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**09  
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# EDITORIAL

## ANALYSIS

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**GRAMMAR**

**VOCAB**

WITH

**MCQs**

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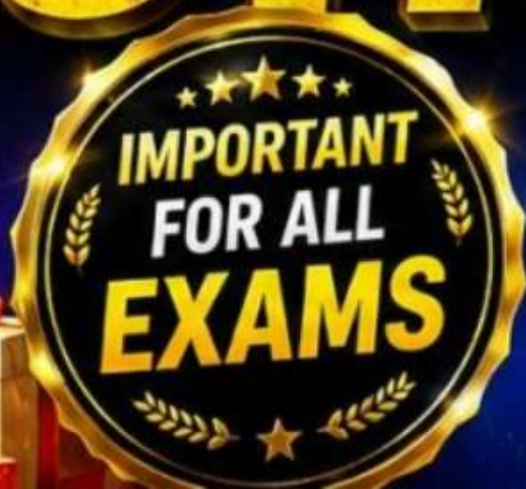
**12<sup>TH</sup>**  
**MAY**

# EDITORIAL

**THE RANK BUILDER**

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**BANK EXAM 2026**

**SBI | IBPS | RRB PO**

**ENGLISH**

11:30

**SUPERMOCKS**

**MULTIPLE PATTERNS**

**11:30 AM** by **ANUBHAV SIR**



# DESTITUTION

निर्धनता ✓

Noun

extreme poverty and deprivation

Privation ✓

## SYNONYMS

Penury ✓

Indigence ✓

Impoverishment ✓

Deprivation ✓

Want ✓

Pauperism ✓

Hardship ✓

Bankruptcy ✓

## ANTONYMS

Affluence ✓

Prosperity ✓

Opulence ✓

Plenty ✓

Plenitude ✓

Fortune ✓

Wealth



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## FORMS

Live from hand to mouth ✓

Down at heel ✓

The region's growing \_\_\_\_\_ was reflected in its luxurious infrastructure and rising living standards.



**FANATIC**

कट्टरपंथी

(Adj) (Noun)

person driven by extreme zeal

*Ideologue*

*Sectarian*

**SYNONYMS**

**ANTONYMS**

*Secular*

Zealot ✓

Extremist ✓

Radical ✓

Bigot ✓

*Partisan*

*Prejudiced*

*Biased*

*Firebrand*

*Dogmatist*

Moderate ✓

Centrist ✓

Pragmatist ✓

Rationalist ✓



**FORMS**

Blindly toe the line  
Nail one's colours to the mast

The political \_\_\_\_\_ refused to tolerate any opinion opposing his rigid ideology.



**CREDULITY**

भोलापन Noun

readiness to believe easily

*Compliant* *Credulous* / *Credible* (trustworthy)



**SYNONYMS**

Gullibility / *Gullible*  
 Naivety / *Naive*  
 Naiveté / *Innocuous*  
 Innocence / *Dupable* / *Simplicity* / *Unshepticism*

**ANTONYMS**

Skepticism / *Astuteness*  
 Distrust / *Pragmatism*  
 Cynicism / *Discernment*  
 Doubt / *Perceptiveness*

**FORMS**

Fall for hook, line and sinker  
 Swallow something whole

Online scams often exploit people's \_\_\_\_\_, making them trust fraudulent promises easily.



**RECONDITE**

दुरुह (नाय)

difficult to understand

Bejiling / Perplexing / Occult



**SYNONYMS**

Complex

- Esoteric ✓
- Arcane ✓
- Abstruse ✓
- Hermetic ✓
- Cryptic
- Vague

- Intricate
- Labyrinthine
- Entangled
- Paradoxical

**ANTONYMS**

- Lucid ✓
- Perspicuous ✓
- Transparent ✓
- Explicit ✓

- Cogent
- Candid
- Forthright
- Pellucid

**FORMS**

- Greek to someone ✓
- Beyond one's ken ✓

The philosopher's writings were so \_\_\_\_\_ that only specialists could interpret them properly.



**PULCHRITUDE**

सौंदर्य

physical beauty

NOUN



**SYNONYMS**

Allure

**ANTONYMS**

Hideous

Grotesque

Comeliness

Charisma

Ugliness

Beauteousness

Grace

Plainness

Loveliness

Hideousness

Deformity

Elegance

Grotesqueness

Crudity

Splendour

**FORMS**

A sight for sore eyes  
Turn heads wherever  
one goes

The abandoned building's \_\_\_\_\_ made it an unpleasant sight for nearby residents.



