



LIVE



THE HINDU EDITORIAL ANALYSIS

- **VOCAB** (*one word substitution*)
- **GRAMMAR**
- **SPOKEN ENGLISH**



6 MAY 2021 | 7:30 AM





✓✓ "One day all those late ✓
nights and early mornings
will pay off."

TOPICS WE WOULD COVER

✓ **Discussion of articles (daily)**
(short discussion)

✓ **Check your progress** ✓
(from previous articles)

✓ **THURSDAY SPECIAL-**
✓ **ONE WORDS SUBSTITUTION**

Synonyms
&
Antonyms

1) vindication— justification ✓

2) tumultuous— loud ✓

3) hustings —
electioneering ✓

4) Prognosis — forecast ✓

wrought = beaten out or
shaped by
hammering

ARTICLE 1

(7:30-8:30)

New dawn in Dravidian politics

(It is reasonable to expect Dravidian ideology to continue its transformational journey under DMK rule)

active / lively

Emphatic

not meeting the standard.

The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) has emerged victorious in the 2021 Tamil Nadu Assembly elections, a win that falls short of earlier projections of a landslide but one that can be considered a resounding vindication of its high-voltage Dravidian-values campaign. What do the tumultuous events of the past few months, culminating in the election results, mean for the State and its politics?

adding up to / leading to

take proud on

There are two broad issues to consider: first, what the DMK's victory at the hustings means for governance in Tamil Nadu, a State that has prided itself for delivering at a high level on human development and mass welfare policies; and second, what the change of leadership wrought by this election tells us about recent tectonic shifts in Dravidian politics and its prognosis.

(basic)

things will change for the better

New dawn in Dravidian politics

It is reasonable to expect Dravidian ideology to continue its transformational journey under DMK rule



NARAYAN LAKSHMAN

The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) has emerged victorious in the 2021 Tamil Nadu Assembly elections, a win that falls short of earlier projections of a landslide but one that can be considered a resounding vindication of its high-voltage Dravidian-values campaign. What do the tumultuous events of the past few months, culminating in the election results, mean for the State and its politics?

There are two broad issues to consider: first, what the DMK's victory at the hustings means for governance in Tamil Nadu, a State that has prided itself for delivering at a high level on human development and mass welfare policies; and second, what the change of leadership wrought by this election tells us about recent tectonic shifts in Dravidian politics and its prognosis.

Quality of leadership

In handing a clear mandate for governance to the DMK, led by its President M.K. Stalin, the Tamil Nadu electorate has expressed its well-known preference for strong leadership. Leadership in this context extends beyond a single person, and rather connotes a leadership system. A leadership system includes not only external-facing attributes of the leader in question, such as their personal charisma and broad popularity in the eyes of supporters, but also social networks and power relationships within the party that bind the leader to the cadre, help maintain discipline, negotiate agreements between party bosses, plan resource allocation for policies, and propagate the values of the party or movement.

In these attributes, Mr. Stalin comes out ahead of outgoing Chief

Minister and All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) Joint Coordinator, Edappadi K. Palaniswami. Mr. Stalin's late father, five-time Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and Dravidian movement stalwart M. Karunanidhi, ensured that the DMK had an orderly succession planning process leading to Mr. Stalin inheriting the mantle of the party leadership after Karunanidhi's passing. Even more, Karunanidhi's clarity of message ensured that the party heavyweights neatly aligned themselves behind the anointed successor, seeing off all challenges including from Mr. Stalin's estranged older brother M.K. Alagiri. The coalescence of political power within the DMK around a central vector has important consequences for governance. First, the absence of intra-party conflict will lead to smoother agenda setting and resource allocation to meet policy needs. Second, it is likely to lend strength to the party's ideological chassiss.

The AIADMK contrarily suffered the consequences of Jayalithaa degrading multiple rungs of leadership beneath her, likely a strategy to consolidate her position as the perpetual head of the party. Consequently, it was not surprising to witness the factional infighting that characterised the early years of the outgoing government. Indeed, it is likely that despite surmounting these internal wobbles and providing several years of stable governance, Mr. Palaniswami faced a setback in the election owing to a lack of confidence of the electorate in his ability to hold his flock together over the longer term and resist pressure to enter into an alliance with the Bharatiya Janata Party and its brand of Hindutva.

