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SSC CGL 2026 Tier 1 — English

English Language & Comprehension · All 53 Shifts (30 Sep – 28 Oct 2026) · 1325 questions, chapter-wise with detailed explanations — Prashant Solanki English · Toppers' Wisdom

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इस eBook को कैसे पढ़ें: हर chapter में पहले सभी questions दिए गए हैं, फिर Answer Key और उसके बाद Detailed Explanations। Answer Key में किसी भी question number पर click करें तो सीधे उसका explanation खुलेगा, और explanation में question number पर click करें तो वापस question पर पहुँचेंगे। हर page पर ऊपर दिए **GO TO INDEX** बटन से इस पेज पर लौट सकते हैं। जिन प्रश्नों की SSC Key पर आपत्ति बनती है, वे Answer Key में लाल रंग में हैं और उनकी पूरी सूची अंत में **SSC Answer Key Review** में दी गई है।

01
CHAPTER

Error Detection

Questions *90 questions · 53 shifts*

PART A Spot the Error

Directions (Q. 01–34): *Find the part of the sentence that contains an error*

01 It is high time the minister clarifies his stance on the matter rather than leaving it open to public speculation.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

(a) It is high time the minister
(b) clarifies his stance on the matter
(c) rather than leaving it
(d) open to public speculation.

02 All the equipments needed for the installation were procured well in advance.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) All the equipments
(b) needed for the installation
(c) were procured
(d) well in advance.

03 Although the results appear encouraging on the surface, yet critics remain sceptical of the methods employed in gathering and interpreting the underlying datasets.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Although the results appear encouraging on the surface,
(b) yet critics remain sceptical of the methods
(c) employed in gathering and interpreting
(d) the underlying datasets.

04 The professor recommended that each of the selected candidates submit their thesis proposal by next Friday failing which the slot would be offered to waitlisted scholars. No error

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) The professor recommended that each of the selected candidates
(b) submit their thesis proposal by next Friday
(c) failing which the slot would be offered to waitlisted scholars.
(d) No error

05 She wore a stunning red silk long scarf that complemented her traditional attire during the award ceremony at the convention centre.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) She wore a stunning red silk long scarf
(b) that complemented her traditional attire
(c) during the award ceremony
(d) at the convention centre.

06 It seems as though the department is reluctant not because of the cost implications, but because that it might signal a policy shift they are not ready to make.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) It seems as though the department is reluctant
(b) not because of the cost implications,
(c) but because that it might signal
(d) a policy shift they are not ready to make.

07 The editor-in-chief asked whether the article had underwent plagiarism screening before approval.

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The editor-in-chief asked whether
(b) the article had underwent
(c) plagiarism screening
(d) before approval.

08 The tribunal objected to not the content of the testimony but the manner in which it was introduced without any authentication by the

official registrar or acknowledgment of its provenance.

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The tribunal objected to not the content of the testimony
(b) but the manner in which it was introduced
(c) without any authentication by the official registrar
(d) or acknowledgment of its provenance.

09 Each applicant must bring his or her ID proof and fill the necessary documents prior to the final evaluation round scheduled this Friday.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Each applicant must bring his or her ID proof
(b) and fill the necessary documents
(c) prior to the final evaluation round
(d) scheduled this Friday.

10 There are less than twenty applicants who meet the eligibility criteria for the advanced fellowship offered by the institute.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) There are less than twenty applicants
(b) who meet the eligibility criteria
(c) for the advanced fellowship
(d) offered by the institute.

11 The correlation-matrix visualization appeared more clear when the superfluous variables were removed during the second iteration of analysis.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) The correlation-matrix visualization
(b) appeared more clear
(c) when the superfluous variables were removed
(d) during the second iteration of analysis.

12 She has the rare ability of making complex theories sound simple and intuitively clear.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) She has the rare ability
(b) of making complex theories
(c) sound simple
(d) and intuitively clear.

13 What the consultant suggested implementing was a method that would reduce redundancies and optimize interdepartmental workflows without requiring additional fundings.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) What the consultant suggested implementing
(b) was a method that would reduce redundancies
(c) and optimize interdepartmental workflows
(d) without requiring additional fundings.

14 The vice-chancellor insisted that the policy is to be revised by the end of the quarter to address the audit remarks.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) The vice-chancellor insisted that the policy
(b) is to be revised
(c) by the end of the quarter
(d) to address the audit remarks.

15 A very few researchers have attempted to replicate the study under identical field conditions due to logistical limitations.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) A very few researchers
(b) have attempted to replicate the study
(c) under identical field conditions
(d) due to logistical limitations.

16 Each of the candidates are expected to carry their original ID proofs for verification.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Each of the candidates
(b) are expected to carry
(c) their original ID proofs
(d) for verification.

17 What critics often overlook is not the literary structure per se, but the emotional authenticity of characters and how it affects reader's trust.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) What critics often overlook
(b) is not the literary structure per se,
(c) but the emotional authenticity of characters
(d) and how it affects reader's trust.

18 The judge not only dismissed the petition but also reprimanding the lawyer for misrepresenting facts during the cross-examination.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The judge not only dismissed the petition
(b) but also reprimanding the lawyer
(c) for misrepresenting facts
(d) during the cross-examination.

19 While the director had hoped for clarity, what emerged instead were overlapping interpretations that undermined the coherence of the original draft.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) While the director had hoped for clarity,
(b) what emerged instead were overlapping interpretations
(c) that undermined the coherence
(d) of the original draft.

20 No less than five hundred students has enrolled in the online preparatory course for civil service exams.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) No less than five hundred students
(b) has enrolled in
(c) the online preparatory course
(d) for civil service exams.

21 Rarely the department issues such open calls for proposals without internal approvals from the steering committee.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Rarely the department issues
(b) such open calls for proposals
(c) without internal approvals
(d) from the steering committee.

22 The management had the interns to submit their reports before the review committee arrived for evaluation.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) The management had the interns
(b) to submit their reports
(c) before the review committee
(d) arrived for evaluation.

23 The economic indicators, though initially showing signs of recovery, were eventually deemed insufficiently compelling to warrant an upward revision of interest rates by most analysts who had doubted its trajectory.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) The economic indicators, though initially showing signs of recovery,
(b) were eventually deemed insufficiently compelling
(c) to warrant an upward revision of interest rates
(d) by most analysts who had doubted its trajectory.

24 Despite of the warnings he ventured into the forest without any gear or backup plan.

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Despite of the warnings
(b) he ventured into the forest
(c) without any gear
(d) or backup plan.

25 The diplomat tried to brush off the allegations but the press kept pressing on until he broke out.

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) The diplomat tried to brush off
(b) the allegations but the press
(c) kept pressing on
(d) until he broke out.

26 If he was knowing the answer he would have responded confidently in the interview yesterday.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) If he was knowing the answer
(b) he would have responded
(c) confidently in the interview
(d) yesterday.

27 Her avowed neutrality in the interdepartmental conflict was belied by her covert support to one faction.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Her avowed neutrality
(b) in the interdepartmental conflict
(c) was belied by
(d) her covert support to one faction.

28 She plays the piano very good considering she started just a year ago.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) She plays the piano
(b) very good
(c) considering she started
(d) just a year ago.

29 Not only the students but also the faculty members was concerned about the accreditation results.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Not only the students (b) but also the faculty members
(c) was concerned about (d) the accreditation results.

30 The professor was appreciative with the student's effort in curating the bibliography in multiple citation styles.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The professor was appreciative (b) with the student's effort
(c) in curating the bibliography (d) in multiple citation styles.

31 The committee discussed about the proposal for over two hours but failed to reach any conclusion.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) The committee discussed about the proposal
(b) for over two hours
(c) but failed to reach
(d) any conclusion.

32 The employee were pulled out of the task for failing to keep it up.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) The employee were (b) pulled out
(c) of the task (d) for failing to keep it up.

33 The manager had left before the team arrives causing confusion about the agenda.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The manager had left (b) before the team arrives
(c) causing confusion (d) about the agenda.

34 She is married with a banker and has been living in London for the past five years with her family.

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) She is married with a banker (b) and has been living in London
(c) for the past five years (d) with her family.

Directions (Q. 35–49): *Identify the error in the sentence.*

35 The committee decided their decision.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) committee (b) decided
(c) their (d) decision

36 You should write clear so that the reader understands.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) reader (b) clear
(c) understands (d) should

37 He was late to an meeting scheduled at 9 AM.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) an (b) late
(c) meeting (d) scheduled

38 He is more smarter than anyone else in class.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) more (b) anyone
(c) class (d) smarter

39 We reached to a conclusion after the meeting.

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) reached (b) conclusion
(c) meeting (d) to

40 She’s reading an Times of India editorial.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) India (b) an
(c) editorial (d) reading

41 He paid a heavy apology after the incident.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) apology (b) paid
(c) heavy (d) incident

42 He speaks too much fast for me to understand.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) understand (b) fast
(c) much (d) speaks

43 A Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) A (b) Everest
(c) highest (d) world

44 A earth revolves around the sun.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) a (b) sun
(c) revolves (d) earth

45 This is the most easiest question in the test.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) test (b) most
(c) question (d) easiest

46 We were leave for the airport when the storm began.

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) storm (b) began
(c) airport (d) leave

47 The team have completed their project ahead of schedule

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) have (b) team
(c) project (d) schedule

48 She didn't went to the seminar last week.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) seminar (b) went
(c) she (d) last

49 She completed the assignment quick to meet the deadline.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) quick (b) deadline
(c) assignment (d) completed

Directions (Q. 50): *Identify the error in the sentence*

50 He passed away the forms to the candidates.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) forms (b) passed
(c) away (d) candidates

Directions (Q. 51–57): *Identify the error in the sentence.*

51 He was complete ignored by the team during the discussion.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) during (b) ignored
(c) complete (d) team

52 Her performance was extremely excellence throughout the quarter.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) extremely (b) excellence
(c) throughout (d) quarter

53 I have a strongly feeling that something's off.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) feeling (b) strongly
(c) have (d) something

54 She is a honest leader with integrity.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) a (b) leader
(c) integrity (d) honest

55 He came across with an old friend at the conference.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) friend (b) came
(c) across (d) with

56 We arrived at a Himalayas before sunrise.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) himalayas (b) sunrise
(c) arrived (d) a

57 I bought the pair of shoes from the online store.

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) store (b) the
(c) online (d) shoes

Directions (Q. 58–59): *Choose the error in the sentence.*

58 The medicine had a strong affect on her recovery.

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) medicine (b) affect
(c) strong (d) recovery

59 The teacher emphasized on the importance of time management.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) on (b) emphasized
(c) management (d) importance

Directions (Q. 60–67): *Spot the error in the following sentence and identify the INCORRECT part.*

60 He has been **afraid from** spiders since childhood.

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) afraid from (b) spiders
(c) since childhood (d) No error

61 She always avoids to speak during the meetings because she is shy.

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) always avoids (b) to speak
(c) during the meetings (d) No error

62 She prefers coffee than tea in the morning.

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) prefers coffee (b) than tea
(c) in the morning (d) No error

63 She insisted me to attend the meeting at any cost.

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) insisted me to (b) attend the meeting
(c) at any cost (d) No error

64 I have been waiting since two hours for the bus.

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) have been waiting (b) since two hours
(c) for the bus (d) No error

65 She is good with mathematics but weak in physics.

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) No error (b) but weak
(c) good with mathematics (d) in physics

66 She is good in English and Mathematics.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) English and Mathematics (b) good in
(c) She is (d) No error