**OBSCURE**

अज्ञात

unclear or not widely known

**SYNONYMS**

- Arcane ✓
- Esoteric ✓
- Recondite ✓
- Cryptic ✓

**ANTONYMS**

- Lucid ✓
- Transparent ✓
- Explicit ✓
- Perspicuous ✓



**FORMS**

Beyond the pale of understanding  
 Hard to make head or tail of

The professor's explanation was remarkably \_\_\_\_\_, enabling students to grasp complex concepts quickly.



**APOCALYPTIC**

प्रलयकारी

(Aag)

suggesting catastrophic destruction

*Armageddon*

**SYNONYMS**

*Ruinous*

Cataclysmic ✓

Doomsday ✓

Devastating ✓

Catastrophic ✓

*Terminal* ✓

*Dire*

*Ominous*

*Infernal*

**ANTONYMS**

*Salutary*

Hopeful ✓

Auspicious ✓

Promising ✓

Constructive ✓

*Optimistic*

*Propitious*



**FORMS**

The sky is falling ✓  
A sign of the end times ✓

Analysts warned that unchecked climate change could trigger \_\_\_\_\_ consequences worldwide.



# INTREPID

fearless in adversity

Resolute

निडर  
Brave (Aam)

Spineless

Timid

Meek

Reticent

Gutless

Tremulous have-hearted



## SYNONYMS

- Dauntless ✓
- Audacious ✓
- Undaunted ✓
- Valorous ✓
- Valiant ✓
- Mettle some ✓

Stalwart  
Lion-hearted

Bold

Indomitable

Unflinching

## ANTONYMS

- Timorous ✓
- Craven ✓
- Cowardly ✓
- Pusillanimous ✓

## FORMS

Throw caution to the wind ✓  
Go where angels fear to tread

His \_\_\_\_\_ nature prevented him from speaking openly during the heated discussion.



# PRECURSOR

पूर्वगामी  
Noun

forerunner of something



Repercussion

## SYNONYMS

Vanguard

## ANTONYMS

- Forerunner
- Antecedent
- Harbinger
- Herald

Prototype

Catalyst

- Successor
- Descendant
- Resultant
- Consequence

Implication

Culmination  
Climax

Aftermath

## FORMS

A sign of things to come  
Herald a new era

Rising inflation is often considered a \_\_\_\_\_ to larger economic instability.



**1. CAST** ASIDE:

SYNO- discard, abandon, dismiss ✓

ANTO- retain, preserve, accept ✓

EX.- The committee cast aside outdated policies during the reform process. ✓

(ed)