Mass welfare or rent-seeking? Looking beyond leadership to the broad question of agenda setting that it implies, there is a deeper imperative for effective policy implementation in this State – the invisible hand of competitive populism. Ever since the dawn of



“benevolent populism” under former Chief Minister and AIADMK supremo M.G. Ramachandran (MGR), an irresistible commitment to policy competition in the realm of mass welfare schemes has become deeply entrenched in the ethos of successive Tamil Nadu governments.

Yet, there is little doubt that in this regard, strong leadership cuts two ways, and the history of governance in Tamil Nadu supplies the starkest illustration of this. In parallel to the redistribution of resources to lower castes and classes for the best part of half a century, the highest rungs of leadership built up an unassailable machine for illicit resource extraction for private gain. This institutionalised system of extortion and loot obscenely enriched the leadership and provided a reliable bonanza to party loyalists and external contractors lining up for kickbacks. While supporters of the DMK may thus rejoice at having put into power a leader they believe will deliver on party manifesto promises, there may be many in Tamil Nadu who wonder whether Mr. Stalin and his colleagues will break with this ignoble past and forge a new path toward accountable and transparent governance.

Inflection point

This brings us to the second broad question that bears consideration in the aftermath of the 2021 State Assembly election – whether the rare window of opportunity for fundamental change that opened up after the passing of Jayalalithaa and Karunanidhi, to reimagine the

long-term vision for Tamil Nadu, can be capitalised upon. The absence from the landscape of these two politically centralising leaders offered two new possibilities: first, of party organisations based on more democratic decision-making processes and focused on delivering good governance; and second, of Dravidianism transmuting into a new ethos to answer the challenge of homogenising ideologies such as Hindutva.

In the case of the DMK, decisions on allocation of party posts, election tickets, alliance formulas and resource allocation have over the decades become narrowly focused on the family of Karunanidhi. While “Kalaigarnar” himself came from a more everyday ethos and was, as a major leader of his party, integrated deeply into the values of Dravidianist mobilisation, the rise to prominence of his progeny and broader family including the Maran clan, led to a centralisation of control of all party matters in the hands of a few individuals. Now that the party is back in power, will Mr. Stalin be able to restrain the “first family” of the DMK from self-defeating overreach?

The AIADMK occupies the opposite end of the spectrum in this regard – it has historically been ruled by autocratic leaders such as MGR and Jayalalithaa, yet, under Mr. Palaniswami, it appeared to pivot to a relatively more diffused balance of power internally. Indeed, Mr. Palaniswami had no choice but to focus on delivering good governance as he lacked the political heft to hold on to the top job in the State by any other means. The vital question for Tamil Nadu now is whether his approach created sufficient competitive pressure to keep the DMK on the straight and narrow and not once again get enmeshed in allegations of land-grabbing or other actions associated with kleptocracy.

Reinventing an ideology

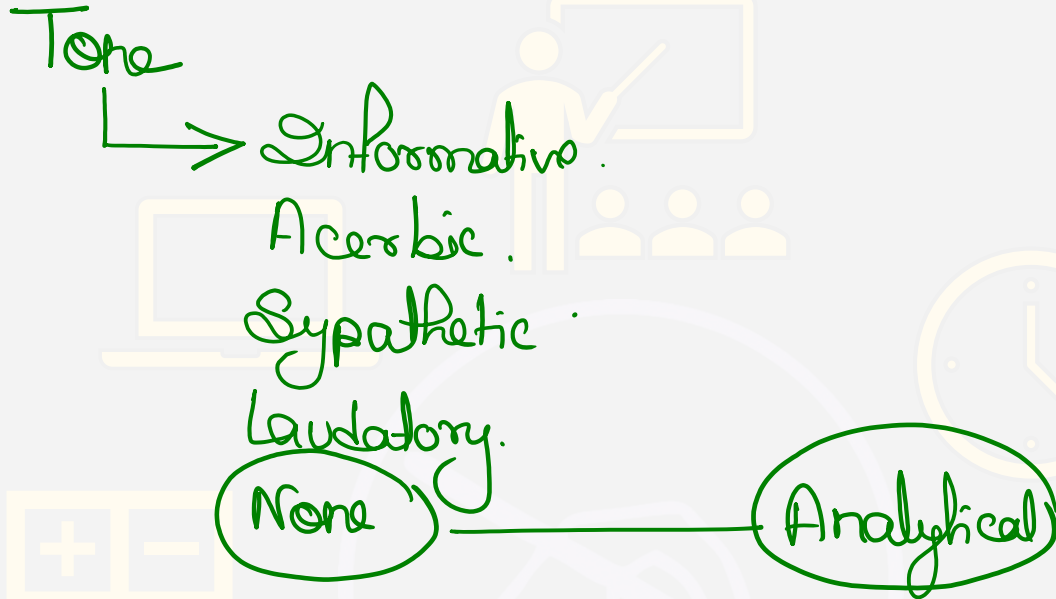
On the subject of political ideology, Dravidianism has already gone