67 Each of the players were awarded a certificate of appreciation.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Each of the players (b) were awarded
(c) a certificate of appreciation (d) No error

Directions (Q. 68–73): *The sentence given below is divided into four segments labelled P, Q, R, and S. Read the sentence carefully to determine which segment contains a lexical error. Select the letter corresponding to that specific segment as your answer. (Note: The sentence contains exactly one error. Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)*

68 (P) Maintaining a posture of strict non-disclosure, the board of directors refuses to comment on the acquisition / (Q) even though rumours bound that the tech giant is on the verge of bankruptcy / (R) due to severe algorithmic failures that have fundamentally compromised / (S) its core proprietary architecture.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) P (b) Q
(c) R (d) S

69 (P) The coalition launched an aggressive media campaign to garter support / (Q) for the proposed labour reforms, seeking to mobilise constituent pressure /(R) and thereby influence critical swing-vote lawmakers whose final deliberations / (S) will dictate the outcome of the fast-approaching, high-stakes parliamentary vote.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) P (b) Q
(c) R (d) S

70 (P) As the affix body governing international aviation safety, the organisation possesses / (Q) the unilateral authority to ground entire commercial fleets if a systemic manufacturing defect / (R) is uncovered within critical propulsion or avionics architectures, forcing / (S) global aerospace manufacturers into immediate, mandatory retrofitting cycles.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) P (b) Q
(c) R (d) S

71 (P) According to the criminal profiling matrix, behavioural analysts noted that / (Q) the serial arsonist's distinct bogus operandi involved using highly refined chemical accelerants / (R) inside abandoned industrial warehouses, establishing a predictable tactical signature / (S) that ultimately allowed law enforcement to map and predict future geographic targets.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) P (b) Q
(c) R (d) S

72 (P) Despite a lucid awareness of catastrophic epidemiological outcomes, / (Q) active smokers frequently suffer from severe confident dissonance, / (R) systematically deploying deeply flawed psychological defence mechanisms to manipulate their internal narrative, / (S) minimise perceived vulnerability, and ultimately preserve the habituated patterns of their addictive behaviour.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) P (b) Q
(c) R (d) S

73 (P) The prime minister faced intense scrutiny from legislative oversight committees / (Q) after appointing his brother-in-law to head the central bank, a nepotistic appointment / (R) widely criticised as a blatant conflict of impress by anti-corruption watchdogs / (S) demanding an immediate, independent inquiry into executive overreach.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) P (b) Q
(c) R (d) S

Directions (Q. 74–76): *Identify the word in this sentence that contains an error.*

74 He was accused for cheating in the final exam.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) cheating (b) for
(c) accused (d) final

75 This information is irrelevant with our current topic.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) current (b) irrelevant
(c) topic (d) with

76 She was married with a diplomat from Spain.

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) married (b) spain
(c) with (d) diplomat

Directions (Q. 77–80): *The sentence given below is divided into four segments labelled P, Q, R, and S. Read the sentence carefully to determine which segment contains a grammatical, syntactic, or idiomatic error. Select the letter corresponding to that specific segment as your answer. (Note: Every sentence contains exactly one error. Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)*

77 (P) The multi-billion dollar corporate acquisition fell through / (Q) during the final phase of executive negotiations / (R) because the target subsidiary stubbornly refused to comply to / (S) the parent company's stringent data security architecture guidelines.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) P (b) Q
(c) R (d) S

78 (P) Instructed to flesh out them before submitting the documentation to the regulatory board, / (Q) the chief immunologist meticulously expanded the safety validation parameters / (R) of the experimental mRNA vaccine candidate, effectively mitigating any potential grounds / (S) for a structural patent rejection or clinical trial delay.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) P (b) Q
(c) R (d) S

79 (P) Intending to phase out them by the conclusion of the hardware lifecycle, / (Q) the Chief Technology Officer systematically replaced the legacy mainframe servers / (R) with a decentralised, quantum-resistant cloud computing network / (S) to optimise real-time data processing across all global subsidiaries.

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) P (b) Q
(c) R (d) S

80 (P) Backed by comprehensive chemical analysis from independent environmental scientists, / (Q) the manufacturing consortium was finally forced to face up the reality / (R) of its severe heavy-metal contamination of the local watershed / (S) and initiate an immediate multi-million dollar soil reclamation project.

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) P (b) Q
(c) R (d) S

> **Directions (Q. 81):** *Direction: Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.*

81 If Pushpa Latha have(A)/ passed the law course,(B)/ she would have (C)/become a lawyer.(D)

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) If Pushpa Latha have (A) (b) passed the law course (B)
(c) she would have (C) (d) become a lawyer (D)

PART B Choose the Correct / Incorrect Sentence

> **Directions (Q. 82–83):** *Read the sentences below carefully and identify which one contains a grammatical or structural error.*

82 (P) Professor Ali's latest historical monograph is more comprehensive than concise, offering exhaustive archival data at the expense of brevity.

(Q) The lead prosecutor remarked that the defendant's sudden courtroom confession was ready than calculated, catching the entire defence team off guard.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Only P (b) Only Q
(c) Both P and Q (d) Neither P nor Q

83 (P) The agricultural collective harvested as many more metric tons of organic grain than the commercial farming conglomerate during the fiscal year.
(Q) The more thoroughly the research cohort analysed the genomic sequencing data, the fewer anomalies they found in the control group.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Only P (b) Only Q
(c) Both P and Q (d) Neither P nor Q

> **Directions (Q. 84):** *Read the following sentences carefully and identify which one contains a grammatical or structural error.*

84 (P) The department seeks an administrative director more capable of managing international logistics than of drafting internal fiscal policies.

(Q) A legal framework less adaptive to technological disruption than intent on preserving historical precedents will inevitably stifle industrial innovation.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Only P (b) Only Q
(c) Both P and Q (d) Neither P nor Q

> **Directions (Q. 85–87):** *Read the sentences provided in options A, B, C, and D carefully. While three of the sentences are grammatically sound, one contains an "article usage" error. Identify the option with the error.*

85

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) A research team at the University of Cambridge successfully engineered a stable topological qubit, outpacing rival physics departments across Europe.

(b) Excavations funded by Yale University unearthed a beautifully preserved fossilised apex predator in the badlands of Montana.

(c) While the Administrator refused to comment on the launch failure, Director General Faiz issued a comprehensive technical briefing to the press.

(d) The diplomatic delegation travelled from Netherlands to the Czech Republic to ratify the new maritime trade agreement.

86

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) A trireme was a highly manoeuvrable ancient warship powered by the three rows of oars, designed by Mediterranean civilisations.

(b) Following the catastrophic volcanic eruption on the island, the displaced were immediately provided with temporary shelter.

(c) Mangroves protect vulnerable coastlines from severe tidal erosion by trapping sediment within their complex, intertwined root structures.

(d) The blue whale is considered the largest animal ever known to have lived on Earth, occupying an apex position within marine ecosystems.

87

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The telescope detected so distant a galaxy that its cosmic light took over thirteen billion years to reach the observatory's deep-space sensors.

(b) The gallery curator remarked that it was quite masterpiece, possessing such a luminous quality that onlookers were instantly captivated.

(c) What an extraordinary performance the understudy delivered tonight, stepping into the lead role with such absolute composure!

(d) What fascinating behavioural adaptations deep-sea organisms display when surviving under extreme hydrostatic pressure!

Directions (Q. 88): *The sentence below is divided into two parts labelled P and Q. Identify which sentence contains a grammatical or idiomatic error.*

88 P: The corporate legal team meticulously ironed out the final merger documents with the target firm's underwriters before the executive board signed them.
Q: During the high-pressure restructuring session in the unventilated boardroom, the junior analyst suddenly passed out from heat exhaustion.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Only P (b) Only Q

(c) Both P and Q (d) Neither P nor Q

Directions (Q. 89): *Read the two sentences given below carefully and identify which one contains a grammatical error.*

89 P: The target software corporation implemented an aggressive poison-pill strategy to fend off against the hostile takeover bid initiated by the activist hedge fund.
Q: During the cross-border corporate fraud investigation, the forensic accounting team began to home in on the anomalous shell company transactions routed through offshore tax havens.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Only P (b) Only Q

(c) Both P and Q (d) Neither P nor Q

Directions (Q. 90): *Choose the grammatically INCORRECT sentence.*

90

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) The workers have been demanding their wages for over a month

(b) The newly built highway connects Delhi to Agra seamlessly

(c) She did not realise that she was supposed to submit the form by yesterday

(d) The committee have decided to postpone the event

Answer Key

लाल रंग = *SSC Key* पर व्याख्या में टिप्पणी

Part A · Spot the Error (Q. 01–81)

01	02	03	04	05
(b)	(a)	(b)	(b)	(a)
06	**07**	**08**	**09**	**10**
(c)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)
11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**
(b)	(b)	(d)	(b)	(a)
16	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**
(b)	(d)	(b)	(b)	(b)
21	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**
(a)	(b)	(d)	(a)	(d)
26	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**
(a)	(d)	(b)	(c)	(b)
31	**32**	**33**	**34**	**35**
(a)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
36	**37**	**38**	**39**	**40**
(b)	(a)	(a)	(d)	(b)
41	**42**	**43**	**44**	**45**
(c)	(c)	(a)	(a)	(b)
46	**47**	**48**	**49**	**50**
(d)	**(a)**	(b)	(a)	(c)
51	**52**	**53**	**54**	**55**
(c)	(b)	(b)	(a)	(d)
56	**57**	**58**	**59**	**60**
(d)	(b)	(b)	(a)	(a)
61	**62**	**63**	**64**	**65**
(b)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)
66	**67**	**68**	**69**	**70**
(b)	(b)	(b)	(a)	(a)
71	**72**	**73**	**74**	**75**
(b)	(b)	(c)	(b)	(d)
76	**77**	**78**	**79**	**80**
(c)	(c)	(a)	(a)	(b)
81				
(a)				

Part B · Choose the Correct / Incorrect Sentence (Q. 82–90)

82	83	84	85	86
(b)	(a)	(d)	(d)	(a)
87	**88**	**89**	**90**	
(b)	(d)	(a)	(d)	

Detailed Explanations

रटना बंद, समझना शुरू

PART A Spot the Error

01 ANSWER (b) clarifies his stance on the matter

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (It is High Time + Past Tense) It is high time के बाद Verb हमेशा Simple Past में आती है, क्योंकि यह वाक्य उस काम की ओर संकेत करता है जो अब तक हो जाना चाहिए था। इसलिए यहाँ clarifies की जगह clarified आएगा।

✓ सही sentence It is high time the minister **clarified** his stance on the matter rather than leaving it open to public speculation.

Examiner का trap वाक्य में 'is' देखकर students Verb को Present में रख देते हैं, जबकि high time के बाद Past Tense ही आता है।

02 ANSWER (a) All the equipments

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Uncountable Noun – Equipment) Equipment एक Uncountable Noun है, इसलिए इसमें s नहीं लगता और Plural रूप equipments गलत है। सही रूप equipment है, और तब आगे की Verb was procured होनी चाहिए। Furniture, luggage और information भी इसी वर्ग के शब्द हैं।

✓ सही sentence All the **equipment** needed for the installation **was** procured well in advance.

03 **ANSWER (b)** yet critics remain sceptical of the methods

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Although ... Yet Redundancy) Although और yet दोनों Conjunctions का कार्य विरोध दिखाना है। एक ही वाक्य में दोनों साथ प्रयोग करने से Redundancy (अनावश्यक दोहराव) बनती है। इसलिए part (2) से yet हटाना होगा।

✓ सही sentence Although the results appear encouraging on the surface, critics remain sceptical of the methods employed in gathering and interpreting the underlying datasets.