**2. CAST** OUT:

SYNO- expel, banish, eject ✓

ANTO- admit, include, welcome ✓

EX.- The organization cast out members involved in unethical practices. ✓

CAST

I II III

**3. CAST** OFF:

SYNO- shed, discard, relinquish

ANTO- acquire, adopt, retain

EX.- She struggled to cast off years of self-doubt and insecurity. ✓

**4. CAST** AROUND:

SYNO- seek, search, explore ✓

ANTO- ignore, neglect, overlook ✓

EX.- The company is casting around for new investment opportunities. ✓

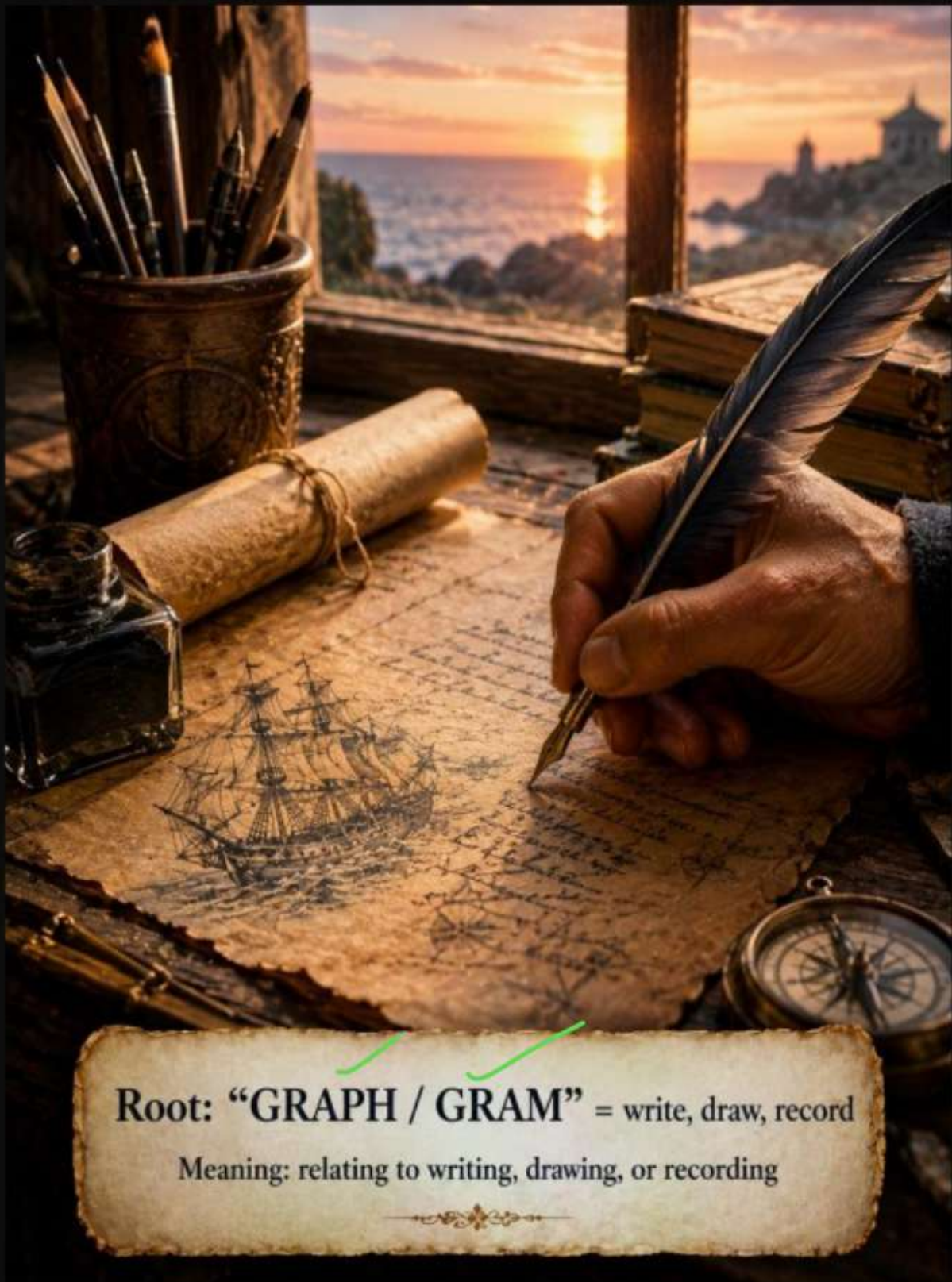
**CAST**

Phrasal Verb	Meaning (English)	Meaning (Hindi)	Synonyms (3)	Antonyms (3)
Cast aside	To discard or reject completely	त्याग देना	discard, abandon, dismiss	retain, preserve, accept
Cast out	To expel from a group or place	निकाल देना	expel, banish, eject	admit, include, welcome
Cast off	To free oneself from something unwanted	छुटकारा पाना	shed, discard, relinquish	acquire, adopt, retain
Cast around for	To search actively for something	तलाश करना	seek, search, explore	ignore, neglect, overlook
Cast back	To recall or direct to the past	पीछे ले जाना	recall, revert, reminisce	forget, ignore, suppress



## ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

One Word	Meaning (English)	One Word
<i>Impasse</i>	A situation where no progress is possible due to disagreement	✓ Deadlock
	Action taken in revenge ✓	Retaliation ✓
	The first model or original form of something ✓	Prototype ✓
	The practice of restraining oneself from something ✓	Abstinence ✓
	An imagined perfect society ✓	Utopia ✓



Root: "GRAPH / GRAM" = write, draw, record  
 Meaning: relating to writing, drawing, or recording

Word	Meaning (English)	Part of Speech
<b>Autograph</b>	A person's own signature	Noun
<b>Biography</b>	Written account of someone's life	Noun
<b>Telegraph</b>	Device for transmitting written messages	Noun
<b>Grammar</b>	Rules governing writing/speech	Noun
<b>Diagram</b>	A drawn representation	Noun
<b>Paragraph</b>	A distinct section of writing	Noun
<b>Epigraph</b>	An inscription or short quotation	Noun
<b>Calligraphy</b>	Decorative handwriting	Noun
<b>Graphic</b>	Related to visual/written representation	Adjective / Noun
<b>Hologram</b>	Three-dimensional recorded image	Noun



PARVINDER  
SINGH

Contemporary  
corporate and  
geopolitical  
power still  
relies on  
narratives that  
make  
structural  
violence  
disappear into

**O**N MAY 10, 1857, sepoys at Meerut began their revolt, igniting a conflict that spread across northern India. Many Indians know this story well. However, less well known is the narrative Britain crafted about the rebellion at the time, through newspapers and public performances, and how that narrative marginalised Indians.