through a dramatic transformation over decades from the early days of “assertive populism” under Periyar E.V. Ramasamy, C.N. Annadurai and Karunanidhi – a phase during which anti-Brahminism, anti-Hindi and anti-North Indian politics were the locus of mass mobilisation. Today, it is far more accommodationist in its leaning and eschews caste antagonisms in favour of pressing claims of state autonomy toward realising the goal of Tamil exceptionalism within a variegated Indian cultural milieu.

Many assumed that the growing footprint of Hindutva politics across the nation would be the greatest challenge to the hegemonic influence of Dravidianism. Indeed, the BJP has re-entered the State Assembly this time after being absent there for 20 years. Yet, if there is one lesson from the 2021 State Assembly election, it is that the imperviousness of Tamil Nadu to Hindutva speaks less to the aversion of its people to religious politics than it does to the fact that, for a majority of them, the sheer adaptability of the Dravidian ethos makes it a more comfortable, less alien vehicle to transport them to a promising future.

In that sense, it would be reasonable to expect Dravidian ideology to continue its transformational journey over the coming five years under DMK rule to further shed whatever remains of its anti-religiosity edge and thereby win over even more caste Hindus to its fold.

Simultaneously, if Mr. Stalin is astute enough to recognise what his mandate to govern truly encompasses – the people's hope that he will keep the State on the path of broad-based economic growth, sustained industrial development, and a continued commitment to pro-poor policies – he will expeditiously ring-fence the economy from predatory rent-seeking behaviour by political elites.



5) **touted** –proclaim/
conceal

ARTICLE 2 *good/worthy qualities.*

Share
Like

A CT scan for COVID merits a word of caution → *considering*

Double

Going by data and the risk factors, its widespread use in diagnosing the infectious disease needs to be questioned

→ *result.*

There are broadly three reasons why we perform tests in clinical medicine:
 1) diagnosis (what is the disease?), 2) etiology (what caused a disease?), and
 3) prognosis (how will the disease evolve?). It is also important that the
 outcome of a test should guide treatment in some way, especially when it
 is being touted as being a monitoring test that provides unique information
 that cannot be obtained by easier means. Considering how widespread the
 use of computerised tomography (CT) scans of the thorax during the novel
 coronavirus pandemic has been, one would assume that the test would
 satisfy one, if not all the above criteria, for an accurate diagnostic test.

Tone — Read the entire Article

Public Command

Task 1

A CT scan for COVID merits a word of caution

Going by data and the risk factors, its widespread use in diagnosing the infectious disease needs to be questioned



LANCELOT PINTO

There are broadly three reasons why we perform tests in clinical medicine: diagnosis (what is the disease?), etiognosis (what caused a disease?), and prognosis (how will the disease evolve?). It is also important that the outcome of a test should guide treatment in some way, especially when it is being touted as being a monitoring test that provides unique information that cannot be obtained by easier means. Considering how widespread the use of computerised tomography (CT) scans of the thorax during the novel coronavirus pandemic has been, one would assume that the test would satisfy one, if not all the above criteria, for an accurate diagnostic test.

