





THEHINDU NEWSPAPER ANALYSIS

5 WORDS DAILY

MOST IMPORTANT VOCABULARY



LIVE() 7:30 AM

14 July 2021







TOPICS WE WOULD COVER

- CHECK YOUR PROGRESS
 - a) synonyms
 - b) antonyms
 - c) one word
 - d) idioms

 VOCABULARY FROM ARTICLE + ANALYSIS

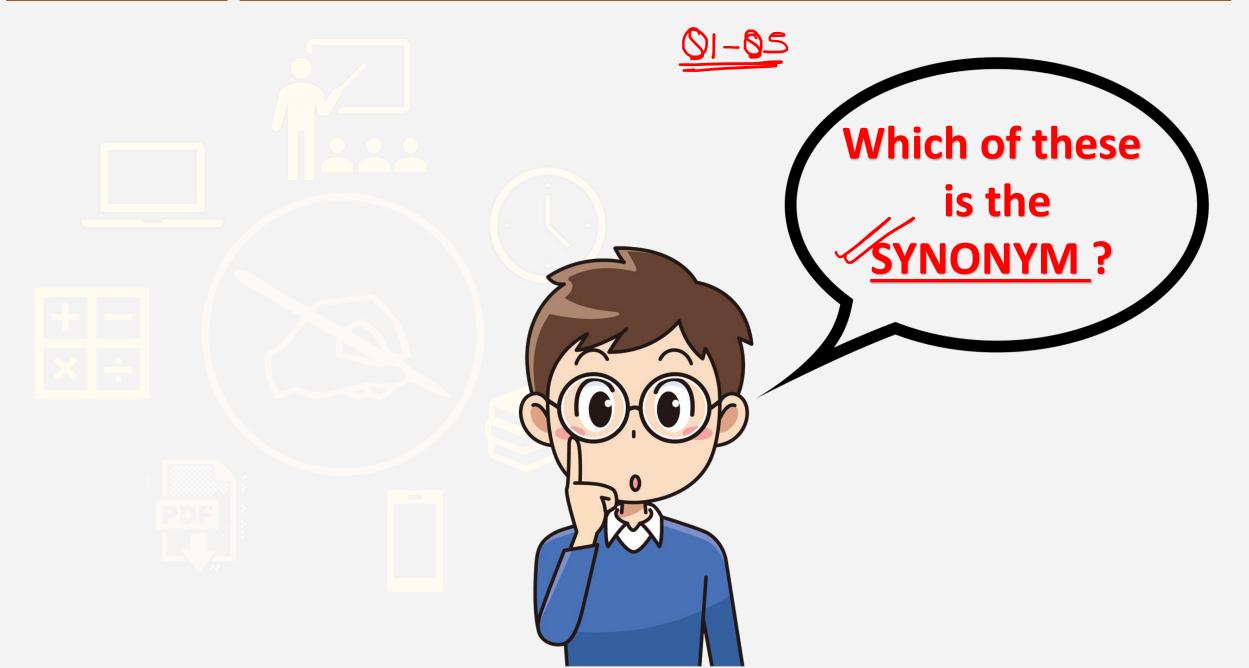
LET'S CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

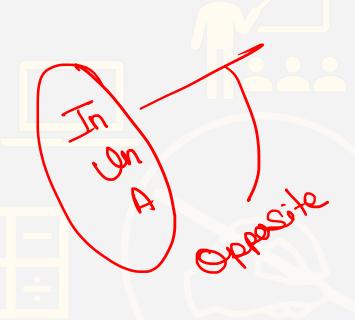


YOU

READYPP







Q1. Choose the synonym of 'Berserk'.

- lost one's mind

- 1. Sane
- 2. Sore
- 3. Sour
- 4. Insane





Q2. Choose the synonym of Sobriety'.

- 1. Importance
- 2. Soberness
 - 3. Indulgence
 - 4. Thoughtlessness

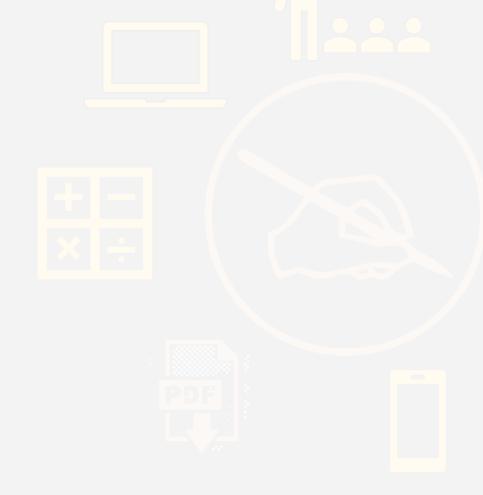




Q3. Choose the synonym of 'Gravitate'.

