



LIVE @ 8 AM

31
MARCH

EDITORIAL

ANALYSIS

READING

GRAMMAR

VOCAB

WITH

MCQs

BANK

SSC

UPSC

STATE EXAMS



RBI ASSISTANT 2026



40

DAYS

CRASH COURSE

SUPERMOCK

ENGLISH

DAY-1

जान लगा दो
या जाने दो







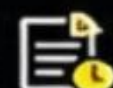


TRUMP WARNS IRAN: OPEN STRAIT OF HORMUZ OR FACE STRIKES



SOMETHING **HUGE** IS IN THE PIPELINE.

GET READY. THE GAME IS ABOUT TO CHANGE.

HINTS:

-  YOU WON'T **READ** EDITORIALS THE SAME WAY **AGAIN**.
-  **EXAM THINKING** WILL BE TRAINED LIKE **NEVER** BEFORE.
-  **SUPERMOCKS** WILL FEEL LIKE THE **REAL EXAM**.
-  **NEW FORMAT. NEW APPROACH. NEW RESULTS.**
-  **MISS THIS, AND YOU STAY WHERE YOU ARE.**

THE WAIT ENDS ON ONE DATE.

THIS ISN'T AN UPDATE. THIS IS A TRANSFORMATION.

TOP SECRET



?

APRIL | 8:00 AM

THE HINDU EDITORIAL SESSION

BE THERE. BE READY.

CHIDE

झिड़कना (Verb)

to rebuke mildly but persistently

objurgate

SYNONYMS

- upbraid ✓
- reprove ✓
- admonish ✓
- reprimand ✓

Lambaste
Reprimand

Decry

Castigate

Censure

Condemn

berate

ANTONYMS

- commend ✓
- extol ✓
- laud ✓
- applaud ✓

Eulogize

Venerate

Exonerate

Vindicate



FORMS

- call to account ✓
- give a dressing-down ✓

The teacher chose to _____ the student gently for repeated negligence.



MENDACIOUS

मिथ्याभाषी (Adj)

habitually dishonest or untruthful

Double-deal

SYNONYMS

- duplicitous
- perfidious
- deceitful
- fallacious

Spurious

hypocritical

Specious

Dubious

ANTONYMS

- veracious
- candid
- forthright
- ingenuous

Bona fide

Honest
Clear-Cogent

Genuine

Quibblers



FORMS

- pack of lies
- lie through one's teeth

A _____ witness is crucial for ensuring justice in legal proceedings.



SLUGFEST

भिड़ंत

prolonged aggressive confrontation



SYNONYMS

- melee ✓
- fracas ✓
- brawl ✓
- skirmish ✓

Confrontation ✓

Scuffle

Duel

Wrangle

Altercation
Fussle

ANTONYMS

- truce ✓
- détente ✓
- concord ✓
- armistice ✓

Ceasefire

Peace Accord

Anti-Discord

Amity

Reconciliation

FORMS

- lock horns ✓
- fight tooth and nail ✓

After prolonged conflict, both parties agreed to a temporary truce ✓.



ACRIMONIOUS

कड़वाहटपूर्ण

filled with bitterness and hostility

Malevolent / Malignant

SYNONYMS

rancorous
vitriolic
caustic
mordant

*Acerbic
Trenchant*

*Virulent
Bilious*

ANTONYMS

amicable
affable
cordial
conciliatory

*Magnanimous
Amiable / Amial
Innocuous
Harmless*



FORMS

bad blood
bitter pill to swallow

They reached an _____ settlement without resorting to litigation.



HOVER

मँडराना — *Ung*

remain suspended or linger uncertainly



SYNONYMS

linger ✓
loiter ✓
oscillate ✓
vacillate ✓

Tarry
Equivocate

Drift *Flutter*

ANTONYMS

settle ✓
decide ✓
resolve ✓
commit ✓

FORMS

hang in the balance
sit on the fence

Uncertainty continued to _____ over the policy's long-term impact.



