SSC CGL 2026

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PRASHANT SOLANKI SIR

Sub-Inspector Delhi Police

(SSC CPO AIR-29)

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Rare Grammar Concepts

वो grammar जो SSC अब पूछ रहा है, आसान भाषा में

Prashant Solanki English • Toppers' Wisdom • रटना बंद, समझना शुरू

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दो बातें

CGL 2025 का paper आने के बाद बहुत से students का एक ही सवाल था: "Sir, English का level अचानक इतना कैसे बढ़ गया?" Error spotting में subjunctive, inversion, cleft sentence, "That the report..." जैसे लंबे subjects और "is believed to have been" वाले voice के questions। ये वो topics हैं जिन्हें अब तक "rare" मानकर ज़्यादातर किताबें और classes दो लाइन में निपटा देते थे। Steno 2026 में SSC ने यही level बनाये रखा, बल्कि passage के अंदर भी grammar पूछना शुरू कर दिया। तब लगा कि इन topics को एक जगह, आसान भाषा में और पूरे detail के साथ लिखना ज़रूरी है। ये book उसी सोच से बनी है।

इस book में क्या है: 12 chapters, और हर chapter में वही क्रम जो मैं class में अपनाता हूँ। पहले concept समझ में आये, फिर rules, हर rule के साथ गलत और सही sentence, फिर Quick Revision। उसके बाद SSC के latest previous year questions (CGL 2025, Steno 2025–26, CHSL, Phase-XIII), जैसे exam में पूछे गये थे वैसे ही, और आख़िर में practice questions, जिनकी solutions उसी भाषा में हैं जिसमें मैं board पर समझाता हूँ।

कैसे पढ़ें: Chapter को एक ही बार में पूरा पढ़िये, बीच में छोड़कर नहीं। पहले rules पढ़िये, फिर PYQs खुद solve कीजिये और उसके बाद solution देखिये। जहाँ कोई बात पूरी तरह साफ़ न हो, वहाँ chapter के अंत में दिये link से उस topic की मेरी class देख लीजिये। Exam से पहले सिर्फ़ Quick Revision वाले boxes पढ़ लेंगे तो पूरी book एक घंटे में revise हो जायेगी।

आख़िरी बात: ये topics रटने के नहीं हैं। एक बार structure समझ आ गया, तो option देखते ही गलती पकड़ में आ जायेगी। मेहनत आपकी, रास्ता हमारा। रटना बंद, समझना शुरू।

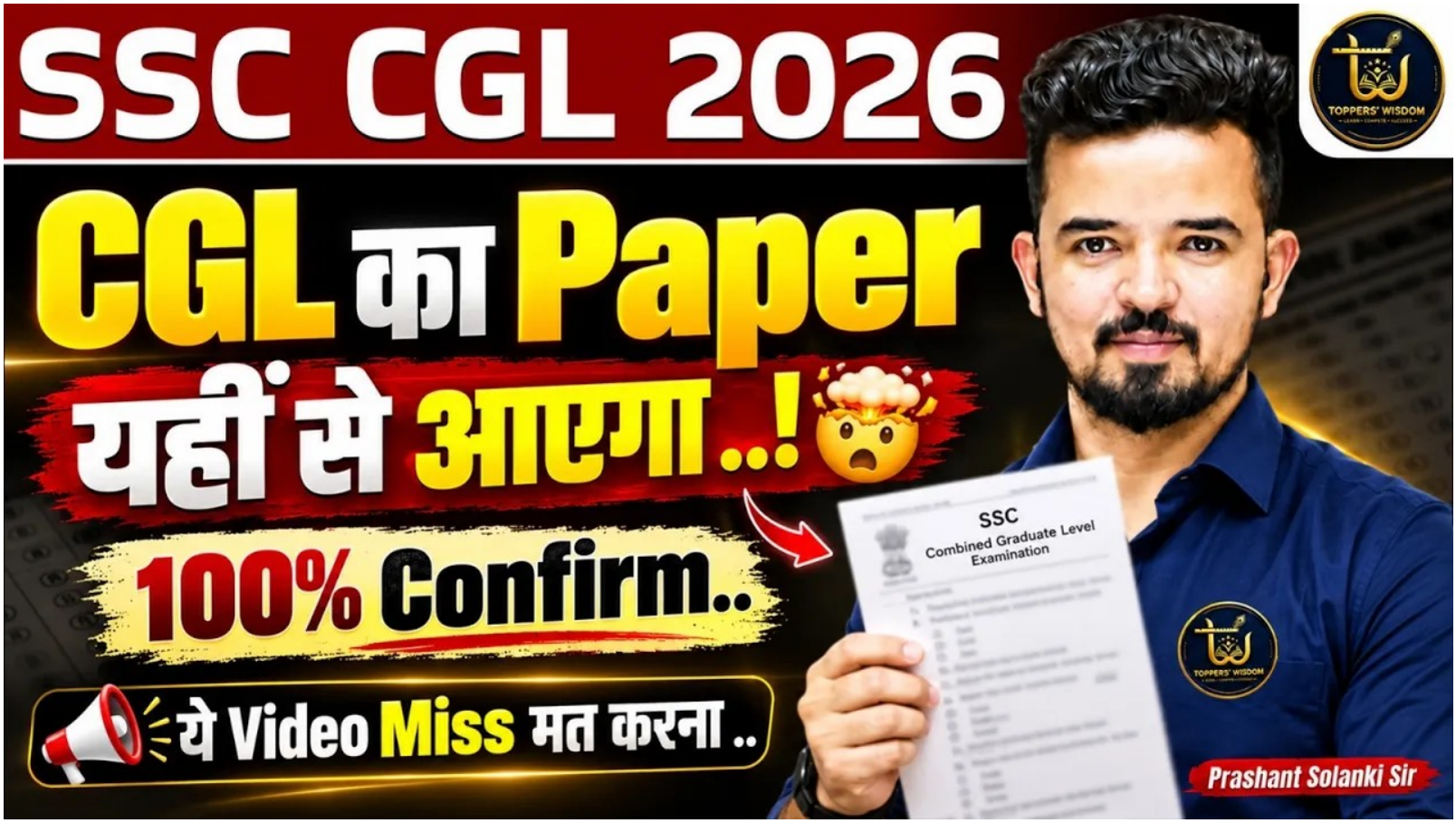
शुभकामनाओं सहित,

Prashant Solanki

Founder, Toppers' Wisdom

अगर आप हर topic updated तरीके से और आसान भाषा में पढ़ना चाहते हैं, तो मेरा English Special VOD Batch join कर सकते हैं।




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01 CHAPTER
SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Present और Past Subjunctive

Grammar की ज़्यादातर किताबों में subjunctive mood दो लाइन में निपटा दिया जाता है, लेकिन SSC ने इसे 2025 से बार-बार पूछना शुरू कर दिया है। CGL 2025 में "demanded that the report is submitted" वाला error आया, CHSL 2025 में "It is imperative that he understands", Phase 13 में "insisted that every member completes" और Steno 2026 में "I wish I am taller"। इन सबका base एक ही है, इसलिये इसे एक बार ढंग से समझ लीजिये।

Class में जब भी ये topic शुरू करता हूँ, पहला सवाल यही आता है: "Sir, every student submit गलत क्यों नहीं है?" इस chapter केबाद ये सवाल आपकेमन में नहीं रहेगा।

Mood क्या होता है?

Verb हमें सिर्फ़ time (tense) नहीं बताती, वो ये भी बताती है कि बोलने वाला बात को किस नज़र से देख रहा है। जब हम कोई सच्ची बात बताते हैं तो वो **indicative mood** है (He goes to school.)। जब हम order या request करते हैं तो वो **imperative mood** है (Go to school.)। और जब हम कोई इच्छा, माँग, सुझाव या काल्पनिक स्थिति बताते हैं, जो अभी सच नहीं है, तो वो **subjunctive mood** है।

Part A: Present Subjunctive (माँग, सुझाव, ज़रूरत)

जब कोई किसी से कुछ करवाना चाहता है, यानी माँग, सुझाव, आदेश या ज़रूरत की बात होती है, तो "that" केबाद वाली clause में verb की **V_1 (base form)** आती है या फिर **should + V_1**। Subject कोई भी हो, verb पर **s/es नहीं** लगेगा, और be verb की जगह **be** या **should be** आयेगा। British English में **should + V_1** ज़्यादा चलता है, इसलिये हम इसी को पहली पसंद मानेंगे।

Trigger word + that + subject + should + V_1 या subject + V_1

Trigger words	
Verbs	demand, insist, suggest, recommend, propose, request, require, order, urge, advise, move (in a meeting)
Adjectives	essential, vital, imperative, necessary, important, crucial, desirable, mandatory, advisable (It is ___ that...)
Nouns	demand that, suggestion that, recommendation that, requirement that, proposal that

Rule 1: Subject singular हो तब भी should + V_1 (या सिर्फ़ V_1)

✘ **Incorrect: The teacher insisted that every student submits the assignment.**

✔ **Correct: The teacher insisted that every student should submit the assignment.**

✔ **Correct: The teacher insisted that every student submit the assignment.**

'Insisted that' केबाद subjunctive आता है, इसलिए 'submits' केस्थान पर 'should submit' का use होगा। सिर्फ़ 'submit' (V_1) भी सही है, पर options में दोनों हों तो 'should + V_1' ही लेंगे।

> जैसे कि मैंने Selection Series की Mood & Conditional class में भी बताया था, अगर options में V_1 और should + V_1 दोनों हों तो should + V_1 को preference देते हैं। SSC British English follow करता है, और British English में should वाला रूप ज़्यादा चलता है।

Rule 2: is / are / was की जगह "should be" (या "be")

✘ **Incorrect: The committee demanded that the report is submitted by Friday.**

✔ **Correct: The committee demanded that the report should be submitted by Friday.**

✔ **Correct: The committee demanded that the report be submitted by Friday.**

Passive में 'is submitted' केस्थान पर 'should be submitted' का use होगा ('be submitted' भी सही है)। CGL 2025 में यही error पूछा गया था।

Rule 3: Negative में "should not + V_1" (या "not + V_1")

✘ **Incorrect: The doctor recommended that he does not eat sugar.**

✔ **Correct: The doctor recommended that he should not eat sugar.**

✔ **Correct: The doctor recommended that he not eat sugar.**

Subjunctive में do/does नहीं लगता, इसलिए 'does not eat' केस्थान पर 'should not eat' (या 'not eat') का use होगा।

Rule 4: Main verb का tense कुछ भी हो, that-clause नहीं बदलेगी

✔ Correct: She suggests that he should leave early.

✔ Correct: She suggested that he should leave early.

✘ Incorrect: She suggested that he left early.

Reporting verb past में है फिर भी that-clause में V_2 नहीं आएगी, इसलिए 'left' केस्थान पर 'should leave' का use होगा।

> **Options में दोनों हों तो?** "The court ordered that the land be returned" और "The court ordered that the land should be returned" दोनों सही हैं। हम British English follow करते हैं, और British English में should वाला रूप ज़्यादा प्रचलित है, इसलिये दोनों options सामने हों तो **should + V_1** वाला चुनिये।

> **Trap: हर "that" subjunctive नहीं होता**
>
> ✔ Correct: Please ensure that every participant is heard.
>
> ✔ Correct: He said that the report is ready.
>
> Ensure, hope, think, believe, say जैसे verbs माँग या सुझाव नहीं दिखाते, इसलिए इनकेबाद normal verb आएगी। CGL 2025 में 'To ensure every participant be heard' को गलत माना गया था।

Part B: Past Subjunctive (काल्पनिक और unreal स्थिति)

जो बात सच नहीं है, सिर्फ़ कल्पना है, उसकेलिये verb का past form use होता है, और be verb केलिये सभी subjects के साथ **were** आता है। यहाँ past form का मतलब past time नहीं है, इसका मतलब है "ये सच नहीं है"।

If I were... / I wish I were... / as if he were... / It is high time + past

Rule 5: Unreal condition में "were"

✘ Incorrect: If I was the Prime Minister, I would ban plastic.

✔ Correct: If I were the Prime Minister, I would ban plastic.

मैं Prime Minister नहीं हूँ, ये काल्पनिक बात है, इसलिए 'was' केस्थान पर 'were' का use होगा।

Rule 6: Wish के तीन रूप

✔ Correct: I wish I were taller. (अभी की इच्छा: past / were)

✔ Correct: I wish I had studied harder. (बीते समय का पछतावा: had + V_3)

✔ Correct: I wish you would stop talking. (आगे केलिये इच्छा या झुंझलाहट: would + V_1)

Wish केबाद present tense नहीं आता। अभी की इच्छा में V_2/were, बीते समय केपछतावे में had + V_3 और आगे की इच्छा में would + V_1 का use होगा।

Rule 7: As if / as though

✔ Correct: He talks as if he were the boss.

✔ Correct: Radhika looked as if she had seen a ghost.

बात सच नहीं है, इसलिए as if केबाद V_2/were या had + V_3 का use होगा।

Rule 8: It is (high / about) time + past

✘ Incorrect: It is high time you start studying.

✔ Correct: It is high time you started studying.

'It is high time' केबाद V_2 आती है, इसलिए 'start' केस्थान पर 'started' का use होगा।

Rule 9: Would rather + past (दूसरे व्यक्ति के लिये)

✔ Correct: I would rather you stayed at home tonight.

✔ Correct: I would rather stay at home. (अपने लिये: V_1)

अपनी पसंद में would rather + V_1 आएगी, पर दूसरे से कुछ चाहते हैं तो would rather + subject + V_2 का use होगा।

कुछ fixed expressions (formulaic subjunctive)

ये expressions subjunctive से ही बने हैं, इनमें कोई बदलाव नहीं होता: **Long live the King**, **God bless you**, **Come what may**, **Be that as it may**, **So be it**, **Suffice it to say**, **Far be it from me**। इनमें "lives" या "blesses" लगाना गलत है।

Quick Revision

✔ Demand / insist / suggest / essential that → should + V_1 (या V_1); s / es नहीं।

✔ Ensure, hope, say, think केबाद subjunctive नहीं।

✔ Unreal बात में I / he / she केसाथ भी were।

✔ Wish: अभी = V_2 / were, पहले = had + V_3, आगे = would + V_1।

✔ It is high time + V_2; would rather + subject + V_2।

Latest Previous Year Questions

01 Find the part of the sentence that contains an error: The CEO demanded that the report is submitted (1)/ to the board (2)/ not later than Wednesday afternoon (3)/ for immediate evaluation. (4)

[SSC CGL 18 Sep 2025, Shift-III]

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

02 Find the part of the sentence that contains an error. The manager insisted that (1) / every member completes (2) / the survey before (3) / the deadline expired. (4)

[SSC Selection Post Phase-XIII 24 Jul 2025, Shift-III]

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

03 Identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error: "It is imperative that he understands the severity of the situation and that he makes a clear, concise, and decisive statement to the press."