- 1. Stay
- 2. Move
 - 3. Push
 - 4. Tend







Q4. Choose the synonym of 'Beseech'.

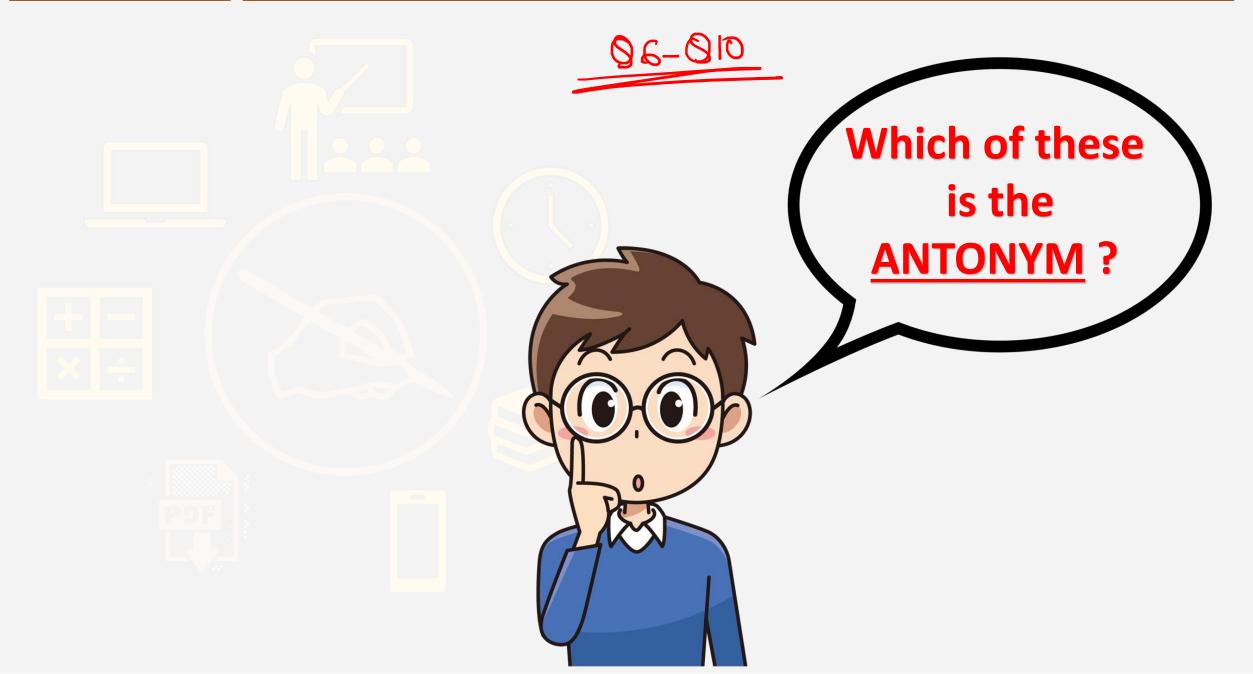
- 1. Betray
- 2. Treat
- 3. Cancel
- 4. Implore



Q5. Choose the synonym of 'Pique'.

- 1. Happiness
- 2. Peace
- 3. Pressure
- 4. Irritation











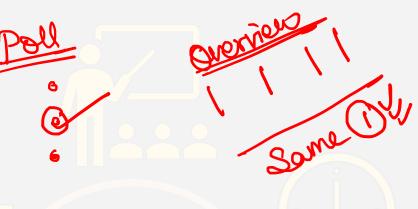
Q6. Choose the antonym of 'Morose'.



- 2. Sulky
- 3. Communicative
- 4. Gloomy







Q7. Choose the antonym of 'Motley'. Helorogenom

1. Homogeneous 2. Miscellaneous

- 3. Disparate
- 4. Diverse





Q8. Choose the antonym of 'Besmirch'.

