

Saffron strides: On the BJP's Assembly bypoll wins

The Bharatiya Janata Party's success **owes** a lot to the lack of **imagination** of its **rivals**

Results of the **byelections** in seven Assembly seats across six States held on November 3 **are** encouraging for the BJP, while all its opponents have reasons to worry. The BJP won four seats — three that it held previously, and an additional seat **vacated** by a **defector** to the party. The results are a **shot in the arm** for the party that is **defending** its **turf** in two States that are going to polls — Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh. In Haryana, the party won Adampur, which has remained with the Bhajan Lal family since 1966. The BJP's candidate is the grandson of a former Congress **satrap**. The BJP **retained** Gopalganj in Bihar, but this time without an **alliance** with the JD(U), now in power in the State with the RJD. In Mokama, where the RJD-JD(U) alliance candidate won, the BJP gave a **close fight**, indicating that it remains **formidable** even after the end of its alliance with the JD(U). In Gola Gokranath, Uttar Pradesh, the BJP won with an increased **margin**, showing that in a straight fight against the Samajwadi Party, it has an **edge**. The BJP came second in Telangana's Munugode **constituency**, where it is trying to **displace** the Congress as the **key** challenger to the **incumbent** Telangana Rashtra Samithi. In Odisha, the party retained Dhamnagar with an increased margin.

The signals are not **reassuring** for the Congress, JD(U), RJD, SP and BJD that were the opponents of the BJP in these byelections. The **defeat** in Telangana **puts the Congress in a spot** — it finished a **distant** third behind the BJP. In Odisha, its position **slid** further, to finish fourth. The **outcomes point to** the challenges in **converting** the **enthusiasm** that Rahul Gandhi's Bharat Jodo Yatra has created **into** votes. For the new **coalition** of the RJD and JD(U), the **strand** of **social justice** politics that it wants to create **appears** to be a **steep** task, if the results are any indication. Telangana Chief Minister K. Chandrashekar Rao has been trying to **stitch** a national **front together** against the BJP, but the byelection has **exposed** his **vulnerability** on his home turf, despite the win. **The BJD, dominant** in Odisha, **ceded** more space to the BJP, which is **nurturing ambitions** to emerge as the **front runner**. The SP under Akhilesh Yadav is struggling to **recuperate** from **serial setbacks**. With his father Mulayam Singh **no more**, Mr. Yadav is fighting with his **back to the wall**. **That** the BJP has the resources, the **resolve**, and a **willingness** to use state power in its control in a **brazen** manner only partly **explains** its victories. A **lack** of imagination **limits** its opponents. [Practice Exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
- **Serial** (adjective) – Successive, consecutive, in order एक के बाद एक

Vocabulary

1. **Saffron** (noun) – BJP is known as the “saffron” party in India. Saffron or yellow colour is a divine colour for Hindus भगवा (रंग)
2. **Stride** (noun) – a step or stage in progress towards an aim. प्रगति
3. **Bypoll** (noun) – an election held in a single political constituency to fill a vacancy arising during a government's term of office. उपचुनाव
4. **Owe** (to) (verb) – have something because of
5. **Imagination** (noun) – vision, inspiration, creativity, ingenuity कल्पना
6. **Rival** (noun) – competitor, opponent, contestant, contender प्रतिद्वंद्वी
7. **Byelection** (noun) – an election held in a single political constituency to fill a vacancy arising during a government's term of office. उपचुनाव
8. **Vacate** (verb) – leave, quit, evacuate, resign from खाली करना
9. **Defector** (noun) – traitor, rebel, turncoat, renegade दलबदलू
10. **A shot in the arm** (phrase) – an encouraging stimulus; boost, fillip, push, spur प्रोत्साहन
11. **Defend** (verb) – Protect, guard, preserve, shield, secure बचाना
12. **Turf** (noun) – Territory, area क्षेत्र, राज्य
13. **Satrap** (noun) – any subordinate or local ruler. राज्य-पाल
14. **Retain** (verb) – keep, hold, maintain, preserve बनाए/ बरकरार रखना
15. **Alliance** (noun) – association, coalition, union, treaty, pact गठबंधन
16. **A close fight** (phrase) – A contest or competition in which the winner achieves victory by only a very narrow margin. कड़ी टक्कर
17. **Formidable** (adjective) – mighty, terrific, tremendous, strong, powerful दुर्जेय
18. **Margin** (noun) – gap, majority, amount, difference अंतर
19. **Edge** (noun) – Advantage, superiority; an advantage over other people बढ़त
20. **Constituency** (noun) – An area whose voters elect a representative to a legislative body. चुनाव क्षेत्र
21. **Displace** (verb) – replace, take the position of, supersede विस्थापित करना
22. **Key** (adjective) – main, crucial, essential, prime, major, important, significant प्रमुख

