or happen together	Verb
Incur	To <u>bring upon oneself</u> (expense, loss)	Verb

[Ethnic **quagmires**] are among the most difficult situations for governments to untangle, given the violence and persistence of hostilities — even for those committed to restoring peace. The reason is the **(intransigent)** nature of ethnic divides, where hostile elements resist any efforts at normalisation. Any space for empathy is restricted as every incident is ethnicised. The situation is compounded when the government of the day fails to **nip the descent into ethnicised hostilities in the bud**, making it even more difficult for civil society and subsequent governments to restore peace and normalcy. This is the kind of situation that Manipur finds itself in. Even a relatively moderate Chief Minister such as Yumnam Khemchand Singh, who has sought — at least through nominal gestures — to rise above the ethnic fray, has found the going tough. Violence has flared up again following a bombing attack on April 7 that killed a five-year-old boy and an infant girl in Bishnupur district. Reports of the alleged involvement of a Kuki extremist organisation in bombing attacks — denied by Kuki groups — triggered a series of protests in the valley and renewed violence led to more deaths. With disinformation and rumour-mongering adding fuel to the fire, Manipur has returned to a cycle of violence and hardening stances among groups in its persistent ethnic quagmire.

The Bharatiya Janata Party initially believed that the resignation of former Chief Minister N. Biren Singh, efforts to curb violent ethnic organisations, and the passage of time would help restore normalcy. After a spell of President's Rule, and in an apparent effort to promote a more moderate form of governance before elections are due, the BJP formed a new government under Mr. Khemchand Singh. However, the inadequate involvement of political leaders — including from the Union government — in a genuine peace-building exercise shows that the situation has not improved despite these nominal changes by the BJP.

A more thoroughgoing carrot and stick approach, empowering civil society leaders willing to advance peace and punishing those promoting and engaging in violence, would have certainly helped. But political variables focused more on retaining power than achieving peace appear to have kept those seeking to advance hardline views in positions of influence on both sides of the divide. A more proactive role by the Home Ministry and a genuine effort by the BJP to involve all political actors in easing tensions should help. This should be supplemented by a strategy that empowers security agencies to crack down on hardline elements engaging in wanton violence such as bombings. Short of these measures, Manipur will continue to convulse with recurring incidents of violence, reactions and reprisals.

1. Which of the following best captures the central idea of the passage?

A. Administrative inertia and its limited impact on containing ethnic hostilities ~~in~~ conflict-prone regions

B. Structural complexities of ethnic conflicts and the inadequacy of superficial political interventions

C. Electoral compulsions shaping governance responses in regions affected by recurring ethnic violence

D. Security-centric approaches failing to address deep-rooted communal divisions ~~across~~ volatile states

E. Civil society's marginal role in mitigating violence within politically fragmented ethnic landscapes

Ethnic Violence
Political will

2. Which of the following statements is **true** as per the passage?

- A. The involvement of extremist groups in the bombing has been conclusively established by authorities
- B. The new government has successfully reduced violence through proactive engagement strategies
- C. Disinformation has contributed to intensifying tensions and perpetuating cycles of violence
- D. Civil society has been fully empowered to lead peace-building efforts across communities
- E. Security agencies have completely neutralized all hardline elements in the affected region

3. What does the author identify as a key reason for the persistence of ethnic violence?

A. Systematic exclusion of minority voices from institutional decision-making frameworks

B. Failure to address early signs of conflict escalation through timely intervention mechanisms

nip in the bud

C. Overdependence on military strategies without parallel socio-political engagement processes

D. Lack of economic incentives for communities to pursue peaceful coexistence initiatives

E. Weak coordination between state and central agencies in conflict resolution efforts

4. Which among the following connector / connectors can be used to make the sentence meaningfully correct.

A. Violence escalated after the bombing incident. ✓

B. Disinformation further aggravated tensions among communities. ✓

(i) Moreover ✓

(ii) However × (But)

(iii) In addition ✓

additionally

and

A. Only (i)

B. Both (i) and (iii) ✓

C. Only (ii)

D. Both (ii) and (iii)

E. All (i), (ii), and (iii)

5. Which of the following assumptions does the author implicitly rely upon?

- (i) Early intervention can prevent escalation of ethnic conflicts into prolonged violence
- (ii) Political will is essential for effective peace-building in deeply divided societies
- (iii) Security agencies are incapable of addressing socio-political conflicts

- A. Only (i)
- B. Both (i) and (ii)
- C. Both (ii) and (iii)
- D. Only (iii)
- E. All (i), (ii), and (iii)

6. Which of the following are causes rather than consequences of continued violence?

- (i) Spread of disinformation and rumour-mongering among communities ^{कारण} ~~consequence~~ ^{कारण}
- (ii) Failure to curb hostilities at an early stage of escalation ^{कारण} ~~consequence~~ ^{कारण}
- (iii) Recurring cycles of reprisals between conflicting groups ^{कारण} ~~consequence~~ ^{कारण}

- A. Only (i)
- B. Both (i) and (ii) ✓
- C. Both (ii) and (iii)
- D. Only (iii)
- E. All (i), (ii), and (iii)

7. Which of the following best reflects the meaning of the idiom “**carrot and stick approach**”?

Reward Punishment

- A. A strategy combining rewards and punishments to influence behaviour effectively
- B. A method relying exclusively on persuasion without enforcing any corrective measures
- C. A system prioritising long-term dialogue over immediate disciplinary interventions
- D. An approach emphasising strict punishment without offering any incentives
- E. A technique focused on passive observation instead of active intervention