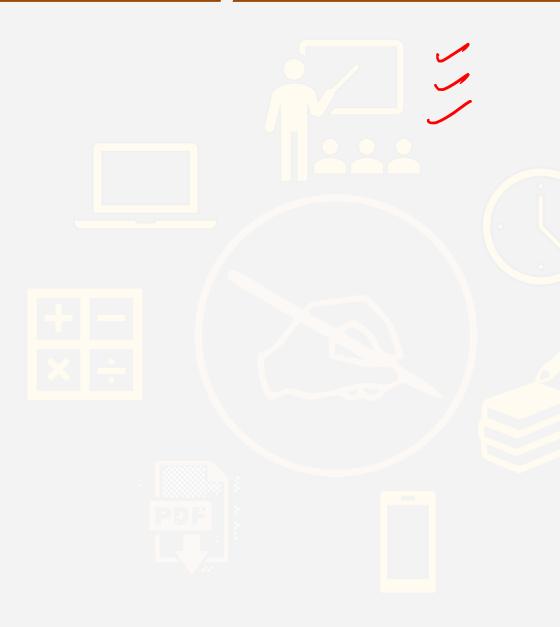
1. Sully

2. Tarnish

3. Honour

4. Blacken





Q9. Choose the antonym of 'Trivial'.

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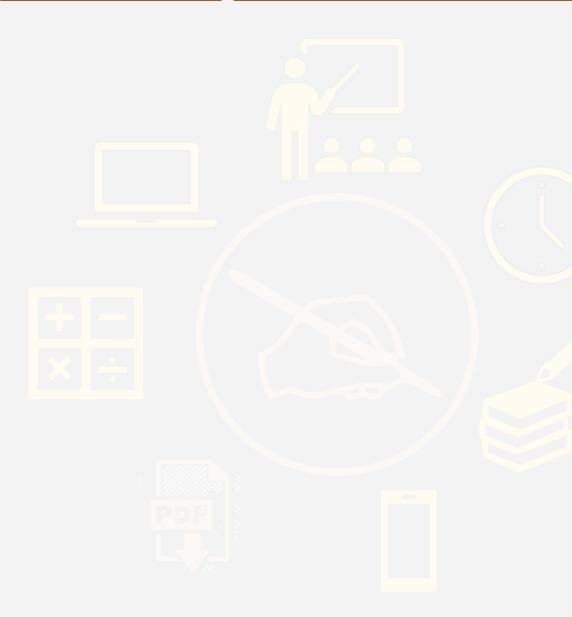
1. Unimportant
2. Important

3. Triode

4. Trident







Q10. Choose the antonym of 'Trivial'.

