

Bank Exams

सबसे ज्यादा पूछे जाने वाले

100
VOCAB

-Kinjal Ma'am





Q1. Despite repeated failures, her _____ outlook prevented despair from overpowering her judgment.

- A. cheerful**
- B. jubilant**
- C. sanguine**
- D. delighted**
- E. tranquil**









Correct Option: C. sanguine (SANG+WIN)

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective
- **Hindi Meaning:** आशावादी
- **Core Meaning:** Optimistic even in difficult or unfavorable situations
- **Register:** Formal, editorial, intellectual
- **Used for:** outlook, attitude, assessment, view, prognosis

Example usages:

- Economists remain sanguine about long-term growth.
- She was sanguine about her chances despite setbacks.

Exam tip:

“Sanguine” is never about happiness; it is about reasoned optimism.





Cheerful

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: प्रसन्न

Core Meaning: Happy, light-hearted, emotionally positive

Why it is incorrect:

- Cheerful describes emotion, not mindset
- One can be cheerful and still irrational
- “Cheerful outlook” sounds casual, not exam/editorial tone
- It does not logically counter “despair overpowering judgment”

Correct context for cheerful:

- She maintained a cheerful smile during the event.

Why eliminated:

Emotion ≠ judgment-based optimism







Jubilant

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: अत्यंत प्रसन्न (विजय के बाद)

Core Meaning: Joyful due to success or celebration

Why it is incorrect:

- Jubilant requires a trigger (victory, achievement)
- The sentence explicitly mentions failures
- Cannot coexist with “despite repeated failures”

Correct context for jubilant:

- The team was jubilant after the final win.

Why eliminated:

Celebration vocabulary clashes with adversity context





Delighted

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: प्रसन्न / संतुष्ट

Core Meaning: Pleased due to something specific

Why it is incorrect:

- Delighted is stimulus-based (“delighted by/with”)
- Needs an object or cause
- Cannot describe a sustained “outlook”

Correct context for delighted:

- She was delighted with the results.

Why eliminated:

Requires cause + temporary emotion, not a worldview





Tranquil (TANK+FILL)

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: शांत

Core Meaning: Calm, peaceful, free from disturbance

Why it is incorrect:

- Tranquil refers to state, not evaluation
- Calmness does not automatically prevent despair
- “Tranquil outlook” does not address judgment or optimism

Correct context for tranquil:

- The lake looked tranquil at dawn.

Why eliminated:

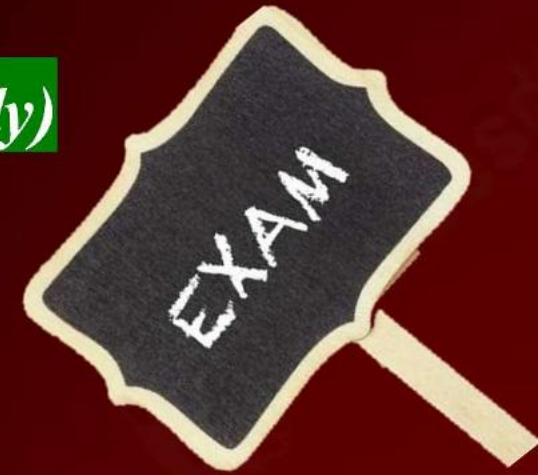
Calm ≠ hopeful





One-line elimination logic (exam-ready)

- **cheerful** → emotional positivity
- **jubilant** → celebration after success
- **delighted** → stimulus-based happiness
- **tranquil** → calm state
- **sanguine** → rational optimism ✓





**Q2. The monk's life was marked by inner _____
rather than outward celebrations or achievements.**

- A. delight**
- B. elation**
- C. felicity**
- D. tranquility**
- E. worship**





Vevo



Correct option: D. tranquility

Part of Speech: Noun

Hindi Meaning: शांति / मानसिक शांति

Core Meaning: A state of inner calm, peace, and freedom from disturbance

Register: Formal, philosophical, editorial

Nature: Long-term inner condition (not momentary emotion)

Why it fits perfectly:

- “Inner tranquility” is a fixed collocation
- Monastic life is traditionally associated with calm, detachment, peace
- Logical contrast with “outward celebrations or achievements”

Correct usage examples:

- Meditation brings inner tranquility.
- He chose a life of solitude and tranquility.

Exam tip:

Tranquility is never loud, expressive, or reactive—it is inward and sustained.





Delight

Part of Speech: Noun

Hindi Meaning: आनंद

Core Meaning: Pleasure or happiness caused by something

Why it is incorrect:

- Delight requires a cause or stimulus
- It is reactive and emotional
- “Inner delight” does not naturally contrast with celebrations—it may even come from them

Correct context:

- The child squealed with delight.

Why eliminated:

Stimulus-based pleasure \neq monk's inner state







Elation

Part of Speech: Noun

Hindi Meaning: अत्यधिक प्रसन्नता

Core Meaning: Intense happiness, often sudden

Why it is incorrect:

- Elation is a high emotional peak
- Monastic life avoids emotional extremes
- Elation often follows success—contradicts “rather than achievements”

Correct context:

- She felt elation after the promotion.

Why eliminated:

Emotional high ≠ spiritual calm







Felicity

Part of Speech: Noun

Hindi Meaning: सुख / आनंद

Core Meaning: Happiness, well-being, or pleasantness (often refined)

Why it is incorrect:

- Felicity still means happiness, not calm
- It does not necessarily imply inward silence or detachment
- Too general and vague compared to “tranquility”

Correct context:

- Domestic felicity was important to him.