Reading the British press and theatre of 1857 is like entering a parallel universe. Consider *The Times* of London. Early reports from India prompted an almost complacent assurance: "So far there is no great grievance to be remedied, and no immediate danger to be apprehended." The phrasing is telling. If there is "no great grievance", then the revolt cannot be about decades of economic extraction or the humiliation of kings and communities.

That tone changed once news of Delhi and what was then Cawnpore reached Britain. Reporting dwelt on massacres of Europeans. What it did not do was reckon with the violence of tax collection, forced crop patterns, or artisans reduced to pauperism by Company trade policies. When British papers did look for causes, they turned to Indian "fanaticism" and "credulity". The greased cartridges became a story not of a pattern of religious interference but of irrational sepoys. The missionary Alexander Duff could thus insist that "deep designing men... invented these falsehoods to lead them to rise and overthrow the government".

If the press produced the daily narrative, Victorian theatre gave it emotional flesh. At Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, a spectacle titled *The Storming and Capture of Delhi* opened in November 1857. It promised audiences that the drama was "founded upon the present events". This meant cavalry charges, tableaux of teeming "natives" and, crucially, British officers as the moral centre of the story. The uprising was to be consumed as spectacle.

Seen from 2026, this might seem like a distant cultural curiosity. However, the narrative still holds significance. It influenced how generations of Britons understood 1857: Not as a broad, chaotic, multi-class revolt against an exploitative corporation supported by a distant Crown, but as a contained episode of "mutiny" that ultimately demonstrated the resilience and necessity of imperial rule. For Indians today, especially for those of us who work in communications and advocacy, revisiting these narratives is a reminder of how power writes its own innocence into the record. Contemporary corporate and geopolitical power still relies on narratives that make structural violence disappear into abstractions: Collateral damage, market reforms, security operations, stability. When farmers, workers, indigenous peoples or small states push back, the dominant frames often pathologise them — as misled, emotional, extremist, or anti-development — rather than asking what policies brought them to the brink.

We owe it to the rebels and to ourselves to resist the script that the empire wrote. The story of 1857 is not only of sepoys turning their guns on their officers. It is of a society pushed beyond endurance by an unaccountable corporation, and of a world power determined to deny that fact, even to itself. In rereading 1857 through that lens, we might also sharpen our gaze on the empires — corporate and geopolitical — that shape our present.

On May 10, 1857, sepoys at Meerut began their revolt, igniting a conflict that spread across northern India. Many Indians know this story well. Less discussed, however, is the narrative Britain constructed around the rebellion through newspapers, theatre, and public discourse — a narrative that systematically marginalised Indian voices.

Reading the British press coverage of 1857 today feels unsettlingly familiar. Early reports in *The Times* of London reflected remarkable **complacency**: “So far there is no great grievance to be remedied, and no immediate danger to be apprehended.” The implication was clear. If no legitimate grievance existed, then the uprising could not be interpreted as the consequence of economic exploitation, political humiliation, or colonial interference in social and religious life.

That tone changed when reports from Delhi and Cawnpore reached Britain. Newspapers focused intensely on the killing of Europeans, yet largely ignored the structural violence of colonial rule — crushing taxation, forced crop patterns, and artisans pushed into **destitution** by East India Company policies. When British commentators searched for explanations, they often reduced the revolt to Indian “**fanaticism**” and “**credulity**.” The controversy surrounding greased cartridges was framed not as evidence of cultural and religious intrusion, but as proof of irrational native fears. Missionary Alexander Duff even argued that “deep designing” individuals had fabricated these fears to mislead Indians and destabilise British rule.

Victorian theatre further transformed the rebellion into imperial spectacle. At Astley’s Royal Amphitheatre, *The Storming and Capture of Delhi* opened in November 1857, promising audiences a drama “founded upon the present events.”

The production showcased cavalry charges, crowded scenes of “natives,” and heroic British officers presented as the moral centre of the story. The rebellion became entertainment, stripped of its political complexity.

Seen from 2026, these narratives may appear like distant historical curiosities. Yet their legacy remains profoundly relevant. They shaped how generations of Britons understood (1857) — not as a broad, chaotic revolt against an exploitative corporation backed by imperial authority, but as a contained “mutiny” that ultimately validated the necessity of empire.