23. **Incumbent** (adjective) – current, existing, present, in office मौजूदा
24. **Reassure** (verb) – encourage, assure, comfort, hearten, console आश्वस्त करना
25. **Put someone in a spot** (phrase) – in a difficult situation कठिन परिस्थिति में डालना
26. **Distant** (adjective) – Faraway, far-off, remote दूर
27. **Slide** (verb) – Change gradually to a worse condition or lower level. गिरना
28. **Outcome** (noun) – result, end result, consequence, net result, upshot परिणाम, नतीजा
29. **Point to** (phrasal verb) – indicate, mention, note, highlight, emphasize इशारा करना
30. **Convert something into** (phrasal verb) – to change or make something change from one form, purpose, system, etc., to another में बदलना
31. **Enthusiasm** (noun) – Eagerness, interest, fervor, zeal, zest, keenness, excitement उत्साह
32. **Coalition** (noun) – alliance, union, partnership, affiliation, bloc, गठबंधन
33. **Strand** (noun) – one part of a situation or idea किसी स्थिति या विचार का एक अंश
34. **Social justice** (noun) – justice in terms of the distribution of wealth, opportunities, and privileges within a society. सामाजिक न्याय
35. **Steep** (adjective) – very big बहुत बड़ा
36. **Stitch together** (phrasal verb) – to create or form something quickly or roughly out of many different things.
37. **Front** (noun) – a particular area of activity; Political party मोर्चा
38. **Expose** (verb) – Uncover, bare, show, reveal, display, open up खुलासा करना, प्रकट करना
39. **Vulnerability** (noun) – weakness, susceptibility, liability, fragility कमजोरी
40. **Dominant** (adjective) – authoritative, most influential, most powerful प्रमुख, प्रभावी
41. **Cede** (verb) – give up (power or territory). त्याग करना, देना
42. **Nurture** (verb) – Help develop, help grow; foster, nourish, raise, rear, cultivate बढ़ाना; पोषित करना
43. **Ambition** (noun) – aspiration, intention, goal, aim, objective, object, महत्वाकांक्षा
44. **Front runner** (noun) – number one, leader सबसे आगे
45. **Recuperate** (verb) – recover, regain, get back, revive से उबरना

46. **Setback** (noun) –a reversal or check in progress. असफलता, झटका
47. **No more** (phrase) – Died मृत्यु होना
48. **Back to the wall** (phrase) – in a desperate situation. हताश स्थिति में
49. **Resolve** (noun) – Determination, resolution, purpose दृढ़ निश्चय, संकल्प
50. **Willingness** (noun) – Readiness, will, inclination, desire इच्छा
51. **Brazen** (adjective) – bold and without shame. बेशर्मा
52. **Limit** (verb) – restrict, curb, check, place a limit on, cap सीमित करना, रोकना

Practice Exercise

Direction (Q1 – Q3): Select the best express synonym of the given words [Editorial page]

- The BJP won four seats — three that it held previously, and an additional seat vacated by a **defector** to the party.
 - Luminous
 - Scrutinize
 - Traitor
 - Lament
- In Mokama, where the RJD-JD(U) alliance candidate won, the BJP gave a close fight, indicating that it remains **formidable** even after the end of its alliance with the JD(U).
 - Prudent
 - Incessant
 - Burlesque
 - Difficult
- The BJD, dominant in Odisha, **ceded** more space to the BJP, which is nurturing ambitions to emerge as the front runner
 - Abandon
 - Degenerate
 - Egocentric
 - Fatalist
- Idioms & Phrase**

As a new parent, you have to **walk a fine line** between looking out for your child's welfare and being overprotective.