Why eliminated:

General happiness ≠ ascetic peace





worship

Part of Speech: Noun / Verb

Hindi Meaning: पूजा

Core Meaning: Act of showing reverence or devotion

Why it is incorrect:

- Worship is an action, not a state
- “Inner worship” is grammatically awkward here
- Sentence demands a condition, not a practice

Correct context:

- Daily worship was mandatory at the monastery.

Why eliminated:

Action ≠ inner condition





One-line elimination logic (exam-ready)

- **delight** → pleasure
- **elation** → emotional high
- **felicity** → general happiness
- **worship** → action
- **tranquility** → inner peace





Q3. The speaker's _____ voice held the audience spellbound throughout the recital.

- A. majestic**
- B. cheerful**
- C. mellifluous**
- D. jubilant**
- E. sanguine**





Vevo



Correct Option: C. mellifluous

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: मधुर / मधुर-स्वर वाला

Core Meaning: Pleasant, smooth, sweet-sounding (especially voice or speech)

Register: Literary / editorial / refined

Domain: Sound, speech, music

Why it fits perfectly:

- “Mellifluous voice” is a fixed, high-frequency collocation
- Explains why the audience was spellbound
- Directly targets auditory appeal, which “recital” demands

Correct usage examples:

- Her mellifluous voice captivated the listeners.
- The poet read his verses in a mellifluous tone.

Exam memory hook:

Mellifluous = melody + flow (sound-related only)





Majestic

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: भव्य / राजसी

Core Meaning: Grand, impressive in appearance or presence

Why it is incorrect:

- Majestic describes visual grandeur, not sound quality
- “Majestic voice” is vague and indirect
- Does not explain how the voice mesmerised the audience

Correct context:

- The palace looked majestic at dawn.

Why eliminated:

Appearance ≠ auditory charm





Cheerful

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: प्रसन्न

Core Meaning: Happy, upbeat emotional state

Why it is incorrect:

- Cheerful describes mood, not sound texture
- A cheerful voice is not necessarily spellbinding
- Too shallow and emotional for a recital context

Correct context:

- She greeted everyone in a cheerful manner.

Why eliminated:

Emotion \neq acoustic quality





Jubilant

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: अत्यंत प्रसन्न

Core Meaning: Extremely joyful, celebratory

Why it is incorrect:

- Jubilant requires success or celebration as trigger
- Focuses on emotion, not voice quality
- A jubilant voice can be loud, not necessarily pleasant

Correct context:

- The crowd was jubilant after the victory.

Why eliminated:

Celebration emotion \neq refined speech quality





One-line elimination logic (exam-ready)

- **majestic** → **visual grandeur**
- **cheerful** → **emotion**
- **jubilant** → **emotional celebration**
- **sanguine** → **optimism**
- **mellifluous** → **sound quality** ✓





Q4. The successful completion of the mission filled the team with unexpected _____.

- A. tranquility**
- B. adoration**
- C. liking**
- D. elation**
- E. majestic**





Elation

Part of Speech: Noun

Hindi Meaning: अत्यधिक प्रसन्नता / उल्लास

Core Meaning: A sudden, intense feeling of happiness, especially after success

Trigger-based: Yes (success, victory, achievement)

Register: Formal, editorial, exam-friendly

Why it fits perfectly:

- “Successful completion” is the classic trigger for elation
- “Filled the team with” collocates naturally with elation
- “Unexpected” aligns with sudden emotional high

Correct usage examples:

- The announcement was met with elation.
- There was a sense of elation after the deal was finalized.

Exam memory rule:

Success → Elation

(Not peace, not love, not liking)





Tranquility

Part of Speech: Noun

Hindi Meaning: शांति

Core Meaning: A state of calmness and inner peace

Why it is incorrect:

- Tranquility is stable and quiet, not explosive
- It is not typically triggered by success
- “Filled with tranquility” sounds philosophic, not situational

Correct context:

- Meditation leads to inner tranquility.

Why eliminated:

Calm state \neq achievement-driven emotion





Adoration

Part of Speech: Noun

Hindi Meaning: पूजा / अत्यधिक प्रेम

Core Meaning: Deep love, admiration, or devotion toward someone

Why it is incorrect:

- Adoration is relational, not event-based
- One adores people, idols, or figures—not missions
- Cannot logically follow “successful completion”

Correct context:

- The fans showed adoration for the singer.

Why eliminated:

Devotion ≠ success response





Liking

Part of Speech: Noun

Hindi Meaning: पसंद

Core Meaning: Mild affection or preference

Why it is incorrect:

- Liking is weak and gradual
- Cannot be “filled with” liking
- Completely mismatched intensity level

Correct context:

- He has a liking for classical music.

Why eliminated:

Mild preference ≠ emotional surge





Majestic

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: भव्य / राजसी

Core Meaning: Grand in appearance or style

Why it is incorrect:

- Wrong part of speech (adjective vs required noun)
- Majestic describes objects or presence, not feelings
- Grammatically impossible in this structure

Correct context:

- The mountains looked majestic.

Why eliminated:

Grammar + meaning both fail





One-line elimination logic (exam-ready)

- **tranquility** → calm state
- **adoration** → devotion to someone
- **liking** → mild preference
- **majestic** → adjective / appearance
- **elation** → intense joy after success ✓





Q5. The child gazed at the artist with _____, while the melody flowing from the instrument was _____ in tone.

- A. liking / cheerful**
- B. adoration / mellifluous**
- C. worship / majestic**
- D. delight / jubilant**
- E. felicity / sanguine**





Correct Answer: B

Very high-quality question. This one cleanly separates spiritual serenity from emotional excitement, which is a frequent exam trap.