Data from studies

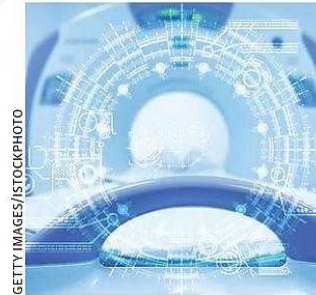
The Cochrane (previously known as the Cochrane Collaboration) pooled together all the available data from studies conducted over the last year (<https://bit.ly/33ftvVt>) to try and test the accuracy of CT scans in diagnosing COVID-19. It included 41 studies with a total of 16,133 participants. It was found that a CT scan accurately diag-

nosed COVID-19 in about 88% of individuals with a positive RT-PCR. Since an RT-PCR itself misses 30% of people who have COVID-19, a chest CT is likely to diagnose only 62% of all individuals having COVID-19, making it a relatively inaccurate test for diagnosis. In these difficult times in obtaining RT-PCRs due to overworked laboratory services, the use of a CT chest as a surrogate needs to come with a caveat: a normal CT chest does not exclude COVID-19, and, therefore, should not be a reason to come out of isolation, especially when the CT is done very early in the disease.

Mislabelling the cause

An accurate test for etiognosis would be one in which a result would make the cause almost certain. The same Cochrane review mentioned above found that when radiologists convincingly labelled a CT pattern as being consistent with COVID-19 disease, they mislabelled 20% of those who did not have the disease as having COVID-19, getting the etiognosis wrong in a significant proportion of individuals. Telling someone who does not have COVID-19 that they do have the disease has serious implications, leaving the real diagnosis undetected, and subjecting the individual to the psychosocial consequences of the knowledge that she/he has the disease.

The third reason that is often cited as being a reason to do a CT



is for prognostication: a CT that appears worse is likely to lead to worse outcomes than a CT that appears better. Two comments need to be made in this context: the severity of lung involvement as seen on a CT is reflective of the status of the lungs at that point of time, and we know that this is a dynamic process, i.e., a limited involvement at an early stage could progress with time to a severe involvement; and a CT scan revealing severely affected lungs while oxygen levels remain high and unchanged is an extremely improbable event, suggesting that a CT is unlikely to give a treating physician more information than a simple tool such as an oximeter. It needs to be mentioned that in research settings, certain patterns of lung involvement (and not the mere quantum as reported by a score) have been associated with worse outcomes (<https://bit.ly/3xlnyl5>), but unfortunately, these have not been widely validated, and are not the reason why CT

scans are presently being performed.

The risks

"What is the harm in getting a CT of the chest done?" is another argument one hears often. A study published in *The New England Journal of Medicine* in 2007 (<https://bit.ly/3eSulru>) postulated that "0.4% of all cancers in the United States may be attributable to the radiation from CT studies", and further speculated that the current estimate could be in the range of 1.5%-2%. This potential harm would have been clearly acceptable had this been a highly accurate and useful test. In addition to this risk to the individual undergoing the scan, there are risks to radiology technicians, staff and doctors that need to be accounted for. Moreover, considering the fact that CT scanners need to be kept in closed air-conditioned spaces, the risk of transmission of the virus at such centres cannot be ruled out.

As a physician treating COVID-19 disease over the past year, I have ordered CT scans for less than 1% of the patients whom I have treated. I have ordered them to evaluate the possibility of other lung diseases when two RT-PCR swabs were negative in patients whose symptoms were consistent with COVID-19 disease, in patients in whom there was a possibility of blood clots in the lungs when hospitalised, and to look for secon-

dary infections in individuals who have been in hospital for a long time and can sometimes have new infections after being admitted for COVID-19. Intensivists have on occasion used CT scans to optimise ventilator strategies for individuals with severe COVID-19 disease. Indications outside of these should be the exception, not the norm.

Raise queries

So, if a physician asks that a CT scan be done, ask her/him a few questions. If it is being done for diagnosis, why not do an RT-PCR instead (or two RT-PCRs), considering the higher accuracy of the test? If it is being done despite COVID-19 being proven, ask whether a minimal involvement on the scan guarantees an uneventful clinical course, or whether a more than minimal involvement (when the oxygen levels are high, and the patient seems to be getting better) is a sign of impending deterioration. Ask whether treatment strategies have been proven to work better when guided by chest CTs (rather than clinical findings such as oxygen levels). If the answer to none of these satisfies you, consider the potential risks involved in getting that CT done, and feel free to make an informed decision.

Lancelot Pinto is Consultant
Respirologist, P.D. Hinduja National
Hospital and Medical Research Centre,
Mumbai

6) ceiling— roof/vault

(limit) — online

filter

price Higher
lowest Fixed

(following)

• Under score.