 - To reduce something to an earlier level or standard
 - To decide not to consider something
 - In alignment or accordance with
 - To achieve or maintain a balance
- Direction: Five statements are given below, which are jumbled in any random order. These statements will form a coherent and meaningful paragraph, when arranged in the correct sequence. Arrange the sentences in the right order and answer the questions that follow. The numbers are clearly stacked in favour of Jagdeep Dhankhar, the National Democratic Alliance candidate for the office of the Vice-President.**
 - The Opposition — 17 parties attended a joint meeting on Sunday — has announced Congress leader Margaret Alva as its candidate.
 - Mr. Dhankhar, who joined the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in 2003 after initial stints in the Janata Dal and Congress, has remained a loyal soldier of the party and its current leadership.
 - Even the office that he currently holds, the Governor of West Bengal, has not come in the way of his party loyalty.

S. He has had continuous public confrontations with the elected government led by the Trinamool Congress's Mamata Banerjee.

T. On many occasions, it appeared that Mr. Dhankhar was playing a partisan role in State politics, in tandem with the BJP.

U. While announcing his candidacy, the BJP has described him as the son of a farmer — a much cliched, still potent labelling that politicians claim.

Which among the following will be the **Second** sentence of the paragraph after the rearrangement?

- A. P B.S C.T D.Q E.R

Direction (Q6 – Q7): Read the given sentences to find out whether there is any grammatical error in them

6. Pacific Ocean is (A)/ the deepest ocean (B)/ In the world. (C)/ No Error. (D)
7. You will come (A)/ to my sister's wedding tomorrow, (B)/ isn't it? (C)/ No Error. (D)

Directions (8-9): In the following questions two columns are given containing three Sentences/phrases each. In first column, sentences/phrases are A, B and C and in the second column the sentences/phrases are D, E and F. A sentence/phrase from the first column may or may not connect with another sentence/phrase from the second column to make a grammatically and contextually correct sentence. Each question has five options, four of which display the sequence(s) in which the sentences/phrases can be joined to form a grammatically and contextually correct sentence. If none of the options given forms a correct sentence after combination, mark option (E), i.e. "None of these" as your answer.

8.

	Column (1)		Column (2)
A.	Banks are on the verge of facing a formidable challenge of	D.	minimum price for onion exports but it has also made licenses mandatory for every
B.	Not only has the commerce ministry fixed extraordinarily	E.	losing above fifty per cent of their employees due to retirement
C.	A study found that while weight loss via surgery may improve knee pain in obese patients,	F.	there may be permanent damage to the knee from being severe overweight.

- A. A-F, B-E B. C-E, A-D C.A-E D.B-F E. None of these

9.

	Column (1)		Column (2)
A.	In order to streamline the movement of vehicles during the festival,	D.	hovering around outside the courtroom
B.	With a view to avoiding another caste conflict, the administration has deployed additional police force on the village,	E.	while the administration as well as police officials are monitoring the situation
C.	I noticed several reporters	F.	traffic police have chalked out diversion plans

A. A-E, B-D

B. A-F, C-D

C. A-E, C-D

D. B-D

E. None of these

10. Find out the misspelt word

- A. Obsarvation
- B. Occupation
- C. Apparent
- D. Omission

Direction: Read the passage given below and answer the following questions.