---

04 **ANSWER (b)** submit their thesis proposal by next Friday

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Each – Singular Pronoun) **Each** एक Singular Pronoun है, इसलिए उसके बाद आने वाला Possessive भी Singular होना चाहिए: **his or her**, न कि 'their'। अतः part (2) में error है। 'Recommended that' के बाद Subjunctive में Verb की Base Form आती है, इसलिए 'submit' सही है। Part (1) और (3) में कोई त्रुटि नहीं है।

✓ सही sentence The professor recommended that each of the selected candidates submit **his or her** thesis proposal by next Friday, failing which the slot would be offered to waitlisted scholars.

Examiner का trap 'Submit' को गलत मानना भूल है, क्योंकि 'recommended that' के बाद Base Form ही आती है; त्रुटि केवल Singular 'each' के साथ Plural Pronoun 'their' में है।

---

05 **ANSWER (a)** She wore a stunning red silk long scarf

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Order of Adjectives) जब एक Noun से पहले कई Adjectives आते हैं, तब उनका एक निश्चित क्रम होता है: Opinion, Size, Age, Shape, Colour, Origin, Material, Purpose। यहाँ stunning (Opinion), long (Size), red (Colour), silk (Material) का क्रम बनता है। दिए गए वाक्य में long को red silk के बाद रखा गया है, जो क्रम के विपरीत है।

✓ सही sentence She wore a stunning **long red silk** scarf that complemented her traditional attire during the award ceremony at the convention centre.

---

06 **ANSWER (c)** but because that it might signal

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Because that: Redundant Conjunction) Because स्वयं एक Conjunction है और उसके बाद सीधे पूरा Clause आता है, इसलिए उसके साथ that लगाना अनावश्यक है। 'Because that' का प्रयोग मानक English में नहीं होता। 'Not because ... but because' का Parallel Structure यहाँ पहले से सही है।

✓ सही sentence It seems as though the department is reluctant not because of the cost implications, but **because** it might signal a policy shift they are not ready to make.

---

07 **ANSWER (b)** the article had underwent

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Past Participle of Irregular Verb) Had के बाद Verb का Past Participle आता है। Underwent Past Simple रूप है, जबकि Past Participle undergone है (go, went, gone की तरह undergo, underwent, undergone)।

✓ सही sentence The editor-in-chief asked whether the article had **undergone** plagiarism screening before approval.

---

08 **ANSWER (a)** The tribunal objected to not the content of the testimony

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Parallelism with Not... But) Not ... but का प्रयोग करते समय दोनों भाग Parallel Structure में होने चाहिए। यहाँ but के बाद to आना चाहिए, इसलिए not भी to के ठीक पहले आएगा। Part (1) में not गलत स्थान पर है, इसलिए error वहीं है।

✓ सही sentence The tribunal objected **not to** the content of the testimony **but to** the manner in which it was introduced.

---

09 **ANSWER (b)** and fill the necessary documents

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Verb Collocation – Fill in/out) Forms के साथ Verb fill नहीं, बल्कि fill in या fill out आता है। इसलिए 'fill the necessary documents' में Collocation टूटता है और error part (2) में है।

✓ सही sentence Each applicant must bring his or her ID proof and **fill in** the necessary forms prior to the

final evaluation round scheduled this Friday. (या: fill out)

10 **ANSWER (a)** There are less than twenty applicants

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Fewer vs Less) Applicants गिने जा सकने वाले (Countable) Noun हैं, इसलिए उनके साथ fewer than आता है। Less than का प्रयोग Uncountable Nouns के साथ होता है, जैसे less than ten litres of water।

✓ सही sentence There are **fewer than** twenty applicants who meet the eligibility criteria for the advanced fellowship offered by the institute.

11 **ANSWER (b)** appeared more clear

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Comparative of One-Syllable Adjective) एक अक्षर वाले Adjective clear की Comparative Degree में -er जोड़ा जाता है, इसलिए सही रूप clearer है। More का प्रयोग मुख्यतः लंबे Adjectives के साथ होता है।

✓ सही sentence The visualization appeared **clearer** when the superfluous variables were removed during the second iteration of analysis.

12 **ANSWER (b)** of making complex theories

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Ability + to Infinitive) Ability के बाद Preposition of और Gerund का प्रयोग नहीं होता; Ability के साथ **to + Verb** आता है।

✓ सही sentence She has the rare ability **to make** complex theories sound simple and intuitively clear.

Examiner का trap Of के बाद V-ing स्वाभाविक लगता है, इसलिए विद्यार्थी 'ability of making' को सही मान लेते हैं।

13 **ANSWER (d)** without requiring additional fundings.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Uncountable Noun – funding) Funding एक **Uncountable Noun** है, इसलिए उसका Plural fundings नहीं बनता। Money, advice, information की तरह funding भी Uncountable है।

✓ सही sentence What the consultant suggested implementing was a method that would reduce redundancies and optimize interdepartmental workflows without requiring additional **funding**.

Examiner का trap Redundancies जैसे Plural शब्द पास में होने से विद्यार्थी fundings को भी सही मान लेते हैं।

14 **ANSWER (b)** is to be revised

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Subjunctive after insist) Insist that के बाद आने वाले Clause में **Subjunctive Mood** का प्रयोग होता है, जिसमें Verb की base form आती है (is नहीं, be)। Suggest, recommend, demand और insist के बाद यही Concept लगता है।

✓ सही sentence The vice-chancellor insisted that the policy **be** revised by the end of the quarter.

Examiner का trap 'Is to be revised' व्याकरण की दृष्टि से सामान्य लगता है, इसलिए विद्यार्थी उसे सही मान लेते हैं।

15 **ANSWER (a)** A very few researchers

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Very Few – No Article) Very few का अर्थ 'बहुत कम' (नकारात्मक भाव) है, और इसके पहले a नहीं लगता। A few का अर्थ 'कुछ' है, परंतु 'a very few' प्रयोग गलत है।

✓ सही sentence **Very few** researchers have attempted to replicate the study under identical field conditions due to logistical limitations.

Examiner का trap A few और few का भेद जानने वाले विद्यार्थी भी 'a very few' को सही मान लेते हैं, क्योंकि a few परिचित रूप है।

16 **ANSWER (b)** are expected to carry

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Each of – Singular Verb) Each of के बाद Plural Noun आने पर भी Verb **Singular** रहती है, क्योंकि Subject Each है। इसलिए are की जगह **is** आएगा।

✓ सही sentence Each of the candidates **is** expected to carry their original ID proofs for verification.

Examiner का trap Candidates Plural होने से विद्यार्थी Verb भी Plural चुन लेते हैं, जबकि Subject Each है।

17 **ANSWER (d)** and how it affects reader's trust.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Determiner before Singular Noun) Reader एक Singular Countable Noun है और उसके पहले Determiner होना आवश्यक है। इसलिए **the reader's trust** या **readers' trust**

(सामान्य अर्थ में) होना चाहिए। Part (4) में reader's अकेला है, इसलिए वहाँ त्रुटि है।

✓ सही sentence What critics often overlook is not the literary structure per se, but the emotional authenticity of characters and how it affects **the reader's** trust.

Examiner का trap What से आरंभ होने वाला लंबा वाक्य देखकर विद्यार्थी त्रुटि पहले भागों में खोजते हैं।

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18 ANSWER (b) but also reprimanding the lawyer

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Parallelism in Not Only...But Also) Not only ... but also के दोनों भाग Parallel Structure में होने चाहिए। पहले भाग में dismissed (Past Simple) है, इसलिए दूसरे भाग में भी Past Simple **reprimanded** आएगा, reprimanding नहीं।

✓ सही sentence The judge not only dismissed the petition but also **reprimanded** the lawyer for misrepresenting facts during the cross-examination.

Examiner का trap 'but also' के बाद -ing रूप सही लगता है, पर पहला Verb Finite है, इसलिए दूसरा भी Finite होना चाहिए।

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19 ANSWER (b) what emerged instead were overlapping interpretations

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (What-Clause – Verb Agreement) वाक्यांश 'what emerged instead' एक Noun Clause है जो पूरे वाक्य में Subject का कार्य करता है, और ऐसा What-clause Singular Verb लेता है। Verb उसके बाद आने वाले Complement ('interpretations') के अनुसार नहीं बदलती। इसलिए 'were' के स्थान पर **was** आना चाहिए, और part (2) में error है। अतः Option B सही है।

✓ सही sentence While the director had hoped for clarity, what emerged instead **was** overlapping interpretations that undermined the coherence of the original draft.

Examiner का trap Plural Complement 'interpretations' देखकर 'were' सही लगता है, पर Verb का मेल What-clause से होता है, Complement से नहीं।

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20 ANSWER (b) has enrolled in

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (No Less Than – Plural Verb) No less than का अर्थ है 'पूरे, कम से कम इतने', और इसके बाद आने वाला Noun students Plural है। Verb का Number Plural Noun के अनुसार होता है, इसलिए has की जगह **have** आएगा।

✓ सही sentence No less than five hundred students **have** enrolled in the online preparatory course for civil service exams.

Examiner का trap 'five hundred' को एक संख्या-इकाई मानकर Singular Verb को सही समझ लिया जाता है।

---

21 ANSWER (a) Rarely the department issues

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Inversion after Negative Adverb) Rarely, seldom, hardly, never जैसे नकारात्मक Adverbs जब वाक्य के आरंभ में आते हैं, तब **Inversion** होता है, अर्थात् Auxiliary Verb Subject से पहले आती है।

✓ सही sentence Rarely **does the department issue** such open calls for proposals without internal approvals from the steering committee.

Examiner का trap वाक्य सामान्य क्रम में सही लगता है, इसलिए विद्यार्थी शुरुआती Rarely को देखकर Inversion की माँग नहीं पकड़ पाते।

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22 ANSWER (b) to submit their reports

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Causative Have + Base Verb) Have/had का Causative रूप **have + Object + base Verb** होता है, जिसमें to नहीं लगता। इसलिए to submit की जगह **submit** आएगा। Get के साथ to लगता है: got the interns to submit।

✓ सही sentence The management had the interns **submit** their reports before the review committee arrived for evaluation.

Examiner का trap Get वाले Causative में to लगता है, इसलिए विद्यार्थी have के साथ भी to को सही मान लेते हैं।

---

23 ANSWER (d) by most analysts who had doubted its trajectory.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Pronoun-Antecedent Agreement) Analysts एक Plural Noun है, इसलिए उसके लिए Possessive Pronoun **their** आएगा, its नहीं। यहाँ Pronoun और उसके Antecedent का Number में मेल होना आवश्यक है।

✓ सही sentence ...by most analysts who had doubted **their** trajectory.

Examiner का trap पास में 'indicators' या 'economic' जैसे शब्द देखकर its का Antecedent गलत पहचाना जाता है।

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24 ANSWER (a) Despite of the warnings

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Despite vs In Spite Of) Despite स्वयं Preposition है, इसलिए उसके साथ of नहीं लगता। या तो Despite लिखा जाएगा या In spite of।

✓ सही sentence **Despite** the warnings, he ventured into the forest without any gear or backup plan.

Examiner का trap 'In spite of' में of आता है, इसलिए छात्र Despite के साथ भी of जोड़ देते हैं।

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25 ANSWER (d) until he broke out.