ARTICLE 3

Against excess

In Maratha case, SC holds fast to quota ceiling and requires special reasons to exceed it

In striking down the separate reservation given to Maharashtra's Maratha community, the Supreme Court has underscored the importance of adhering to the 50% limit on total reservation, as well as the need to justify any excess by showing the existence of exceptional circumstances. In a decision that will be quite unpalatable to mainstream parties, the Court has not only found no merit in the Maratha claim to backwardness but also said the community is adequately represented in public services. It is no surprise that the Maratha quota, given by Maharashtra through a 2018 law, did not survive judicial scrutiny by a Constitution Bench. on.

examination/judgement

14th April

Tone

removing

to emphasize

Tone — (?)
Task 2



THE HINDU

Against excess

In Maratha case, SC holds fast to quota ceiling and requires special reasons to exceed it

In striking down the separate reservation given to Maharashtra's Maratha community, the Supreme Court has underscored the importance of adhering to the 50% limit on total reservation, as well as the need to justify any excess by showing the existence of exceptional circumstances. In a decision that will be quite unpalatable to mainstream parties, the Court has not only found no merit in the Maratha claim to backwardness but also said the community is adequately represented in public services. It is no surprise that the Maratha quota, given by Maharashtra through a 2018 law, did not survive judicial scrutiny by a Constitution Bench. The 16% quota in admissions to educational institutions and jobs in public services – later brought down to 12% in admissions and 13% in jobs through a 2019 amendment – took the total reservation in the State beyond the 50% ceiling imposed by earlier verdicts. The five-Judge Bench has held that the State has not shown any exceptional circumstance to justify exceeding the limit. The Bombay High Court had upheld the validity of the Maratha reservation in principle, but ruled that the law could not have fixed the percentage above what was recommended by the State Backward Classes Commission headed by M.G. Gaikwad. The Court has now set aside this ruling, rejecting the HC's reasoning that the denial of backward class status to the Marathas had pushed them deeper into social and educational backwardness, and that this constituted a special circumstance in support of their claim to separate reservation.

The second limb of the judgment, however, may cause political concern. The Court's categorical refusal to reconsider the 50% limit set down by a verdict in *Indra Sawhney* (1992) may threaten the continuance of different kinds of reservation in States. The Court's interpretation of the 102nd Constitution Amendment, by which a National Commission for Backward Classes was created, has proved right fears that the national body's role and power may impact the rights of States. The Court has ruled that, henceforth, there will only be a single list of socially and educationally backward classes with respect to each State and Union Territory notified by the President of India, and that States can only make recommendations for inclusion or exclusion, with any subsequent change to be made only by Parliament. Several MPs had argued that the Amendment would denude the States of their power, but the Centre had assured them that it was not so. The Court has now ruled that Parliament's intent was to create a scheme to identify SEBCs in the same manner as SCs and STs. The President alone, to the exclusion of all other authorities, is now empowered to identify SEBCs. A clamour for yet another constitutional amendment to undo the effect of this verdict may be in the offing.

✓

7) proposition— theory

8) vaunted— esteem
(reputed)

ARTICLE 4

Sudden death →

an act of breaking or falling to observe a law

event

The IPL this year was a risky proposition, and a breach of the bio-bubble was always possible

End

something that cannot be avoided.

deeply distressed / fear

The Indian Premier League's suspension effective from Tuesday was an inevitable full stop considering India's continuing trauma with COVID-19 and the breach of the tournament's much-vaunted bio-bubble. Until the emergence of the COVID-positive results of Kolkata Knight Riders' Sandeep Warrier and Varun Chakravarthy; Sunrisers Hyderabad's Wriddhiman Saha; Delhi Capitals' Amit Mishra, Chennai Super Kings' bowling coach L. Balaji and a member of the squad's logistics staff, the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) was in denial-mode, firmly believing that its bio-bubble protocols cannot be breached. BCCI officials also insisted that the league is not a super-spreader like election rallies or other permitted activities where crowds were allowed to assemble.

(was not accepting)

Tone

Task 3 ✓

public comment

Sudden death

The IPL this year was a risky proposition, and a breach of the bio-bubble was always possible

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the league has its share of a massive television audience and offers a diversion to the viewers, having Delhi as a host was extremely insensitive.