[SSC CHSL 17 Nov 2025, Shift-II]

(a) It is imperative that he
(b) understands the severity of the situation
(c) and that he makes
(d) a clear, concise, and decisive statement to the press.

04 Find the part of the sentence that contains an error: To ensure every participant be heard (1)/ the chairperson requested that questions (2)/ be submitted in advance and that (3)/ moderators be assigned to each group. (4)

[SSC CGL 20 Sep 2025, Shift-II]

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

05 Spot the error in the below-given sentence. "I wish I am taller than my brother".

[SSC Stenographer 9 Sep 2026, Shift-I]

(a) wish
(b) I am
(c) taller
(d) than my brother

06 Identify the part containing a grammatical or structural error: It is high time you start studying seriously.

[SSC Stenographer 6 Aug 2025, Shift-II]

(a) studying seriously
(b) It is high time
(c) No error
(d) you start

Solutions

1. (a) 'Demanded that' केबाद subjunctive आता है, इसलिए 'is submitted' केस्थान पर 'should be submitted' (या 'be submitted') का use होगा।

2. (b) 'Insisted that' केबाद subjunctive आता है, इसलिए 'completes' केस्थान पर 'should complete' (या 'complete') का use होगा।

3. (b) 'It is imperative that' केबाद subjunctive आता है, इसलिए 'understands' केस्थान पर 'should understand' का use होगा। इसी rule से 'makes' भी 'should make' होना चाहिए, पर SSC ने part (b) को answer माना।

4. (a) 'Requested that' केबाद 'be submitted' और 'be assigned' सही हैं। 'Ensure' subjunctive का trigger नहीं है, इसलिए 'be heard' केस्थान पर 'is heard' का use होगा।

5. (b) 'Wish' केबाद अभी की इच्छा में V_2/were आता है, इसलिए 'I am' केस्थान पर 'I were' का use होगा।

6. (d) 'It is high time' केबाद V_2 आती है, इसलिए 'start' केस्थान पर 'started' का use होगा।

Practice Questions

01 The board recommended that the new policy _____ immediately.

(a) is implemented
(b) be implemented
(c) should be implemented
(d) was implemented

02 It is essential that every candidate _____ a valid ID card.

(a) carries
(b) carry
(c) carried
(d) is carrying

03 If he _____ more careful, the accident would not have happened.

(a) was
(b) were
(c) had been
(d) has been

04 Radhika behaves as if she _____ the owner of the company.

(a) is
(b) were
(c) has been
(d) will be

05 Find the error: The manager insisted (1)/ that each employee attends (2)/ the safety training (3)/ before joining. (4)

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

06 I would rather you _____ the truth now.

(a) tell
(b) told
(c) will tell
(d) have told

07 The principal made sure that every child _____ lunch before the trip.

(a) had
(b) have
(c) be having
(d) has had

08 Choose the grammatically correct sentence.

(a) It is time we leave now.
(b) It is time we left now.
(c) It is time we have left.
(d) It is time we are leaving.

Solutions

1. (c) 'Recommended that' केबाद subjunctive आता है। 'be implemented' भी सही है, पर British English के हिसाब से 'should be implemented' का use होगा।

2. (b) 'It is essential that' केबाद subjunctive आता है, इसलिए singular subject केसाथ भी 'carry' (V_1) का use होगा, 'carries' नहीं।

3. (c) Result 'would not have happened' past का है, इसलिए condition में 'had been' (had + V_3) का use होगा।

4. (b) वो owner नहीं है, बात काल्पनिक है, इसलिए 'as if' केबाद 'were' का use होगा।

5. (b) 'Insisted that' केबाद subjunctive आता है, इसलिए 'attends' केस्थान पर 'should attend' (या 'attend') का use होगा।

6. (b) दूसरे व्यक्ति से कुछ चाहने पर 'would rather' केबाद V_2 आती है, इसलिए 'told' का use होगा।

7. (a) 'Made sure' माँग या सुझाव नहीं दिखाता, इसलिए यहाँ subjunctive नहीं लगेगा। Sentence past में है, अत: 'had' का use होगा।

8. (b) 'It is time' केबाद V_2 आती है, इसलिए 'left' का use होगा।

इस topic की class देखें

▶ Complete Mood & Conditional — Selection Series
▶ Top 50 Questions — Mood & Conditional
▶ 101 Golden Rules of English Grammar

02
CHAPTER

INVERSION

Negative / limiting word से शुरू होने वाले sentences

Inversion का मतलब है subject और helping verb की जगह बदल जाना, जैसे question में होता है: **He did know → Did he know?** Normal sentence में यही बदलाव तब होता है जब sentence किसी negative या limiting word से शुरू हो। CGL 2025 में इस topic से error spotting, fill in the blanks और sentence improvement, तीनों तरह के questions आये।

Negative / limiting word + helping verb + subject + main verb

Part A: Negative words से शुरू होने वाले sentences

ये words sentence की शुरुआत में आयें तो inversion होगा	
Negative adverbs	Never, Seldom, Rarely, Hardly ever, Little, Nowhere, Not once
Negative phrases	At no time, Under no circumstances, On no account, In no way, By no means
Time pairs	No sooner ... than, Hardly / Scarcely / Barely ... when

Rule 1: Helping verb पहले, subject बाद में

✘ **Incorrect: Never I have seen such a beautiful place.**

✔ **Correct: Never have I seen such a beautiful place.**

'Never' sentence की शुरुआत में है, इसलिए inversion होगा और 'I have seen' के स्थान पर 'have I seen' का use होगा।

Rule 2: Helping verb न हो तो do / does / did लगाइये, और main verb V_1

✘ Incorrect: Little did the committee knew about the liabilities.

✔ Correct: Little did the committee know about the liabilities.

'Did' केबाद V_1 आती है, इसलिए 'knew' केस्थान पर 'know' का use होगा। CGL 2025 में यही error पूछा गया था।

Rule 3: No sooner के साथ than, Hardly / Scarcely के साथ when

✘ Incorrect: No sooner had the proposal been circulated that objections were raised.

✔ Correct: No sooner had the proposal been circulated than objections were raised.

✔ Correct: Hardly had he left the room when the guests arrived.

'No sooner' केसाथ 'than' और 'Hardly/Scarcely/Barely' केसाथ 'when' आता है, इसलिए 'that' केस्थान पर 'than' का use होगा। दूसरी clause V_2 में रहेगी।

Rule 4: Inversion में subject बाद में आता है, verb उसी से मिलेगी

✘ Incorrect: Rarely if ever have there been a time when dissent was ignored.

✔ Correct: Rarely if ever has there been a time when dissent was ignored.

Inversion में subject 'a time' बाद में आया है जो singular है, इसलिए 'have there been' केस्थान पर 'has there been' का use होगा।

Selection Series की Inversion class में भी हमने यही तरीका अपनाया था: sentence पढ़ते ही पहले देखिये कि वो किस शब्द से शुरू हो रहा है। अगर शुरुआत negative या limiting शब्द से है, तो helping verb को subject से पहले ढूँढिये।

Part B: Subordinate clause से inversion (सबसे ज़रूरी हिस्सा)

जब sentence **Only**, **Not until** या **So / Such** से शुरू होता है, तो उसकेसाथ एक छोटी clause या phrase जुड़ी होती है। यहाँ सबसे बड़ी गलती ये होती है कि students inversion उस छोटी clause में कर देते हैं। Inversion हमेशा **main clause** में होता है, छोटी (subordinate) clause normal रहती है।

Only when / after / if / by + normal clause , + inverted main clause

Rule 5: Only + clause: inversion main clause में

✘ Incorrect: Only when did he apologise Radhika forgave him.

✘ Incorrect: Only when he apologised Radhika forgave him.

✔ Correct: Only when he apologised did Radhika forgive him.

'When he apologised' subordinate clause है, ये normal रहेगी। Inversion main clause में होगा, इसलिए 'Radhika forgave' केस्थान पर 'did Radhika forgive' का use होगा।

Rule 6: Only + phrase (बिना verb वाला) के बाद सीधे inversion

✔ Correct: Only in the final manuscript did the theorist acknowledge the limitations.

✘ Incorrect: Only in the final manuscript did the theorist acknowledges the limitations.

'Only in the final manuscript' केबाद 'did + subject + V_1' आएगा, इसलिए 'acknowledges' केस्थान पर 'acknowledge' का use होगा।

Rule 7: Not until + clause: inversion main clause में

✘ Incorrect: Not until did the results come he relaxed.

✔ Correct: Not until the results came did he relax.

'Not until the results came' normal रहेगी, main clause में 'he relaxed' केस्थान पर 'did he relax' का use होगा।

Rule 8: So + adjective / Such + noun: inversion पहली clause में, "that" वाली clause normal

✔ Correct: So intense was the heat that the roads melted.

✔ Correct: Such was his anger that nobody spoke.

'So intense was the heat' में inversion है, जबकि 'that the roads melted' normal रहेगी।

Rule 9: Not only ... but also: inversion सिर्फ़ पहले हिस्से में

✔ Correct: Not only did he win the match, but he also broke the record.

✘ Incorrect: Not only he won the match, but also did he break the record.

'Not only' से शुरुआत है, इसलिए पहले हिस्से में 'did he win' आएगा और 'but also' वाला हिस्सा normal रहेगा।

> "Only" sentence केबीच में हो तो inversion नहीं होता: "She forgave him only when he apologised." ये भी पूरी तरह सही sentence है।

Quick Revision

✔ Negative / limiting word शुरुआत में → H.V. + subject।

✔ Did / does / do केबाद main verb V_1।

✔ No sooner ... than; Hardly / Scarcely ... when + V_2।

✔ Only when / Not until वाली clause normal, inversion main clause में।

✔ Inversion में verb पीछे आये subject से मिलेगी।

Latest Previous Year Questions

01 Find the part of the sentence that contains an error: Little did the committee knew (1)/ about the hidden liabilities (2)/ when it approved the merger (3)/ late last quarter. (4)

[SSC CGL 16 Sep 2025, Shift-III]

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

02 Find the part of the sentence that contains an error: Rarely if ever have there been a time (1)/ when dissent was met (2)/ with such institutional disregard (3)/ as in the present administration. (4)

[SSC CGL 17 Sep 2025, Shift-II]

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

03 Find the part of the sentence that contains an error: No sooner had the proposal been circulated (1)/ that objections were raised (2)/ regarding its feasibility and financial implications (3)/ across all departments. (4)

[SSC CGL 18 Sep 2025, Shift-III]

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

04 Identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error. Only in the final manuscript (1)/ did the theorist (2)/ acknowledges the limitations (3)/ of his earlier hypothesis. (4)

[SSC Stenographer 15 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

05 Identify the part containing a grammatical or structural error: No sooner he had arrived than the meeting started.

[SSC Stenographer 7 Aug 2025, Shift-I]

(a) he had arrived
(b) No error
(c) No sooner
(d) than the meeting started

06 Identify the part containing a grammatical or structural error: Hardly had he left the room when the guests have arrived.

[SSC Stenographer 8 Aug 2025, Shift-I]

(a) Hardly had he
(b) No error
(c) left the room
(d) when the guests have arrived

Solutions

1. (a) 'Little did' केबाद V_1 आती है, इसलिए 'knew' केस्थान पर 'know' का use होगा।

2. (a) Inversion में subject 'a time' singular है, इसलिए 'have there been' केस्थान पर 'has there been' का use होगा।

3. (b) 'No sooner' केसाथ 'than' आता है, इसलिए 'that' केस्थान पर 'than' का use होगा।

4. (c) 'Did' केबाद V_1 आती है, इसलिए 'acknowledges' केस्थान पर 'acknowledge' का use होगा।

5. (a) 'No sooner' से sentence शुरू हुआ है, इसलिए inversion होगा और 'he had arrived' केस्थान पर 'had he arrived' का use होगा।

6. (d) 'Hardly had ... when' केबाद V_2 आती है, इसलिए 'have arrived' केस्थान पर 'arrived' का use होगा।

Practice Questions

01 Only after the audit was completed _____ the irregularities.

(a) the board noticed
(b) did the board notice
(c) the board did notice
(d) did the board noticed

02 Not until the last guest had left _____ to rest.

(a) she sat down
(b) did she sit down
(c) she did sit down
(d) sat she down

03 Scarcely had the train stopped _____ the passengers rushed out.

(a) than
(b) when
(c) then
(d) that

04 Find the error: Never before (1)/ the company has faced (2)/ such heavy losses (3)/ in a single financial year. (4)

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

05 So loud _____ that the neighbours complained.

(a) the music was
(b) was the music
(c) the music is
(d) is the music

06 Choose the correct sentence.

(a) Only by working hard you can succeed.
(b) Only by working hard can you succeed.
(c) Only by working hard can succeed you.
(d) Only by working hard you succeed can.

07 Under no circumstances _____ the exam hall before the bell.

(a) candidates should leave
(b) should candidates leave
(c) candidates leave
(d) do candidates should leave

08 Not only _____ the project on time, but he also saved money.

(a) he finished
(b) did he finish
(c) he did finish
(d) finished he

Solutions

1. (b) 'Only after the audit was completed' subordinate clause है, इसलिए inversion main clause में होगा और 'did the board notice' (did + V_1) का use होगा।

2. (b) 'Not until' वाली clause normal रहेगी, इसलिए main clause में 'did she sit down' का use होगा।

3. (b) 'Scarcely' केसाथ 'when' आता है, इसलिए 'when' का use होगा।

4. (b) 'Never before' से sentence शुरू हुआ है, इसलिए part (2) में 'the company has faced' केस्थान पर 'has the company faced' का use होगा।

5. (b) 'So + adjective' से शुरुआत है, इसलिए inversion होगा और 'was the music' का use होगा।

6. (b) 'Only by working hard' केबाद inversion होगा, इसलिए 'can you succeed' का use होगा।

7. (b) 'Under no circumstances' negative phrase है, इसलिए 'should candidates leave' का use होगा।

8. (b) 'Not only' से शुरुआत है, इसलिए पहले हिस्से में 'did he finish' (did + V_1) का use होगा।

इस topic की class देखें

▶ INVERSION — Selection Series

▶ Error Detection — 15 दिन 15 मैराथन, Day 1 (Hardly / No sooner)



03 CHAPTER
CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

If, Unless, Provided, But for और Inversion वाले structures

Conditional का मतलब है शर्त वाला sentence: एक हिस्से में शर्त (condition) और दूसरे में उसका नतीजा (result)। SSC इसमें दो तरह से question बनाता है: पहला, दोनों हिस्सों के tense का तालमेल गलत कर देता है; दूसरा, "if" की जगह unless, provided, but for या inversion (Had / Were / Should) वाला structure देकर पूछता है। दोनों को एक-एक करके समझते हैं।

Conditional के चार प्रकार	
Zero — Factual conditional	सच्चाई / fact: If + V_1/V_5, V_1/V_5 — If you heat ice, it melts.
First — Predictive conditional	prediction: If + V_1/V_5, shall / will / can / may + V_1 — If you study well, you will pass.
Second — Hypothetical conditional	अभी या आगे की unreal बात: If + V_2 / were, would / could / might + V_1 — If I were rich, I would travel the world.
Third — Counterfactual conditional	पास्ट की unreal बात: If + had + V_3, would / could / might have + V_3 — If he had studied, he would have passed.