That pattern persists even today. Contemporary corporate and geopolitical power often relies on narratives that **obscure** structural violence behind abstractions such as “collateral damage,” “market reforms,” “security operations,” or “stability.” When farmers, workers, indigenous groups, or smaller nations resist, dominant institutions frequently portray them as emotional, extremist, misled, or anti-development rather than confronting the policies that produced their anger.

The story of 1857, therefore, is not merely about sepoys rebelling against their officers. It is also about how empires — corporate as well as geopolitical — construct narratives that legitimise power while concealing exploitation. Revisiting 1857 through this lens sharpens our understanding of the forces that continue to shape the present.

1. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?

(A) Religious Anxiety and the Cultural Origins of Sepoy Resistance

(B) The Revolt of 1857 and the Collapse of British Governance

(C) Victorian Journalism and the Expansion of Military Nationalism

(D) Colonial Memory and the Reconstruction of Imperial Legitimacy

(E) East India Company Policies and the Decline of Rural Commerce

1857 ✓

✓

✓

1857

Present

2. The overall tone of the passage can best be described as:

- (A) celebratory and triumphalist (A)
- (B) analytical and revisionist
- (C) sentimental and nostalgic (C)
- (D) detached and indifferent (D)
- (E) cynical and satirical (E)

3. Which of the following statements is/are TRUE according to the passage?

- I. Early British newspaper reports initially downplayed the seriousness of the revolt.
- II. British commentators consistently acknowledged colonial economic exploitation.
- III. The controversy surrounding greased cartridges was often dismissed as irrational fear.

- (A) Only I
- (B) Only II
- (C) Both I and III
- (D) Both II and III
- (E) I, II and III

4. Which of the following would most strengthen the author's comparison between nineteenth-century imperial narratives and present-day geopolitical discourse? 1857

- (A) Contemporary governments frequently employ neutral terminology to obscure civilian suffering. ✓
- (B) Modern corporations generally avoid involvement in politically contentious regions.
- (C) Colonial-era newspapers possessed significantly lower circulation than modern media networks.
- (D) Many present-day resistance movements reject all forms of technological development.
- (E) Imperial governments often struggled to maintain administrative coordination during crises.

5. Which of the following statement(s), if true, would most weaken the central thesis of the passage?

I. British newspapers regularly published editorials condemning exploitative colonial policies.

II. Indian accounts of the revolt were widely circulated and debated in Victorian Britain.

III. Theatre productions on 1857 often highlighted the suffering of Indian civilians.

(A) Only I

(B) Both I and II

(C) Both II and III

(D) I, II and III

(E) Only III

6. Which of the following best captures the paradox highlighted in the passage?

- (A) British officials condemned violence while simultaneously expanding military coercion.
- (B) Newspapers defended imperial stability despite acknowledging administrative incompetence.
- (C) A revolt against exploitation was represented as proof of the necessity of empire.
- (D) Indian grievances intensified even after certain economic reforms were introduced.
- (E) Colonial discourse criticised fanaticism while encouraging missionary intervention.

7. The editorial criticised the administration's **complacency** despite repeated warnings about the worsening economic slowdown.

Which of the following pairs correctly represents a **synonym** and an **antonym** of the word *complacency* respectively?

- (A) self-satisfaction — vigilance
- (B) apprehension — negligence
- (C) prudence — indifference
- (D) arrogance — optimism
- (E) nonchalance — submission



SIDDHANT SARANG

INDIA'S EDUCATED young are arguably the most climate-informed generation this country has ever produced. They know the IPCC timelines. They track the AQI. They have shared the glacier reels and felt the dread of a Delhi May that now regularly touches 46 degrees. And they have, for the most part, decided that none of this changes how they live. This is not ignorance. The problem is that the system offers them no meaningful way to act.

The comfortable explanation is hypocrisy: The climate-anxious generation that books flights and buys fast fashion without apparent contradiction. But hypocrisy

implies a conscious choice to ignore what one knows. What is actually happening is more depressing: A generation has been given total awareness and almost no power, and has rationally concluded that awareness, by itself, is not a plan.

Consider what the system actually offers a 23-year-old who takes climate seriously. She can carry a tote bag, refuse a straw, or offset her flight, a practice so cosmetically effective and substantively useless that the carbon offset industry has become a minor scandal in Europe. What she cannot do is influence whether India builds more coal plants, whether her city gets a metro line, or whether agriculture policy addresses methane. The individual-action menu is long and the individual-action impact is negligible.

We have built an entire system for expressing climate grief. We have built almost

nothing for converting it into political pressure. This is, at its core, a political failure. Climate action, in every country where it has actually happened, has been a political project: Organised, won through elections, legislation, and sustained civic pressure. India's young voters are not fighting this battle because the political system provides no channel for their care to become leverage. In the 2024 general election, no major national party foregrounded climate as an issue. Climate concern had nowhere to go, so it went back to the Instagram story where it started.