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Phrasal Verb – Break Down) Break out का अर्थ है 'अचानक शुरू होना या भाग निकलना', जबकि यहाँ आरोपों के दबाव में 'टूट जाना या सब स्वीकार कर लेना' अर्थ चाहिए। इसके लिए break down प्रयुक्त होता है।

✓ सही sentence The diplomat tried to brush off the allegations but the press kept pressing on until he **broke down**.

Examiner का trap Break out भी Phrasal Verb है, इसलिए छात्र उसे सही मान लेते हैं, पर उसका अर्थ यहाँ के संदर्भ में बेमेल है।

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26 ANSWER (a) If he was knowing the answer

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Stative Verb in Third Conditional) Know एक Stative Verb है, जिसका Continuous रूप नहीं बनता। साथ ही yesterday के संदर्भ में Past की काल्पनिक स्थिति है, इसलिए Third Conditional का Concept लगेगा: If + had + Past Participle, would have + Past Participle।

✓ सही sentence If he **had known** the answer, he would have responded confidently in the interview yesterday.

Examiner का trap Main clause 'would have responded' सही है, इसलिए छात्र दोष if-clause की जगह अन्य भाग में खोजने लगते हैं।

---

27 ANSWER (d) her covert support to one faction.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Support For) Support के साथ Preposition for आता है, to नहीं (support for a cause)। शेष भाग सही हैं: avowed (घोषित) और belied by (...से झूठा सिद्ध होना) सही Collocation हैं।

✓ सही sentence Her avowed neutrality in the interdepartmental conflict was belied by her covert support **for** one faction.

Examiner का trap Avowed और belied by कठिन शब्द हैं, इसलिए छात्र त्रुटि वहीं खोजते हैं, जबकि त्रुटि साधारण Preposition में है।

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28 ANSWER (b) very good

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Adverb modifies a Verb) Verb plays को modify करने के लिए Adverb चाहिए। good Adjective है, जबकि उसका Adverb रूप well है।

✓ सही sentence She plays the piano **very well** considering she started just a year ago.

Examiner का trap 'good' रोज़मर्रा की बोलचाल में Adverb की तरह चल जाता है, इसलिए छात्र इस त्रुटि को पकड़ नहीं पाते।

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29 ANSWER (c) was concerned about

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Not only ... but also: Proximity) Not only ... but also में Verb उस Subject के अनुसार चलती है जो उसके निकटतम हो। यहाँ निकटतम Subject faculty members Plural है, इसलिए was की जगह were आएगा।

✓ सही sentence Not only the students but also the faculty members **were** concerned about the accreditation results.

Examiner का trap पहला Subject 'students' भी Plural है, पर त्रुटि Verb में है, इसलिए छात्र भाग (1) को देखकर भटक जाते हैं।

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30 ANSWER (b) with the student's effort

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Appropriate Preposition: appreciative of) Appreciative के साथ Preposition of आता है, with नहीं। grateful for और appreciative of में Preposition अलग होते हैं।

✓ सही sentence The professor was appreciative **of** the student's effort in curating the bibliography in multiple citation styles.

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31 **ANSWER (a)** The committee discussed about the proposal

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Transitive Verb: discuss) Discuss एक Transitive Verb है और इसके बाद सीधे Object आता है, about नहीं। Discuss about, enter into, reach to जैसे प्रयोग सामान्य त्रुटियाँ हैं।

✓ सही sentence The committee **discussed** the proposal for over two hours but failed to reach any conclusion.

Examiner का trap हिंदी के 'के बारे में चर्चा' के प्रभाव से छात्र 'discuss about' को सही मान लेते हैं।

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32 **ANSWER (a)** The employee were

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Subject-Verb Agreement (Number)) Employee एक Singular Noun है, इसलिए उसके साथ Plural Verb were नहीं चल सकती। Verb were को देखते हुए सही रूप employees है। Subject और Verb का Number में मेल होना आवश्यक है।

✓ सही sentence The **employees** were pulled out of the task for failing to keep it up.

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33 **ANSWER (b)** before the team arrives

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Tense Agreement with Past Perfect) Main Clause में had left (Past Perfect) है, जो पहले हुई क्रिया बताता है। उसके बाद आने वाली क्रिया Past Simple में होगी, इसलिए arrives की जगह arrived आएगा।

✓ सही sentence The manager had left before the team **arrived**, causing confusion about the agenda.

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34 **ANSWER (a)** She is married with a banker

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Preposition with Married) Marry एक Transitive Verb है, और 'is married' के बाद Preposition **to** आता है, with नहीं।

✓ सही sentence She is married **to** a banker and has been living in London for the past five years with her family.

Examiner का trap 'With' हिंदी के 'के साथ' के प्रभाव से सही प्रतीत होता है, जबकि अंग्रेज़ी में married के साथ to ही आता है।

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35 **ANSWER (b)** decided

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Collocation – Make a Decision) यहाँ Verb और Noun का Collocation गलत है। Decision के साथ decide नहीं, बल्कि make Verb आती है, अर्थात् made a decision या reached a decision। Decide स्वयं एक Verb है, इसलिए उसका Object के रूप में decision लेना अनावश्यक पुनरावृत्ति है।

✓ सही sentence The committee **made** its decision.

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36 **ANSWER (b)** clear

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

SSC Key (d) · सही उत्तर (b)

Concept (Adverb modifies a Verb (Disputed Key)) SSC ने D (should) को error माना है, परंतु 'should write' पूर्णतः सही है, क्योंकि should के बाद Verb की base form आती है। वास्तविक error clear में है। Verb write को modify करने के लिए Adverb चाहिए, Adjective नहीं; इसलिए सही रूप clearly है। अतः सही उत्तर B है।

✓ सही sentence You should write **clearly** so that the reader understands.

Examiner का trap SSC की key में should को error बताया गया है, पर should के बाद base form आना व्याकरण की दृष्टि से सही है, इसलिए D चुनना भूल है।

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37 **ANSWER (a)** an

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Article by Sound) Article का चुनाव शब्द की ध्वनि से होता है, वर्तनी से नहीं। Meeting का उच्चारण consonant ध्वनि /m/ से शुरू होता है, इसलिए यहाँ a आएगा, an नहीं।

✓ सही sentence He was late to **a** meeting scheduled at 9 AM.

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38 **ANSWER (a)** more

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Double Comparative) Smarter स्वयं Comparative Degree है। इसके साथ more लगाने से Double Comparative बन जाता है, जो गलत है। एक छोटे Adjective की तुलना में या तो -er लगता है या more, दोनों नहीं।

✓ सही sentence He is **smarter** than anyone else in class.

39 ANSWER (d) to

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Transitive Verb – Reach) Reach एक Transitive Verb है, अर्थात् इसके बाद सीधे Object आता है और Preposition to की आवश्यकता नहीं होती। Arrive के साथ at/in आता है, परंतु reach के साथ कोई Preposition नहीं आता।

✓ सही sentence We **reached** a conclusion after the meeting.

40 ANSWER (b) an

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Article before Consonant Sound) Article का चुनाव उच्चारण की ध्वनि पर निर्भर करता है, वर्तनी पर नहीं। Times का उच्चारण consonant ध्वनि /t/ से शुरू होता है, इसलिए यहाँ a आना चाहिए, an नहीं।

✓ सही sentence She's reading **a** Times of India editorial.

Examiner का trap India और editorial को देखकर विद्यार्थी vowel का भ्रम पाल लेते हैं, जबकि Article का संबंध अगले शब्द Times से है।

41 ANSWER (c) heavy

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Collocation Error: Heavy) 'Heavy' विशेषण 'price', 'fine', 'toll' या 'loss' जैसे Nouns के साथ Collocation बनाता है, जैसे 'pay a heavy price'। 'Apology' के साथ sincere, profuse, public या humble जैसे Adjectives आते हैं, 'heavy' नहीं। इसलिए दिए गए वाक्य में असंगत शब्द **heavy** है। अतः Option C सही है।

✓ सही sentence He paid a heavy **price** after the incident.

Examiner का trap Apology पर ध्यान जाने से छात्र A चुनते हैं, पर प्रश्न का उत्तर विशेषण 'heavy' का Collocation-दोष है।

42 ANSWER (c) much

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Too Fast: No Much with Adverb) Fast यहाँ Adverb है और Adverb के पहले too के साथ much नहीं लगता। सही प्रयोग too fast है। Much का प्रयोग too के साथ तब होता है जब उसके बाद Noun या Verb आए, जैसे too much noise।

✓ सही sentence He speaks **too fast** for me to understand.

43 ANSWER (a) A

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (No Article before Mount) Mount के साथ किसी पर्वत का नाम आए तो उसके पहले Article नहीं लगता, क्योंकि यह एक विशिष्ट Proper Noun है। पर्वत-श्रृंखला के पहले the आता है, जैसे the Himalayas; अकेली चोटी के पहले नहीं।

✓ सही sentence **Mount Everest** is the highest peak in the world.

44 ANSWER (a) a

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Article with Unique Noun) Earth, sun, moon जैसी अद्वितीय (unique) वस्तुओं के पहले Definite Article the आता है, a नहीं।

✓ सही sentence **The** earth revolves around the sun.

45 ANSWER (b) most

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Double Superlative) Easiest स्वयं Superlative Degree में है, इसलिए उसके साथ most लगाने से Double Superlative बन जाता है, जो गलत है।

✓ सही sentence This is the **easiest** question in the test.

46 ANSWER (d) leave

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Past Continuous Formation) Were के बाद Verb की ing रूप आती है, ताकि Past Continuous Tense बने। 'Were leave' में Verb का रूप Tense के अनुरूप नहीं है। When के साथ Past Continuous और Simple Past का मेल सही है।

✓ सही sentence We were **leaving** for the airport when the storm began.

47 ANSWER (a) have

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

SSC Key (a) · विवादित प्रश्न

Concept (Collective Noun – Singular Verb) SSC ने have को error माना है, क्योंकि Collective Noun जब एक इकाई के रूप में कार्य करता है तब Singular Verb लेता है। परंतु British English में Collective Noun को सदस्यों के अर्थ में Plural मानकर have और their का प्रयोग भी स्वीकार्य है, और दिए गए वाक्य में have और their आपस में संगत हैं। इसलिए प्रश्न कमज़ोर है, परंतु परीक्षा के पारंपरिक Concept के अनुसार उत्तर A है।

✓ सही sentence The team **has** completed **its** project ahead of schedule.

Examiner का trap British usage के कारण यह वाक्य वास्तव में शुद्ध माना जा सकता है, पर परीक्षा में Collective Noun को इकाई मानकर Singular Verb ही अपेक्षित है।

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48 ANSWER (b) went

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Did + Base Form of Verb) Did या didn't के बाद Verb की base form आती है, Past form नहीं, क्योंकि Past का भाव पहले ही did में आ चुका है।

✓ सही sentence She didn't **go** to the seminar last week.

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49 ANSWER (a) quick

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Adverb modifies a Verb) Verb completed को modify करने के लिए Adverb चाहिए। Quick Adjective है, जबकि उसका Adverb रूप quickly है।

✓ सही sentence She completed the assignment **quickly** to meet the deadline.

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50 ANSWER (c) away

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Phrasal Verb – pass out) Pass away का अर्थ 'मृत्यु होना' है, जो यहाँ संदर्भ के अनुसार नहीं बैठता। फ़ॉर्म बाँटने के अर्थ में **pass out** या hand out प्रयुक्त होता है। इसलिए Phrasal Verb का गलत Particle away ही error है।

✓ सही sentence He **passed out** the forms to the candidates.