Result वाली clause भी इसी से तय होती है: बात fact है तो present, prediction है तो shall / will (या can / may), और बात unreal है तो उसकी past form (would, could, might)।

Rule 1: If वाली clause में will / would नहीं आता

✘ Incorrect: If she will study hard, she will pass the exam.

✔ Correct: If she studies hard, she will pass the exam.

If-clause में future के लिये भी V_1/V_5 आती है, इसलिए 'will study' के स्थान पर 'studies' का use होगा।

Rule 2: Type 2 में सभी subjects के साथ "were"

✘ Incorrect: If I was you, I would not do this.

✔ Correct: If I were you, I would not do this.

बात काल्पनिक है, इसलिए 'was' केस्थान पर 'were' का use होगा। 'If I were you' सलाह देने का fixed structure है।

Rule 3: Type 3 का result: would have + V_3

✘ Incorrect: If you had spoken to my mother, she would tell you where I was.

✔ Correct: If you had spoken to my mother, she would have told you where I was.

Condition 'had spoken' (had + V_3) है, इसलिए result में 'would tell' केस्थान पर 'would have told' का use होगा।

Rule 4: Mixed conditional (condition पहले की, result अभी का)

✔ Correct: If he had taken the job, he would be rich now.

✔ Correct: If I were more careful, I would not have lost the file.

Result में 'now' है तो would + V_1 और बीते समय का result है तो would have + V_3 का use होगा।

जैसे Selection Series की Mood & Conditional class में बताया था, conditional को उसकेनाम से याद रखिये: Zero को Factual, First को Predictive, Second को Hypothetical और Third को Counterfactual conditional कहते हैं। Second और Third असल में past subjunctive ही हैं: बात unreal है, इसलिए if केसाथ tense एक कदम पीछे चला जाता है (V_2 / were या had + V_3) और result में will की जगह would, can की जगह could, may की जगह might आ जाता है।

If के बदले आने वाले शब्द

ये सब condition बताते हैं	
Unless	= if ... not; इसकेसाथ दोबारा not नहीं लगता।
Provided / Providing (that), As long as, On condition that	= सिर्फ़ तब जब; इनकेबाद भी will नहीं आता।
In case	सावधानी केलिये: Take an umbrella in case it rains.
But for / Without + noun	= if it were not for / if it had not been for
Supposing / Suppose / Imagine	काल्पनिक बात: Supposing you won a lottery, what would you do?
Otherwise / Or else	condition उल्टी दिशा में: Hurry up, otherwise you will miss the bus.
Even if / Whether ... or not	शर्त हो या न हो, नतीजा वही: Even if it rains, the match will go on.

Rule 5: Unless के साथ not नहीं

✘ **Incorrect: Unless you do not work hard, you will not pass.**

✔ **Correct: Unless you work hard, you will not pass.**

'Unless' में पहले से 'not' का भाव है, इसलिए 'do not work' केस्थान पर 'work' का use होगा।

Rule 6: Provided / as long as / in case के बाद will नहीं

✘ **Incorrect: I will lend you the book provided you will return it on Monday.**

✔ **Correct: I will lend you the book provided you return it on Monday.**

✘ **Incorrect: Take a map in case you will get lost.**

✔ **Correct: Take a map in case you get lost.**

ये शब्द if की तरह condition बताते हैं, इसलिए इनकेबाद 'will + V_1' केस्थान पर V_1/V_5 का use होगा।

Rule 7: But for / Without से result की पहचान

✔ Correct: But for your help, I would have failed. (= If you had not helped me)

✔ Correct: Without water, life would be impossible. (= If there were no water)

'But for' केबाद noun आता है और result Type 2 या Type 3 में होता है।

If हटाकर Inversion (Had / Were / Should)

If he had known → Had he known | If he were to → Were he to | If you should → Should you

Rule 8: Had + subject + V_3 (Type 3)

✘ Incorrect: Had I knew the answer, I would have raised my hand.

✔ Correct: Had I known the answer, I would have raised my hand.

'Had' केबाद V_3 आती है, इसलिए 'knew' केस्थान पर 'known' का use होगा।

Rule 9: Stative verb का continuous नहीं बनता

✘ Incorrect: Had he been knowing about the changes, he would not have proceeded.

✔ Correct: Had he known about the changes, he would not have proceeded.

'Know' stative verb है, इसलिए 'had been knowing' केस्थान पर 'had known' का use होगा।

Rule 10: Were + subject + to + V_1 (आगे की कल्पना)

✔ Correct: Were he to apologise, she would forgive him.

✘ Incorrect: Were he to have responded promptly, the crisis could have been averted.

✔ Correct: Had he responded promptly, the crisis could have been averted.

Result 'could have been averted' past का है, इसलिए condition में 'Had he responded' का use होगा।

Rule 11: Should + subject + V_1 (अगर कभी ऐसा हो)

✔ Correct: Should you need any help, call me.

✘ Incorrect: Should you needed any help, call me.

'Should' केबाद V_1 आती है, इसलिए 'needed' केस्थान पर 'need' का use होगा।

Negative inversion: Had he not helped me, I would have failed. "Hadn't he helped me" गलत है, क्योंकि inversion वाले conditional में not को subject केबाद लिखते हैं।

Exam hint: Structure वाले question में पहले result वाला हिस्सा देखिये। Result में would have + V_3 है तो condition Type 3 (had + V_3 या Had + subject + V_3) होगी; would + V_1 है तो Type 2 (V_2 / were)।

Quick Revision

✔ If-clause में will / would नहीं।

✔ Type 2 = V_2 / were + would V_1; Type 3 = had V_3 + would have V_3।

✔ Unless केसाथ not नहीं; provided / in case केबाद will नहीं।

✔ But for + noun = if it were not for / if it had not been for।

✔ Had he known / Were he to go / Should you need — not हो तो subject केबाद।

Latest Previous Year Questions

01 Find the part of the sentence that contains an error: Were he to have responded promptly (1)/ the crisis could have been (2)/ averted far earlier than it ultimately was (3)/ saving valuable diplomatic capital. (4)

[SSC CGL 15 Sep 2025, Shift-I]

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

02 Spot the error in the given sentence: "Had I knew the answer, I would have raised my hand."

[SSC CHSL 27 Nov 2025, Shift-III]

(a) Had I
(b) knew the answer
(c) I would have
(d) raised my hand

03 Find the part of the sentence that contains an error. Had he been knowing (1) / about the regulatory changes (2) / he would not have proceeded (3) / with the merger deal. (4)

[SSC Selection Post Phase-XIII 31 Jul 2025, Shift-III]

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

04 Identify the grammatical error in the sentence: "If you had spoken to my mother, she would tell you where I was."

[SSC CHSL 28 Nov 2025, Shift-II]

(a) had spoken
(b) tell you
(c) where I was
(d) If you had

05 Find the incorrect part in the given sentence. "If I was you, I wouldn't do this."

[SSC CHSL 19 Nov 2025, Shift-II]

(a) If I
(b) was you
(c) I wouldn't
(d) do this

06 Choose the part of the sentence that contains an error: If she will study hard, she will pass the exam.

[SSC Stenographer 6 Aug 2025, Shift-I]

(a) If she will study hard
(b) she will pass
(c) the exam
(d) No error

Solutions

1. (a) Result 'could have been averted' past का है, इसलिए 'Were he to have responded' केस्थान पर 'Had he responded' का use होगा।

2. (b) 'Had' केबाद V_3 आती है, इसलिए 'knew' केस्थान पर 'known' का use होगा।

3. (a) 'Know' stative verb है, इसलिए 'had been knowing' केस्थान पर 'had known' का use होगा।

4. (b) Condition had + V_3 में है, इसलिए 'would tell' केस्थान पर 'would have told' का use होगा।

5. (b) काल्पनिक स्थिति है, इसलिए 'was' केस्थान पर 'were' का use होगा।

6. (a) If-clause में will नहीं आता, इसलिए 'will study' केस्थान पर 'studies' का use होगा।

Practice Questions

01 _____ the train on time, we would have reached the venue before noon.

(a) If we catch
(b) Had we caught
(c) Were we catching
(d) Should we catch

02 Identify the type of conditional: "If water reaches 100 °C, it boils."

(a) Type 1
(b) Type 2
(c) Type 0
(d) Type 3

03 Choose the sentence that has the same meaning as: "If it had not been for your advice, I would have lost the case."

(a) But for your advice, I would have lost the case.
(b) But for your advice, I would lose the case.
(c) Unless your advice, I would have lost the case.
(d) Provided your advice, I lost the case.

04 _____ any problem, please contact the helpdesk.

(a) Should you face
(b) Should you faced
(c) Had you face
(d) Were you face

05 Find the error: Unless the government does not (1)/ reduce the tax, (2)/ small traders will (3)/ suffer heavy losses. (4)

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

06 Were the government _____ the tax, prices would fall.

(a) reduce
(b) to reduce
(c) reducing
(d) reduced

07 Keep some cash with you in case the ATM _____.

(a) will not work
(b) does not work
(c) would not work
(d) had not worked

08 If Radhika had listened to the doctor, she _____ healthy now.

(a) would have been
(b) would be
(c) will be
(d) had been

09 Choose the correct sentence.

(a) Hadn't she warned us, we would have been lost.

(b) Had she not warned us, we would have been lost.

(c) Had not she warned us, we would be lost.

(d) Had she not warn us, we would have been lost.

10 Radhika will join the trip provided her parents _____ her.

(a) will allow

(b) allow

(c) would allow

(d) allowed

Solutions

1. (b) Result 'would have reached' past का है, इसलिए 'Had we caught' (had + V_3) का use होगा।

2. (c) ये वैज्ञानिक सच्चाई है और दोनों हिस्सों में V_5 है, इसलिए Type 0 है।

3. (a) 'If it had not been for' का छोटा रूप 'But for' है और result Type 3 में रहेगा।

4. (a) 'Should' केबाद V_1 आती है, इसलिए 'Should you face' का use होगा।

5. (a) 'Unless' में 'not' का भाव पहले से है, इसलिए 'does not reduce' केस्थान पर 'reduces' का use होगा।

6. (b) 'Were + subject + to + V_1' का structure है, इसलिए 'to reduce' का use होगा।

7. (b) 'In case' केबाद will नहीं आता, इसलिए 'does not work' का use होगा।

8. (b) Result में 'now' है, इसलिए mixed conditional में 'would be' का use होगा।

9. (b) Inversion में 'not' subject केबाद आता है और had केसाथ V_3 आती है, इसलिए 'Had she not warned us' का use होगा।

10. (b) 'Provided' condition बताता है, इसलिए इसकेबाद will नहीं आएगा; subject 'her parents' plural है, इसलिए 'allow' का use होगा।

इस topic की class देखें

- ▶ Complete Mood & Conditional — Selection Series
- ▶ English Crash Course — Mood & Conditional
- ▶ Top 50 Questions — Mood & Conditional

04 CHAPTER CLEFT SENTENCES

It is ... that, What ... is और All ... is वाले sentences

Cleft का मतलब है "दो हिस्सों में बाँटना"। जब हम किसी sentence केएक हिस्से पर ज़ोर देना चाहते हैं, तो पूरे sentence को दो हिस्सों में तोड़ देते हैं: एक हिस्सा जिस पर ज़ोर है, और दूसरा बाकी बात। Hindi में हम कहते हैं "वो **राम** ही था जिसने खिड़की तोड़ी"; English में यही "It was Ram who broke the window" बन जाता है।

CGL 2025 में "It was at the summit in Vienna where the treaty was ratified" को गलत माना गया, और "What the committee failed to deliberate on ... were not the objectives" को भी। पहला It-cleft है और दूसरा What-cleft। दोनों को नीचे अलग-अलग समझते हैं।

पिछले साल तक cleft sentence पर बहुत कम बात होती थी। CGL 2025 में जब ये error आया, तो बहुत से students ने पूछा कि "where" में क्या गलती है, place ही तो बताया है। इसलिए इस chapter को थोड़ा विस्तार से लिखा है।

Part A: It-cleft (It is / It was ... that)

It + is / was + [ज़ोर वाला हिस्सा] + that / who + बाकी sentence

Normal sentence लीजिये: **Ravi broke the window in the library yesterday.** इसकेहर हिस्से पर ज़ोर डालकर cleft बना सकते हैं:

एक sentence, चार cleft	
Subject पर ज़ोर	It was Ravi who / that broke the window in the library yesterday.
Object पर ज़ोर	It was the window that Ravi broke in the library yesterday.
Place पर ज़ोर	It was in the library that Ravi broke the window yesterday.
Time पर ज़ोर	It was yesterday that Ravi broke the window in the library.

ध्यान दीजिये, place और time पर ज़ोर होने पर भी "that" ही आया है। इसका कारण समझिये: ज़ोर वाले हिस्से में place या time पहले से मौजूद है ("in the library", "yesterday")। अगर उसकेबाद where या when लगा दें, तो place और time दो बार बोले जायेंगे। "that" यहाँ सिर्फ़ जोड़ने का काम करता है, इसलिए It-cleft में "that" ही आता है।

Rule 1: Place / time पर ज़ोर हो तब भी that, where / when नहीं

✘ **Incorrect: It was at the summit in Vienna where the treaty was ratified.**

✔ **Correct: It was at the summit in Vienna that the treaty was ratified.**

✘ **Incorrect: It was in 1947 when India became independent.**

✔ **Correct: It was in 1947 that India became independent.**

'At the summit' और 'in 1947' में place और time पहले से है, इसलिए 'where / when' केस्थान पर 'that' का use होगा।

> **पहचान का तरीका:** "It was" और "that" दोनों हटा दीजिये। बचा हुआ हिस्सा अगर पूरा और सही sentence बनता है, तो वो cleft sentence है और वहाँ "that" ही लगेगा। "At the summit in Vienna the treaty was ratified" पूरा sentence है।

> **Cleft और relative clause में फ़र्क:** "Vienna is the city where the treaty was signed" cleft नहीं है। यहाँ "the city" एक noun है और "where the treaty was signed" उसकी relative clause है, इसलिए where सही है। Cleft की पहचान "It is / It was" से शुरुआत है।

Rule 2: Person पर ज़ोर हो तो who या that

✔ **Correct: It was Radhika who topped the exam.**

✔ **Correct: It was Radhika that topped the exam.**

Person केलिये 'who' और 'that' दोनों सही हैं। चीज़ों केलिये 'that' ही लीजिये।

Rule 3: who / that के बाद verb, ज़ोर वाले noun से मिलेगी

✘ **Incorrect: It is the students who is responsible for the mess.**

✔ **Correct: It is the students who are responsible for the mess.**

'Who' का antecedent 'the students' plural है, इसलिए 'is' केस्थान पर 'are' का use होगा।

Rule 4: Pronoun पर ज़ोर हो तो subject form और verb उसी pronoun से

✘ Incorrect: It is me who is responsible.