**The last decade of climate communication has produced a population more informed and no more powerful than before**

This is compounded by what social media has done to climate engagement. Platforms optimise for the most alarming content at the highest frequency, which generates anxiety efficiently and action hardly at all. A generation worn down by extinction content since adolescence has not been radicalised — it has been exhausted. There is a clinical term for this: Psychic numbing. The grief is real. It is also, politically, inert.

There is also an equity problem the climate conversation refuses to confront. The young Indian most likely discussing climate change is urban, educated, and among the country's highest per-capita emitters. The young Indian most immediately devastated by it, the farmer in Vidarbha watching the monsoon fail, the daily-wage worker in a city touching lethal heat indices in May, is often not in this con-

versation at all. When climate awareness is concentrated in a class with the most to lose from disrupting consumption, the politics it produces will tend toward the aesthetic.

The last decade of climate communication has produced a population more informed and no more powerful than before. Information without political agency is not the precursor to change but a substitute for it. The path out runs through institutions, not aesthetics; elections, not reels.

A generation that can cite the IPCC's sixth assessment report but cannot name its ward councillor has not yet begun to fight. That, more than the doomscrolling and the despair, is the real measure of where India's climate politics stands.

*The writer works at the Quality Council of India. Views are personal*



India's educated youth are arguably the most climate-informed generation the country has produced. They know the IPCC timelines, track AQI levels, and understand the consequences of rising temperatures. Yet most have concluded that this awareness changes little about how they live. The problem is not ignorance, but the absence of meaningful avenues for action.

It is easy to dismiss this contradiction as hypocrisy: a climate-conscious generation still consuming fast fashion and booking flights. But hypocrisy implies deliberate disregard. What is happening is more unsettling. Young people have been given overwhelming awareness and almost no political leverage, leading many to conclude that awareness alone cannot solve the crisis.

Consider what climate responsibility practically offers a 23-year-old. She can carry tote bags, avoid plastic straws, or purchase carbon offsets — measures that often feel cosmetic rather than transformative. What she cannot easily influence is whether new coal plants are approved, whether cities expand public transport, or whether agricultural policy addresses methane emissions. The system provides an endless menu of symbolic personal actions while leaving structural decisions untouched.

Modern climate discourse has therefore become more effective at producing climate grief than political pressure. Yet meaningful climate action, in every successful example globally, has emerged through legislation, elections, organised movements, and sustained civic participation. In India, however, climate rarely occupies the centre of electoral politics. During the 2024 general election, no major national party treated it as a defining issue. As a result, concern remained confined to social media posts rather than translating into institutional pressure.

Social media has further distorted climate engagement. Platforms reward alarmist content because fear drives attention. Constant exposure to **apocalyptic** narratives generates anxiety efficiently but action poorly. A generation exposed to extinction rhetoric since adolescence has not become radicalised; it has become emotionally exhausted. Psychologists describe this phenomenon as “psychic numbing” — where repeated exposure to catastrophe diminishes the capacity to respond meaningfully.

There is also a deeper inequity within climate conversations. The Indians most likely discussing climate change are urban, educated, and relatively affluent — often among the country’s highest per-capita emitters. Meanwhile, those suffering its immediate consequences, such as farmers facing monsoon failures or labourers enduring lethal heat, remain largely absent from elite discourse. When climate awareness is concentrated within classes reluctant to disrupt consumption, the politics it produces tends to become aesthetic rather than transformative. The past decade of climate communication has therefore created a population that is more informed but not more powerful. Information without political agency becomes not the **precursor** to change, but a substitute for it. Real progress will emerge not through reels or symbolic consumption choices, but through institutions, elections, civic organisation, and sustained political participation.

8. The overall tone of the passage can best be described as:

- (A) celebratory and triumphalist
- (B) cynical and dismissive
- (C) analytical and cautionary ✓
- (D) sentimental and nostalgic
- (E) satirical and irreverent

9. The author refers to tote bags, plastic straws, and carbon offsets primarily to suggest that:

- (A) environmental activism has become excessively commercialised and elitist
- (B) superficial individual choices are often disconnected from structural transformation
- (C) sustainable consumption remains economically inaccessible for most citizens
- (D) ecological awareness campaigns have largely failed to influence younger voters
- (E) consumer behaviour exerts no measurable influence on climate outcomes

10. Which of the following statements are implied by the passage?

I. Information without institutional leverage may produce frustration rather than reform.

II. Climate politics in India remains relatively peripheral within electoral discourse.

III. Exposure to apocalyptic messaging necessarily radicalises younger populations.

(A) Only I

(B) Only II

(C) Both I and II

(D) Both II and III

(E) I, II and III

11. Which of the following conclusions would the author most likely agree with?

- I. Climate engagement must move beyond symbolic consumer behaviour.
- II. Sustainable political participation is essential for durable environmental reform.
- III. Climate communication should rely primarily on ~~fear~~-based mobilisation strategies.