1. Unimportant

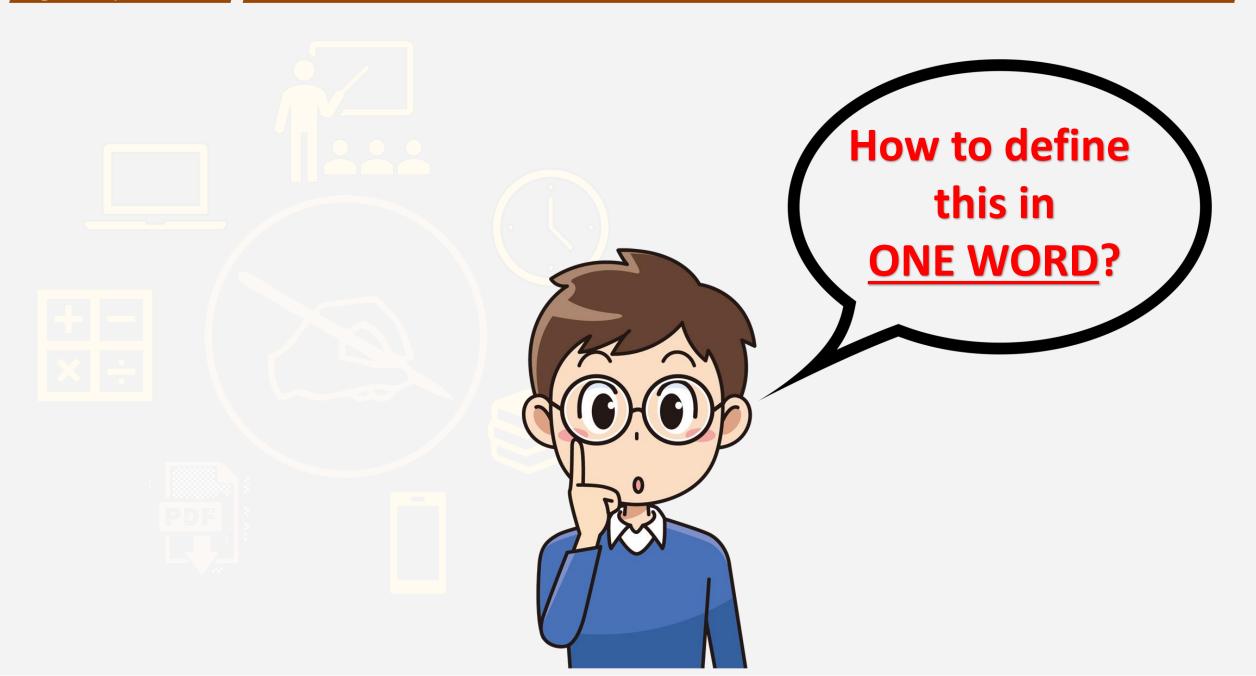
2. Important

3. Triode-

4. Trident



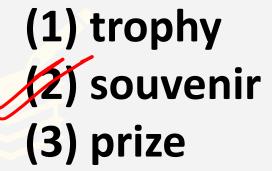








Q11. Something kept as a reminder of an event



- (4) antique



Q12. Found all over the world

(1) international

12) universal

(3) regional

(4) provincial



Q13. To secretly store more than what is allowed

(1) hoard (2) store

(3) hide

(4) aboard

Q14. Very dramatic

(1) histrionic

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(2) hippocratic (3) hirsute >

(4) hoary





as black as a

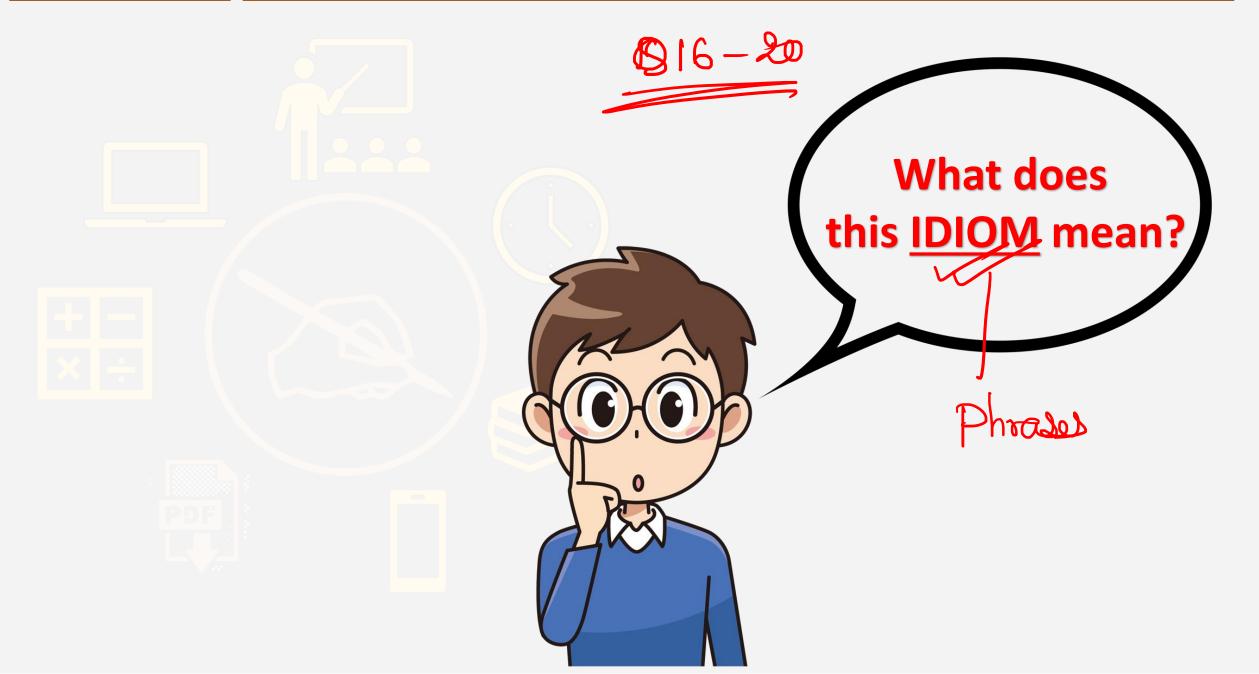
VOCABULARY

Q15. A figure of speech by which a thing is spoken of as being that which it only resembles 0:20