✔ Correct: It is I who am responsible.

✔ Correct: It is he who has done this.

'Be' केबाद subject form (I, he) आता है और 'who' केबाद वाली verb उसी pronoun से मिलेगी, इसलिए 'I ... am' का use होगा।

Rule 5: It is not until / It was only when / It is because ... that

✘ Incorrect: It was not until midnight when the results were declared.

✔ Correct: It was not until midnight that the results were declared.

✘ Incorrect: It is because of his honesty why everyone respects him.

✔ Correct: It is because of his honesty that everyone respects him.

ये सब It-cleft ही हैं, इसलिए 'when / why' केस्थान पर 'that' का use होगा।

Rule 6: Tense: It is (अभी) / It was (पहले)

✔ Correct: It is my brother who lives in Pune.

✔ Correct: It was my brother who called you yesterday.

ज़ोर वाली बात past की है तो 'It was' का use होगा।

Part B: What-cleft और All-cleft

What + clause + is / was + [ज़ोर वाला हिस्सा] | All + clause + is / was + ...

Rule 7: What-cleft में verb आमतौर पर singular

✔ Correct: What I need is a long holiday.

✘ Incorrect: What the committee failed to deliberate on were not the objectives.

✔ Correct: What the committee failed to deliberate on was not the objectives.

What-clause एक ही idea है, इसलिए 'were' केस्थान पर 'was' का use होगा। CGL 2025 में SSC ने यही माना।

Rule 8: Reversed what-cleft

✔ Correct: A long holiday is what I need.

यहाँ ज़ोर वाला हिस्सा पहले आ गया है, बाकी नियम वही है।

Rule 9: All-cleft (All = the only thing)

✘ Incorrect: All I want are some peace and quiet.

✔ Correct: All I want is some peace and quiet.

'All' यहाँ 'the only thing' केअर्थ में है, इसलिए 'are' केस्थान पर 'is' का use होगा।

> **Exam hint:** Sentence "It was ... where / when / why" से बना हो तो पहले cleft check कीजिये; "What ... were / are" दिखे तो singular verb check कीजिये। दोनों जगह SSC ने यही error बनाया है।

Quick Revision

✔ It is / was + ज़ोर वाला हिस्सा + that — place / time पर भी that।

✔ Person पर ज़ोर → who या that; verb उसी noun से मिलेगी।

✔ It was not until / only when / because ... that।

✔ What-cleft और All-cleft में आमतौर पर singular verb।

✔ Cleft पहचान: It was ... that हटाओ, पूरा sentence बचे।

Latest Previous Year Questions

01 Find the part of the sentence that contains an error: It was at the summit in Vienna (1)/ where the treaty was officially ratified, (2)/ thereby bringing to an end (3)/ decades of political uncertainty in the region. (4)

[SSC CGL 18 Sep 2025, Shift-I]

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

02 Find the part of the sentence that contains an error: What the committee failed to deliberate on adequately (1)/ were not the policy's objectives themselves, (2)/ but the political ramifications it (3)/ might have had if implemented without broader consensus. (4)

[SSC CGL 13 Sep 2025, Shift-I]

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

Solutions

1. (b) It-cleft 'It was ... that' से बनता है, इसलिए 'where' केस्थान पर 'that' का use होगा।

2. (b) What-cleft का पहला हिस्सा एक idea है, इसलिए 'were' केस्थान पर 'was' का use होगा।

Practice Questions

01 It was in this very room _____ the constitution was drafted.

(a) where
(b) when
(c) that
(d) which

02 It is the workers _____ the real heroes of this project.

(a) who is
(b) who are
(c) that is
(d) which are

03 Find the error: It was only after (1)/ the third warning (2)/ when the students (3)/ left the library. (4)

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

04 Which of the following is a cleft sentence?

(a) Delhi is the city where I was born.
(b) It was in Delhi that I was born.
(c) I was born in Delhi, which is a big city.
(d) Delhi, where I was born, is big.

05 All he wants _____ a chance to prove himself.

(a) are
(b) is
(c) were
(d) have

06 It is because he was ill _____ he missed the exam.

(a) why
(b) that
(c) so
(d) when

07 It is you who _____ to apologise.

(a) has
(b) have
(c) is having
(d) having

08 Choose the correct sentence.

(a) What we need most are patience.

(b) What we need most is patience.

(c) What we need most, are patience.

(d) What we need most being patience.

Solutions

1. (c) It-cleft में place पर ज़ोर होने पर भी 'that' आता है।

2. (b) Antecedent 'the workers' plural और person है, इसलिए 'who are' का use होगा।

3. (c) It-cleft में 'when' केस्थान पर 'that' का use होगा।

4. (b) 'It was ... that' से ज़ोर दिया गया है; बाकी options में relative clause है।

5. (b) 'All' यहाँ 'the only thing' है, इसलिए 'is' का use होगा।

6. (b) 'It is because ... that' cleft structure है।

7. (b) 'Who' का antecedent 'you' है, इसलिए 'have' का use होगा।

8. (b) What-clause एक idea है और 'patience' uncountable है, इसलिए 'is' का use होगा।

इस topic की class देखें

▶ 101 Golden Rules of English Grammar

▶ Complete PRONOUN — Selection Series (who / that)

05 CHAPTER ELLIPSIS

शब्द छोड़ना: कब सही, कब गलत, और "if possible" जैसे छोटे clauses

Ellipsis का मतलब है वो शब्द छोड़ देना जो बिना बोले भी समझ आ जायें। रोज़ की भाषा में हम ये लगातार करते हैं: "He can swim and so can I" में दूसरी बार "swim" नहीं बोला। SSC इसमें दो तरह से पूछता है: शब्द छोड़ना जहाँ गलत है (error spotting में), और छोटे clauses जैसे "if possible", "though honest" को underline करकेपूछना कि ये क्या है।

Part A: शब्द कब छोड़ सकते हैं

छोड़ा गया शब्द वही होना चाहिए जो पहले उसी form में आ चुका है

Rule 1: Helping verb अलग हो तो main verb का form भी देखिये

✘ **Incorrect: He has never and will never lie to me.**

✔ **Correct: He has never lied and will never lie to me.**

'Has' केसाथ V_3 'lied' और 'will' केसाथ V_1 'lie' आती है। Form अलग है, इसलिए 'lied' को छोड़ा नहीं जा सकता।

Rule 2: Singular / plural बदले तो verb दोबारा लिखिये

✘ **Incorrect: The chairs were broken and the table repaired.**

✔ **Correct: The chairs were broken and the table was repaired.**

'Were' plural subject केसाथ है और 'table' singular है, इसलिए 'was' लिखना ज़रूरी है।

Rule 3: So / Neither + H.V. + subject

✔ **Correct: Radhika likes tea and so do I.**

✔ **Correct: He did not come, and neither did his brother.**

✘ **Incorrect: He did not come, and neither his brother did.**

'So / Neither' केबाद inversion होता है, इसलिए 'neither did his brother' का use होगा।

Rule 4: Comparison में pronoun का case

✔ Correct: She is taller than I (am).

✔ Correct: I like you more than he (likes you).

✔ Correct: I like you more than (I like) him.

Than केबाद छोड़ा हुआ हिस्सा जोड़कर देखिये; अर्थ से तय होगा कि 'he' आयेगा या 'him'।

Rule 5: तुलना अधूरी न छोड़ें

✘ Incorrect: The climate of Delhi is hotter than Shimla.

✔ Correct: The climate of Delhi is hotter than that of Shimla.

Climate की तुलना climate से होगी, इसलिए 'than Shimla' केस्थान पर 'than that of Shimla' का use होगा।

Rule 6: As ... as और than दोनों हों तो दोनों पूरे लिखें

✘ Incorrect: He is as tall if not taller than his father.

✔ Correct: He is as tall as, if not taller than, his father.

'As tall' केसाथ दूसरा 'as' छोड़ा नहीं जा सकता, इसलिए 'as tall as' का use होगा।

Rule 7: To के बाद verb छोड़ना

✔ Correct: Radhika wanted to go, but she was not allowed to.

✔ Correct: You can leave if you want to.

'To' केबाद वही verb छोड़ी गई है जो पहले आ चुकी है; ये सही ellipsis है।

Steno 2026 केबाद मुझे पूरा भरोसा है कि "though honest", "if possible" जैसे हिस्से underline करकेपूछे जा सकते हैं। इसलिए Part B को छोड़ियेगा मत।

Part B: छोटे (elliptical) clauses: if possible, when ready, though honest

बहुत बार "if, when, while, though, although, unless, once, until" केबाद subject और "be" दोनों छोड़ दिये जाते हैं। पूरा रूप होता है "if **it is** possible", "when **it is** ready", "though **he is** honest"। जो बचता है उसे **elliptical clause** (या reduced adverb clause) कहते हैं। Clause का काम वही रहता है: condition, time या concession बताना।

आम elliptical clauses और उनका काम	
If possible / If necessary / If so / If not	Condition (शर्त)
When ready / When asked / While in Delhi / Once finished / Until told	Time (समय)
Though honest / Although tired / While admitting his mistake	Concession (विरोध)
As expected / As usual / As agreed	Manner / comparison
Than expected / Than usual	Comparison

Rule 8: छोड़ा गया subject वही होगा जो main clause का subject है

✔ **Correct: Though honest, Radhika is not popular. (= though she is honest)**

✘ **Incorrect: Though honest, her salary is very low.**

✔ **Correct: When ready, the cake should be cooled. (= when the cake is ready)**

✘ **Incorrect: While in Delhi, my purse was stolen.**

✔ **Correct: While in Delhi, I lost my purse.**

Elliptical clause का छुपा subject main clause केsubject से मिलना चाहिए। 'Salary' honest नहीं हो सकती और 'purse' Delhi में घूम नहीं रहा था, इसलिए subject 'Radhika / she' और 'I' का use होगा।

> **Exam hint:** अगर "though honest", "if possible" जैसा हिस्सा underline करकेपूछा जाये कि ये क्या है, तो answer होगा **elliptical (reduced) adverb clause**, और उसका प्रकार conjunction से तय होगा: if = condition, when / while = time, though = concession। ये phrase नहीं है, क्योंकि इसकेअंदर subject + verb छुपे हुए हैं।

> CGL 2025 केएक sentence में "averted far earlier than it ultimately was" आया था। यहाँ "was" केबाद "averted" छोड़ा गया है, और form (V_3) वही है, इसलिए ये सही ellipsis है।

Quick Revision

✔ छोड़ा गया शब्द उसी form में पहले आया हो तभी छोड़ें।

✔ So / Neither + H.V. + subject।

✔ Than केबाद छोड़ा हिस्सा जोड़कर pronoun का case तय करें।

✔ If possible / when ready / though honest = elliptical adverb clause।

✔ छुपा subject = main clause का subject, वरना dangling error।

Practice Questions

01 What is the underlined part in the sentence: "Though honest, Radhika could not win the election."

(a) Adjective phrase

(b) Elliptical adverb clause of concession

(c) Noun clause

(d) Adverb phrase of time

02 What does the underlined part show: "Call me when free."

(a) Condition

(b) Reason

(c) Time

(d) Purpose

03 Choose the correct sentence.

(a) While in Delhi, my phone was stolen.

(b) While in Delhi, I lost my phone.

(c) While in Delhi, the phone of mine got lost.

(d) While in Delhi, it was lost my phone.

04 Find the error: She has always (1)/ and will always (2)/ support her team (3)/ in every situation. (4)

(a) (1)

(b) (2)

(c) (3)

(d) (4)

05 The population of Mumbai is larger than _____ Pune.

(a) of

(b) that of

(c) those of

(d) Pune

06 My brother does not eat meat, and _____.

(a) neither I do
(b) neither do I
(c) so do I
(d) I neither do

07 Choose the correct sentence.

(a) If possible, the meeting must be finished early.
(b) If possible, finish the meeting early.
(c) If possible, the finishing of meeting early.
(d) If possible, is finish the meeting early.

08 Radhika is as intelligent as, if not more intelligent _____, her cousin.

(a) as
(b) from
(c) than
(d) to

Solutions

1. (b) पूरा रूप 'though she was honest' है; subject + verb छुपे हैं और 'though' विरोध बताता है, इसलिए ये elliptical adverb clause of concession है।

2. (c) पूरा रूप 'when you are free' है; 'when' समय बताता है।

3. (b) 'While in Delhi' का छुपा subject main clause का subject होना चाहिए; Delhi में 'I' था, 'phone' नहीं, इसलिए दूसरा sentence सही है।

4. (a) 'Has always' केसाथ 'supported' (V_3) चाहिए, इसलिए 'has always supported' लिखना होगा।

5. (b) Population की तुलना population से है, इसलिए 'that of' का use होगा।

6. (b) Negative sentence केबाद 'neither + H.V. + subject' आता है।

7. (b) 'If possible' (= if it is possible) केबाद पूरा main clause चाहिए; दूसरा sentence सही है।

8. (c) 'More intelligent' केसाथ 'than' आता है।

इस topic की class देखें

▶ CONJUNCTION — Selection Series (as ... as, than, so / neither)
▶ 101 Golden Rules of English Grammar

06 CHAPTER

Clause, Phrase, Gerund & Infinitive as Subject

जब subject एक शब्द नहीं, पूरा हिस्सा हो

ज़्यादातर students subject को एक noun या pronoun ही समझते हैं। लेकिन CGL 2025 केलंबे sentences में subject कई बार पूरी clause थी ("That the report failed to address the root causes of the unrest...") और Steno में gerund या infinitive phrase ("Walking in the morning...", "To err...")। ऐसे sentences में गलती तब होती है जब हम subject केआख़िरी noun ("causes") को देखकर verb लगा देते हैं।

[पूरी clause / phrase = एक idea = It] → singular verb

Subject बनने वाले हिस्से	
That-clause	That he lied is clear.
What-clause	What he said was true.
Whether-clause	Whether she will come is uncertain.
Wh-word clause	How they escaped remains a mystery.
The fact that ...	The fact that prices are rising worries us.
Gerund phrase (V_1 + ing)	Walking in the morning keeps you fit.
Infinitive phrase (to + V_1)	To win this match needs team effort.