VOIDED

rendered null and legally invalid

अमान्य



SYNONYMS

annulled
nullified
rescinded
abrogated

Revoke

obliterate

Abolish
Expunge

ANTONYMS

ratified
validated
sanctioned
upheld

Catalyze
Bolster
acknowledge
Foster
Facilitate
Catalyze
Expedite

FORMS

null and void
wipe off the slate

The contract was _____ due to a breach of essential terms.



REPEAL

officially revoke or annul a law

निरस्त करना

SYNONYMS

- abrogate ✓
- rescind ✓
- annul ✓
- revoke ✓

ANTONYMS

- enact ✓
- legislate ✓
- institute ✓
- establish ✓

FORMS

- scrap a law
- consign to oblivion



The government plans to _____ stricter regulations to curb inflation.



HOSTILITY

शत्रुता

Noun

deep-seated animosity or opposition



Antipathy

Spite

Concord

SYNONYMS

ANTONYMS

- animus ✓
- antagonism ✓
- enmity ✓
- rancor ✓

Acrimony

- goodwill ✓
- amity ✓
- cordiality ✓
- harmony ✓

Resentment

Comradery

Solidarity

FORMS

bear a grudge
at daggers drawn

Belligerence

Ill-will

Rapport

The organization worked to build _____ among the local communities.



OSTRACISM

बहिष्कार

exclusion from social acceptance

Ostracize - Boycott



SYNONYMS

Expulsion

ANTONYMS

- ✓ proscription
- ✓ excommunication
- ✓ segregation
- ✓ marginalization

Shunning

- ✓ inclusion
- ✓ integration
- ✓ assimilation
- ✓ acceptance

Boycott Alienation

FORMS

- ✓ send to Coventry
- ✓ cold shoulder

His controversial views led to his social _____.



BRING ABOUT

cause something to happen



SYNONYMS

- effectuate ✓
- engender ✓
- precipitate ✓
- instigate ✓

उत्पन्न करना

ANTONYMS

- thwart ✓
- impede ✓
- hinder ✓
- obstruct ✓

Block
Stymie
Inhibit



FORMS

give rise to ✓
call into being ✓

The authorities managed to _____ the attempted cyber attack.



BRING DOWN

change gradually ✓

SYNONYMS

transform ✓
 transmute ✓
 convert ✓
 metamorphose ✓

परिवर्तन लाना

ANTONYMS

preserve ✓
 maintain ✓
 sustain ✓
 conserve ✓



FORMS

bring the changes ✓
 usher in a new era ✓

It is essential to _____ cultural heritage for future generations.



RUN DOWN

कड़ी आलोचना करना

criticize harshly



SYNONYMS

- disparage
- denigrate
- vilify
- malign

Insult

ANTONYMS

- commend
- extol
- laud
- glorify

FORMS

- drag through the mud
- run into the ground

Critics attempted to _____ the proposal without offering viable alternatives.



BANKING | SSC | OTHER COMP EXAMS



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

NO RULE APPROACH

- By Anubhav Sir



The Gujarat government recently proposed that couples seeking to register their marriage must submit identity documents of their parents and declare that they have been informed. This move foregrounds familial oversight in personal decisions. In contrast, the Karnataka Legislature, during its recent Budget session, passed the Karnataka Freedom of Choice in Marriage and Prevention and Prohibition of Crimes in the Name of Honour and Tradition (Eva Nammava, Eva Nammava) Bill, 2026, which offers explicit legal protection to inter-caste couples facing threats, violence, or coercion, including from their own families.

The Bill unequivocally states that parental or community consent is not required once two adults choose to marry, reinforcing the primacy of individual _____ (A). The push for such legislation gained urgency after the gruesome killing of a pregnant 20-year-old woman by her father in December 2025 for marrying a Dalit man in Hubballi. According to data presented in the Assembly, Karnataka has witnessed 15 hate crimes against couples over the past five years, underscoring the persistence of such violence.