I'll again follow the same disciplined flow.





Q6. The monk's _____ expression suggested a joy that was spiritual rather than emotional.

- A. blissful**
- B. euphoric**
- C. beatific**
- D. exuberant**
- E. rapturous**





Vevo



Correct option: C. beatific

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: दिव्य-आनंद से युक्त / आध्यात्मिक शांति वाला

Core Meaning: Showing bliss or happiness of a spiritual, divine, or heavenly kind

Nature: Calm, elevated, non-emotional

Register: Literary, philosophical, editorial

Why it fits perfectly:

- Beatific joy is associated with saints, monks, and spiritual figures
- It implies serenity, not excitement
- “Beatific expression” is a well-established collocation

Correct usage examples:

- The saint wore a beatific smile.
- Her face had a beatific calm after meditation.

Exam teaching point:

Beatific ≠ happy

Beatific = spiritually uplifted calm





Blissful

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: अत्यंत आनंदित

Core Meaning: Extremely happy or joyful

Why it is incorrect:

- Blissful still denotes emotional pleasure
- Can be sensory or worldly (vacation, success, love)
- Lacks spiritual or divine nuance

Correct context:

- She felt blissful during the holiday.

Why eliminated:

Pleasure ≠ spiritual elevation





Vevo



Exuberant

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: अत्यंत उत्साही

Core Meaning: Lively, energetic, openly enthusiastic

Why it is incorrect:

- Exuberance is outward, expressive, energetic
- Monastic expression is inward and restrained
- Contradicts “spiritual rather than emotional”

Correct context:

- The children were exuberant with excitement.

Why eliminated:

Outward energy ≠ inward serenity



EUPHORIC

CONCERT





Euphoric

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: अत्यधिक उत्तेजित खुशी

Core Meaning: Intense, often uncontrollable happiness

Why it is incorrect:

- Euphoric implies emotional high
- Often linked with success, drugs, excitement
- Completely opposite of monastic restraint

Correct context:

- The crowd was euphoric after the victory.

Why eliminated:

Emotional surge \neq spiritual calm





Rapturous

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: अत्यधिक भावावेशपूर्ण

Core Meaning: Showing intense delight or ecstasy

Rapture: (noun) Ecstatic joy or delight.

Why it is incorrect:

- Rapturous implies overwhelming emotion
- Often loud or demonstrative
- Spiritually incorrect tone for monk's expression

Correct context:

- The audience gave a rapturous applause.

Why eliminated:

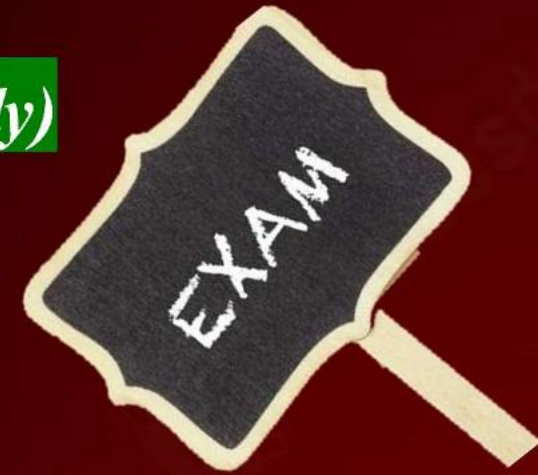
Emotional ecstasy ≠ spiritual composure





 *One-line elimination logic (exam-ready)*

- **blissful** → emotional pleasure
- **euphoric** → emotional high
- **exuberant** → outward excitement
- **rapturous** → intense emotion
- **beatific** → spiritual serenity





Q7. The committee found the climate and infrastructure equally _____ for long-term settlement.

- A. benign**
- B. salubrious**
- C. propitious**
- D. uplifting**
- E. buoyant**





Correct Option: C. propitious

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: अनुकूल / शुभ

Core Meaning: Favorable or conducive to success or a desired outcome

Register: Formal, bureaucratic, editorial

Common domains: policy, decisions, conditions, timing





Why it fits perfectly:

- “Propitious for long-term settlement” is a classic institutional phrase
- Covers both climate + infrastructure logically
- Implies suitability + future success

Correct usage examples:

- The timing was propitious for reform.
- Economic conditions are propitious for investment.

Exam tip:

Whenever you see conditions + success + future, think propitious.





Benign

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: सौम्य / हानिरहित

Core Meaning: Gentle, kind, or not harmful

Why it is incorrect:

- Benign describes nature or character, not suitability
- “Benign infrastructure” is semantically odd
- Lacks the idea of supporting success

Correct context:

- A benign tumor
- A benign attitude

Why eliminated:

Harmless ≠ conducive

BEN IS A ROOT WORD –





Usage

benign: If you describe someone as benign, they are kind, gentle, and harmless.

benefaction: A benefaction is a charitable contribution of money or assistance that someone gives to a person or organization.

benevolent: Someone who is benevolent wishes others well, often by being kind, filled with goodwill, and charitable towards them.

beneficial: Something beneficial is helpful, useful, or valuable in some way.

benefit: A benefit is a good thing or effect that you get from something.

benediction: the act of praying for divine protection

benefactor: a person who helps people or institutions (especially with financial help)

benefactress: a woman benefactor

beneficence: doing good

beneficent: doing or producing good

beneficiary: having or arising from a benefice

benevolence: disposition to do good





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salubrious

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: स्वास्थ्यवर्धक

Core Meaning: Health-giving, promoting physical well-being

Why it is incorrect:

- Salubrious is restricted to health and hygiene
- Climate can be salubrious, but infrastructure cannot
- Too narrow for “long-term settlement”

Correct context:

- A salubrious climate
- Salubrious living conditions

Why eliminated:

Health-focused ≠ overall feasibility





uplifting

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: उत्साहवर्धक

Core Meaning: Emotionally inspiring or encouraging

Why it is incorrect:

- Uplifting refers to mood, not logistics
- Committees do not evaluate infrastructure emotionally
- Wrong register (too subjective)

Correct context:

- An uplifting speech
- An uplifting story

Why eliminated:

Emotion ≠ policy assessment







Buoyant

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: आशावादी / प्रफुल्लित

Core Meaning: Cheerful or optimistic in mood

Buoyancy : The power to float in water or air, or a cheerful disposition.

Why it is incorrect:

- Buoyant is psychological or economic mood-based
- Cannot describe climate + infrastructure suitability
- Sounds informal and emotional

Correct context:

- A buoyant market
- A buoyant attitude

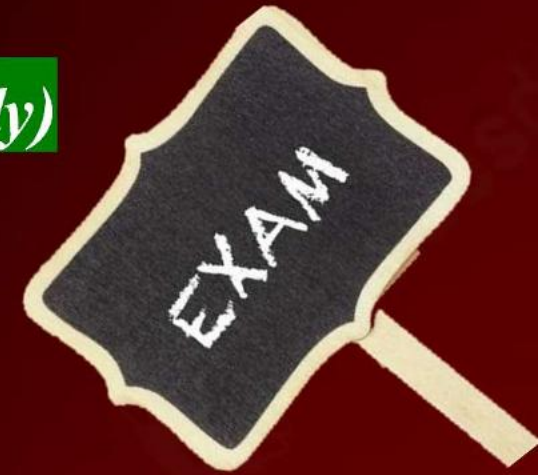
Why eliminated: Optimism \neq structural feasibility





One-line elimination logic (exam-ready)

- **benign** → **harmless**
- **salubrious** → **health-related**
- **uplifting** → **emotional**
- **buoyant** → **mood/optimism**
- **propitious** → **favourable for success**





Q8. Despite the provocation, his response remained _____, revealing remarkable self-control.

- A. benign**
- B. serene**
- C. halcyon**
- D. magnanimous**
- E. winsome**





Correct Option: B. serene

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: शांत / स्थिर

Core Meaning: Calm, peaceful, and untroubled, even in difficult situations

Register: Formal, editorial, psychological

Why it fits perfectly:

- Serene directly reflects emotional calm under pressure
- “Serene response” is a natural collocation
- Matches the idea of self-control exactly

Correct usage examples:

- He remained serene despite the chaos around him.
- Her serene response defused the conflict.

Exam rule:

Self-control → serene (not generous, not kind, not happy)





Benign

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: सौम्य / अहानिकर

Core Meaning: Gentle, kind, or not harmful

Why it is incorrect:

- Benign describes nature or intent, not reaction style
- A response can be calm but not necessarily benign
- Does not convey emotional control

Correct context:

- A benign policy
- A benign tumor

Why eliminated:

Harmless \neq composed under provocation







halcyon

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: शांतिपूर्ण (अतीत)

Core Meaning: Peaceful, happy period in the past

Why it is incorrect:

- Halcyon refers to time periods, not responses
- Grammatically and semantically mismatched

Correct context:

- The halcyon days of youth

Why eliminated:

Time-based adjective \neq behavioral reaction





Shayar



magnanimous

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: उदार / महानुभावी

Core Meaning: Generous, especially toward an opponent or rival
noun form - magnanimity

Why it is incorrect:

- Magnanimous involves forgiveness or generosity, not calm
- Requires context of power or victory
- Not necessary for “self-control”

Correct context:

- He was magnanimous in victory.

Why eliminated:

Generosity \neq emotional restraint





winsome

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: मनोहर / आकर्षक

Core Meaning: Charming or appealing in appearance or manner

Why it is incorrect:

- Winsome focuses on attractiveness, not discipline
- A response can be calm without being charming
- Irrelevant to provocation context

Correct context:

- A winsome smile

Why eliminated:

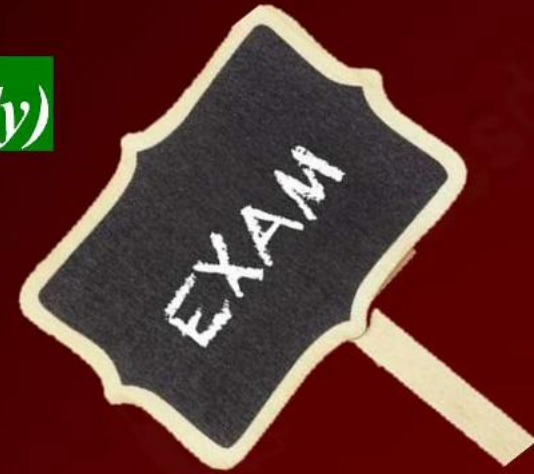
Charm \neq composure





One-line elimination logic (exam-ready)

- **benign** → harmless
- **halcyon** → time period
- **magnanimous** → generosity
- **winsome** → charm
- **serene** → calm self-control ✓





Q9. Despite facing harsh criticism from the panel, the candidate remained _____ throughout the interview, never allowing irritation to cloud his responses.