The IPL's 14th edition is at the crossroads, a reality which it had avoided since its launch in 2008. The cash-rich league always found a way to sidestep obstacles. During three general elections, the championship either fully or partially leant on neutral venues. There was also the incident of low intensity blasts just outside Bengaluru's M. Chinnaswamy Stadium on April 17, 2010, ahead of a match featuring Royal Challengers Bangalore and Mumbai Indians. It is an event that has faded from public memory but on that ominous day, two bombs went off, injuring a few and a third was found, which was immediately defused. The contest started an hour late and the IPL continued unhindered. But the latest crisis due to a pandemic is something that humankind has never faced since the Spanish Flu in 1918. Meanwhile, the board officials are hinting about resuming the league later this year in the United Arab Emirates, which also hosted the 13th leg. But for that the virus should wane and most countries have suspended flights from India, with the Australian Prime Minister Scott Morrison not even permitting a chartered flight with the IPL's Aussie players. To find a window in a packed international cricket schedule will be arduous even if the last word on the IPL's tenuous resumption is yet to be spoken.



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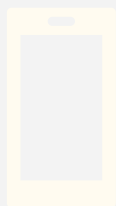
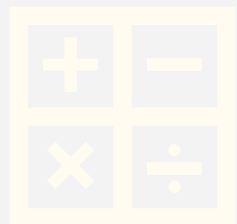
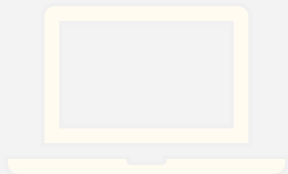
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Topic 2

**CHECK YOUR
PROGRESS**



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

- 1) His regime had not been tarnished by human rights abuses.

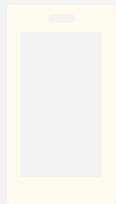
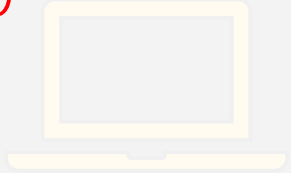
Meaning: sully (verb)

Synonyms: besmirch, blacken

Antonyms: enhance

0:30

End → 6
↓
I



CHECK YOU PROGRESS

2) **Calamitous** events as fires, hurricanes, and floods.

0:30

Meaning: disastrous (adj)

Synonyms: catastrophic, cataclysmic

Antonyms: good, advantageous



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

3) One of the top clubs in the country is bringing the game into **disrepute**.

Meaning: disgrace (noun)

Synonyms: shame, dishonour

Antonyms: honour

0:30



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

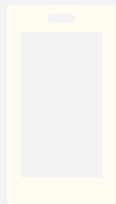
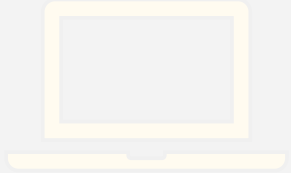
4) Those in the streets were **stifled** by the fumes.

Meaning: suffocate (adj)

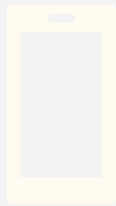
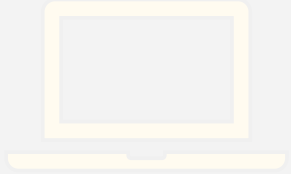
Synonyms: choke, asphyxiate

Antonyms: cold, chilly

0:30



THURSDAY SPECIAL- ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION



ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

1. Dissection of a dead body to find the cause of death.

0:30

(1) biopsy

(2) investigation

(3) surgery

~~(4) autopsy~~

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

2. A person without training or experience in a skill or subject

0:30

(1) chaplain

(2) mason

(3) artisan

☒ (4) novice → (inexperience)

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

3. One who stays away from school with permission

0:30

(1) pedant

(2) suppliant

(3) mendicant

~~(4) truant~~

→ without permission

Share

Pedant

(bookish)

one who emphasizes on bookish knowledge.