The phrase "Eva Nammava" draws from a vachana of the 12th-century reformer Basavanna, carrying a message of inclusivity and social acceptance. His legacy, rooted in challenging caste hierarchies and advocating equality, lends philosophical depth to the Bill, symbolising a continued struggle against entrenched social divisions.

The legislation highlights an alarming increase in violence, harassment, threats, and social **ostracism** directed at individuals who exercise their right to marry across caste lines. It emphasises that such crimes disproportionately affect women, who are often subjected to patriarchal control, and men from marginalised communities, who face caste-based hostility.

Its stated objective is to protect liberty, dignity, and autonomy, while preventing crimes committed in the name of "honour" and tradition. The Bill proposes **stringent** penalties, including a minimum five-year prison sentence for honour killings, and criminalises social boycotts associated with such acts.

Further, it provides institutional mechanisms such as police protection within six hours of receiving a complaint, establishment of state-funded safe houses in every district, and access to legal aid and support from non-governmental organisations. It also envisages special cells and a 24-hour helpline, Eva Nammava Vedike, to assist couples through counselling and facilitate marriages. *Imagine*

However, concerns remain regarding implementation, as similar crimes have persisted despite existing legal safeguards. **The broader societal context continues to reflect caste consolidation rather than its dismantling, evident in both personal choices as well as political dynamics.**

Moreover, while this progressive Bill has been enacted, Karnataka is yet to roll back the controversial anti-conversion law of 2022, which has frequently intersected with interfaith marriages. This inconsistency raises questions, as consenting adults in interfaith relationships facing hostility and violence also deserve comparable legal protection and institutional support.

1. What is the primary contrast established between the two states' approaches?

- A) One emphasises administrative efficiency while the other prioritises procedural uniformity
- B) One restricts eligibility criteria while the other liberalises marital qualifications
- C) One encourages community mediation while the other mandates judicial arbitration
- D) One expands documentation norms while the other simplifies legal formalities
- E) One reinforces familial involvement whereas the other safeguards individual choice

2. Which inference can be drawn about the nature of crimes discussed?

- A) They are sporadic incidents lacking any identifiable social patterns
- B) They disproportionately affect individuals across all economic groups
- C) They are rooted in entrenched social hierarchies and cultural norms
- D) They primarily arise due to gaps in administrative enforcement systems
- E) They are largely confined to disputes over property and inheritance

3. Which of the following statements highlight the limitations or concerns associated with the Bill?

- (A) Implementation challenges may weaken its effectiveness. ✓
- (B) Existing laws have already completely eradicated honour-based crimes. ✗
- (C) The persistence of caste-based consolidation undermines progress. ✓
- (D) There is inconsistency with the continuation of the anti-conversion law. ✓

Options:

- (a) Only A and C
- (b) Only B and D
- (c) Only A, C and D ✓
- (d) Only A and B
- (e) All A, B, C and D

4. Which of the following statements correctly reflect the provisions and objectives of the Bill?

- (A) It prescribes a minimum five-year sentence for honour killings.
- (B) It ensures police protection within six hours of complaint.
- (C) It promotes social boycotts as a deterrent mechanism.
- (D) It aims to safeguard liberty, dignity, and autonomy.

Options:

- (a) Only A and B
- (b) Only B and C
- (c) Only A, B and D
- (d) Only C and D
- (e) All A, B, C and D

5. Which of the following statements can be logically inferred from the passage?

- (A) Legal reform alone may not suffice to eliminate honour-based crimes due to deep-rooted social structures. ✓ T
- (B) The Karnataka Bill represents a complete overhaul of all laws affecting marriage autonomy in the State. P
- (C) Institutional mechanisms are designed to provide immediate as well as long-term support to affected couples. ✓
- (D) Familial authority continues to exert influence despite progressive legal provisions. ✓

Options:

- (a) Only A and C
- (b) Only A, C and D ✓
- (c) Only B and D
- (d) Only A and D
- (e) All A, B, C and D