> **पहचान का तरीका:** पूरे subject वाले हिस्से को bracket में रखिये और उसकी जगह "It" बोलकर देखिये। "It were surprising" अजीब लगता है, इसलिए verb "was" होगी।

जैसे SVA की Selection Series class में हमने सबसे पहले असली subject पकड़ने पर ज़ोर दिया था, वैसे ही यहाँ पूरा subject पकड़ना है। फ़र्क बस इतना है कि यहाँ subject एक शब्द नहीं, पूरी clause या phrase है।

Part A: Clause as subject

Rule 1: That-clause subject → singular verb

✘ Incorrect: That the report failed to address the root causes of the unrest were surprising.

✔ Correct: That the report failed to address the root causes of the unrest was surprising.

पूरी that-clause एक subject है, इसलिए 'were' केस्थान पर 'was' का use होगा।

Rule 2: What / Whether / How clause subject → singular

✘ Incorrect: How the prisoners escaped remain a mystery.

✔ Correct: How the prisoners escaped remains a mystery.

How-clause एक ही idea है, इसलिए 'remain' केस्थान पर 'remains' का use होगा।

Rule 3: The fact that ... → verb "fact" से मिलेगी

✘ Incorrect: The fact that dissenting opinions are stifled reflect a deeper problem.

✔ Correct: The fact that dissenting opinions are stifled reflects a deeper problem.

Subject 'The fact' singular है, इसलिए 'reflect' केस्थान पर 'reflects' का use होगा।

Rule 4: दो clauses "and" से जुड़ें तो plural

✔ Correct: What he says and what he does are two different things.

यहाँदो अलग ideas हैं, इसलिए plural verb 'are' का use होगा।

Part B: Gerund और Infinitive as subject

Rule 5: Gerund phrase subject → singular

✘ Incorrect: Reading novels improve your vocabulary.

✔ Correct: Reading novels improves your vocabulary.

Verb 'reading' (काम) से मिलेगी, 'novels' से नहीं, इसलिए 'improves' का use होगा।

Rule 6: Infinitive phrase subject → singular

✘ Incorrect: To build these bridges take five years.

✔ Correct: To build these bridges takes five years.

'To build these bridges' एक काम है, इसलिए 'takes' का use होगा।

Rule 7: दो gerunds "and" से जुड़ें तो plural

✔ **Correct: Cooking and cleaning take up most of her day.**

दो अलग काम हैं, इसलिए plural 'take' का use होगा।

Rule 8: Gerund से पहले possessive

✔ **Correct: I appreciate your helping me.**

✔ **Correct: They objected to my coming late.**

Formal English में gerund से पहले possessive (my, your, his) आता है; options में दोनों हों तो possessive वाला लीजिये।

Part C: Dangling -ing / -ed phrase

Rule 9: शुरुआती phrase का doer वही जो comma के बाद subject है

✘ **Incorrect: Being a doctor, the patient's health is my top priority.**

✔ **Correct: Being a doctor, I treat the patient's health as my top priority.**

✘ **Incorrect: Having finished the work, the lights were switched off.**

✔ **Correct: Having finished the work, we switched off the lights.**

'Being a doctor' और 'Having finished the work' का doer comma केबाद वाला subject होना चाहिए, इसलिए subject 'I' और 'we' का use होगा।

Rule 10: पहले पूरा हो चुका काम: Having + V_3

✘ **Incorrect: Being largely ignored in the early discussions, the charter was again reviewed.**

✔ **Correct: Having been largely ignored in the early discussions, the charter was again reviewed.**

Ignore होने वाली बात पहले की है, इसलिए 'Being ignored' केस्थान पर 'Having been ignored' का use होगा।

> **Exam hint:** CGL 2025 में जब sentence That / What / The fact that से शुरू हुआ, तो error ज़्यादातर main verb वाले हिस्से में था। पहले main verb ढूँढिये, फिर उसका असली subject।

Quick Revision

✔ पूरी clause / phrase subject हो तो singular verb।

✔ The fact that ... → verb "fact" से।

✔ दो clauses या दो gerunds "and" से → plural।

✔ शुरुआती -ing / Having V_3 phrase का doer = comma केबाद का subject।

✔ Gerund से पहले possessive (my coming)।

Latest Previous Year Questions

01 Find the part of the sentence that contains an error: That the report failed to address the root causes (1)/ of the community unrest were surprising (2)/ given the exhaustive data (3)/ compiled over several months. (4)

[SSC CGL 12 Sep 2025, Shift-I]

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

02 Find the part of the sentence that contains an error: That there exists no recourse for citizens (1)/ if environmental violations are condoned at the ministerial level (2)/ underline a systemic erosion of (3)/ constitutional accountability. (4)

[SSC CGL 13 Sep 2025, Shift-II]

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

03 Find the part of the sentence that contains an error: The fact that dissenting opinions are stifled (1)/ without due institutional safeguards (2)/ reflect a worrying trend in democratic regression (3)/ observed across multiple levels of governance. (4)

[SSC CGL 14 Sep 2025, Shift-II]

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

Solutions

1. (b) पूरी that-clause एक subject है, इसलिए 'were' केस्थान पर 'was' का use होगा।

2. (c) That-clause subject singular है, इसलिए 'underline' केस्थान पर 'underlines' का use होगा।

3. (c) Subject 'The fact' singular है, इसलिए 'reflect' केस्थान पर 'reflects' का use होगा।

Practice Questions

01 That so many students failed the test _____ the teachers.

(a) worry
(b) worries
(c) are worrying
(d) have worried

02 Whether the new rules will help small traders _____ yet to be seen.

(a) are
(b) is
(c) were
(d) have

03 Find the error: What the villagers need most (1)/ are clean water (2)/ and a proper road (3)/ to the town. (4)

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

04 Solving these puzzles _____ patience.

(a) need
(b) needs
(c) are needing
(d) have needed

05 Find the error: Collecting old coins (1)/ and stamps (2)/ are my father's (3)/ favourite hobby. (4)

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

06 Choose the correct sentence.

(a) Having finished the work, the lights were switched off.
(b) Having finished the work, we switched off the lights.
(c) Finished the work, we switched off the lights.
(d) Having finish the work, we switched off the lights.

07 The fact that the roads are full of potholes _____ the drivers.

(a) annoy
(b) annoys
(c) have annoyed
(d) are annoying

08 They objected to _____ late every day.

(a) me coming
(b) my coming
(c) I coming
(d) mine coming

Solutions

1. (b) That-clause एक subject है, इसलिए singular 'worries' का use होगा।

2. (b) Whether-clause एक subject है, इसलिए 'is' का use होगा।

3. (b) What-clause subject है, इसलिए 'are' केस्थान पर 'is' का use होगा।

4. (b) Gerund phrase एक काम है, इसलिए 'needs' का use होगा।

5. (c) Subject 'Collecting' (एक काम) है, इसलिए 'are' केस्थान पर 'is' का use होगा।

6. (b) 'Having finished the work' का doer 'we' है, इसलिए दूसरा sentence सही है।

7. (b) Subject 'The fact' singular है, इसलिए 'annoys' का use होगा।

8. (b) Formal English में gerund से पहले possessive आता है, इसलिए 'my coming' का use होगा।

इस topic की class देखें

▶ Complete Subject Verb Agreement — Selection Series
▶ NON-FINITE — Selection Series (gerund, infinitive, participle)

07 CHAPTER
Perfect Infinitive & Voice

to have + V_3 और to have been + V_3 (voice और error spotting दोनों में)

CGL 2025 में voice केकई questions "is believed to have been acquired", "is understood to have been reviewed" जैसे structures पर आये। Perfect infinitive (to have + V_3) बताता है कि काम main verb से पहले हो चुका है। Voice बदलते समय बस इतना देखना है कि infinitive का रूप कैसे बदलता है।

Infinitive के चार रूप	
Simple active	to write
Simple passive	to be written
Perfect active	to have written
Perfect passive	to have been written

Passive: X is believed to have been V_3 by Y ↔ Active: Y is believed to have V_3 X

Rule 1: Perfect passive → perfect active

✔ **Correct: The land is believed to have been acquired illegally by the company.**

✔ **Correct: The company is believed to have acquired the land illegally.**

'To have been acquired' passive है; active में 'by' वाला doer 'the company' subject बनेगा और 'to have acquired' का use होगा।

Rule 2: Main verb (believed / said / understood) का tense वही रहेगा

✔ **Correct: The draft is understood to have been reviewed by the legal department.**

✔ **Correct: The legal department is understood to have reviewed the draft.**

Main verb 'is understood' है, इसलिए active में भी 'is understood' का use होगा।

Rule 3: Simple infinitive बनाम perfect infinitive

✔ **Correct: He seems to be happy. (अभी)**

✔ **Correct: He seems to have been happy. (पहले)**

काम पहले हो चुका है तो 'to have + V_3' का use होगा।

Rule 4: Modals के साथ perfect: modal + have + V_3

✔ **Correct: The work should have been completed yesterday.**

✘ **Incorrect: The work should had been completed yesterday.**

Modal केबाद 'have' (V_1) आता है, इसलिए 'had' केस्थान पर 'have' का use होगा।

Rule 5: It is said that ↔ ... is said to ...

✔ **Correct: It is said that he was a great king.**

✔ **Correct: He is said to have been a great king.**

That-clause past में है, इसलिए infinitive में 'to have been' का use होगा।

> SSC केvoice options में "by + doer" वाला option अक्सर सही होता है, और गलत options में infinitive का रूप बदल दिया जाता है (to have been → to be)।

Voice केMaha Marathon में हमने देखा था कि CGL 2025 में voice केकई questions "is believed to have been" जैसे structure पर बने थे। Steno 2026 में यही structure error spotting में भी दिखा, इसलिए ये हिस्सा अलग से जोड़ा है।

Error spotting में perfect infinitive

Voice केअलावा SSC perfect infinitive को error spotting में भी पूछता है। चार जगह ध्यान रखना है:

Rule 6: seem / appear / be said / be reported + to have + V_3 (पहले का काम)

✘ **Incorrect: He is said to have went abroad last year.**

✔ **Correct: He is said to have gone abroad last year.**

✘ **Incorrect: Radhika seems to be left the office already.**

✔ **Correct: Radhika seems to have left the office already.**

'To have' केबाद V_3 आती है और पहले हो चुकेकाम केलिये 'to have + V_3' का use होगा।

Rule 7: would like / would love / would prefer + to have + V_3 (अधूरी इच्छा)

✔ Correct: I would like to have seen the Taj Mahal. (देख नहीं पाया)

✔ Correct: I would have liked to see the Taj Mahal.

✘ Incorrect: I would have liked to have seen the Taj Mahal.

दोनों तरफ़ perfect लगाना दोहराव है, इसलिए 'would have liked to see' या 'would like to have seen' में से एक ही structure का use होगा।

Rule 8: meant / intended / hoped / expected + to have + V_3 (प्लान पूरा नहीं हुआ)

✔ Correct: I meant to have called you, but I forgot.

✔ Correct: He hoped to have finished the report by Monday.

प्लान पहले का था और पूरा नहीं हुआ, इसलिए 'to have + V_3' का use होगा।

Rule 9: Modal + have + V_3, had नहीं

✘ Incorrect: The files must had been deleted by someone.

✔ Correct: The files must have been deleted by someone.

Modal केबाद 'have' (V_1) आता है, इसलिए 'had been' केस्थान पर 'have been' का use होगा।

> **Exam hint:** Voice वाले options में infinitive का रूप ध्यान से मिलाइये: "to have been V_3" का active "to have V_3" ही होगा। गलत options अक्सर "to be V_3" या "to V_1" करकेबनाये जाते हैं।

Quick Revision

✔ to have + V_3 = main verb से पहले का काम।

✔ Passive: to have been V_3 ↔ Active: to have V_3।

✔ Modal + have + V_3 (had नहीं)।

✔ would have liked to V_1 या would like to have V_3 — दोनों साथ नहीं।

✔ Voice में "by + doer" वाला option subject बनता है।

Latest Previous Year Questions

01 Convert the sentence provided below from its passive voice structure to an active voice structure: The land is believed to have been acquired illegally by the company through forged documents.

[SSC CGL 14 Sep 2025, Shift-II]

(a) The company is believed to have acquired the land illegally.
(b) The company acquired the land illegally, as believed.
(c) Someone believed the company acquired land illegally.
(d) The company had acquired land using forged documents.

02 Convert the sentence provided below from its passive voice structure to an active voice structure: The draft is understood to have been reviewed by the legal department last week.

[SSC CGL 18 Sep 2025, Shift-III]

(a) The legal department is understood to have reviewed the draft last week.
(b) The draft was reviewed last week, as is understood.
(c) It was understood the legal team is reviewing the draft.
(d) The draft understood itself to be reviewed.

03 Convert the sentence provided below from its passive voice structure to an active voice structure: The funds were believed to have been misallocated by certain board members over several quarters.

[SSC CGL 20 Sep 2025, Shift-I]

(a) Certain board members believed to misallocate the funds.
(b) Certain board members are believed to have misallocated the funds.
(c) It is believed that board members misallocate the funds.
(d) Board members believed that funds were misallocated.

Solutions

1. (a) Passive 'to have been acquired' का active 'to have acquired' होगा और 'the company' subject बनेगी।

2. (a) 'By the legal department' subject बनेगा, इसलिए 'is understood to have reviewed' का use होगा।

3. (b) Perfect infinitive का active 'to have misallocated' होगा और 'certain board members' subject बनेंगे।

Practice Questions

01 Change into active voice: The bridge is said to have been built by the British.

(a) The British are said to have built the bridge.

(b) The British are said to build the bridge.

(c) It is said the British build the bridge.

(d) The British said to have built the bridge.

02 Change into passive voice: The police are believed to have arrested the thief.

(a) The thief is believed to be arrested by the police.

(b) The thief is believed to have been arrested by the police.

(c) The thief was believed arrested by the police.

(d) The thief is believed to have arrested by the police.

03 The letter ought to _____ yesterday.

(a) have posted

(b) have been posted

(c) be posted

(d) had been posted

04 He is reported _____ the city last night.

(a) to leave

(b) to have left

(c) to be leaving

(d) leaving

05 Find the error: The files must (1)/ had been deleted (2)/ by someone (3)/ in the office. (4)

(a) (1)

(b) (2)

(c) (3)

(d) (4)

06 It is said that the temple was built in the 12th century. (Choose the equivalent)

(a) The temple is said to be built in the 12th century.

(b) The temple is said to have been built in the 12th century.

(c) The temple said to have been built in the 12th century.

(d) The temple is said to have built in the 12th century.