India's summers are known to be hot, but this year the high heat has arrived noticeably early. The India Meteorological Department has sounded heat alerts in central and south India, including in Vidarbha, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Telangana and Kerala. Parts of Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat have also scaled the 40°C mark, with Tamil Nadu and Karnataka not far behind. Local conditions in coastal areas, in particular, could be worse due to humidity and the urban heat island effect. Warmer nights also delay physiological recovery, increasing the local health-care burden. Such temperatures are usually encountered in May-June but have become apparent in April. While pre-monsoon heatwaves are common in India, they are becoming larger and more intense. This year, a lack of western disturbances and thunderstorms, along with lower convective activity, has also done away with natural cooling, with residual effects of the previous El Niño adding to the heat. Persistently high heat is linked to a significantly higher risk of death from cardiovascular causes. Some 247 billion work-hours were lost in 2024 to heat, according to The Lancet Countdown Global Report, with workers in construction and agriculture the most affected. Heat stress is an ongoing concern for farmers during the rabi harvest. Hot weather accelerates crop maturity, threatening food security and feeding inflationary pressure.

Experts have complained that most heat action plans (HAPs) — India's primary institutional response to heat — focus on emergency response and lack funds for structural interventions such as urban re-greening and mandatory heat-safety legislation for workers in the informal sector. They have thus failed to address underlying vulnerabilities. On April 23, in the Tamil Nadu and West Bengal polls, and Gujarat and Maharashtra by-elections, lakhs of electors had to brave the heat.

Concerns about voter turnout in the heat prompted the Election Commission of India to keep polling booths open longer during the 2024 general election; such reactive measures alone will not suffice this year. If warming continues along current trajectories, more than a few parts of India will begin approaching human survivability limits. HAPs desperately need sufficient, long-term funding while public systems must roll out mobile health units and doorstep delivery of essential services during peak heat to reduce the income penalties that deter access. Colombia has convened a coalition of roughly 50 countries to explore a faster transition away from fossil fuels in a parallel 'climate conference'. India should join it, not least because of the greater access to climate adaptation finance it could afford.

8. What is the overall tone of the passage?

- A. Cautiously optimistic about India's preparedness against climatic adversities
- B. Strongly critical of global institutions handling climate finance inadequately
- C. Concerned and cautionary regarding escalating heat and insufficient planning ✓✓
- D. Analytical but neutral toward environmental and socio-economic implications
- E. Alarmist and exaggerated in projecting future climatic uncertainties

9. Which of the following would most strengthen the author's argument regarding inadequacy of HAPs?

- A. Data showing increased public awareness campaigns conducted during heatwaves
- B. Evidence that urban infrastructure projects have expanded rapidly in recent years
- C. Studies indicating lack of enforcement of heat-safety norms for informal workers
- D. Reports suggesting improved voter turnout despite extreme weather conditions
- E. Information about declining agricultural dependence in Indian rural economies

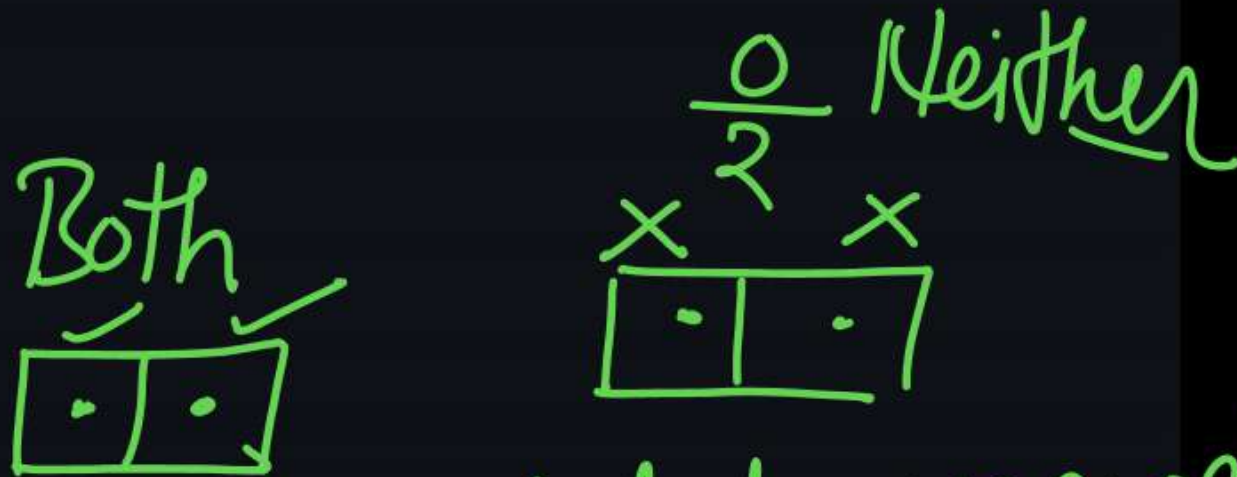
10. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's argument?

- A. Several cities have implemented long-term urban cooling and greening strategies
- B. Heatwaves have been historically consistent in their intensity across decades
- C. Election Commission measures have significantly improved public participation
- D. Agricultural productivity has increased due to early crop maturation patterns
- E. Global climate coalitions have failed to secure meaningful financial commitments

250

CONCEPTS OF

GRAMMAR



Both the students are good

Both the students are not good

○ Neither of the students is good

Both the proposals tabled in the parliament were not in line with the demands

FILLERS

1. The manager issued a _____ order that allowed no room for negotiation.
2. The sudden announcement gave a _____ to the entire administrative system.
3. His _____ attitude towards seniors earned him respect in the organization.
4. The team proved highly _____ in handling complex operations efficiently.
5. The celebration turned into an _____ display of extravagance.

Word Box: Competent, Jolt, Unbridled, Peremptory, Deferential

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