Sunday

6. Which of the following words should come in Blank A

- A. Autonomy ✓
- B. Skepticism
- C. influence
- D. Magnanimity
- E. Hostility

7. Identify the error

The broader societal context continues to (A) /reflect caste consolidation rather (B) /than its dismantling, evident in both personal (C) /choices as well as political dynamics. (D) / No Error (E)

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D
- E. No Error

and
Both Ram and Shyam are playing
Both Ram as well as Shyam are playing
 (P)

President Donald Trump has made several self-contradictory statements ever since the U.S. and Israel attacked Iran on February 28, making it increasingly difficult to take anything that he says about the war seriously. In the early days, he insisted that the conflict would end soon, but it has now entered its second month. On March 21, he threatened to strike Iran's power plants in 48 hours unless Tehran reopened the Strait of Hormuz. The waterway remains under Iranian control, and Mr. Trump has extended his deadline twice. Despite his repeated claims that U.S. forces destroyed Iran's military capabilities, Tehran continues to attack U.S. bases in the Persian Gulf and Israel. Last week, U.S. media reported that an Iranian strike at the Prince Sultan Air Base in Saudi Arabia damaged an elite E-3 Sentry AWACS aircraft and several KC-135 aerial refuelling tankers. Mr. Trump now says that his administration is in talks with Iran and a deal is possible. But Iran says that it has got a U.S. proposal to end the war and has made its counter-proposal. The U.S. wants Iran to abandon its nuclear programme, limit its missile programme and reopen the Strait; Tehran demands war reparations, guarantees against future attacks and an end to fighting on "all fronts". Amid disputed claims about the talks, the U.S. is also sending more combat troops to West Asia in preparation for a possible ground attack.

Mr. Trump appears to have no easy exit. The Strait of Hormuz was open before he launched the war. Ending the conflict now while the waterway remains under Iranian control would seem like a defeat. The U.S. had a robust military footprint in the region. Today, most American bases in the Gulf have been **battered**. In Iran, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei's assassination **voided** his fatwa against the nuclear bomb, and its parliament is considering withdrawing from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Crude prices, under \$80 a barrel before the war, are now **hovering** around \$114 a barrel. Iran, which was under heavy sanctions, is making more money now because of the wartime sanctions relief. This war is already a disaster for the U.S., and Mr. Trump would worsen it by sending ground troops. The U.S. has not mobilised enough combat troops to launch a large-scale ground invasion. Many argue that the U.S. could try to seize some islands in the Gulf for leverage, but any attack would be extremely risky for both troops and the global economy. Mr. Trump's escalatory rhetoric, including threats to strike Iran's civilian infrastructure only underscores his desperation. Instead of digging deeper into the hole he has put himself in, he must start looking for a way out. A ground attack would close even the few remaining off-ramps he has.

8. Which of the following best describes the contrast between northern and southern states?

- A) Northern regions have stronger institutions compared to southern counterparts
- B) Northern states outperform southern states in both income and social indicators
- C) Both regions show identical growth but differ only in political representation
- D) Southern states depend heavily on northern labour for economic stability
- E) Southern regions excel economically while northern regions dominate demographically