(The Hindu Editorial: Nothing left to chance – Oct 12, 2022)

Max Verstappen etched his name in the history books when he won the Japanese Grand Prix at Suzuka on Sunday and in the process became a Formula One World Champion for the second time. **(1)**/ However, last year's season finale was shrouded in controversy over how the Federation Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA), **(2)**/ F1 as a sport is booming in popularity, especially after the 2021 season in which Verstappen sealed his maiden title on the last lap of the last race of the year in Abu Dhabi. **(3)**/ the sport's governing body, conducted the race in which its wrongful interpretation of its own rules worked to Verstappen's advantage to overtake Mercedes driver Lewis Hamilton and win the title. **(4)**/ Thus despite his on-track _____ **11** _____, Verstappen was not seen as the genuine winner. In 2022, the Red Bull Racing driver left no scope for such doubts by producing one of the most dominant title campaigns the sport has seen. The 25-year-old from the Netherlands has won a _____ **12** _____ 12 out of the 18 races so far and finished on the podium in two other races to seal the title with four rounds still left in the year.

Blessed with racing genes — his father (A)/ Jos is a former F1 driver and his mother Sophie Kumpen, (B)/ an accomplished racer in karts — Verstappen was brought down (C)/ to become a Formula One World Champion. (D)

But in his initial years, he was prone _____ **13** _____ making mistakes, often too aggressive, and at times his driving bordered on the dangerous. However, over the last four years, Verstappen has

matured to strike a balance by cutting out the errors without compromising on his speed and aggression. Despite being 46 points down to Ferrari's Charles Leclerc after the first three races, Verstappen remained calm to slowly _____14_____ the deficit. In races in Hungary, Belgium and Italy, where he often started from the middle of the pack, Verstappen was **circumspect** on the opening laps to fashion spectacular wins from lowly grid positions as he went on a five-race winning streak to run away with the title. For fans of the sport who had their appetite **whetted**(A) after last year's **faltered**(B) battle between Hamilton and Verstappen, 2022 was a damp squib as Ferrari and Leclerc's early season promise **pulsating** (C) as a mix of reliability issues, strategic **blunders**(D) and driver errors robbed the fans of a close fight for the title. Verstappen is now the 17th member of an elite club of drivers to have won multiple titles. If his team Red Bull can continue to give him competitive machinery over the next few years, this could be the start of the Verstappen era in Formula One.

Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word given in the option (From Q11 – Q14)

11. Thus despite his on-track _____, Verstappen was not seen as the genuine winner.
 - A. Desiccating
 - B. Brilliance
 - C. Belying
 - D. Conventional
12. The 25-year-old from the Netherlands has won a _____ 12 out of the 18 races so far and finished on the podium in two other races to seal the title with four rounds still left in the year.
 - A. Perfidy
 - B. Exalt
 - C. Staggering
 - D. Expatriating
13. But in his initial years, he was prone _____ making mistakes, often too aggressive, and at times his driving bordered on the dangerous.
 - A. On
 - B. Of
 - C. To
 - D. With
14. Despite being 46 points down to Ferrari's Charles Leclerc after the first three races, Verstappen remained calm to slowly _____ the deficit.
 - A. Overturn
 - B. Foible
 - C. Sensory
 - D. Desultory
15. **The following sentence may or may not contain an error in one of its parts. Identify the part containing the error. If the sentence is correct, select 'No error' as your answers.**

Blessed with racing genes — his father (A)/ Jos is a former F1 driver and his mother Sophie Kumpen, (B)/ an accomplished racer in karts — Verstappen was brought down (C)/ to become a Formula One World Champion. (D)

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

16. **Rearrange the sentence to form a meaningful sentence.**

Max Verstappen etched his name in the history books when he won the Japanese Grand Prix at Suzuka on Sunday and in the process became a Formula One World Champion for the second time. **(1)**/ However, last year's season finale was shrouded in controversy over how the Federation Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA), **(2)**/ F1 as a sport is booming in popularity, especially after the 2021 season in which Verstappen sealed his maiden title on the last lap of the last race of the year in Abu Dhabi.**(3)**/ the sport's governing body, conducted the race in which its wrongful interpretation of its own rules worked to Verstappen's advantage to overtake Mercedes driver Lewis Hamilton and win the title.**(4)**/

