

## THE HINDU Editorial Analysis

Grammar

Reading Skills

Vocab

Spoken English

BANK / SSC / UPSC / STATE EXAMS

LIVE 8:00 AM

14 Feb 2022









Before any beginning, there needs to be a plan of how you are going to get to the end. Byron Pulsifer



### TOPICS WE WOULD COVER



ii. ARTICLE ANALYSIS

iii. THE HINDU VOCABULARY

iv. CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

v. LEARNING VOCAB WITH IMAGES

vi. ENGLISH SPEAKING TIPS



### GRAMMAR SKILLS





### **GRAMMAR SKILL - 1**

Never use why after 'CAUSE'; we should use 'of after it while we can use why after 'REASON'



- (a) This is the cause why he does not like his brother.
- (b) What was the cause of his anger.





### **GRAMMAR SKILL - 2**

'Singular Noun + Preposition + same Singular Noun' + Singular Verb



- A. Village after village has been swept away.
- B. Days after days have passed without any sign of improvement.









### ARTICLE

### What is the essential practice test?

Does it resolve conflicts between individual right and the interest of religion? What are its limitations?







### ARTICLE

The story so far: The action of some pre-university colleges in Karnataka refusing entry to Muslim girl students wearing hijabs, or head-scarves, has now become a national controversy. While the girls have been protesting against being denied access to education, the counter-protests by a section of Hindu students wearing saffron shawls and turbans have led to a tense situation outside some campuses. The action of the college where the row broke out in Udupi is now being questioned in the Karnataka High Court. The court, by an interim order, has directed that students should not wear attire linked to any religion until it resolves the legal questions arising from the issue.





The main question that arises is whether students can be kept out of educational institutions merely because they are wearing a piece of clothing indicating their religion. Is the denial of entry a violation of their freedom of conscience and freedom to practise their religion under Article 25? While students are arguing in favour of their freedom, the Government is of the view that compelling a student to remove the head-scarf is not a violation of Article 25.

Going by the Government's stand, the issue can also be framed differently: whether the wearing of head-scarves will have an adverse impact on law and order by pitting two communities against one another, and thereby, enable the Government to prohibit religious attire in the interest of public order – one of the grounds on which a right under Article 25 can be curbed.



The question whether educational institutions can bar religious attire as part of their power to prescribe uniforms for students is also linked to the constitutional question whether the ban on such attire will come within the power to restrict freedom of religion in the interest of public order, health and morality. Yet another question is whether the denial of entry into schools amounts to violation of the students' right to education under Article 21A. From the Muslim students' point of view, they have a fundamental right to wear a hijab as part of their right to practise their religion. Going by precedent on a right asserted in contrast to the general rule, as well as arguments advanced in court on their behalf, the issue may boil down to a finding on whether the wearing of hijab is essential to the practice of their faith.





## THE HINDU VOCABULARY





RECURRENT (ADJECTIVE)

(आवर्तक): repeated

Synonyms: recurring,

repetitive

**Antonyms: isolated** 





harm

Synonyms: damage, injury

**Antonyms: benefit** 





बनाना): strengthen

**Synonyms: fortify, buttress** 

Antonyms: weaken





Synonyms: wave, flood

**Antonyms: dearth** 



## LET'S CHECK YOUR PROGRESS



FOR MORE DISCOUNT VISIT <a href="https://www.mahendras.org">www.mahendras.org</a> & USE PROMO CODE : <a href="https://www.mahendras.org">E10056</a>







A. to find one's roots

B. back to original position

C. to emphasize

D. to return home



C. to emphasize





A. to take for granted

B. to refer to

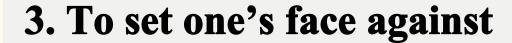
C. to raise objections

D. to be discussed









A. to judge by appearance

B. to get out of difficulty

C. to oppose with determination

D. to look at one steadily



C. to oppose with determination





- 4. To hold something in leash
- A. to restrain
- B. to disappoint
- C. to discourage
- D. to dismiss



A. to restrain





A. avoided the issue

B. gave strict orders

C. gave a kick in the air

D. made a great fuss













A. untie

B. break

C. loose

D. No improvement





A. untie





A. sent words

B. had sent a word

C. sent word

D. No improvement







- 8. We are looking forward to hear from you.
- A. hearing
- B. have heard
- C. listen
- D. No improvement









A. to commit

B. for committing

C. against to commit

D. No improvement









A. to take her word true

B. to take her word for it

C. to take her at her word

D. No improvement





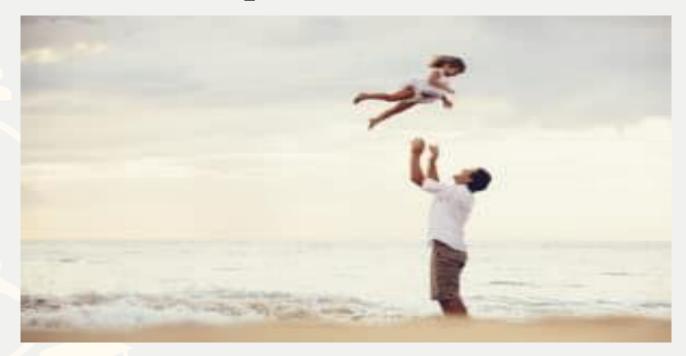


# LEARNING VOCAB WITH IMAGES





### Up in the



up in the air means that things are uncertain or unsure.

His plans are up in the air.



#### On the ball

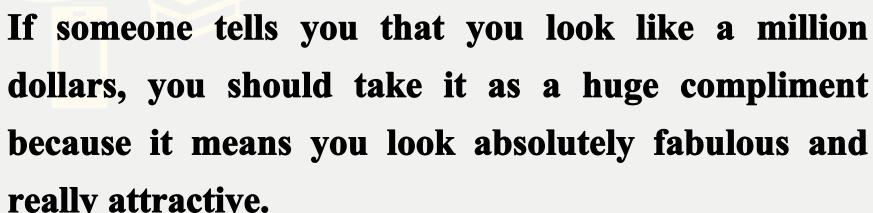


If you're on the ball it means that you're very quick to understand certain things, very prepared for something or react quickly (and correctly) to a situation.



#### Look like a million







### ENGLISH SPEAKING

TIPS

ARE
YOU
READYPP





एक मिनट प्लीज | Just a moment please.

निकाल दो जो कुछ तुम्हारे पास है | Fish out whatever you have.

सीधे खडे हो जाओ | Stand up right.





## Home Work Answer

### Wrangle over an ass shadow

- A. to quarrel over the trifles
- B. to be happy together
- C. to play
- D. to watch something together

### **Home Work**

This is the sports person(A) / whom I think has won(B)/the much coveted prize. (C) / No error(D)