- A. magnanimous**
- B. stoic**
- C. serene**
- D. impassive**
- E. benign**





STOIC – STONE LIKE

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: भावनाहीन, कठोर

Core Meaning: Enduring pain without showing emotion

Why it is incorrect:

- Stoic implies emotional suppression
- Interview requires engagement, not emotional numbness
- Stoic responses can sound cold or detached

Key exam distinction:

Stoic = no emotional reaction

Serene = calm, controlled reaction ✓





impassive

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: भावशून्य

Core Meaning: Showing no emotion at all

Why it is incorrect:

- Impassive suggests blank or unreadable expression
- “Responses” implies thinking + reacting
- Impassive people don’t respond thoughtfully—they withhold emotion entirely

Exam rule:

Impassive = emotionally flat

Serene = emotionally balanced ✓





magnanimous

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: उदार

Core Meaning: Generous toward opponents or critics

Why it is incorrect:

- Magnanimous requires forgiveness or generosity
- No power dynamic or victory context here
- Calm \neq generous





benign

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: सौम्य / अहानिकर

Core Meaning: Kind or harmless in nature

Why it is incorrect:

- Benign describes character, not reaction
- Does not address emotional control under pressure





Q10. The recovery of the patient was both swift and _____, reassuring the anxious family.

- A. euphoric**
- B. benign**
- C. salubrious**
- D. gratifying**
- E. radiant**





Correct Option: D. gratifying

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: संतोषजनक / आनंददायक

Noun form - Gratitude

Core Meaning: Giving pleasure or satisfaction because expectations are fulfilled

Domain: Result / outcome / achievement

Register: Formal, editorial, exam-friendly





Why it fits perfectly:

- “Swift and gratifying recovery” is a natural collocation
- Gratifying explains why the family felt reassured
- Refers to satisfaction with outcome, not emotional excitement

Correct usage examples:

- The project’s success was deeply gratifying.
- Doctors reported a swift and gratifying recovery.

Exam rule:

When success meets expectations, choose gratifying.





Euphoric

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: अत्यधिक प्रसन्न

Noun form - Euphoria

Core Meaning: Intense emotional happiness or excitement

Why it is incorrect:

- Euphoric describes people, not recovery processes
- A recovery itself cannot feel euphoria
- Too emotional and misplaced

Correct context:

- The team was euphoric after the victory.

Why eliminated:

Emotion \neq outcome quality





Benign

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: हानिरहित / सौम्य

Core Meaning: Not harmful; gentle in nature

Why it is incorrect:

- “Benign recovery” is medically illogical
- Benign is used for conditions or tumors, not recovery speed/result
- Does not explain reassurance

Correct context:

- A benign growth

Why eliminated:

Wrong medical collocation





Salubrious

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: स्वास्थ्यवर्धक

Core Meaning: Promoting health

Why it is incorrect:

- Salubrious describes environment or climate, not recovery
- Recovery can be good, but not “health-giving”
- Semantically misaligned

Correct context:

- A salubrious climate

Why eliminated:

Environment-focused, not result-focused





Radiant

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: दमकता हुआ / उज्वल

Core Meaning: Glowing with joy or health

Why it is incorrect:

- Radiant describes appearance of a person
- The patient might look radiant, but recovery cannot
- Grammatically misapplied

Correct context:

- She looked radiant after the good news.

Why eliminated:

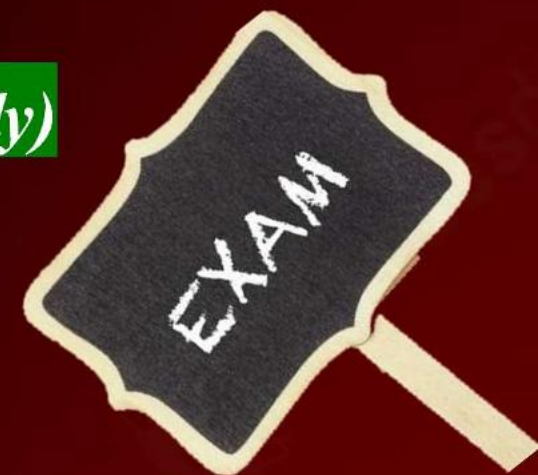
Appearance ≠ process





One-line elimination logic (exam-ready)

- euphoric → emotional high
- benign → harmless condition
- salubrious → health-giving environment
- radiant → appearance
- gratifying → satisfying outcome





Q11.

- A. harrowing**
- B. harrowwing**
- C. harrowing**
- D. harrowing**
- E. harrowing**



H + ARROW →



HARROW (verb): To cause distress;
to torment or cause great pain.



HARROWING

1. Meaning (Simple & Precise)

Extremely distressing, shocking, or traumatic, causing deep emotional pain or fear.

👉 Not mild sadness — intense emotional suffering.

2. Hindi Meaning

हृदयविदारक / अत्यंत पीड़ादायक / झकझोर देने वाला

3. Part of Speech (POS) - Adjective





One-Line Exam Memory Hook

Harrowing = causes trauma | Harrowed = affected by trauma

Ultra-Short Contrast (Exam-Useful Ladder)

- **upsetting** → **mild**
- **disturbing** → **moderate**
- **traumatic** → **severe**
- **harrowing** → **emotionally devastating** ✓





Q12.

- A. sallen**
- B. sullen**
- C. sullan**
- D. sullen**
- E. sullen**





SULLEN

1 Meaning (Simple & Precise)

Silent, bad-tempered, and resentful, often showing anger without expressing it openly.

👉 Not loud anger — withdrawn, moody hostility.