- A. 1234
- B. 2341
- C. 3214
- D. 2143
- E. 1324

17. Given below is a word, followed by three sentence that consist of that word. Identify the sentence (S) that best express (es) the meaning of the word. Choose option 5 'None of the above' if the word is not suitable in any of the sentence

CIRCUMSPECT

- (i) Because of the censors, audience dissatisfaction could be mentioned in only the most **circumspect** way.
- (ii) Its paragraphs are longer and it is altogether more quantitative, more rigorous and more **circumspect** than the rest of the report.
- (iii) In a depressed or less certain market, both borrowers and lenders must adopt a more **circumspect** attitude.

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

18. **In the following question, a sentence is given with four words marked as (A), (B), (C), and (D). These words may or may not be placed in the correct order. Four options with different arrangements of these have been provided. Mark the option with the correct arrangement as the answer. If no rearrangement is required, mark option (5) as your answer.**

For fans of the sport who had their appetite **whetted**(A) after last year's **faltered**(B) battle between Hamilton and Verstappen, 2022 was a damp squib as Ferrari and Leclerc's early

season promise **pulsating (C)** as a mix of reliability issues, strategic **blunders(D)** and driver errors robbed the fans of a close fight for the title.

- A. C – A
- B. A – D
- C. B – C
- D. D – C
- E. No arrangement

19. **Select the connector from the given options which can be used to form a single sentence from the two sentences given below, implying the same as expressed in the statement sentence.**

- (i) I did not pass the final exam
 - (ii) It was a lucky day for me
- A. Whereas
 - B. Still
 - C. Therefore
 - D. Unless
 - E. Likely

20. **Fill the appropriate preposition in the given blanks**

He felt no remorse _____ the murders he had committed.

- A. Of
- B. In
- C. For
- D. To

Answers

1. C 2.D 3.A 4. D 5. D 6.A 7. C 8. C 9. B 10. A 11. B
 12. C 13.C 14. A 15. C 16. E 17.E 18. C 19.B 20. C

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

4. **Walk a fine line** (phrase) – to achieve or maintain a balance

5. **PQRSTU**

The numbers are clearly stacked in favour of Jagdeep Dhankhar, the National Democratic Alliance candidate for the office of the Vice-President. The Opposition — 17 parties attended a joint meeting on Sunday — has announced Congress leader Margaret Alva as its candidate. Mr. Dhankhar, who joined the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in 2003 after initial stints in the Janata Dal and Congress, has remained a loyal soldier of the party and its current leadership. Even the office that he currently holds, the Governor of West Bengal, has not come in the way of his party loyalty. He has had continuous public confrontations with the elected government led by the Trinamool Congress's Mamata Banerjee. On many occasions, it appeared that Mr. Dhankhar was playing a partisan role in State politics, in tandem with the BJP. While announcing his candidacy, the BJP has described him as the son of a farmer — a much cliched, still potent labelling that politicians claim.

6. (A) 'Pacific Ocean' के पहले 'The' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि किसी river (नदी), sea (समुद्र), ocean (महासागर) के नाम के पहले 'The' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे-

- i. The Ganga/The Brahmaputra (नदियों के नाम)
- ii. The Arabian sea (समुद्र का नाम)
- iii. The Indian Ocean (महासागर का नाम)

➤ 'The' will be used before 'Pacific Ocean' because 'The' is used before the name of any river (river), sea (ocean), ocean (ocean); like-

- i. The Ganga/The Brahmaputra
- ii. The Arabian sea
- iii. The Indian Ocean

7. (C) 'isn't it?' के बदले 'won't you?' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Question Tag का Subject तथा Verb का Tense मुख्य Sentence के Subject तथा Verb के Tense के अनुसार होता है; जैसे—

- i. She was late, wasn't she?
- ii. You will be late, won't you?

➤ 'won't you?' instead of 'isn't it?' Will be used because Subject of Question Tag and Tense of Verb are according to Subject of Main Sentence and Tense of Verb; like-

- i. She was late, wasn't she?
- ii. You will be late, won't you?