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

4. The act of killing a whole group of people, especially a whole race

0:30

- (1) patricide
- (2) parricide
- (3) matricide
- ✓ (4) genocide

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

5. A government in which all religions are honoured

0:30

(1) communist

(2) socialistic

☒ (3) secular

(4) capitalist

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

**6. A place where government/
public records are kept**

0:30

- ☒ (1) archive
- (2) museum
- (3) shelf
- (4) cellar

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

7. Living together of a man and woman without being married to each other

0:30

(1) marriage

(2) equipage

(3) lineage

✓ ~~(4) concubinage~~

(live in)

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

8. Too much official formality

(1) bureaucracy

~~(2) red-tapism~~

(3) nepotism

(4) formalism

0:30

Idiom



Child's play

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

9. Dry weather with no rainfall

(1) draught

(2) draft

☒ (3) drought

(4) desert

0:30

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

10. A jocular person who is full of amusing anecdotes

0:30

- (1) wile
- (2) yokel
- ☒ (3) wag
- (4) aeon

Most active students



ANITA NATH 9 hours ago

- 1) Ablutomania - excessive desire of washing and bathing.
- 2) Bibliomania- Excessive desire of book collection.
- 2) Cynomania- excessive desire of dogs.
- 4) Choreomania- excessive desire of dancing...

Read more

👍 👎 REPLY



Shubham kumar Lal 6 hours ago

- ✓ Megalomania- mental illness ✓
- Bibliomania- crazy about books
- Clinomania- obsession about lying on bed

👍 👎 REPLY



Sonali Sahoo 14 hours ago

Bibliomania-craze for books or reading

👍 2 👎 REPLY

Root



MR Nag 13 hours ago

- Disco mania- obsession for disco music
- Anthomania-obsession with flowers
- florimania-craze for flowers
- dinomania- mania for dancing...

Read more

👍 👎 REPLY



Nadeem 13 hours ago

- Plutomania :- craze for money
- Bibliomania :- craze for reading books

👍 2 👎 REPLY

▲ Hide reply




shalu gautam 11 hours ago

- Bibliomania = carze for book and reading
- Idolomania = Obsession of devotion to idols
- Zoomnaine = craze for animals
- Phagomania = crazy for food and eating ...

Read more


Most active students

 **debasish chakraborty** 13 hours ago (edited)

Agromania - craze for open space
 Florimania - craze for flowers
 Hypnomania - craze for sleep
 Logomania - craze for talking
 Micromania - craze for becoming smaller
 Musicomania - Craze for music
 Pharamacomania - craze for medicines
 Plutomania - Craze for wealth
 Photomania - Craze for light
 Zoomania - Craze for animals

Show less


2 REPLY

 **Sonali Sahoo** 13 hours ago (edited)

Article
 Tone-critical

Epomania-craze for writing epics
 Florimania-craze for flowers
 Isomania-craze or obsession for islands
 Melomania-craze for music
 Polkamania-craze for polka dancing
 Potichomania-craze for imitating oriental porcelain
 Pyromania-craze for starting fires
 Technomania- craze for technology
 Treatromania-craze for going to plays
 Verbomania- craze for words

Show less


 **ᱫᱷᱟᱱᱵᱟᱫᱽ ᱥᱤᱞᱫᱟ** 13 hours ago

- 1) Choreomania - craze of dancing
- 2) Clinomniia- craze of staying in bed 😊
- 3) Ablutomania- mania for washing oneself
- 4) Anthomania - obsession with flowers
- 5) Epomania - craze for writing epics
- 6) Florimania- craze for flowers

Thank u mam 😊

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4 REPLY

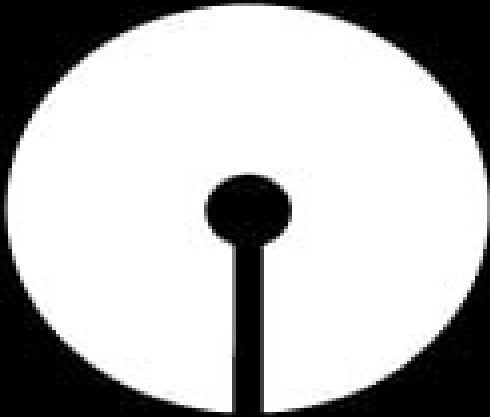
 **Binamra Biswas** 13 hours ago

Task of the day..

Logomania- craze for talking.
 Melomania- craze for music.
 Bibliomania- craze for collecting books.
 Hedomania- craze for happiness.
 Anthomania- craze for flowers.
 Dinomania- craze for dancing.
 Phagomania- craze for food or eating.
 Technomania- craze for technology.
 Zoomania- craze for animals.
 Verbomania- craze for words.

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