07 Find the error: The minister is reported (1)/ to have resign (2)/ after the scandal (3)/ came to light. (4)

(a) (1)

(b) (2)

(c) (3)

(d) (4)

08 Find the error: I would have liked (1)/ to have attended (2)/ your wedding, (3)/ but I was abroad. (4)

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

Solutions

1. (a) 'To have been built' का active 'to have built' होगा और 'the British' subject बनेंगे।

2. (b) 'To have arrested' का passive 'to have been arrested' होगा।

3. (b) Letter खुद post नहीं करता और काम पहले का है, इसलिए 'have been posted' का use होगा।

4. (b) 'Last night' का काम पहले हो चुका है, इसलिए 'to have left' का use होगा।

5. (b) Modal केबाद 'have' आता है, इसलिए 'had been' केस्थान पर 'have been' का use होगा।

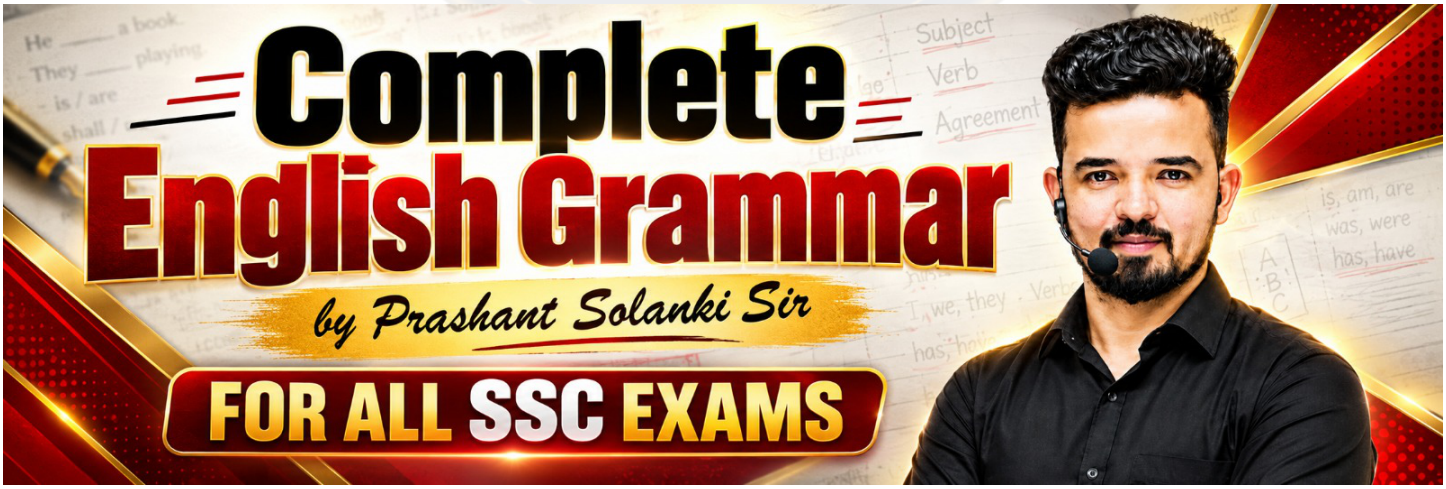
6. (b) That-clause past passive है, इसलिए 'to have been built' का use होगा।

7. (b) 'To have' केबाद V_3 आती है, इसलिए 'resign' केस्थान पर 'resigned' का use होगा।

8. (b) 'Would have liked' केबाद simple infinitive आता है, इसलिए 'to have attended' केस्थान पर 'to attend' का use होगा।

इस topic की class देखें

▶ VOICE — Selection Series
▶ VOICE का Complete Dose — Maha Marathon
▶ NON-FINITE — Selection Series



08 CHAPTER PARALLELISM

जोड़ी वाले हिस्से एक जैसे होने चाहिए

Parallelism का मतलब है कि जो हिस्से "and, or, but, not only ... but also, either ... or, neither ... nor" से जुड़ रहे हैं, वो grammar में एक जैसे हों। Noun केसाथ noun, V_1 केसाथ V_1, to + V_1 केसाथ to + V_1। CGL 2025 में इस topic से कई लंबे sentences आये।

X and Y | not only X but also Y | either X or Y → X और Y का form एक जैसा

मुझे parallelism सबसे scoring topics में से एक लगता है। Rule याद रखने की ज़रूरत नहीं, बस "and, or, but" केदोनों तरफ़ देखिये कि दोनों हिस्से एक जैसे हैं या नहीं।

Rule 1: List में सब एक जैसे

✘ Incorrect: Radhika likes reading, writing and to swim.

✔ Correct: Radhika likes reading, writing and swimming.

List में सब gerund हैं, इसलिए 'to swim' केस्थान पर 'swimming' का use होगा।

Rule 2: Not only ... but also के बाद same form

✘ Incorrect: The policy was intended not only to streamline services but also addressing complaints.

✔ Correct: The policy was intended not only to streamline services but also to address complaints.

'Not only' केबाद 'to streamline' है, इसलिए 'addressing' केस्थान पर 'to address' का use होगा।

Rule 3: Correlative की जगह सही हो

✘ **Incorrect: The law aims to neither penalise small traders nor large firms.**

✔ **Correct: The law aims to penalise neither small traders nor large firms.**

'Nor' केबाद noun (large firms) है, इसलिए 'neither' भी noun (small traders) से पहले आएगा और 'to penalise neither small traders' का use होगा।

Rule 4: Not by ... but by

✘ **Incorrect: The theory was refuted not by logic but emotion.**

✔ **Correct: The theory was refuted not by logic but by emotion.**

'Not by logic' केसाथ 'but by emotion' आएगा, इसलिए 'by' दोबारा लिखना होगा।

Rule 5: Noun phrase के साथ noun phrase

✘ **Incorrect: What troubled us was not the length of the report but that its data was wrong.**

✔ **Correct: What troubled us was not the length of the report but the fact that its data was wrong.**

'Not the length' noun phrase है, इसलिए 'but that' केस्थान पर 'but the fact that' का use होगा।

Rule 6: Whether ... or whether / partly ... partly

✘ **Incorrect: Whether he will agree or if he will refuse is unclear.**

✔ **Correct: Whether he will agree or whether he will refuse is unclear.**

✔ **Correct: The delay was partly due to rain and partly due to strikes.**

'Whether' केसाथ 'or whether' और 'partly due to' केसाथ 'partly due to' ही आएगा।

Quick Revision

✔ जुड़ने वाले हिस्से एक जैसे: noun-noun, to V_1-to V_1।

✔ Not only / neither / either उसी हिस्से से पहले जिसकी तुलना हो रही है।

✔ Not by ... but by; partly to ... partly to; whether ... or whether।

✔ Noun phrase केसाथ noun phrase (but the fact that)।

Latest Previous Year Questions

01 Identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error. The philosopher's idea (1)/ that reality is constructed through language, (2)/ was refuted not by logic (3)/ but emotion and intuition. (4)

[SSC Stenographer 15 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

02 Identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error. What troubled the evaluators most (1)/ was not the complexity of the argument (2)/ but that its logic (3)/ and conclusions were fundamentally flawed. (4)

[SSC Stenographer 10 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

03 Find the part of the sentence that contains an error: So intense was the resistance (1)/ that the proposal not only failed (2)/ but also faced with widespread criticism (3)/ across institutional stakeholders. (4)

[SSC CGL 19 Sep 2025, Shift-I]

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

04 Find the part of the sentence that contains an error: The reforms being recommended by the panel (1)/ are not only intended to streamline administrative functions (2)/ but also addressing the asymmetries in resource allocation (3)/ that have long plagued rural districts. (4)

[SSC CGL 13 Sep 2025, Shift-I]

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

05 Find the part of the sentence that contains an error: The regulator's decision to postpone the implementation (1)/ was attributed partly to industry pressure (2)/ and partly due to legal ambiguity (3)/ surrounding the recent amendments. (4)

[SSC CGL 13 Sep 2025, Shift-II]

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

06 Find the part of the sentence that contains an error: The policy aims to neither penalise first-time offenders (1)/ nor those who may have violated norms (2)/ due to systemic ambiguity (3)/ rather than deliberate intent. (4)

[SSC CGL 14 Sep 2025, Shift-I]

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

07 Find the part of the sentence that contains an error: It remains unclear whether the board intends to implement the proposal (1)/ or if the statement was merely a strategic ploy (2)/ aimed at appeasing shareholders (3)/ in light of the recent legal setbacks. (4)

[SSC CGL 15 Sep 2025, Shift-III]

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

Solutions

1. (d) 'Not by logic' केसाथ 'but by emotion' आएगा, इसलिए part (4) में 'by' जोड़ना होगा।

2. (c) 'Not the complexity' noun phrase है, इसलिए 'but that' केस्थान पर 'but the fact that' का use होगा।

3. (c) 'Not only failed' केसाथ 'but also faced' (V_2) आएगा, इसलिए 'faced with' केस्थान पर 'faced' का use होगा।

4. (c) 'Not only to streamline' केसाथ 'but also to address' आएगा, इसलिए 'addressing' केस्थान पर 'to address' का use होगा।

5. (c) 'Partly to industry pressure' केसाथ 'partly to legal ambiguity' आएगा, इसलिए 'partly due to' के स्थान पर 'partly to' का use होगा।

6. (a) 'Neither' उस हिस्से से पहले आएगा जिसकी तुलना 'nor' से है, इसलिए 'aims to penalise neither first-time offenders' का use होगा।

7. (b) 'Whether' केसाथ 'or whether' आएगा, इसलिए 'or if' केस्थान पर 'or whether' का use होगा।

Practice Questions

01 He was praised for his honesty, his courage and _____.

(a) being kind
(b) his kindness
(c) to be kind
(d) he was kind

02 Find the error: The coach asked us (1)/ to warm up, (2)/ to stretch and (3)/ running two laps. (4)

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

03 The job requires not only skill _____ patience.

(a) but patience
(b) but also
(c) and also
(d) but even

04 You can either pay now _____ later.

(a) or pay
(b) nor pay
(c) or paying
(d) and pay

05 Choose the correct sentence.

(a) Radhika is not only beautiful but also has intelligence.
(b) Radhika is not only beautiful but also intelligent.
(c) Radhika not only is beautiful but also intelligent.
(d) Radhika is beautiful not only but also intelligent.

06 The plan failed not because of money _____ poor planning.

(a) but
(b) but because of
(c) and because
(d) or

Solutions

1. (b) List में सब 'his + noun' हैं, इसलिए 'his kindness' का use होगा।

2. (d) List में 'to warm up, to stretch' है, इसलिए 'running' केस्थान पर 'to run' का use होगा।

3. (b) 'Not only' का साथी 'but also' है।

4. (a) 'Either pay now' केसाथ 'or pay later' आएगा।

5. (b) 'Beautiful' adjective है, इसलिए 'intelligent' (adjective) का use होगा।

6. (b) 'Not because of money' केसाथ 'but because of' आएगा।

इस topic की class देखें

- ▶ CONJUNCTION — Selection Series (correlatives)
- ▶ Error Detection — 15 दिन 15 मैराथन, Day 1



09
CHAPTER

CLAUSES & PHRASES

Underline किये हुए हिस्से को पहचानना: word, phrase या clause

Steno 2026 और CGL 2025 में passage केअंदर भी grammar पूछा जाने लगा है, और error spotting केलंबे sentences को समझने केलिये भी ये पता होना ज़रूरी है कि कौनसा हिस्सा phrase है और कौनसा clause। सीधा फ़र्क याद रखिये: phrase में subject + verb नहीं होता, clause में होता है।

Phrase = शब्दों का समूह (subject + verb नहीं) | Clause = subject + verb वाला हिस्सा

Phrases के प्रकार	
Noun phrase	The tall boy in the red shirt is my cousin.
Adjective phrase	A man full of energy entered.
Adverb phrase	He spoke in a low voice.
Prepositional phrase	The book on the table is mine.
Infinitive phrase	To win the match was his dream.
Gerund phrase	Reading novels is her hobby.
Participle phrase	The girl sitting near the window is new.
Absolute phrase	The weather being fine, we went out.

Dependent (subordinate) clauses के प्रकार	
Noun clause	What he said was true. / I know that he is honest.
Adjective (relative) clause	The man who helped me is a doctor.
Adverb clause: time	When the bell rang, we left.
Adverb clause: reason	Since it was raining, we stayed in.
Adverb clause: condition	If you work hard, you will pass.
Adverb clause: concession	Although he was tired, he kept working.
Adverb clause: purpose / result	He works hard so that he may succeed. / He was so tired that he slept.

Sentence की बनावट	
Simple	एक independent clause: He came late.
Compound	दो independent clauses (and / but / or / so): He came late, but he apologised.
Complex	एक independent + कम से कम एक dependent: He apologised because he came late.
Compound-complex	दो independent + कम से कम एक dependent: He came late because the bus broke down, but he finished the work.

Rule 1: Relative pronoun का case: who (subject) / whom (object)

✘ **Incorrect: The novelist who her editor had praised was yet to submit the chapters.**

✔ **Correct: The novelist whom her editor had praised was yet to submit the chapters.**

Relative clause में subject 'her editor' है और novelist object है, इसलिए 'who' केस्थान पर 'whom' का use होगा।

Rule 2: Relative clause की verb antecedent से मिलेगी

✘ Incorrect: He is one of those players who always plays fair.

✔ Correct: He is one of those players who always play fair.

'Who' का antecedent 'players' plural है, इसलिए 'plays' केस्थान पर 'play' का use होगा।

Rule 3: That / which

✔ Correct: The car that I bought is red. (ज़रूरी जानकारी, comma नहीं)

✔ Correct: My car, which I bought last year, is red. (extra जानकारी, comma केसाथ)

✘ Incorrect: My car, that I bought last year, is red.

Comma वाली (non-defining) clause में 'that' नहीं आता, इसलिए 'which' का use होगा।

Rule 4: Two subordinating words साथ नहीं

✘ Incorrect: Although he was poor, but he was honest.

✔ Correct: Although he was poor, he was honest.

'Although' और 'but' दोनों साथ नहीं आते, इसलिए 'but' हटाना होगा।

Non-Finite की Selection Series class में gerund और participle का जो फ़र्क समझाया था, वही यहाँ phrase पहचानने में काम आयेगा। Form दोनों का एक (V_1 + ing) है, काम अलग है।

Underline किया हिस्सा क्या है? पहचानने का तरीका

Steno 2026 से passage केअंदर और अलग से भी ऐसे questions आने लगे हैं जिनमें कोई शब्द या हिस्सा underline करकेपूछा जाता है कि वो क्या है। तीन steps में answer निकालिये:

तीन steps	
Step 1	उस हिस्से में subject + verb है? है तो clause, नहीं तो phrase (और एक ही शब्द हो तो part of speech)।
Step 2	Phrase है तो देखिये वो किस तरह शुरू हुआ है: preposition से (prepositional), to + V_1 से (infinitive), V_1 + ing से (gerund या participle), noun केआसपास केशब्द (noun phrase)।
Step 3	Clause है तो उसका काम देखिये: subject / object बनी है तो noun clause, किसी noun केबारे में बता रही है तो adjective clause, कब / क्यों / किस शर्त पर बता रही है तो adverb clause।

एक शब्द, कई काम (part of speech sentence से तय होता है)	
fast	He runs fast (adverb) | a fast train (adjective) | a two-day fast (noun) | They fast on Monday (verb)
since	since Monday (preposition) | since you asked (conjunction) | I have not seen him since (adverb)
that	That is mine (pronoun) | that book (adjective / determiner) | I know that he is right (conjunction)
round	a round table (adjective) | walk round the park (preposition) | turn round (adverb)
before	before lunch (preposition) | before he came (conjunction) | I have seen it before (adverb)

Exam hint: Participle phrase (sitting near the window) किसी noun केबारे में बताती है, इसलिए adjective का काम करती है; gerund phrase (Reading novels is fun) subject या object बनती है, इसलिए noun का काम करती है। दोनों V_1 + ing से शुरू होती हैं, फ़र्क सिर्फ़ काम का है।

Quick Revision

✔ Subject + verb है → clause, नहीं है → phrase।

✔ Clause का काम: subject / object = noun, noun केबारे में = adjective, कब / क्यों / शर्त = adverb।

✔ Participle phrase = adjective का काम, gerund phrase = noun का काम।

✔ Who (subject) / whom (object); comma वाली clause में which।

✔ Although केसाथ but नहीं, because केसाथ so नहीं।

Latest Previous Year Questions

01 Identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error. The novelist who her editor had praised (1)/ for stylistic ingenuity and metaphorical clarity (2)/ was yet to submit (3)/ the final chapters of the manuscript. (4)

[SSC Stenographer 9 Sep 2026, Shift-I]

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

02 (Passage-based) Which word in the passage is a past participle?