2 Hindi Meaning : रूखा / चुपचाप नाराज़ / खिन्न

3 Part of Speech (POS) : Adjective





One-Line Exam Memory Hook

Sullen = silent anger / withdrawn resentment

Ultra-Short Contrast (Exam-Useful Ladder)

- **irritated** → **mild**
- **angry** → **expressive**
- **furious** → **explosive**
- **sullen** → **silent resentment** ✓





Q13.

- A. trepidatian**
- B. trepedation**
- C. trepidetion**
- D. trepidation**
- E. trepidatoin**





TREPIDATION

1 Meaning (Simple & Precise) A feeling of fear, anxiety, or nervous anticipation about something that may happen.

👉 Not panic, not anger — uneasy fear about the future.

2 Hindi Meaning : आशंका / घबराहट / भय मिश्रित चिंता

3 Part of Speech (POS) : Noun





One-Line Exam Memory Hook

Trepidation = fear of what's coming → ABOUT / AT | fixed phrase: WITH trepidation

Ultra-Short Contrast (Exam-Useful Ladder)

- **apprehension** → mild
- **anxiety** → ongoing
- **trepidation** → anticipatory fear ✓
- **terror** → extreme





Q14.

- A. dejectted
- B. dejectid
- C. dejecteed
- D. dejected
- E. dejectd





DEJECTED

1 Meaning (Simple & Precise)

Feeling low, dispirited, or discouraged, especially after failure or disappointment.

👉 Not hopeless (like despair), but emotionally down due to a setback.

2 Hindi Meaning : हताश / निरुत्साहित

3 Part of Speech (POS) : Adjective





One-Line Exam Memory Hook

Dejected = discouraged after failure → BY / AT

Ultra-Short Contrast (Exam-Useful Ladder)

- **disappointed** → **mild**
- **dejected** → **discouraged** ✓
- **despondent** → **hopeless**
- **despair** → **no hope left**



Bank Exams **सबसे ज्यादा पूछे जाने वाले** **100 VOCAB**





Q15.

A. morrose

B. moros

C. morouce

D. morose

E. moroce





MOROSE

1 Meaning (Simple & Precise)

Sullen, gloomy, and ill-tempered, often showing silent resentment or sulkiness.

👉 Not explosive anger — dark mood + withdrawal.

2 Hindi Meaning : उदास-चिड़चिड़ा / खिन्न / रूखा

3 Part of Speech (POS) : Adjective





One-Line Exam Memory Hook

Morose = gloomy, sullen temperament (quiet irritability)

Ultra-Short Contrast (Exam-Useful Ladder)

- **dejected** → setback-based discouragement
- **sullen** → silent resentment
- **morose** → brooding gloom + irritability ✓
- **furious** → loud anger





Q16.

- A. vexxed**
- B. vexid**
- C. vexedd**
- D. vexed**
- E. vexxid**





VEXED

1 Meaning (Simple & Precise)

Annoyed, irritated, or troubled, especially by a persistent problem or repeated difficulty.

👉 Not intense anger — nagging irritation.

2 Hindi Meaning चिढ़ा हुआ / परेशान / खिन्न

3 Part of Speech (POS) Adjective





One-Line Exam Memory Hook

Vexed = irritated by a problem → BY / AT

Ultra-Short Contrast (Exam-Useful Ladder)

- **annoyed** → **mild**
- **irritated** → **moderate**
- **vexed** → **troubled irritation** ✓
- **furious** → **intense anger**





Q17.

- A. woefull**
- B. woefel**
- C. woofful**
- D. woeful**
- E. woful**





WOEFUL

1 Meaning (Simple & Precise) : Extremely sad, sorrowful, or pitiable, often evoking sympathy.

👉 Expresses deep unhappiness, not anger or irritation.

2 Hindi Meaning : अत्यंत दुखी / शोकपूर्ण / दयनीय

3 Part of Speech (POS) : Adjective





One-Line Exam Memory Hook

Woeful = deep sorrow OR very poor quality (use “woefully” for degree)

Ultra-Short Contrast (Exam-Useful Ladder)

- **sad** → **general**
- **miserable** → **unhappy condition**
- **forlorn** → **lonely/abandoned**
- **woeful** → **deep sorrow / very bad state ✓**





Q18. The prisoner's _____ existence was marked by constant _____ rather than brief discomfort.

- A. gloomy / envy**
- B. wretched / misery**
- C. furious / agony**
- D. callous / apprehension**
- E. grumpy / gloom**



R.
DIGITAL



INDORE SHOCKER

RATS KILL TWO NEW BORN
IN HOSPITAL



Correct Option: B. wretched / misery

Wretched

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective
- **Hindi Meaning:** दयनीय / अत्यंत दुखी
- **Core Meaning:** Extremely unhappy or in a very bad condition
- **Domain:** Condition of life, existence, state of being
- **Register:** Formal, literary, editorial





Why it fits:

- “Wretched existence” is a standard collocation
- Describes overall life condition, not emotion
- Matches long-term deprivation and suffering

Correct usage examples:

- He lived a wretched life in captivity.
- The refugees endured wretched conditions.