8. **Correct Option: C**

Banks are on the verge of facing a formidable challenge of losing above fifty per cent of their employees due to retirement.

Fragment A of column 1 is matched with fragment E of column 2 to make the sentence contextually and grammatically correct.

Not only has the commerce ministry fixed extraordinarily minimum price for onion exports but it has also made licenses mandatory for every.

Fragment B of column 1 is matched with fragment D of column 2 to make the sentence contextually and grammatically correct

A study found that while weight loss via surgery may improve knee pain in obese patients, there may be permanent damage to the knee from being severe overweight.

Fragment C of column 1 is not matched with fragment F of column 2 to make the sentence contextually and grammatically correct

Correct is: A study found that while weight loss via surgery may improve knee pain in obese patients, there may be permanent damage to the knee from being severely overweight.

- 'severe' के बदले 'severely' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'severe' एक Adjective है जिसका अर्थ है 'कड़ कठोर; असहनीय' किन्तु 'severely' एक Adverb जिसका अर्थ है 'कठोरता से'; 'निर्दयता से'; 'प्रचंडता से', और 'overweight' एक Adjective है जिस विशेषता Adverb बताएगा, न कि Adjective. ('severely' will be used instead of 'severe' because 'severe' is an Adjective which means 'hard; Unbearable' but 'severely' an Adverb meaning 'strictly'; 'mercilessly'; 'Too strong', and 'overweight' is an Adjective that the Adverb would attribute to, not an Adjective)

9. Correct Option: B

In order to streamline the movement of vehicles during the festival, traffic police have chalked out diversion plans.

Fragment A of column 1 is matched with fragment F of column 2 to make the sentence contextually and grammatically correct

With a view to avoiding another caste conflict, the administration has deployed additional police force on the village, while the administration as well as police officials are monitoring the situation.

Fragment B of column 1 is not matched with fragment E of column 2 to make the sentence contextually and grammatically correct

Correct is: With a view to avoiding another caste conflict, the administration has deployed additional police force in the village, while the administration as well as police officials are monitoring the situation.

- 'on' के बदले 'in' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'village town, city, state, country, continent' के पहले 'in' का प्रयोग होता है, न कि 'on' का। ('in' will be used instead of 'on' because 'in' is used before 'village town, city, state, country, continent' and not 'on'.)

I noticed several reporters hovering around outside the courtroom.

Fragment C of column 1 is matched with fragment D of column 2 to make the sentence contextually and grammatically correct

10. **Observation** (noun) – remark, comment, opinion, thought, statement टिप्पणी, विचार
11. **Brilliance** (noun) – The state or quality of being brilliant प्रतिभा
12. **Staggering** (adjective) – astonishing, overwhelming, amazing, breathtaking, astounding चौंका देने वाला
13. **Prone** (to) (adjective) – disposed to, predisposed to, susceptible to, inclined to, likely to प्रवृत्त, उन्मुख
14. **Overturn** (verb) – reverse, annul, overthrow, revoke, rescind उलट देना
15. 'Down' के बदले 'up' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Bring up' is a phrasal verb which means 'be taught as a child to adopt a particular attitude or type of behaviour.' पालन-पोषण करना
16. (E) **1324**
Max Verstappen etched his name in the history books when he won the Japanese Grand Prix at Suzuka on Sunday and in the process became a Formula One World Champion for the second time. F1 as a sport is booming in popularity, especially after the 2021 season in which Verstappen sealed his maiden title on the last lap of the last race of the year in Abu Dhabi. However, last year's season finale was shrouded in controversy over how the Federation Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA), the sport's governing body, conducted the race in which its wrongful interpretation of its own rules worked to Verstappen's advantage to overtake Mercedes driver Lewis Hamilton and win the title.
17. **Circumspect** (adjective) – cautious, careful, prudent, wary, watchful सतर्क
According to the given options all options are contextually correct.
18. For fans of the sport who had their appetite whetted after last year's pulsating battle between Hamilton and Verstappen, 2022 was a damp squib as Ferrari and Leclerc's early season promise faltered as a mix of reliability issues, strategic blunders and driver errors robbed the fans of a close fight for the title.
19. I did not pass the exam, **still** it was a lucky day for me.