- (A) Only I
- (B) Both I and II
- (C) Only III
- (D) Both II and III
- (E) I, II and III

Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?

- (A) Climate Anxiety and the Collapse of Scientific Consensus
- (B) Awareness Without Agency: The Limits of Climate Consciousness
- (C) The Economic Costs of Climate Activism in Developing Nations
- (D) Urban Consumption and the Rise of Ecological Nationalism
- (E) Why Electoral Politics Alone Cannot Resolve Climate Change

# 250

— CONCEPTS OF —

# GRAMMAR

## FILLERS

1. The analyst attempted to \_\_\_\_\_ the misleading claims with concrete data and logical reasoning.
2. The sudden spike in prices was seen as an \_\_\_\_\_ rather than a sustained trend.
3. Immediate \_\_\_\_\_ of residents was ordered following the natural disaster warning.
4. The organization maintained a \_\_\_\_\_ structure, leaving little room for flexibility or dissent.
5. The investigation revealed \_\_\_\_\_ behavior between competing firms to manipulate market outcomes.

**Word Box:** Monolithic, Evacuation, Collusive, Refute, Aberration



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—•• Shuru Karo Taiyyari ••—

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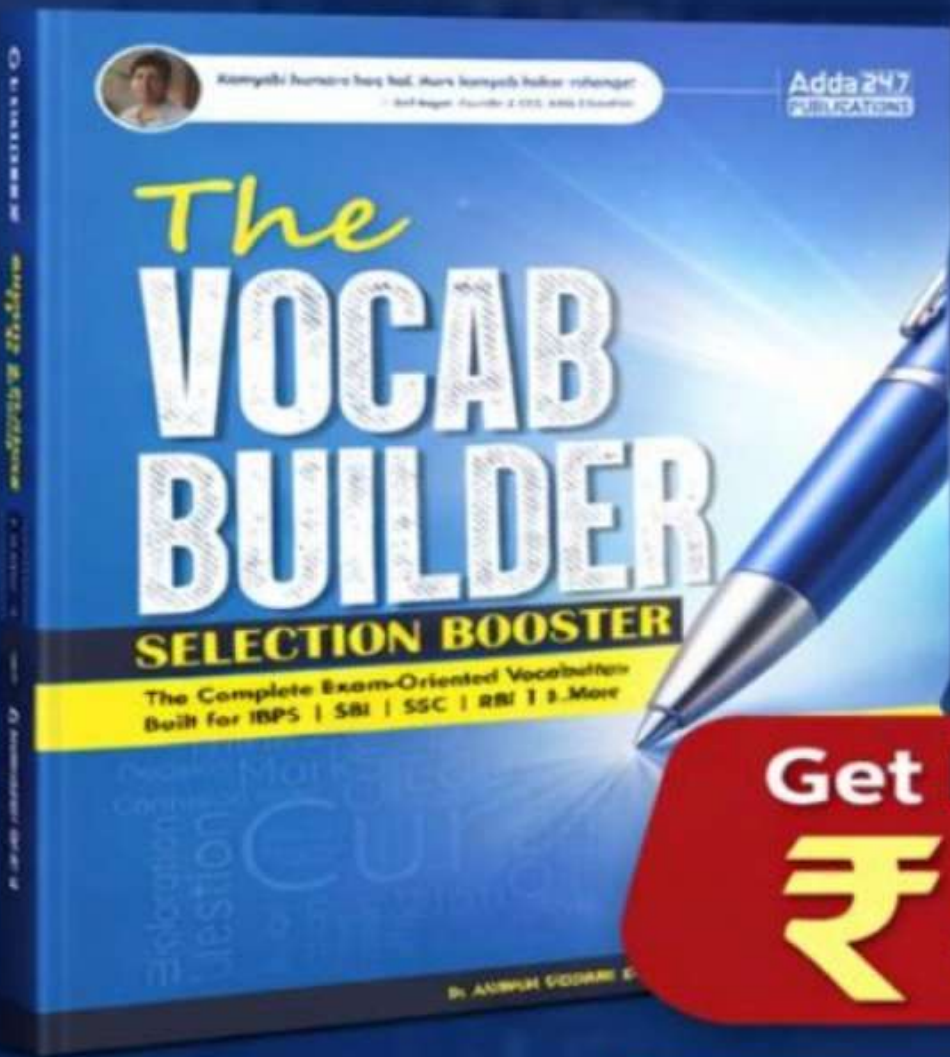