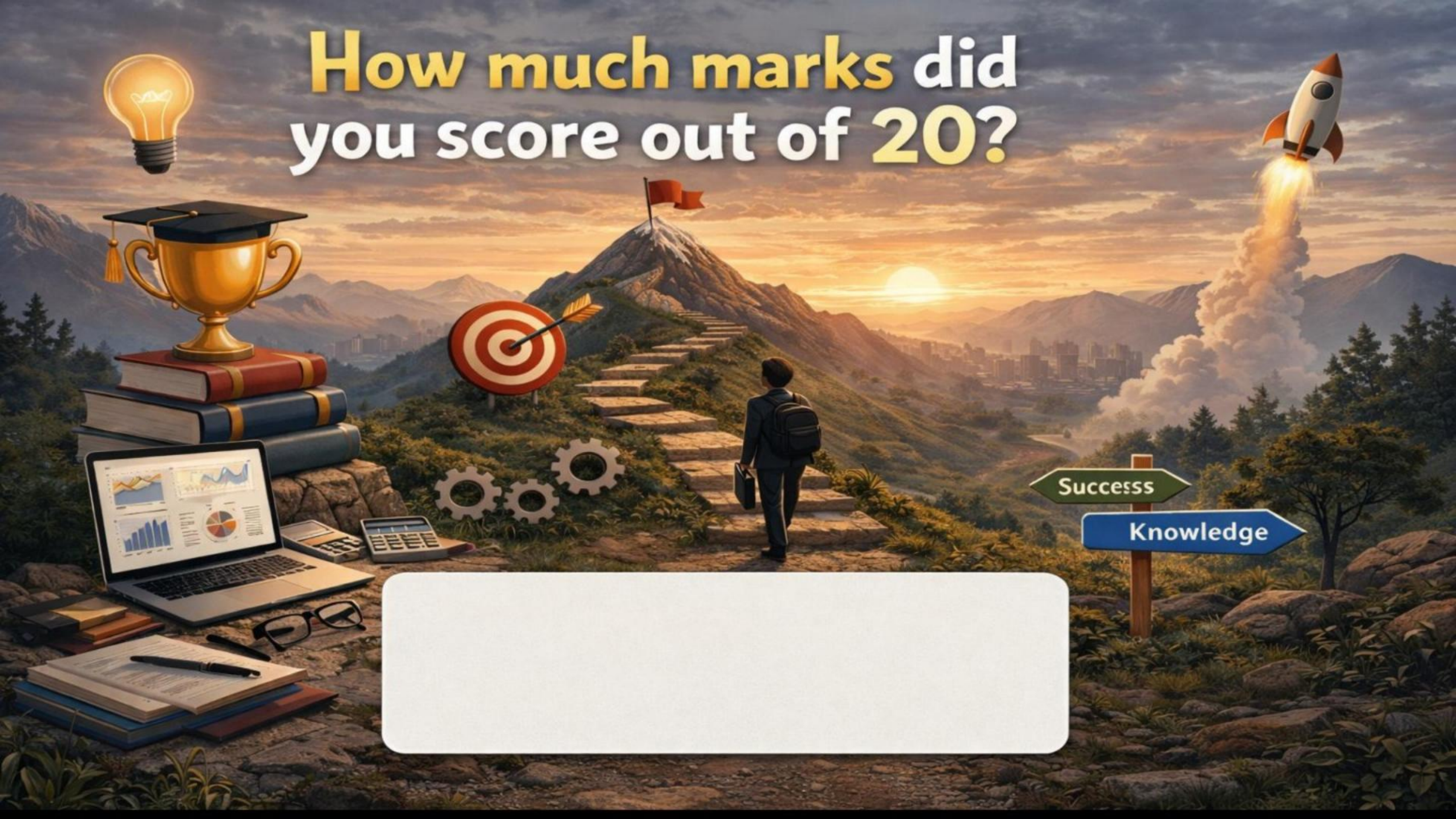
9. Why does the author refer to countries like USSR and Yugoslavia?

- A) To highlight how population diversity weakens political representation structures
- B) To illustrate how economic imbalance can destabilise politically unified systems
- C) To compare India's federal model with highly centralised governance systems
- D) To show how migration patterns influence economic redistribution in nations
- E) To emphasise the failure of proportional representation in large countries

10. What role do prosperous states currently play according to the passage?

- A) They are investing heavily in future-oriented innovation sectors
- B) They are redistributing resources to address systemic disparities
- C) They are reducing expenditure to maintain fiscal discipline
- D) They are focusing exclusively on internal economic expansion
- E) They are prioritising political reforms over economic policies

How much marks did you score out of 20?





RESET

SELECTION MODE

ACTIVATED

कुछ तो नया है...

26 FEB | 6:00 PM



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