(1) metaphor

- (2) simile
- (3) personification
- (4) alliteration







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Q16. on the spur of the moment

to act at once

- (2) to ride a horse in a race
- (3) to act deliberately
- (4) to act at the appointed time





Q17. to bring to light

(1) to reveal (2) to conceal

(3) to provide luminescence

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(4) to appeal

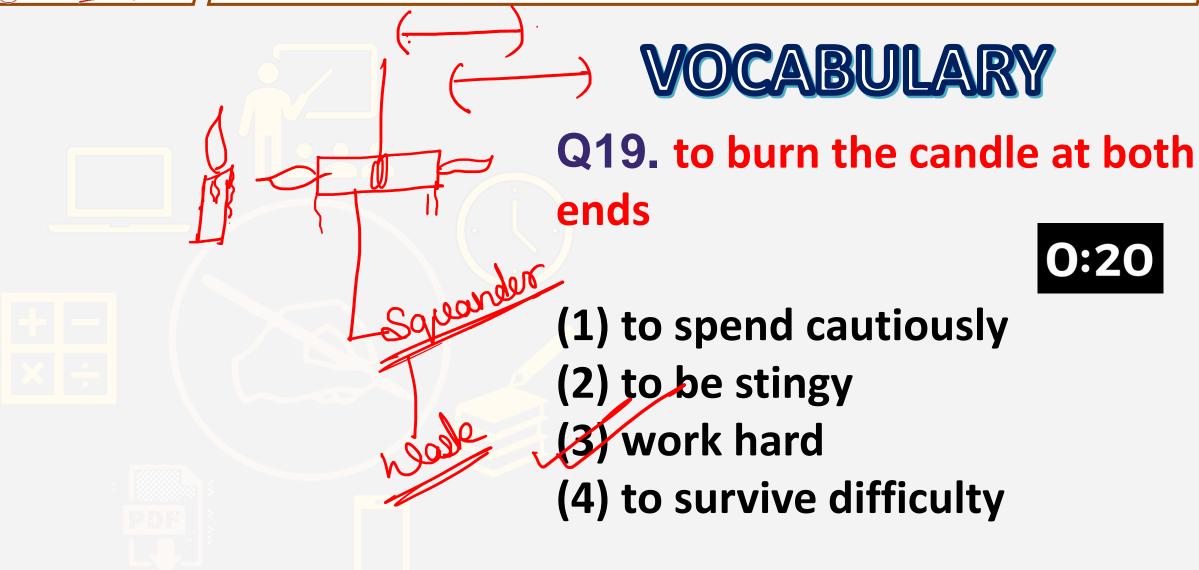






Q18. to hit the jackpot

- (1) to gamble
- (2) to get an unexpected victory
- (3) to be wealthy
- to make money quickly



Mahendra's

0:20

> restore to original

Q20. status quo

11 unchanged position

(2) excellent place

(3) unbreakable statue

(4) long queue





he upcoming crisis in Indian

The national compact has to be reimagined so that post 2026, the most successful States are not punished politically

The Indian Constitution may face an unprecedented crisis in 2026 when there will be a dramatic change in the composition of the Lok Sabha. Since 1976, seats in the Lok Sabha have reflected the 1971 census and have not taken into account changes in the population. The primary reason for this has been unequal population growth among States India's most highly developed and prosperous States have been successful at family planning, while the poorer States continue to expand.

The freeze was thus a chance to ensure that India's most successful States are not punished politically for their success. Post 2026, when this compact ends, there will be a seismic shift in national power towards India's poorest and most populated States, which is sure to generate much resentment among the States that will lose political and economic power and influence. This calls for a realignment in the balance between the democratic principle and the federal principle in the Indian Constitution.

The essence of the Union

As Article 1 of the Indian Constitution says, India is a Union of States. The choice of words is deliberate: it is the several States that, together, make up the Indian Union. Admittedly, unlike in other federations, there is no separate State citizenship or State Constitutions.

based on larguage

However, one need only study the history that led up to the linguistic reorganisation of States in 1956, and to subsequent movements for Statehood afterwards, to understand that States are distinct associative communities, within the federal structure of the Indian Union. Indeed, in a polity as plural as ours — linguistically, culturally, and ethnically — it could not be any other way.