Misery

- **Part of Speech:** Noun
- **Hindi Meaning:** दुःख / कष्ट
- **MISER** - a person who loves to have a lot of money but hates to spend it
- **Core Meaning:** Continuous suffering or distress over time
- **Nature:** Sustained, not momentary





Why it fits:

- “Constant misery” contrasts perfectly with “brief discomfort”
- Misery implies duration + intensity
- Explains the severity of existence

Correct usage examples:

- Years of war plunged the region into misery.
- He endured misery in solitary confinement.





gloomy / envy

Gloomy POS: Adjective **Hindi:** उदास

Problem:

- Gloomy describes mood, not life condition
- Too mild for a prisoner's suffering

Envy POS: Noun **Hindi:** ईर्ष्या

Problem:

- Envy is jealousy, not suffering
- Illogical in prison context

Why eliminated: Mood + wrong emotion





furious / agony

furious

POS: Adjective

Hindi: क्रोधित

Problem:

- Furious is anger, not condition
- Prisoner's existence \neq anger-based

agony

POS: Noun

Hindi: तीव्र पीड़ा

Problem:

- Agony is intense but often momentary
- Sentence demands constant, prolonged suffering

Why eliminated: Emotion + wrong duration









callous / apprehension

callous

POS: Adjective

Hindi: निर्दयी / असंवेदनशील

Problem:

- Callous describes lack of feeling
- Cannot describe “existence”
logically

apprehension

POS: Noun

Hindi: भय / आशंका

Problem:

- Apprehension is anxiety or fear
- Not equivalent to suffering

Why eliminated: Character trait + mild fear





grumpy / gloom

grumpy

POS: Adjective

Hindi: चिड़चिड़ा

Problem:

- Grumpy is trivial, everyday irritation
- Completely mismatched with prison suffering

Why eliminated: Petty temperament + weak noun

gloom

POS: Noun

Hindi: निराशा

Problem:

- Gloom is emotional darkness, not physical suffering
- Too abstract and mild





One-Line Exam Memory Hook

- gloomy → mood
- furious → anger
- callous → personality
- grumpy → irritation
- wretched → life condition ✓
- envy → jealousy
- agony → intense but short
- apprehension → fear
- gloom → sadness
- misery → sustained suffering ✓





Q19. The crowd reacted with _____, while the leader appeared visibly _____ at the backlash.

- A. envy / gloomy**
- B. fury / flustered**
- C. apprehension / furious**
- D. repulsed / grumpy**
- E. gloom / callous**





Correct Option: B. fury / flustered

fury

Part of Speech: Noun

Hindi Meaning: क्रोध / प्रचंड गुस्सा

Core Meaning: Intense, often uncontrollable anger

Domain: Collective reaction, backlash, protest

Why it fits:

- Backlash naturally triggers fury
- “Reacted with fury” is a fixed, high-frequency collocation
- Works perfectly for a crowd’s emotional response

Correct usage examples:

- The announcement was met with public fury.
- The policy sparked widespread fury.





Flustered

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: घबराया हुआ / भ्रमित

Fluster - Verb

Core Meaning: Nervous, confused, or unsettled due to pressure

Nature: Reaction state, not emotion





Why it fits:

- Leaders often appear flustered under sudden backlash
- Flustered reflects loss of composure, not anger
- “Visibly flustered” is a natural pairing

Correct usage examples:

- He looked flustered when questioned unexpectedly.
- The spokesperson became flustered during the briefing.

Exam distinction:

Flustered ≠ angry

Flustered = unsettled, rattled





envy / gloomy

envy

POS: Noun

Hindi: ईर्ष्या

Problem:

- Envy is jealousy, not a reaction to backlash
- Crowds don't envy leaders during protests

Why eliminated: Wrong emotion + weak response

gloomy

POS: Adjective

Hindi: उदास

Problem:

- Gloomy is sadness, not reaction to hostility
- Too passive and weak





apprehension / furious

Apprehension

TRICK - APPRENTICE

POS: Noun

Hindi: आशंका / भय

Problem:

- Apprehension is fear or anxiety
- Backlash produces anger, not fear

furious

POS: Adjective

Hindi: क्रोधित

Problem:

- Furious describes emotion, not reaction style
- Leader is reacting, not leading the anger

Why eliminated: Fear mismatch + wrong focus of anger





repulsed / grumpy

repulsed

POS: Adjective

Hindi: घृणा से भरा

Problem:

- Repulsed implies disgust, not protest anger
- Backlash \neq disgust

grumpy

POS: Adjective

Hindi: चिड़चिड़ा

Problem:

- Grumpy is petty irritation
- Completely trivializes the situation

Why eliminated: Wrong emotion + trivial temperament





gloom / callous

gloom

POS: Noun

Hindi: निराशा

Problem:

- Gloom is sadness, not anger
- Crowds don't react with gloom to backlash

callous

POS: Adjective

Hindi: निर्दयी / असंवेदनशील

Problem:

- Callous describes lack of feeling
- Contradicts “visibly” reacting

Why eliminated:

Wrong emotional field + logical contradiction





One-Line Exam Memory Hook

- envy → jealousy
- apprehension → fear
- repulsed → disgust
- gloom → sadness
- fury → collective anger ✓
- gloomy → sad
- furious → angry (wrong subject)
- grumpy → trivial
- callous → insensitive
- flustered → unsettled reaction ✓





Q20. The meat had turned _____, leaving the customers _____ by the negligence.

- A. repulsed / rancid**
- B. rancid / repulsed**
- C. gloomy / furious**
- D. callous / envy**
- E. wretched / flustered**







Correct Option: B. rancid / repulsed

rancid

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: सड़ा हुआ (खासतौर पर मांस/तेल)

Core Meaning:

- Spoiled due to decay, especially meat, butter, oil, fat
- Physical condition only (never emotional)

Why it fits:

- “Meat had turned rancid” is a fixed, exam-standard collocation
- Correctly explains the cause of customer reaction

Correct usage:

- The rancid smell made the food inedible.
- Rancid meat was immediately discarded.