Examiner का trap Pass away भी एक प्रचलित Phrasal Verb है, इसलिए विद्यार्थी उसे सही मानकर आगे बढ़ जाते हैं, जबकि उसका अर्थ यहाँ बिल्कुल अलग है।

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51 ANSWER (c) complete

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Adverb modifies a Verb) Ignored एक Verb का Past Participle है, इसलिए उसे modify करने के लिए Adverb चाहिए। Complete Adjective है, जबकि Adverb रूप **completely** है।

✓ सही sentence He was **completely** ignored by the team during the discussion.

Examiner का trap Was के बाद विद्यार्थी Adjective की आदत से complete को सही मान लेते हैं, जबकि आगे Verb का Participle होने से यहाँ Adverb आना चाहिए।

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52 ANSWER (b) excellence

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Adjective, not Noun) Was के बाद Subject की स्थिति बताने के लिए Adjective चाहिए, और extremely Adverb उसे modify कर रहा है। Excellence Noun है, जबकि Adjective रूप **excellent** है।

✓ सही sentence Her performance was extremely **excellent** throughout the quarter.

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53 ANSWER (b) strongly

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Adjective modifies a Noun) Feeling यहाँ Noun है, इसलिए उसे modify करने के लिए Adjective चाहिए, Adverb नहीं। Strongly Adverb है, जबकि Adjective रूप **strong** है।

✓ सही sentence I have a **strong** feeling that something's off.

Examiner का trap Feeling के V-ing रूप से Verb का भ्रम होता है और विद्यार्थी Adverb को सही मान लेते हैं।

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54 ANSWER (a) a

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Article Before Silent H) Article का चुनाव ध्वनि से होता है। Honest में h मूक है और शब्द स्वर ध्वनि से शुरू होता है, इसलिए यहाँ **an** आएगा। Hour और heir भी इसी प्रकार an लेते हैं।

✓ सही sentence She is **an** honest leader with integrity.

Examiner का trap वर्तनी में h व्यंजन है, इसलिए विद्यार्थी a को सही मान लेते हैं।

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55 ANSWER (d) with

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Come Across – No Preposition) Come across एक Phrasal Verb है जिसका अर्थ है 'संयोग से मिलना'। यह Transitive है, इसलिए इसके बाद Preposition with नहीं लगता।

✓ सही sentence He came across an old friend at the conference.

Examiner का trap 'Came across' के बाद 'with' जोड़ना 'meet with' जैसे प्रयोग की नकल है, जबकि यहाँ across स्वयं Particle है।

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56 ANSWER (d) a

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Article with Mountain Range) Himalayas पर्वत-श्रृंखला का नाम है और पर्वत-श्रृंखला के पहले Definite Article the लगता है। Mount Everest जैसी एकल चोटी के पहले Article नहीं लगता।

✓ सही sentence We arrived at **the** Himalayas before sunrise.

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57 ANSWER (b) the

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Article: First Mention) जो जोड़ी पहली बार उल्लिखित हो, उसके लिए Indefinite Article आता है: **a pair of shoes**। 'The' तब आता है जब श्रोता को पहले से ज्ञात किसी विशिष्ट वस्तु की बात हो, जबकि यहाँ ऐसा कोई संदर्भ नहीं है। 'The online store' में store पहले से ज्ञात विशिष्ट स्थान की तरह आया है, इसलिए वहाँ 'the' सही है। अतः error 'the' में है और Option B सही है।

✓ सही sentence I bought **a** pair of shoes from the online store.

Examiner का trap 'The pair' स्वाभाविक सुनाई देता है, इसलिए छात्र वाक्य को सही मानकर अन्य शब्दों में त्रुटि खोजने लगते हैं।

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58 ANSWER (b) affect

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Affect vs Effect) Affect और effect उच्चारण में लगभग समान हैं, परंतु इनके Parts of Speech भिन्न हैं। Affect Verb है (प्रभावित करना), जबकि effect Noun है (प्रभाव)। यहाँ 'a strong' के बाद Noun चाहिए, इसलिए effect आएगा।

✓ सही sentence The medicine had a strong **effect** on her recovery.

Examiner का trap affect और effect की ध्वनि मिलती-जुलती होने के कारण students Verb वाला रूप Noun की जगह रख देते हैं।

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59 ANSWER (a) on

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Transitive Verb – emphasize) Emphasize एक **Transitive Verb** है और उसके साथ सीधे Object आता है; Preposition on की आवश्यकता नहीं। Stress और highlight भी इसी प्रकार प्रयुक्त होते हैं।

✓ सही sentence The teacher emphasized the importance of time management.

Examiner का trap Hindi में 'पर ज़ोर देना' कहने से विद्यार्थी emphasize के साथ on जोड़ देते हैं।

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60 ANSWER (a) afraid from

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Preposition after Afraid) Afraid के साथ Preposition of आता है, from नहीं। Scared of, fond of, proud of और jealous of भी इसी प्रकार प्रयुक्त होते हैं।

✓ सही sentence He has been **afraid of** spiders since childhood.

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61 ANSWER (b) to speak

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Gerund after Avoid) Avoid के बाद Infinitive (to + Verb) नहीं आता, बल्कि Gerund (Verb + ing) आता है। Avoid, enjoy, mind, finish और suggest जैसी Verbs के बाद Gerund ही आता है।

✓ सही sentence She always avoids **speaking** during the meetings because she is shy.

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62 ANSWER (b) than tea

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Prefer to, not Than) Prefer के साथ तुलना में than नहीं, बल्कि to आता है। Prefer के साथ more या rather than का प्रयोग भी नहीं होता।

✓ सही sentence She prefers coffee **to** tea in the morning.

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63 ANSWER (a) insisted me to

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Insist on + Gerund) Insist के बाद Object और Infinitive (me to) नहीं आता। Insist के साथ Preposition on और उसके बाद Gerund आता है।

✓ सही sentence She insisted **on my attending** the meeting at any cost. (या: She insisted that I attend the meeting at any cost.)

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64 ANSWER (b) since two hours

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Since vs For) Since के साथ समय का बिंदु (point of time) आता है, जैसे since 2020, since Monday। अवधि (period) बताने के लिए for आता है, जैसे for two hours।

✓ सही sentence I have been waiting **for two hours** for the bus.

Examiner का trap Present Perfect Continuous में since का प्रयोग सही लगता है, इसलिए छात्र Tense को सही मानकर 'since two hours' को अनदेखा कर देते हैं।

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65 ANSWER (c) good with mathematics

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Good At a Subject) Good के साथ किसी विषय में दक्षता बताने पर Preposition at आता है, with नहीं। (Weak in सही है।)

✓ सही sentence She is good **at** mathematics but weak in physics.

Examiner का trap 'Weak in' सही है, इसलिए छात्र दोनों भागों को एक जैसा मानकर 'good with' को सही मान लेते हैं।

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66 ANSWER (b) good in

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Preposition: good at) किसी विषय या कौशल में निपुणता बताने के लिए Adjective good के साथ Preposition at आता है।

✓ सही sentence She is good **at** English and Mathematics.

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67 ANSWER (b) were awarded

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Each of – Singular Verb) Each of के बाद Plural Noun आने पर भी Verb Singular रहती है, क्योंकि Subject Each है।

✓ सही sentence Each of the players **was** awarded a certificate of appreciation.

Examiner का trap Plural Noun 'players' के ठीक बाद Plural Verb स्वाभाविक लगती है, इसलिए छात्र त्रुटि पकड़ नहीं पाते।

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68 ANSWER (b) Q

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Lexical Error – abound) Bound का अर्थ बँधा हुआ है, जबकि यहाँ 'अफ़वाहों का फैलना' अर्थ चाहिए। इसके लिए Verb **abound** (भरपूर होना, फैलना) का प्रयोग होता है। अतः lexical error segment Q में है।

✓ सही sentence Maintaining a posture of strict non-disclosure, the board of directors refuses to comment on the acquisition even though rumours **abound** that the tech giant is on the verge of bankruptcy due to severe algorithmic failures that have fundamentally compromised its core proprietary architecture.

Examiner का trap Bound और abound की spelling में केवल एक अक्षर का अंतर है, इसलिए यह त्रुटि पढ़ते समय आसानी से छूट जाती है।

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69 ANSWER (a) P

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Lexical Error – garner) Garter का अर्थ मोज़ा बाँधने की पट्टी है, जो यहाँ बेतुका है। Support जुटाने के अर्थ में Verb **garner** (इकट्ठा करना, प्राप्त करना) आता है। अतः error segment P में है।

✓ सही sentence The coalition launched an aggressive media campaign to **garner** support for the proposed labour reforms, seeking to mobilise constituent pressure and thereby influence critical swing-vote lawmakers whose final deliberations will dictate the outcome of the fast-approaching, high-stakes parliamentary vote.

Examiner का trap Garter और garner उच्चारण में मिलते-जुलते हैं, इसलिए विद्यार्थी गलत शब्द को पहचान ही नहीं पाते।

---

70 ANSWER (a) P

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Lexical Error – Apex Body) Affix का अर्थ है 'जोड़ना या चिपकाना', जबकि यहाँ 'सर्वोच्च संस्था' का अर्थ चाहिए। इसके लिए शब्द apex (शीर्ष) आता है। अतः lexical error segment P में है।

✓ सही sentence As the **apex** body governing international aviation safety, the organisation possesses the unilateral authority to ground entire commercial fleets.

Examiner का trap Affix देखने में apex जैसा लगता है, इसलिए छात्र शब्द-रूप की समानता में उसे अनदेखा कर सकते हैं, जबकि अर्थ यहाँ बिल्कुल बेमेल है।

---

71 ANSWER (b) Q

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Modus Operandi) Bogus का अर्थ नकली है। 'कार्य करने का तरीका' के अर्थ में Latin Phrase modus operandi (M.O.) प्रयुक्त होता है। इसलिए error segment Q में है।

✓ सही sentence The serial arsonist's distinct **modus operandi** involved using highly refined chemical accelerants inside abandoned industrial warehouses.

Examiner का trap 'Bogus operandi' ध्वनि में modus operandi के निकट है, इसलिए छात्र उसे सही मानकर आगे बढ़ जाते हैं।

---

72 ANSWER (b) Q

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Cognitive Dissonance Collocation) Dissonance के साथ मनोविज्ञान का प्रसिद्ध शब्द **cognitive dissonance** (विचारों और व्यवहार के बीच टकराव) आता है। Confident का अर्थ आत्मविश्वासी है, जो यहाँ संदर्भ से मेल नहीं खाता। इसलिए segment Q में lexical error है।

✓ सही sentence Active smokers frequently suffer from severe **cognitive** dissonance.

Examiner का trap Confident और cognitive दिखने में कुछ मिलते-जुलते हैं, इसलिए छात्र गलत शब्द को पहचानने से चूक जाते हैं।

---

73 ANSWER (c) R

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Conflict of Interest) Conflict के साथ Phrase **conflict of interest** (हितों का टकराव) है। Impress Verb है और यहाँ उसका प्रयोग गलत है। संदर्भ भी प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा रिश्तेदार की नियुक्ति का है, जो conflict of interest का सटीक उदाहरण है। अतः error segment R में है।

✓ सही sentence ...widely criticised as a blatant conflict of **interest** by anti-corruption watchdogs.