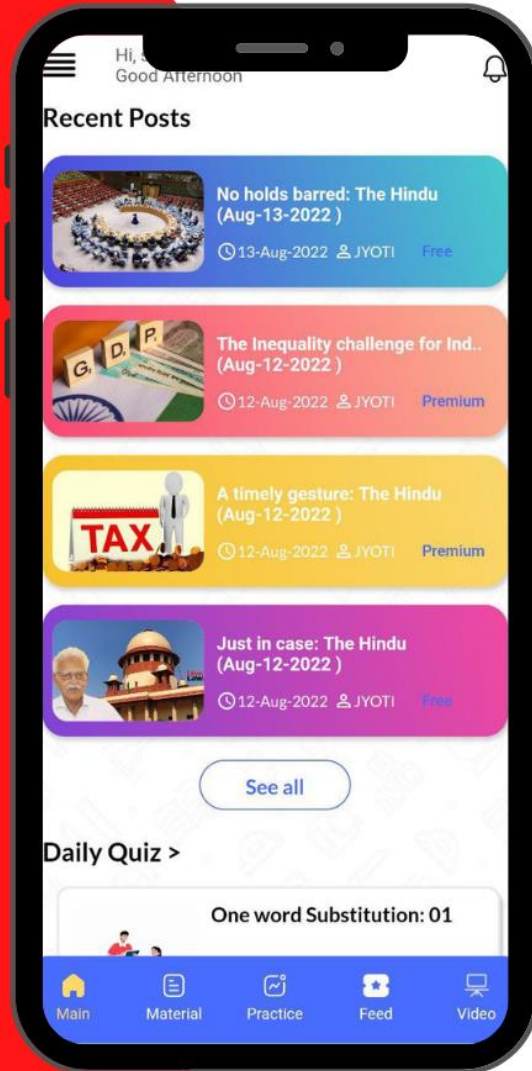
Explanation of other important words

Sr.NO	Words		Meanings	
Q1	Luminous	adjective	Giving off light; glowing; bright	प्रकाशमान
	Scrutinize	verb	To examine very carefully	जाँचना
	Lament	verb	To mourn	विलाप करना
Q2	Prudent	adjective	Careful; having foresight	विवेकी
	Incessant	adjective	Unceasing	निरंतर
	Burlesque	noun	A ludicrous, mocking or exaggerated imitation	कार्टून
Q3	Degenerate	verb	To break down; to deteriorate	पतित, नष्टधर्मी
	Egocentric	adjective	Selfish; believing that one is the center of everything	अहंकारपूर्ण
	Fatalist	noun	Someone who believes that future events are already determined and that human are powerless to change them.	भाग्यवादी
Q11	Desiccate	verb	To dry out	सूखना
	Belie	verb	To give a false impression of; to contradict	झुठलाना
	Conventional	adjective	Common; customary; unexceptional	पारंपरिक
Q12	Perfidy	noun	Treachery	नमकहरामी
	Exalt	verb	To raise high; to glorify	प्रशंसा करना
	Expatriate	verb	To throw out of his or her native land; to emigrate	देश-निकाला देना
Q14	Foible	noun	A minor character flaw	दोष, चरित्र की दुर्बलता
	Sensory	adjective	Having to do with the sense of sensation	ग्रहणशील
	Desultory	adjective	Without a plan or purpose; disconnected; random	अनियमित, असंबद्ध

Vocabulary of the passage (Q11 – Q15)