Exam rule (important):

Rancid → food only. Never people.





Repulsed

Part of Speech: Adjective

Hindi Meaning: घृणा से भर जाना

Core Meaning:

- Feeling strong disgust or revulsion
- Human emotional reaction to something unpleasant

Why it fits:

- Negligence + spoiled meat naturally leads to disgust
- “Customers were repulsed” is logically and grammatically perfect

Correct usage:

- Customers were repulsed by the unhygienic conditions.
- She was repulsed by the smell.

Exam rule:

Repulsed → human reaction only. Never objects.





repulsed / rancid

Classic reversal trap

- Repulsed ✗ cannot describe meat
- Rancid ✗ cannot describe customers

Even though both words are correct individually, the order kills the option.

Exam takeaway:

Correct words + wrong placement = wrong answer.





C. gloomy / furious

• gloomy

POS: adjective

Meaning: sad, depressed

✗ Cannot describe meat

• furious

POS: adjective

Meaning: angry

✗ Customers feel disgust here, not rage

Domain mismatch.





callous / envy

• **callous**

POS: adjective

Meaning: insensitive

✗ Does not describe food

• **envy**

POS: noun

Meaning: jealousy

✗ Illogical in this context

Total semantic failure.





E. wretched / flustered

• **wretched**

POS: adjective

Meaning: miserable condition (life, existence)

✗ Not used for food

flustered

POS: adjective

Meaning: confused, rattled

✗ Customers are disgusted, not confused

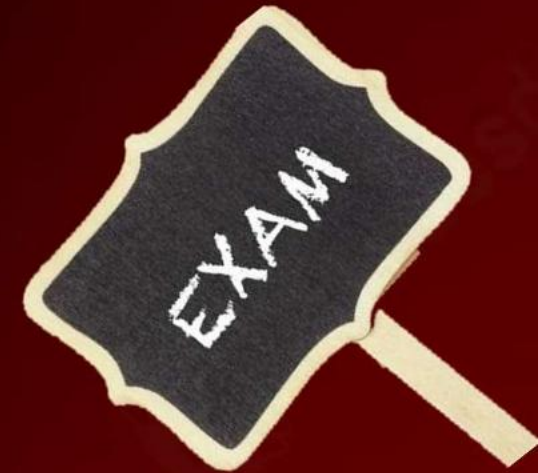
Wrong intensity + wrong domain.





One-Line Exam Memory Hook

- **Food spoils → rancid**
- **People react → repulsed**
- **Never reverse domains.**





Q21. The employees appeared completely despondent with (A)/ the sudden restructuring plan, which not only threatened job security (B)/ but also created uncertainty across departments (C)/ already struggling with declining morale (D)/. No error (E)

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. D
- e. No error





DESPONDENT

1 Meaning (Simple & Precise)

Feeling hopeless, discouraged, or low in spirit, especially after repeated failure or disappointment.

2 Hindi Meaning निराश / हताश

3 Part of Speech (POS) Adjective





Q22. There was a melancholy (A)/ in his tone while addressing the audience, reflecting years of unfulfilled ambition (B)/ and personal sacrifice (C)/ that had shaped his cautious outlook (D)/. No error (E)

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. D
- e. No error





MELANCHOLY

1 Meaning (Simple & Precise)

A deep, quiet, lingering sadness, often reflective rather than reactive.

👉 Not explosive, not hopeless — soft, inward sorrow.

2 Hindi Meaning उदासी / विषाद

3 Part of Speech (POS) Primarily Noun

Also used as Adjective (very important for exams)





One-Line Exam Memory Hook

Melancholy = quiet sadness (past-oriented, reflective)

Ultra-Short Contrast (Exam-Useful Ladder)

- **melancholy** → **reflective sadness**
- **despondent** → **hopelessness**
- **dejected** → **disappointment**
- **depressed** → **clinical**





Q23. The minister's remarks sparked an ire (A)/ among opposition leaders, who accused the government (B)/ of deliberately sidelining parliamentary debate (C)/ to push controversial legislation (D)/. No error (E)

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. D
- e. No error





IRE

1 Meaning (Simple & Precise)

Anger, especially sudden or provoked anger.

👉 Short, sharp, reactive anger — not calm, not reflective.

2 Hindi Meaning : क्रोध / गुस्सा

3 Part of Speech (POS) : Noun

📌 IRE is **NOT** an adjective — this is a frequent exam trap.





One-Line Exam Memory Hook

IRE = provoked anger → OF (people) / AT (cause)

Ultra-Short Contrast (Exam-Useful Ladder)

- **irritation** → **mild**
- **ire** → **provoked anger**
- **fury** → **intense**
- **rage** → **violent**





Q24. She was deeply (A)/perturbing by the sudden change in policy, which contradicted (B)/ earlier assurances given to stakeholders (C)/ and destabilized long-term planning (D)/. No error (E)

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. D
- e. No error





PERTURB

1 Meaning (Simple & Precise)

To disturb, unsettle, or make someone anxious or uneasy, especially mentally or emotionally.

👉 Not violent disturbance — mental or emotional disruption.

2 Hindi Meaning

व्याकुल करना / परेशान करना / विचलित करना

3 Part of Speech (POS) : Verb

📌 Perturb is **NOT** a noun or adjective — very common exam confusion.





One-Line Exam Memory Hook

Perturb = disturb the mind → verb needs NO preposition

Ultra-Short Contrast (Exam-Useful Ladder)

- **disturb → external**
- **upset → emotional**
- **alarm → fear**
- **perturb → mental unease**





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