Examiner का trap Impress और interest की ध्वनि मिलती-जुलती है, इसलिए गलत शब्द सहज पढ़ने में छिप जाता है।

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74 ANSWER (b) for

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Preposition with Accuse) Accuse के साथ Preposition **of** आता है, for नहीं। Charge के साथ with आता है, जैसे charged with theft।

✓ सही sentence He was accused **of** cheating in the final exam.

Examiner का trap विद्यार्थी 'for' को सही मान लेते हैं क्योंकि आरोप का कारण बताने के लिए हिंदी में 'के लिए' जैसा भाव लगता है।

---

75 ANSWER (d) with

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Preposition with Irrelevant) Irrelevant के साथ Preposition **to** आता है, with नहीं। Relevant to भी इसी प्रकार प्रयुक्त होता है।

✓ सही sentence This information is irrelevant **to** our current topic.

Examiner का trap 'with' का प्रयोग हिंदी के 'से संबंधित' के अनुवाद से सही लगता है।

---

76 ANSWER (c) with

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Preposition with Married) Married के साथ Preposition **to** आता है, with नहीं।

✓ सही sentence She was married **to** a diplomat from Spain.

Examiner का trap 'With' हिंदी के 'के साथ' के प्रभाव से सही प्रतीत होता है, जबकि अंग्रेज़ी में married के साथ to ही आता है।

---

77 ANSWER (c) R

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Comply With) Comply के साथ Preposition with आता है, to नहीं। (Conform to, adhere to अलग Collocation हैं।)

✓ सही sentence ...the target subsidiary stubbornly refused to comply **with** the parent company's stringent data security architecture guidelines.

Examiner का trap Conform to और adhere to में 'to' आता है, इसलिए छात्र comply के साथ भी 'to' को सही मान लेते हैं।

---

78 ANSWER (a) P

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Separable Phrasal Verb) Flesh out एक Separable Phrasal Verb है। जब Object Pronoun हो, तो वह Verb और Particle के बीच में आता है। Noun Object के साथ दोनों क्रम संभव हैं, परंतु Pronoun के साथ केवल बीच वाला क्रम चलता है।

✓ सही sentence Instructed to **flesh them out** before submitting the documentation to the regulatory board...

Examiner का trap Noun Object के साथ 'flesh out the details' भी सही है, इसलिए छात्र Pronoun के साथ भी वही क्रम मान लेते हैं।

---

79 ANSWER (a) P

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Separable Phrasal Verb with Pronoun) Phase out एक Separable Phrasal Verb है। Object जब Pronoun हो, तब वह Verb और Particle के बीच में आता है, इसलिए phase out them गलत है और **phase them out** सही है। यहाँ them से आशय legacy mainframe servers से है।

✓ सही sentence Intending to **phase them out** by the conclusion of the hardware lifecycle, the Chief Technology Officer systematically replaced the legacy mainframe servers...

Examiner का trap लंबे और तकनीकी शब्दों वाले अन्य segments ध्यान खींचते हैं, जबकि त्रुटि छोटे Pronoun की स्थिति में है।

---

80 ANSWER (b) Q

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Phrasal Verb: Face Up To) Face up एक Phrasal Verb है, जिसके साथ Preposition **to** लगता है: face up **to** the reality (वास्तविकता का सामना करना)।

✓ सही sentence ...the manufacturing consortium was finally forced to face up **to** the reality of its severe heavy-metal contamination of the local watershed...

Examiner का trap Preposition की कमी जैसी छोटी त्रुटि लंबे वाक्य में आसानी से अनदेखी हो जाती है।

---

81 ANSWER (a) If Pushpa Latha have (A)

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Third Conditional – If Clause) यह Third Conditional है: **If + had + Past Participle, would have + Past Participle**। If clause में have नहीं, बल्कि **had passed** आना चाहिए।

✓ सही sentence If Pushpa Latha **had** passed the law course, she would have become a lawyer.

Examiner का trap 'Would have' वाला मुख्य भाग सही है, इसलिए छात्र त्रुटि मुख्य भाग में खोजते हैं, जबकि गलती If clause के Verb में है।

PART B Choose the Correct / Incorrect Sentence

82 ANSWER (b) Only Q

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Comparison of Two Qualities) जब एक ही व्यक्ति या वस्तु के दो गुणों की तुलना की जाती है, तब पैटर्न बनता है: more + Adjective + than + Adjective। वाक्य P में more comprehensive than concise बिल्कुल सही है। वाक्य Q में ready से पहले more नहीं है और ready का अर्थ भी संदर्भ के अनुकूल नहीं है (यहाँ rash या impulsive जैसा भाव अपेक्षित है), इसलिए Q में error है।

✓ सही sentence (Q) The lead prosecutor remarked that the defendant's sudden courtroom confession was **more rash** than calculated, catching the entire defence team off guard.

---

83 ANSWER (a) Only P

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (As Many As vs Many More Than) Quantity की तुलना में पैटर्न as many ... as या many more ... than होता है। P में 'as many more ... than' दोनों पैटर्न को मिला देता है, जो गलत है। Q में 'The more ... the fewer' सही Double Comparative है, इसलिए Q में कोई error नहीं है।

✓ सही sentence (P) The agricultural collective harvested **many more** metric tons of organic grain than the commercial farming conglomerate during the fiscal year. (Q) is already correct.

Examiner का trap Q में 'the more ... the fewer' का असामान्य ढाँचा देखकर विद्यार्थी उसे गलत मान लेते हैं, जबकि त्रुटि P में है।

---

84 ANSWER (d) Neither P nor Q

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Parallelism in Comparison) दोनों वाक्यों में Comparison के दोनों पक्ष समान संरचना में हैं। P में more capable of managing ... than of drafting तथा Q में less adaptive to ... than intent on ... में Parallelism बनी रहती है और प्रत्येक Adjective के साथ उसका सही Preposition आया है। अतः किसी भी वाक्य में error नहीं है।

✓ सही sentence Both are correct: (P) more capable **of** managing ... than **of** drafting ...; (Q) less adaptive **to** ... than intent **on** ....

Examiner का trap Preposition की पुनरावृत्ति देखकर students इसे गलत मान सकते हैं, पर प्रत्येक Adjective के साथ उसका अपना Preposition आना ही सही Parallelism है।

---

85 ANSWER (d) The diplomatic delegation travelled from Netherlands to the Czech ...

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Article with Plural Country Names) Netherlands एक Plural रूप वाला देश है और इसके साथ the लगता है। शेष वाक्यों में Articles सही हैं: A research team, a beautifully

preserved ... predator, तथा Administrator के साथ the (विशिष्ट पद)।

✓ सही sentence The diplomatic delegation travelled from **the** Netherlands to the Czech Republic to ratify the new maritime trade agreement.

Examiner का trap Czech Republic के साथ the लगा देखकर विद्यार्थी उसे सही मान लेते हैं, पर Netherlands के साथ the की कमी पर ध्यान नहीं देते।

---

86 ANSWER (a) A trireme was a highly manoeuvrable ancient warship powered by the ...

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Article Error: Number Before Noun) 'powered by the three rows of oars' में the लगाना गलत है, क्योंकि यहाँ संख्या (three) पहले से ही Noun को निर्धारित कर रही है। शेष विकल्पों में Articles सही हैं: the displaced (Adjective से बना Plural Noun), generic के लिए Mangroves (बिना Article) और The blue whale (प्रजाति के लिए)।

✓ सही sentence A trireme was a highly manoeuvrable ancient warship powered by **three** rows of oars, designed by Mediterranean civilisations.

Examiner का trap 'the displaced' में the का प्रयोग गलत लगता है, जबकि Adjective से बने Plural Noun से पहले the आता है।

---

87 ANSWER (b) The gallery curator remarked that it was quite masterpiece, ...

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Article with Quite) Quite का प्रयोग Singular Countable Noun से पहले a/an के साथ होता है: **quite a masterpiece**। Quite masterpiece में Article छूटा हुआ है। A में 'so distant a galaxy' और C, D में 'What an / What + Plural Noun' के Exclamatory Patterns सही हैं।

✓ सही sentence The gallery curator remarked that it was quite **a** masterpiece, possessing such a luminous quality that onlookers were instantly captivated.

Examiner का trap 'so distant a galaxy' का क्रम असामान्य लगता है, इसलिए विद्यार्थी उसे गलत समझ बैठते हैं, जबकि वह सही Pattern है।

---

88 ANSWER (d) Neither P nor Q

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Phrasal Verbs: Iron Out, Pass Out) दोनों वाक्य सही हैं। P में **iron out** का अर्थ है 'समस्याएँ सुलझाना', जो merger documents की बातचीत में उपयुक्त है। Q में **pass out** का अर्थ है 'बेहोश हो जाना', जो heat exhaustion के संदर्भ में सही है। अतः किसी में error नहीं है।

✓ सही sentence Both sentences are correct as written: **ironed out** the final merger documents; the junior analyst **passed out** from heat exhaustion.

---

89 ANSWER (a) Only P

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Transitive Phrasal Verb: Fend Off) P में **fend off** एक Transitive Phrasal Verb है, जिसके बाद सीधे Object आता है। इसके साथ against जोड़ना अनावश्यक है। Q में **home in on** (लक्ष्य पर केन्द्रित होना) सही Idiom है, इसलिए error केवल P में है।

✓ सही sentence P: ...to **fend off** the hostile takeover bid initiated by the activist hedge fund.

Examiner का trap 'fend off against' अर्थ में सही लगता है, पर Phrasal Verb के बाद अतिरिक्त Preposition लगाना अशुद्ध है।

---

90 ANSWER (d) The committee have decided to postpone the event

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Collective Noun – Singular Verb) जब कोई Committee एक इकाई के रूप में निर्णय लेती है, तो Collective Noun के साथ Singular Verb आती है: 'The committee **has** decided'। इसलिए D में 'have decided' त्रुटिपूर्ण है। A में Present Perfect Continuous 'have been demanding' और 'for over a month' का मेल सही है, B में 'connects' सही है, और C में 'was supposed to' का प्रयोग सही है। अतः Option D सही उत्तर है।

✓ सही sentence The committee **has** decided to postpone the event.