Big versus small States

Having established, thus, that States are important, self-contained units within the Indian constitutional scheme, we must turn to an inherent contradiction between the principles of democracy and federalism, when federal units are unequal in size, population and economics. This is easy to comprehend.

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In a democratic set up, all citizens are equal and are thus entitled to equal representation in governance. But this would imply that bigger States are likely to dominate the national conversation over smaller States. Small States fear that they would get a smaller share of the pie economically, a much reduced say in national issues, and be irrelevant in the political governance of the country.

In order to assuage this legitimate fear, federal democracies have incorporated into their governing structures various kinds of compromises to ensure a balance between semocratic principles and federal ones.





THE HINDU VOCABULARY

- 1) federalism (noun) संघवाद—unionism.
- 2) Compact (noun) ठोस-dense
- 3) reimagined (verb) पुनः परिभाषित करना– redefine
- 4) unprecedented (adj) अद्वितीय— having no precedent; novel

- 5) dramatic change (noun) drastic alteration
- 6) Reflected (verb) समीक्षा-reflect/ consider
- 7) prosperous (adj) समृद्धिशाली–flourishing
- 8) ensure (verb) पुष्टि करना– confirm



- 9) seismic (adj) वस्तुकला-संबंधी— basaltic/ tectonic/ quaky
- 10) resentment (noun) विद्वेष– bitterness/ indignation
- 11) realignment (noun) पुनर्निर्माण करना– evolution/ progression
- 12) deliberate (adj) जान-बूझकर्र/intentional



13) linguistic (adj) भाषा संबंधी–consisting of or related to language

14) Subsequent (phrase) आगामी-following

15) comprehend (verb) समझना–understand

16) supervene (verb) पीछे आना– follow

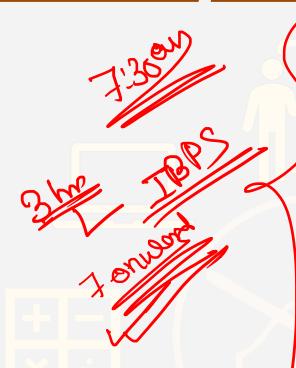


17) dawdle (verb) समयं नष्ट करना– waste time

18) pillage (verb) ट्रिट्ना– Plunder, destroy

19) noxious (adjective) द्वानिकारक- Deadly, injurious

20) fervent (adjective) उद्भाही- Enthusiastic



HOMEWORK

- 1.CAPACIOUS (ADJECTIVE): (लुंबा-चौड़ा): roomy
- 2. ADVERSARY (NOUN): (प्रतिद्वंद्वी): opponent
- 3.IMMORAL (ADJECTIVE): (अनैतिक): unethical
- 4. RESOLVE (NOUN): (दृढ़ निश्चय): determination
- 5. CRITICAL (ADJECTIVE): (जरूरी): crucial
- 6. CONTEMPT (NOUN): (निंदर्ग): scorn
- 7.INQUISITIVE (ADJECTIVE): (जिज्ञासु): curious
- ∕8. WHIP (VERB): (पीटना): bash
- 9, CONTINUAL (ADJECTIVE): (लगातार): ceaseless
- 10.CONSORT (NOUN): (संगी): concomitant



UPCOMING ONLINE BATCHES

JULY 2021

IBPS Special

07 July 2021

08:00 AM to 10:00 AM

LIVE PREMIUM **GREEN CARD**

(BANK-PO & CLERK)

BILINGUAL

14 July 2021

10:30 AM to 12:30 PM

LIVE PREMIUM SILVER CARD

(CGL & CHSI)

03:00 PM to 05:00 PM

LIVE PREMIUM STATE CARD

(UPSSSC PET)

BILINGUAL

21 July 2021

01:00 PM to 03:00 PM

LIVE PREMIUM GREEN CARD

(IBPS RRB PO/CLERK) PRE + MAINS

BILINGUAL

28 July 2021

01:00 PM to 03:00 PM

LIVE PREMIUM BRONZE CARD

(TET)

10:30 AM to 12:30 PM

LIVE PREMIUM GREEN CARD

(IBPS PO & CLERK)

08:00 AM to 10:00 AM

LIVE PREMIUM SILVER CARD

(SSC CGL & CHSL)

BILINGUAL