1. **Nothing left to chance** (phrase) – to prepare for everything possible
2. **Etch** (verb) – to outline clearly or sharply; delineate. दर्ज कराना (नाम)
3. **Boom** (verb) – A sudden increase, as in popularity. (लोकप्रियता में) तेजी से बढ़ रहा
4. **Seal** (verb) – Clinch, settle, finalize (खिताब) जीतना
5. **Maiden** (adjective) – first, earliest, initial पहला
6. **Lap** (noun) – Round, circle, circuit घेरा
7. **Be shrouded in controversy/mystery** (phrase) – to be a matter about which very little is known or understood विवादों में घिरा हुआ
8. **Governing** (adjective) – Ruling, overseeing, administering, directing, regulating
9. **Interpretation** (noun) – explanation, rendition, reading, version व्याख्या
10. **Overtake** (verb) – To pass after catching up with. आगे निकलना
11. **Brilliance** (noun) – The state or quality of being brilliant प्रतिभा
12. **Scope** (noun) – Possibility, choice, room, opportunity, latitude गुंजाइश
13. **Dominant** (adjective) – predominant, chief, principal, leading, foremost प्रमुख
14. **Staggering** (adjective) – astonishing, overwhelming, amazing, breathtaking, astounding चौंका देने वाला
15. **So far** (phrase) – thus far, hitherto अब तक
16. **Podium** (noun) – the position of first, second, or third place in a sports competition
17. **Be blessed with** (phrase) – to be lucky in having a particular thing
18. **Gene** (noun) – A piece of DNA molecule that determines a hereditary characteristic.
19. **Accomplished** (adjective) – expert, proficient, skilled, adept, skillful निपुण, कुशल
20. **Kart** (noun) – a small, low car used for racing, or a toy car that you operate with your feet
21. **Bring up** (phrase) – To take care of and educate (a child); rear. पालना-पोसना
22. **Prone** (to) (adjective) – disposed to, predisposed to, susceptible to, inclined to, likely to प्रवृत्त, उन्मुख
23. **Often** (adverb) – frequently, much, many times, repeatedly अक्सर

24. **At times** (phrase) – Sometimes, from time to time, on occasion, once in a while, now and then कभी कभी
25. **Border** (on) (verb) – be next to, adjoin, be adjacent to, be bounded by से सटे होना
26. **Mature** (verb) – to become completely grown परिपक्व होना
27. **Strike a balance** (phrase) – to find a satisfactory compromise between two extremes. संतुलन कायम करना
28. **Cut out** (phrasal verb) – To stop doing something. हटाना, बंद करना
29. **Compromise** (verb) – weaken, undermine, endanger, jeopardize समझौता करना
30. **Overturn** (verb) – reverse, annul, overthrow, revoke, rescind उलट देना
31. **Deficit** (noun) – shortage, deficiency, shortfall, lack, inadequacy कमी, अभाव
32. **Circumspect** (adjective) – cautious, careful, prudent, wary, watchful सतर्क
33. **Fashion** (verb) – make, create, form, shape, devise, fabricate आकार देना
34. **Spectacular** (adjective) – splendid, breathtaking, sensational, striking, impressive
35. **Grid position** (noun) – It means being at the first position in the starting grid when the race is starting
36. **Winning streak** (noun) – a series of wins जीत का सिलसिला
37. **Run away with** (phrase) – win a competition or prize easily.
38. **Appetite** (noun) – hunger, desire, craving, thirst, longing भूख
39. **Whet** (verb) – To make more keen; stimulate (भूख) बढ़ाना, तेज करना
40. **Pulsating** (adjective) – exciting, energetic, lively, vivacious धड़कती
41. **Damp squib** (noun) – Failure, flop, fiasco, disappointment, let-down ऊँची दुकान फीका पकवान
42. **Falter** (verb) – waver, weaken, fade, wane, abate, vacillate, stammer, stutter, fumble लड़खड़ाना
43. **Reliability** (noun) – Dependability, consistency, steadfastness, trustworthiness विश्वसनीयता
44. **Blunder** (noun) – Mistake, error, misstep भूल
45. **Rob of** (phrasal verb) – To deprive someone or something of something essential. से वंचित करना
46. **Elite** (adjective) – best, privileged, leading, top उत्कृष्ट
47. **Era** (noun) – Age, epoch, period युग



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