[SSC Stenographer 10 Sep 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Staying
(b) Using
(c) Connected
(d) limit

Solutions

1. (a) Novelist relative clause का object है, इसलिए 'who' केस्थान पर 'whom' का use होगा।

2. (c) 'Stay connected' में 'connected' V_3 (past participle) है; 'staying' और 'using' V_1 + ing हैं।

Practice Questions

01 Identify the type of the underlined clause: I cannot understand what he wants.

(a) Adjective clause
(b) Noun clause
(c) Adverb clause
(d) Principal clause

02 Identify the type of sentence: Though the road was slippery, the driver kept going, and we reached safely.

(a) Simple
(b) Compound
(c) Complex
(d) Compound-complex

03 The candidate _____ the panel selected will join next week.

(a) who
(b) whom
(c) whose
(d) which

04 Find the error: This is one of the best books (1)/ that has ever been written (2)/ on the history (3)/ of modern India. (4)

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

05 Identify the phrase type: The sun having set, we returned home.

(a) Gerund phrase
(b) Absolute phrase
(c) Infinitive phrase
(d) Noun phrase

06 Choose the correct sentence.

(a) Because he was ill, so he did not come.

(b) Because he was ill, he did not come.

(c) Because he was ill, but he did not come.

(d) He was ill because so he did not come.

07 Identify the underlined part: "The man <u>who lives next door</u> is a pilot."

(a) Noun clause

(b) Adjective clause

(c) Adverb clause

(d) Prepositional phrase

08 Identify the underlined part: "Radhika was sitting <u>in the corner of the room</u>."

(a) Adverb clause

(b) Prepositional phrase

(c) Noun phrase

(d) Infinitive phrase

09 Identify the underlined part: "<u>Whether he will agree</u> is doubtful."

(a) Adverb clause

(b) Adjective clause

(c) Noun clause

(d) Gerund phrase

10 Identify the part of speech of the underlined word: "I have not met him <u>since</u>."

(a) Preposition

(b) Conjunction

(c) Adverb

(d) Noun

11 Identify the underlined part: "<u>Swimming in the river</u> can be dangerous."

(a) Participle phrase

(b) Gerund phrase

(c) Noun clause

(d) Infinitive phrase

12 Identify the underlined part: "The boy <u>standing at the gate</u> is my cousin."

(a) Gerund phrase

(b) Participle phrase

(c) Adverb clause

(d) Noun phrase

Solutions

1. (b) 'What he wants' verb 'understand' का object है, इसलिए ये noun clause है।

2. (d) दो independent clauses 'and' से जुड़ी हैं और एक dependent 'though' clause है, इसलिए compound-complex है।

3. (b) Relative clause में subject 'the panel' है, candidate object है, इसलिए 'whom' का use होगा।

4. (b) 'That' का antecedent 'books' plural है, इसलिए 'has' केस्थान पर 'have' का use होगा।

5. (b) 'The sun having set' अपने noun केसाथ पूरे sentence को modify करता है, इसलिए absolute phrase है।

6. (b) 'Because' केसाथ 'so' नहीं आता, इसलिए दूसरा sentence सही है।

7. (b) ये हिस्सा 'the man' केबारे में बता रहा है, इसलिए adjective (relative) clause है।

8. (b) इसमें subject + verb नहीं है और ये 'in' से शुरू होता है, इसलिए prepositional phrase है।

9. (c) ये clause sentence का subject है, इसलिए noun clause है।

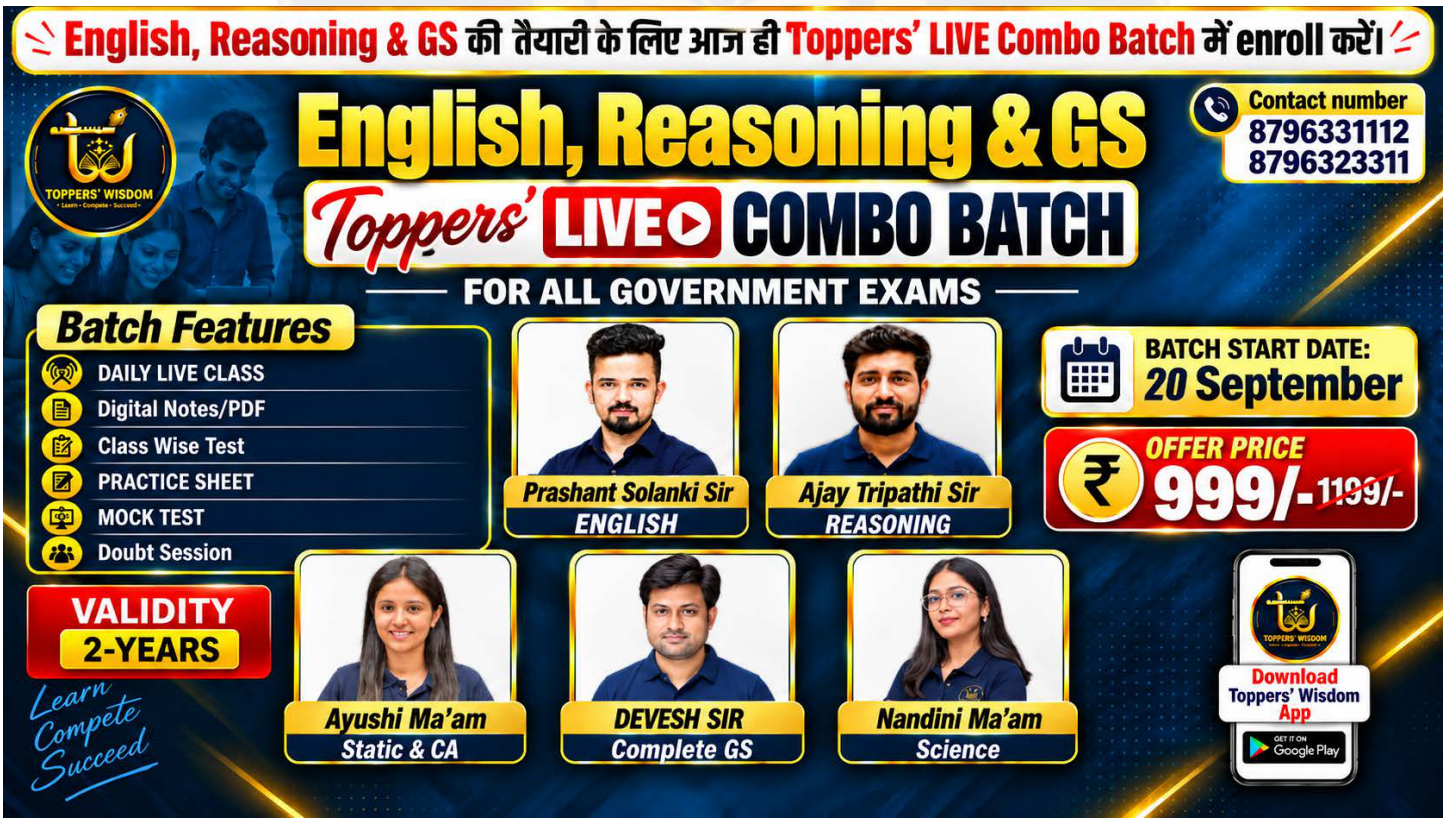
10. (c) 'Since' केबाद कोई noun या clause नहीं है; ये अकेला समय बता रहा है, इसलिए adverb है।

11. (b) ये हिस्सा sentence का subject है, इसलिए gerund phrase है।

12. (b) ये हिस्सा 'the boy' केबारे में बता रहा है, इसलिए participle (adjective) phrase है।

इस topic की class देखें

- ▶ Complete PRONOUN — Selection Series (relative pronoun)
- ▶ CONJUNCTION — Selection Series
- ▶ NON-FINITE — Selection Series



10 CHAPTER
Figures of Speech

संक्षेप में: पहचान और उदाहरण

SSC figures of speech को सीधे बहुत कम पूछता है, पर passage में "metaphor" या "tone" वाले questions अब आने लगे हैं। Steno 2026 में "What metaphor best captures the author's contrast..." और CGL 2025 में "Which of the following metaphors best captures the overall argument..." पूछा गया। इसलिये मुख्य figures की पहचान होना काफ़ी है।

Figures of speech हमने 15 दिन 15 मैराथन की class 03 में भी किये थे। SSC इन्हें सीधे बहुत कम पूछता है, इसलिए यहाँ सिर्फ़ वही रखा है जो पहचान केलिये ज़रूरी है; बाकी detail उस class में देख लीजिये।

मुख्य Figures of Speech	
Simile	Like / as से तुलना: She is as brave as a lion.
Metaphor	सीधी तुलना, बिना like / as: Time is money.
Personification	निर्जीव को जीवित की तरह: The wind whispered.
Hyperbole	बहुत बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर: I have told you a million times.
Oxymoron	दो उल्टे शब्द साथ: deafening silence, bitter sweet
Paradox	उल्टा लगने वाला पर सच: The child is the father of the man.
Alliteration	एक ही ध्वनि दोहराना: Peter Piper picked peppers.
Onomatopoeia	आवाज़ से बना शब्द: buzz, hiss, bang
Irony	कहा कुछ, मतलब उल्टा: What a pleasant weather! (तेज़ बारिश में)
Euphemism	कड़वी बात नरम शब्दों में: He passed away.
Apostrophe	अनुपस्थित को सीधे संबोधन: O Death, where is thy sting?
Antithesis	विरोधी विचार साथ: Man proposes, God disposes.
Metonymy	किसी चीज़ से जुड़े शब्द का use: The pen is mightier than the sword.
Synecdoche	हिस्से से पूरा: All hands on deck.
Transferred epithet	विशेषण गलत noun पर: a sleepless night

Metaphor वाले passage questions: options में तुलना केजोड़े दिये जाते हैं। वही जोड़ा चुनिये जो passage के मुख्य विचार से मेल खाये; "one clear peak" जैसे simple या extreme जोड़े अक्सर गलत होते हैं।

Quick Revision

✔ Simile = like / as से तुलना; metaphor = सीधी तुलना।

✔ Personification = निर्जीव को जीवित जैसा।

✔ Oxymoron = दो उल्टे शब्द साथ; paradox = उल्टा लगने वाला सच।

✔ Passage metaphor question में passage केमुख्य विचार से मेल खाता जोड़ा चुनें।

Latest Previous Year Questions

01 (Passage-based) What metaphor best captures the author's contrast between history and culture?

[SSC Stenographer 15 Sep 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Culture is a mirror; history is its shadow
(b) History is architecture; culture is weather
(c) Culture is a seed; history is the soil
(d) History is fiction; culture is myth

02 (Passage-based) Which of the following metaphors best captures the overall argument of the passage?

[SSC CGL 16 Sep 2025, Shift-I]

(a) A bridge that never meets the other side.
(b) A mirror reflecting only half the image.
(c) A labyrinth filled with shifting doors.
(d) A ladder leading to one clear peak.

Solutions

1. (b) Passage में history को ठोस ढाँचा और culture को रोज़ बदलने वाली चीज़ बताया गया है, इसलिए 'History is architecture; culture is weather' सही है।

2. (c) Passage cultural दुविधा और बदलते रास्तों की बात करता है, इसलिए 'A labyrinth filled with shifting doors' सही है।

Practice Questions

01 Identify the figure of speech: "The classroom was a zoo."

(a) Simile
(b) Metaphor
(c) Personification
(d) Hyperbole

02 Identify the figure of speech: "The stars danced in the sky."

(a) Personification
(b) Simile
(c) Oxymoron
(d) Irony

03 Identify the figure of speech: "a cruel kindness"

(a) Alliteration
(b) Oxymoron
(c) Metonymy
(d) Apostrophe

04 Identify the figure of speech: "He is as cunning as a fox."

(a) Metaphor
(b) Simile
(c) Paradox
(d) Euphemism

05 Identify the figure of speech: "The crown will find an heir."

(a) Synecdoche
(b) Metonymy
(c) Hyperbole
(d) Personification

06 Identify the figure of speech: "I am so hungry I could eat a horse."

(a) Hyperbole
(b) Irony
(c) Simile
(d) Antithesis

Solutions

1. (b) बिना like / as केसीधी तुलना है, इसलिए metaphor है।

2. (a) Stars को नाचते हुए बताया है, इसलिए personification है।

3. (b) दो उल्टे शब्द साथ हैं, इसलिए oxymoron है।

4. (b) 'As ... as' से तुलना है, इसलिए simile है।

5. (b) 'Crown' राजा / राजसत्ता केलिये आया है, इसलिए metonymy है।

6. (a) बात बहुत बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर कही गई है, इसलिए hyperbole है।

इस topic की class देखें

▶ 15 दिन 15 मैराथन — English Class 03 (Figures of Speech)

11 CHAPTER
UNUSUAL STRUCTURES

जो sentences पढ़ने में अजीब लगते हैं पर सही हैं

कुछ structures ऐसे हैं जो पढ़ने में अजीब लगते हैं, इसलिए students उन्हें गलत मान लेते हैं। और कुछ ऐसे हैं जिनमें छोटी-सी गलती SSC बार-बार पूछता है। इस chapter में ऐसे ही structures एक जगह रखे गये हैं।

15 दिन 15 मैराथन की Error Detection वाली पहली class में इनमें से कई structures (used to, lest, hardly, it is high time) हमने PYQs केसाथ किये थे। यहाँउन्हीं को एक जगह रख दिया है ताकि exam से पहले एक बार में revise हो जायें।

1. There being (absolute phrase)

✘ **Incorrect: The village is very isolated, their being no bus service.**

✔ **Correct: The village is very isolated, there being no bus service.**

यहाँमतलब 'वहाँकोई bus service नहीं है' है, इसलिए 'their' केस्थान पर 'there' का use होगा।

2. Lest ... should + V_1

✘ **Incorrect: Walk carefully lest you will fall.**

✘ **Incorrect: Walk carefully lest you should not fall.**

✔ **Correct: Walk carefully lest you should fall.**

'Lest' केसाथ 'should + V_1' आता है और lest में पहले से 'नहीं' का भाव है, इसलिए 'should fall' का use होगा।

3. Had better / would rather + V_1

✘ **Incorrect: You had better to leave now.**

✔ **Correct: You had better leave now.**

'Had better' केबाद 'to' नहीं लगता, इसलिए 'leave' (V_1) का use होगा।

4. The more ... the more

✘ Incorrect: The more a culture expand, the less chance there is that it will become extinct.