Examiner का trap Collective Noun के साथ Plural Verb का रूप परिचित लगता है, इसलिए छात्र D को छोड़ देते हैं, जबकि यहाँ समिति एक इकाई के रूप में निर्णय ले रही है।


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02
CHAPTER

Sentence Improvement

Questions *88 questions · 53 shifts*

Directions (Q. 01–05): *Improve the sentence by selecting the appropriate preposition from the following options.*

01 She received a gift ____her best friend.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

(a) on
(b) from
(c) of
(d) in

02 The negotiations continued ____ the early hours of the morning, as both parties sought a mutually beneficial agreement.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) underneath
(b) below
(c) beside
(d) till

03 The intricate designs of the ancient manuscript were hidden _____ the layers of dust and time, waiting to be rediscovered by modern scholars.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) over
(b) outside
(c) beneath
(d) on

04 We need to plan carefully to stay ____of our competition.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) for
(b) in
(c) beyond
(d) ahead

05 The manager sent an email _____ the upcoming policy changes affecting all departments.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) regarding
(b) following
(c) through
(d) around

Directions (Q. 06–10): *Read the sentence below carefully. Choose the option (A/B/C) that best improves the sentence. If the sentence is already correct, select Option D (No improvement required).*

06 The planetary geologist hypothesised that ancient Martian liquid water could have fostered microbial life; consequently, early organic matter might still survive within deep subsurface caves today.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

(a) A hypothesis was made by the planetary geologist that if liquid water flowed on the ancient Martian surface, microbial life will have emerged, indicating that early organic matter will survive within deep subsurface caves today.
(b) The planetary geologist hypothesised that if liquid water had flown on the ancient Martian surface, microbial life should have emerged – a possibility indicating that early organic matter might have survive within deep subsurface caves today.
(c) According to the planetary geologist's hypothesis, had ancient Martian liquid water fostered microbial life, consequently, early organic matter shall still be surviving within deep subsurface caves today.
(d) No improvement required

07 The core reason why the global tech conglomerate decided to withdraw its investment from the region is because a massive supply chain disruption was suffered by its manufacturing division during the previous fiscal quarter.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

(a) The global tech conglomerate decided to withdraw its investment from the region because its manufacturing division suffered a massive supply chain disruption during the previous fiscal quarter.
(b) The reason why the global tech conglomerate decided to withdraw its investment from the region was owing to its manufacturing division suffering a massive supply chain disruption during the previous fiscal quarter.
(c) The global tech conglomerate decided on withdrawing its investment from the region on account of a massive supply chain disruption being suffered by its manufacturing division during the previous fiscal quarter.
(d) No improvement required

08 It was the clinical analyst's conclusion that the patient's underlying trauma was driven by a deep, unresolved desire, desires which continuously sabotaged their interpersonal relationships.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) The clinical analyst concluded that underlying trauma of the patient being driven by a deep, unresolved desire, the desire that continuously sabotaged their interpersonal relationships.
(b) The clinical analyst concluded that the patient's underlying trauma was driven by a deep, unresolved desire, a desire that continuously sabotaged their interpersonal relationships.
(c) It was concluded by the clinical analyst that a deep, unresolved desire was driven the patient's underlying trauma, and their interpersonal relationships were continuously sabotaged by that desire.
(d) No improvement required

09 The constitutional jurist argued that by altering the founding charter without a public referendum would nullify it and render it completely void, an act of total and absolute betrayal of the social contract.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) The constitutional jurist argued that altering the founding charter without a public referendum would render it null and void, representing a total betrayal of the social contract.
(b) The constitutional jurist argued that any alteration in the founding charter without holding a public referendum would null it as completely void, being a total betrayal of the social contract.
(c) The constitutional jurist argued that in altering the founding charter without a public referendum, we would void it totally, acting as an absolute betrayal of the social contract.
(d) No improvement required

10 The radical philosopher argued that the modern state's continuous prioritisation of absolute capital accumulation over human survival leads to an inevitable historical trajectory; yet, it is far better to sketch a path toward collective emancipation than to describe the apocalypse.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) The radical philosopher laid an argument that the continuous prioritisation of absolute capital accumulation by the modern state over human survival leads to an inevitable historical trajectory; yet, far more better than to describe the apocalypse is to sketch a path toward collective emancipation.
(b) The radical philosopher was arguing that leading to an inevitable historical trajectory is the continuous prioritisation of absolute capital accumulation over human survival by the modern state; but it was far better, he argued, sketching a path toward collective emancipation than describing the apocalypse.
(c) The radical philosopher made an argument that continuously prioritising absolute capital accumulation than human survival by the modern state led to a historical trajectory that was inevitable; however, rather than to describe the apocalypse, it was far better to sketch a path toward collective emancipation.
(d) No improvement required

Directions (Q. 11–29): *Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence*

11 My brother **is good in cricket.**

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) good to cricket
(b) best in cricket
(c) is good at cricket
(d) well in cricket

12 They have been working on this project **since four months.**

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) from four months
(b) for past four months
(c) since last four months
(d) for four months

13 The principal was angry **upon the students.**

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) angry by the students
(b) angry with the students
(c) angry over students
(d) angry on students

14 She **sings good** for her age.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) sings greatly
(b) sings nicely
(c) sings well
(d) sings better

15 He **has went** to the market.

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) has go
(b) had gone
(c) went
(d) has gone

16 He **told that he will come** later.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) said he would come
(b) told that he would came
(c) said that he would come
(d) said that he will come

17 The students **enjoyed to play in the rain**.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) enjoyed play in the rain
(b) were enjoying play
(c) enjoyed playing in the rain
(d) enjoyed to be playing

18 She **died from** cancer last year.

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) died of
(b) was died by
(c) was dead from
(d) died by

19 The teacher **explained us the lesson** clearly.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) explained the lesson to us
(b) explained to us the lesson
(c) had explained us
(d) explained we the lesson

20 I **prefer tea than** coffee.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) prefer tea more than
(b) prefer tea for
(c) prefer tea to
(d) prefer tea on

21 He **is living here since** 2010.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) is living here from
(b) has been living here since
(c) lives here since
(d) was living here since

22 He **is used to work hard** every day.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) used to working hard
(b) is used to working hard
(c) used to work hardly
(d) uses to working hard

23 He **is capable to do** the task.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) capable of doing
(b) capable for doing
(c) capable in doing
(d) capable at doing

24 He was accused **for stealing** money.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) accused to
(b) accused of
(c) accused about
(d) accused by

25 They reached the station **in time to catch the train**.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) just in time to catch the train
(b) at the time to catch the train
(c) on time for catching the train
(d) timely to catch the train

26 He **is working hardly** to succeed.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) works hardly
(b) is working hard
(c) has been hardly working
(d) is hard working

27 She **is married with** a doctor.
[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) is married to
(b) is married of
(c) is marry with
(d) married with

28 I asked him **what was he doing there.**
[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) what he was doing there
(b) what he had been doing there
(c) what did he doing there
(d) what he has done there

29 He **is one of the best player** in the team.
[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) one of best players
(b) one of the better player
(c) one of the best players
(d) one of the most player

Directions (Q. 30): *Improve the sentence by choosing the correct parts of speech.*

30 In the beginning of the meeting, there were several misunderstandings due to unclear communication from the head of the department.
[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) At the beginning of the meeting, there were several misunderstandings due to unclear communication from the head of the department.
(b) In the beginning of the meeting, there was several misunderstanding due to unclear communication from the head of the department.
(c) At begin of the meeting, there were several misunderstandings due to unclear communication from the head of the department.
(d) While beginning of the meeting, there were several misunderstanding due to unclear communication from the head of the department.

Directions (Q. 31–34): *Improve the sentence using the correct phrasal verb of the underlined words.*

31 We must **bring out** a solution to this problem quickly.
[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) bring up
(b) bring over
(c) bring about
(d) bring out

32 He **gave ahead** the documents at the reception.
[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) gave up
(b) gave away
(c) gave back
(d) gave in

33 The teacher asked him to **make down** a plan for the project.
[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) make up
(b) make over
(c) make out
(d) make off

34 He tried to **take away** a new business after his retirement.
[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) take in
(b) take over
(c) take up
(d) take out

Directions (Q. 35–42): *Identify the option that best corrects the highlighted part of the sentence for proper grammar and usage.*

35 He prevented me **to go outside**.
[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) from going outside
(b) with going outside
(c) for going outside
(d) by going outside

36 He is **angry on** his friend for the mistake.
[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) angry for
(b) angry with
(c) angry in
(d) angry by

37 He is **interested for learning** new languages.
[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) for learn
(b) in learning
(c) to learning
(d) with learning

38 He congratulated me **for my success**.
[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) with my success (b) by my success
(c) on my success (d) of my success

39 She succeeded in win the competition.

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) for win (b) in winning
(c) of winning (d) with winning

40 She insisted to go to the market.

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) insisted to going (b) insisted on going
(c) insisted going (d) insisted with going

41 The **police is investigating** the case thoroughly.

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) are investigate (b) is investigated
(c) are investigating (d) is to investigate

42 She is more smarter than her brother.

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) smarter (b) smartest
(c) extra smart (d) more smartest

Directions (Q. 43): *Improve the sentence by choosing the correct degree of comparison that replaces the word highlighted in bold.*

43 This road is **narrow** than the one we took yesterday.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) more narrower (b) narrower
(c) most narrow (d) narrowest

Directions (Q. 44–54): *Choose the most suitable option to replace the underlined part of the sentence*

44 She walked into the room **with silent** steps.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) with silenced (b) in silence
(c) silently (d) silence

45 Not only **the minister has denied** the allegations, but also filed a counter-suit.

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) did the minister deny (b) the minister has denied
(c) did the minister denied (d) had the minister deny

46 The more you practice, **more fluent you become.**

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) the more fluent you become (b) more fluently you become
(c) fluently you become (d) most fluent you become

47 The medicine must be taken **between 6 to 8 pm.**

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) from 6 to 8 pm (b) between 6 and 8 pm
(c) during 6–8 pm (d) in 6 to 8 pm

48 The chair was placed directly **underneath of** the lamp.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) below (b) beneath
(c) underneath (d) under

49 Neither the manager nor the employees **knows** the correct procedure.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) know (b) knew
(c) have known (d) is knowing

50 The changes were subtle yet **profoundly impacted** the outcome.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) impacted profoundly (b) had profound impact on
(c) profound impacting (d) profoundly impacting

51 They congratulated him **for his promotion.**

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) at his promotion (b) on his promotion
(c) of his promotion (d) over his promotion

52 The director looked at the audience and smiled **confide.**

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) confident (b) confiding
(c) confidently (d) confidence

53 I wish the report **is finished** before the meeting began.

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) was finishing (b) has finished
(c) had been finished (d) finished

54 Seldom **he expresses** regret for his decisions.

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) does he express (b) he does express
(c) did he expressed (d) he expressed

Directions (Q. 55–56): *Improve the sentence using the correct phrasal verb of the underlined word.*

55 The project was **given away** by the new manager after the old one retired.

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) carried out (b) carried away
(c) carried through (d) carried in

56 She **ran out** her old friends at the mall yesterday.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) ran after (b) ran into
(c) ran down (d) ran over

Directions (Q. 57–58): *Improve the sentence by choosing the correct degree of comparison that replaces the words highlighted in bold.*

57 Of all the interns, Rahul was the one who adapted **more quickly** to the fast-paced workflow.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) quicklier (b) quickest
(c) most quickly (d) much quickly

58 This is the **borest** movie I have ever seen.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) more boring (b) boring
(c) most boring (d) boringest

Directions (Q. 59–64): *Choose the option that best improves the sentence by using the correct collocation highlighted in bold.*

59 The company **reached a heavy loss** last quarter due to poor management.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) suffered a heavy loss (b) reached a large loss
(c) made a hard loss (d) got a strong loss

60 The team **added the responsibility** for the failure.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) accepted the responsibility (b) made the responsibility
(c) got the responsibility (d) received the responsibility

61 The manager **gave a suggestion** to cancel the meeting.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) created a suggestion (b) did a suggestion
(c) made a suggestion (d) offered a suggest

62 She **gave a serious effort** to solve the complex puzzle.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) made a serious effort (b) performed a serious effort
(c) established a serious effort (d) operated a serious effort

63 He **did an effort** to improve his writing skills.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) performed an effort (b) made an effort
(c) took an effort (d) created an effort

64 The scientist **created a solution** to the complicated theory.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) came up with a solution (b) created a resolution
(c) brought a solving (d) took a solution

Directions (Q. 65–70): *Read the following sentence carefully, focusing on the underlined portion. Select the option (A/B/C) that can suitably substitute the underlined segment to improve the given sentence. If*

the sentence is correct as written, then select Option D (No improvement required).