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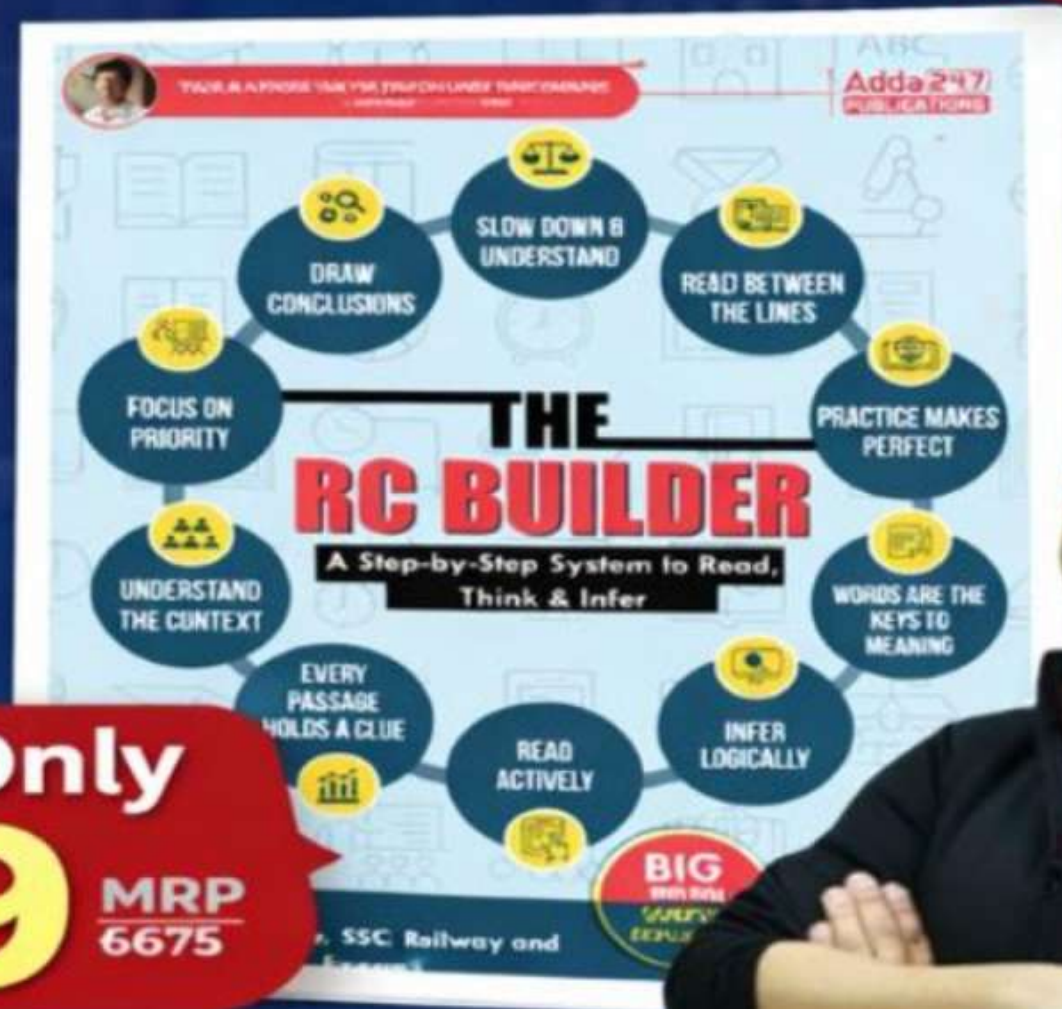
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## FILLERS

1. The dictator was widely criticized as a \_\_\_\_\_ unwilling to accept cultural diversity.
2. Scientists warned about the potentially \_\_\_\_\_ impact of a massive volcanic eruption.
3. The secretive organization maintained a highly \_\_\_\_\_ structure, preventing outside interference.
4. The sudden decline in exports proved to be a \_\_\_\_\_ of economic slowdown.
5. The painting's deliberate \_\_\_\_\_ disturbed many viewers at the exhibition.

**Word Box:** Harbinger, Grotesqueness, Bigot, Hermetic, Cataclysmic