✔ Correct: The more a culture expands, the less chance there is that it will become extinct.

'A culture' singular है, इसलिए 'expand' केस्थान पर 'expands' का use होगा।

5. One of + plural noun + singular verb

✘ Incorrect: One of my friends are a doctor.

✔ Correct: One of my friends is a doctor.

Subject 'One' है, इसलिए 'are' केस्थान पर 'is' का use होगा।

6. Too ... to / so ... that

✘ Incorrect: He is too weak that he cannot walk.

✔ Correct: He is too weak to walk.

✔ Correct: He is so weak that he cannot walk.

'Too' केसाथ 'to' और 'so' केसाथ 'that' आता है।

7. Used to + V_1 बनाम be used to + V_1ing

✔ Correct: I used to play cricket. (पहले की आदत)

✔ Correct: I am used to getting up early. (आदत हो चुकी है)

✘ Incorrect: I am used to get up early.

'Be used to' में 'to' preposition है, इसलिए 'get' केस्थान पर 'getting' का use होगा।

8. Scarcely / hardly के साथ negative नहीं

✘ Incorrect: I could not hardly hear him.

✔ Correct: I could hardly hear him.

'Hardly' में पहले से negative भाव है, इसलिए 'not' हटाना होगा।

9. Not so much ... as

✔ Correct: He is not so much a teacher as a friend.

✘ Incorrect: He is not so much a teacher but a friend.

'Not so much' का साथी 'as' है, इसलिए 'but' केस्थान पर 'as' का use होगा।

10. Prefer ... to

✘ Incorrect: I prefer tea than coffee.

✔ Correct: I prefer tea to coffee.

✔ Correct: I prefer to walk rather than drive.

'Prefer' केसाथ 'to' आता है; दो infinitives हों तो 'rather than' आता है।

11. Need / dare as modal

✔ Correct: You need not worry.

✔ Correct: He dare not speak.

✔ Correct: You do not need to worry.

Modal की तरह use हों तो 'need not + V_1' आता है, 'needs not' नहीं।

Quick Revision

✔ There being (their नहीं) — absolute phrase।

✔ Lest ... should + V_1 (not नहीं)।

✔ Had better + V_1 (to नहीं); prefer ... to।

✔ Be used to + V_1ing; hardly केसाथ not नहीं।

✔ One of + plural noun + singular verb।

Latest Previous Year Questions

01 Identify the grammatical error in the sentence below. The village is very isolated, their being no bus service.

[SSC Stenographer 12 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

(a) their being
(b) is very isolated
(c) village is
(d) no bus service

02 Choose the option that has an error in the sentence: The more a culture expand, the less chance there is that it will become extinct.

[SSC CHSL 26 Nov 2025, Shift-III]

(a) The more a culture expand,
(b) the less chance there is
(c) that it will become extinct.
(d) No correction required

Solutions

1. (a) यहाँ 'there being' (absolute phrase) आएगा, इसलिए 'their' केस्थान पर 'there' का use होगा।

2. (a) 'A culture' singular है, इसलिए 'expand' केस्थान पर 'expands' का use होगा।

Practice Questions

01 Study hard lest you _____.

(a) will fail
(b) should fail
(c) should not fail
(d) fail not

02 You had better _____ the doctor at once.

(a) to see
(b) seeing
(c) see
(d) saw

03 Find the error: One of the most important (1)/ reasons for the delay (2)/ were the shortage (3)/ of raw material. (4)

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

04 Radhika is not used to _____ in such heat.

(a) work
(b) working
(c) worked
(d) works

05 It being a holiday, _____.

(a) the office was closed
(b) we closed office
(c) closed the office
(d) office closing

06 I would prefer _____ at home rather than go out.

(a) stay
(b) to stay
(c) staying
(d) stayed

Solutions

1. (b) 'Lest' केसाथ 'should + V_1' आता है।

2. (c) 'Had better' केबाद V_1 आती है।

3. (c) Subject 'One' है, इसलिए 'were' केस्थान पर 'was' का use होगा।

4. (b) 'Be used to' केबाद V_1 + ing आती है।

5. (a) Absolute phrase केबाद अपना subject वाला पूरा clause आता है।

6. (b) 'Prefer to + V_1 rather than + V_1' का structure है।

इस topic की class देखें

▶ Error Detection — 15 दिन 15 मैराथन, Day 1 (Used to, Lest, Hardly, It is high time)

▶ 101 Golden Rules of English Grammar



12
CHAPTER

Long Sentences & SVA

लंबे sentence में subject और verb का मिलान

CGL 2025 और Steno 2026 केerror spotting में सबसे ज़्यादा questions subject–verb agreement से आये, और लगभग सब लंबे academic sentences थे। Rule पुराने ही हैं, बस subject और verb केबीच बहुत सारे शब्द आ जाते हैं। तरीका एक ही है: verb पकड़िये, उसका असली subject ढूँढिये, बीच का हिस्सा bracket में रख दीजिये।

Subject + [of ... / with ... / along with ... / which ... / comma वाला हिस्सा] + Verb → bracket हटाकर मिलान

CGL 2025 में error spotting केसबसे ज़्यादा questions SVA से ही आये थे, इसलिए इसे book का आख़िरी और सबसे ज़रूरी chapter रखा है। इसे पढ़े बिना exam में मत जाइयेगा।

Rule 1: Of वाले phrase का noun subject नहीं

✘ Incorrect: The paradigm of rational choice theory postulate that agents act consistently.

✔ Correct: The paradigm of rational choice theory postulates that agents act consistently.

Subject 'The paradigm' singular है, 'theory' नहीं, इसलिए 'postulate' केस्थान पर 'postulates' का use होगा।

Rule 2: Along with / as well as / together with

✘ Incorrect: The CEO along with his deputies were present.

✔ Correct: The CEO along with his deputies was present.

Verb पहले subject 'The CEO' से मिलेगी, इसलिए 'were' केस्थान पर 'was' का use होगा।

Rule 3: Not only ... but also / neither ... nor / either ... or

✘ Incorrect: Not only the minister but also the bureaucrats has been accused.

✔ Correct: Not only the minister but also the bureaucrats have been accused.

Verb पास वाले subject 'the bureaucrats' से मिलेगी, इसलिए 'has' केस्थान पर 'have' का use होगा।

Rule 4: Each / every / neither of / one of → singular

✘ Incorrect: Each of the committee members were obligated to disclose.

✔ Correct: Each of the committee members was obligated to disclose.

'Each of' केसाथ singular verb आती है, इसलिए 'were' केस्थान पर 'was' का use होगा।

Rule 5: Much / little (uncountable) बनाम many / few (countable)

✘ Incorrect: Much of the guidelines were based on speculative models.

✔ Correct: Many of the guidelines were based on speculative models.

'Guidelines' countable plural है, इसलिए 'Much' केस्थान पर 'Many' का use होगा।

Rule 6: Fewer / many of + plural → plural verb

✘ Incorrect: Fewer of the experimental designs was compatible with the model.

✔ Correct: Fewer of the experimental designs were compatible with the model.

'Fewer of the designs' plural है, इसलिए 'was' केस्थान पर 'were' का use होगा।

Rule 7: Abstract singular subjects

✘ Incorrect: Language, in its performative function, shape the very ontology of social relations.

✔ Correct: Language, in its performative function, shapes the very ontology of social relations.

Subject 'Language' singular है और comma वाला हिस्सा बीच में है, इसलिए 'shape' केस्थान पर 'shapes' का use होगा।

Rule 8: All that is needed / What is needed

✘ Incorrect: All that is needed for the bill to pass are a simple majority and a signature.

✔ Correct: All that is needed for the bill to pass is a simple majority and a signature.

Subject 'All that is needed' एक ही idea है, इसलिए 'are' केस्थान पर 'is' का use होगा।

> **SSC का तरीका:** CGL 2025 में SVA वाले errors अक्सर part (2) में थे, जहाँ verb होती है। इसलिए पहले verb वाला हिस्सा check कीजिये।

Quick Revision

✔ पहले verb पकड़ो, फिर असली subject; बीच का हिस्सा bracket में।

✔ Of वाले phrase का noun subject नहीं।

✔ Along with / as well as → पहले subject से; neither ... nor / not only ... but also → पास वाले से।

✔ Each of / neither of / one of → singular; many of / fewer of → plural।

✔ Much + uncountable, many + countable।

Latest Previous Year Questions

01 Find the part of the sentence that contains an error: Much of what appears to be coordination (1)/ among the regulatory bodies and private stakeholders (2)/ are, in fact, coincidental overlaps (3)/ caused by differing mandates. (4)

[SSC CGL 12 Sep 2025, Shift-II]

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

02 Find the part of the sentence that contains an error: Neither the projection of growth nor the estimation of deficit trends (1)/ appear to have accounted for the liquidity constraints (2)/ that small-scale enterprises face (3)/ during cyclical downturns in demand. (4)

[SSC CGL 13 Sep 2025, Shift-III]

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

03 Find the part of the sentence that contains an error: The perception that the guidelines are optional (1)/ rather than compulsory have led (2)/ to widespread inconsistencies in compliance (3)/ across state-level implementations. (4)

[SSC CGL 14 Sep 2025, Shift-II]

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

04 Find the part of the sentence that contains an error: Not only the minister but also the bureaucrats (1)/ has been accused of manipulating (2)/ the data presented in the economic survey (3)/ to align with political interests. (4)

[SSC CGL 16 Sep 2025, Shift-I]

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

05 Find the part of the sentence that contains an error: The team's objective, despite its vagueness, (1)/ were understood by the evaluators (2)/ to focus more on inclusivity (3)/ than on quantifiable metrics. (4)

[SSC CGL 19 Sep 2025, Shift-II]

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

06 Identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error. The paradigm of rational choice theory (1)/ postulate that agents act consistently (2)/ to maximize utility, often ignoring (3)/ the constraints imposed by affective reasoning. (4)

[SSC Stenographer 10 Sep 2026, Shift-I]

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

07 Identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error. Much of the guidelines (1)/ pertaining to AI governance (2)/ were based on speculative models (3)/ and industry projections. (4)

[SSC Stenographer 10 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

08 Identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error. Fewer of the experimental designs (1)/ was compatible with the theoretical model (2)/ proposed by the research team (3)/ in their meta-analysis. (4)

[SSC Stenographer 11 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

09 Identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error. Language, in its performative function, (1)/ shape the very ontology (2)/ of social relations and categories (3)/ that structure human perception. (4)

[SSC Stenographer 15 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

Solutions

1. (c) Subject 'Much of what appears' singular है, इसलिए 'are' केस्थान पर 'is' का use होगा।

2. (b) पास वाला subject 'the estimation' singular है, इसलिए 'appear' केस्थान पर 'appears' का use होगा।

3. (b) Subject 'The perception' singular है, इसलिए 'have led' केस्थान पर 'has led' का use होगा।

4. (b) पास वाला subject 'the bureaucrats' plural है, इसलिए 'has' केस्थान पर 'have' का use होगा।

5. (b) Subject 'The team's objective' singular है, इसलिए 'were' केस्थान पर 'was' का use होगा।

6. (b) Subject 'The paradigm' singular है, इसलिए 'postulate' केस्थान पर 'postulates' का use होगा।

7. (a) 'Guidelines' countable plural है, इसलिए 'Much' केस्थान पर 'Many' का use होगा।

8. (b) Subject 'Fewer of the designs' plural है, इसलिए 'was' केस्थान पर 'were' का use होगा।

9. (b) Subject 'Language' singular है, इसलिए 'shape' केस्थान पर 'shapes' का use होगा।

Practice Questions

01 The quality of the mangoes this season _____ better than last year.
(a) are
(b) is
(c) were
(d) have been

02 The principal, together with the teachers, _____ the new rules.
(a) have approved
(b) has approved
(c) are approving
(d) approve

03 Find the error: The number of students (1)/ who apply for the scholarship (2)/ have increased sharply (3)/ in recent years. (4)
(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

04 Either the manager or his assistants _____ responsible for the error.

(a) is
(b) are
(c) was
(d) has been

05 Find the error: The analysis of the survey results, (1)/ which were collected over six months, (2)/ reveal a clear trend (3)/ in consumer behaviour. (4)

(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)

06 Neither of the two proposals _____ the approval of the board.

(a) have received
(b) has received
(c) are receiving
(d) receive

Solutions

1. (b) Subject 'The quality' singular है, इसलिए 'is' का use होगा।

2. (b) Verb पहले subject 'The principal' से मिलेगी, इसलिए 'has approved' का use होगा।

3. (c) 'The number of' singular है, इसलिए 'have' केस्थान पर 'has' का use होगा।

4. (b) पास वाला subject 'his assistants' plural है, इसलिए 'are' का use होगा।

5. (c) Subject 'The analysis' singular है, इसलिए 'reveal' केस्थान पर 'reveals' का use होगा।

6. (b) 'Neither of' केसाथ singular verb आती है।

इस topic की class देखें

▶ Complete Subject Verb Agreement — Selection Series
▶ Error Detection — 15 दिन 15 मैराथन, Day 1

इस book के सारे topics और बाकी पूरी grammar, vocab और comprehension, आसान भाषा में और updated pattern के साथ, English Special VOD Batch में मिलेंगे।



Prashant Solanki

Prashant Solanki is a renowned faculty of English and has taught lakhs of students through his own platform **Toppers' Wisdom.** *He cleared CPO 2017 exam with an All India Rank 29 and got selected as a SUB-INSPECTOR in Delhi Police. He topped CPO mains 2017 exam with 195 marks. He also qualified many other exams like SSC CGL, CHSL and IB ACIO. He started teaching English language and Comprehension in early 2018 and has been helping students succeed ever since.*



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इस Book में क्या है

01 Subjunctive Mood
02 Inversion
03 Conditional Sentences
04 Cleft Sentences
05 Ellipsis
06 Clause, Phrase, Gerund & Infinitive as Subject
07 Perfect Infinitive & Voice
08 Parallelism
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