65 Hidden far beneath the dense, unexplored canopy of the Amazon rainforest, and completely shielded from modern satellite observation, **unprecedented numbers of endangered botanical species thrive**.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) unprecedented number of endangered botanical species' thrive
(b) unprecedented numbers of endangered botanical species' thrives
(c) unprecedented number of endangered botanical species thrives
(d) No improvement required

66 When the museum conservation team carefully applied the newly formulated chemical solvent to the damaged Renaissance fresco, **it dissolved almost instantly, causing widespread panic amidst the curators**.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) they dissolved almost instantly, a reaction which caused widespread panic around the curators
(b) the solvent dissolved almost instantly, that caused widespread panic in the curators
(c) the fresco dissolved almost instantly, causing widespread panic among the curators
(d) No improvement required

67 The multinational technology conglomerate officially absorbed the boutique software startup **because they possessed a highly lucrative proprietary algorithm that promised to dominate** the global market.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) as it possessed a highly lucrative proprietary algorithm who promised to dominate
(b) because the startup possessed a highly lucrative proprietary algorithm that promised to dominate
(c) since the conglomerate possessed a highly lucrative proprietary algorithm which promised to dominate
(d) No improvement required

68 The newly synthesised chemical catalyst, along with several volatile organic compounds, **were precipitously introduced into the chamber by the lab technicians**, an action that ultimately caused it to detonate prematurely.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) was precipitously introduced into the chamber by the lab technicians
(b) are precipitously introduced by the lab technicians upon the chamber
(c) is precipitously introduced by the lab technicians onto the chamber
(d) No improvement required

69 The newly appointed governing board, alongside the chief executive officer and several external auditing firms, **were heavily censured by the regulatory body for failing to disclose their financial liabilities** before the public offering.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) were heavily censured by the regulatory body for failing to disclose its financial liability
(b) was heavily censured by the regulatory body for failing to disclose their financial liability
(c) was heavily censured by the regulatory body for failing to disclose its financial liabilities
(d) No improvement required

70 The enigmatic polymath, as well as her newly appointed research fellows, **were heavily criticised by the oversight committee for failing to document their** experimental methodology before the launch of the clinical trials.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) was heavily criticised by the oversight committee for failing to document his
(b) were heavily criticised by the oversight committee for failing to document its
(c) was heavily criticised by the oversight committee for failing to document her
(d) No improvement required

Directions (Q. 71–74): *Read the sentence thoroughly, with special attention to the underlined segment. Choose the most appropriate substitution from A, B, or C. If the sentence is fine as it is, select D (No improvement required).*

71 The micro-lending firm's public evaluation **would have read far more unfavourably than it did** if only the oversight committee had discovered the algorithmic bias earlier.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) would be read far more unfavourably than they did
(b) would have read far more unfavourably than it done
(c) would read far more unfavourably than it had did
(d) No improvement required

72 The experimental composer conducted the discordant symphony **not because he lacked an understanding of classical harmony, but because he believed** that traditional methods were obsolete.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) not because he was lacking of an understanding in classical harmony, but because he had believed
(b) because he lacked an understanding of classical harmony, but because he has believed
(c) not lacking an understanding of classical harmony, but because he have believed
(d) No improvement required

73 The counterintelligence unit's tracking sweep caught the deep-cover operative **simply as she had failed to intercepted** the encrypted microdot quickly enough.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) since because she failed in intercepting
(b) simply because she failed to intercept
(c) due to her failing the intercept of
(d) No improvement required

74 The theocratic state's draconian blasphemy laws **failed to deter the radical philosopher, who openly launched** a challenge against the orthodox assembly.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) fail deterring the radical philosopher, who had openly launch
(b) fail to deter the radical philosopher, which had been openly launched
(c) failed in deterrence the radical philosopher, who openly launch
(d) No improvement required

Directions (Q. 75): *Improve the sentence by selecting the appropriate adverb of the underlined word.*

75 He **deeply** agreed to the proposal after much thought.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) immediately
(b) reluctantly
(c) suddenly
(d) eagerly

Directions (Q. 76): *Improve the sentence by selecting the appropriate tense of the underlined words.*

76 While he **deliver** his speech, the audience **listened** attentively.

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) delivers, listens
(b) delivered, listened
(c) was delivering, was listening
(d) had delivered, had listened

Directions (Q. 77): *Choose the most suitable option to replace the underlined part of the sentence. If the sentence is already correct, select 'No substitution required*

77 The research paper was full of errors because the data **is not verified** by any expert.

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) has not been verified
(b) was not verified
(c) had not been verified
(d) No substitution required

Directions (Q. 78–79): *Choose the most suitable option to replace the underlined part of the sentence. If the sentence is already correct, select 'No substitution required*

78 Her actions were seen as **complementary** rather than conflicting.

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) complimentary
(b) complementary
(c) complimented
(d) No substitution required

79 He showed great interest in astronomy, an area that deeply **fascinates** him.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) fascinated
(b) was fascinating
(c) fascinates
(d) No substitution required

Directions (Q. 80): *Choose the most suitable option to replace the underlined part of the sentence If the sentence is already correct, select 'No substitution required*

80 Had the research team accounted for seasonal variability, the conclusions drawn in the final report **would reflect** a more comprehensive understanding of climatic trends.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) would have reflected
(b) should reflect
(c) will reflect
(d) No substitution required

Directions (Q. 81–84): *Choose the most suitable option to replace the underlined part of the sentence. If the sentence is already correct, select 'No substitution required*

81 He explained the concept so **precise** that everyone grasped it immediately.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) precisely
(b) precision
(c) precised
(d) No substitution required

82 He was admired not so much for his wealth **than** for his integrity.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) as
(b) but
(c) then
(d) No substitution required

83 Of all the candidates, he was the **most cleverest.**

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) most clever
(b) more clever
(c) cleverest
(d) No substitution required

84 The journalist was more shocked than **any political reporter.**

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) all political reporters
(b) other political reporters
(c) any of the political reporters
(d) No substitution required

Directions (Q. 85): *Read the following sentence carefully and focus on the underlined portion. Choose the option (A, B, or C) that best substitutes the underlined segment to improve the sentence grammatically or contextually. If the sentence is correct as written, select Option D (No Improvement Required).*

85 The researchers designed the clinical trial **to slowly map the degradation of neural pathways over six months** without altering the control group's environment.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) to map slowly the degradation of neural pathways over six months
(b) to map the degradation slowly of neural pathways over six months
(c) to slowly map over six months the degradation of neural pathways
(d) No improvement required

Directions (Q. 86): *Choose the option that best improves the sentence using the correct collocation highlighted in bold.*

86 After analyzing the data, we can **make a conclusion** about the results.

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) draw a conclusion
(b) reach a conclusion
(c) create a conclusion
(d) find a conclusion

Directions (Q. 87–88): *Read the sentence given below carefully, focusing on the underlined portion. Select the option (A/ B/ C) that can suitably replace the underlined segment to improve the sentence. If the sentence is correct as it is written, then select Option D (No improvement required).*

87 The insulating properties of the new synthetic polymer **are significantly superior to that of** standard industrial fibreglass.

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) is significantly superior to that of
(b) are significantly superior to
(c) are significantly superior to those of
(d) No improvement required

88 As a pioneer of early cybersecurity protocols in the late 1990s, Aegis-X provided more robust end-to-end data encryption **than any network security platform** of the time.

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) than any other network security platform
(b) to any other network security platform
(c) than did any network security platform
(d) No improvement required

Answer Key

लाल रंग = *SSC Key* पर व्याख्या में टिप्पणी

01	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**
(b)	(d)	(c)	(d)	(a)
06	**07**	**08**	**09**	**10**
(d)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(d)
11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**
(c)	(d)	(b)	(c)	(d)
16	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**
(c)	(c)	(a)	(a)	(c)
21	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**
(b)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)
26	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**
(b)	(a)	(a)	(c)	(a)
31	**32**	**33**	**34**	**35**
(c)	(d)	(a)	(c)	(a)
36	**37**	**38**	**39**	**40**
(b)	(b)	(c)	(b)	(b)
41	**42**	**43**	**44**	**45**
(c)	(a)	(b)	**(c)**	(a)

		48		
46	**47**	**(a/b/c/d)**	**49**	**50**
(a)	(b)		(a)	(b)
51	**52**	**53**	**54**	**55**
(b)	(c)	(c)	(a)	(a)
56	**57**	**58**	**59**	**60**
(b)	(c)	(c)	(a)	(a)
61	**62**	**63**	**64**	**65**
(c)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(d)
66	**67**	**68**	**69**	**70**
(c)	(b)	(a)	(c)	(c)
71	**72**	**73**	**74**	**75**
(d)	(d)	(b)	(d)	(b)
76	**77**	**78**	**79**	**80**
(c)	**(b)**	**(b/d)**	(a)	(a)
81	**82**	**83**	**84**	**85**
(a)	(a)	**(c)**	(b)	(d)
86	**87**	**88**		
(a)	(c)	(a)		

Detailed Explanations

रटना बंद, समझना शुरू

01 ANSWER (b) from

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Preposition with Receive) किसी व्यक्ति से कुछ प्राप्त करने के लिए receive के साथ source बताने वाला Preposition from आता है।

✓ सही sentence She received a gift **from** her best friend.

02 ANSWER (d) till

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Preposition of Time – Till) 'Early hours तक' चलने वाली क्रिया में समय की सीमा बताने के लिए till (until) आता है। बाकी तीनों Preposition (underneath, below, beside) स्थान बताते हैं, समय नहीं।

✓ सही sentence The negotiations continued **till** the early hours of the morning, as both parties sought a mutually beneficial agreement.

Examiner का trap underneath, below और beside स्थान-सूचक शब्द हैं, इसलिए ये समय की सीमा वाले वाक्य में नहीं बैठते।

03 ANSWER (c) beneath

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Preposition of Position – beneath) धूल की परतों के नीचे छिपे होने का भाव **beneath** (के नीचे) से व्यक्त होता है। over का अर्थ 'ऊपर से', outside का 'बाहर' और on का 'सतह पर' है, इसलिए इनसे 'परतों के नीचे दबा' अर्थ नहीं बनता।

✓ सही sentence The intricate designs of the ancient manuscript were hidden **beneath** the layers of dust and time, waiting to be rediscovered by modern scholars.

Examiner का trap परीक्षक ने over और on जैसे सामान्य Prepositions रखे हैं, जिनसे विद्यार्थी 'परतों के ऊपर' का अर्थ ले लेते हैं, जबकि छिपाव के लिए 'नीचे' का भाव चाहिए।

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04 ANSWER (d) ahead

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Fixed Phrase: Stay Ahead Of) 'To stay ahead of' एक Fixed Phrase है, जिसका अर्थ है प्रतिस्पर्धियों से आगे रहना। Ahead of के बाद Noun आता है। for, in और beyond से यह भाव नहीं बनता।

✓ सही sentence We need to plan carefully to stay **ahead** of our competition.

Examiner का trap beyond का अर्थ 'से परे' है, इसलिए वह 'आगे रहने' के पास लगता है, पर इसके साथ यह Phrase नहीं बनता।

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05 ANSWER (a) regarding

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Preposition: regarding) 'के संबंध में' का अर्थ देने वाला Preposition regarding है। following का अर्थ 'के बाद', through का 'के माध्यम से' और around का 'के आसपास' है, जो यहाँ बेमेल हैं।

✓ सही sentence The manager sent an email **regarding** the upcoming policy changes affecting all departments.

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06 ANSWER (d) No improvement required

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (No Improvement – Correct Sentence) यह वाक्य पहले से सही है। Past में की गई hypothesis के साथ could have fostered और might still survive जैसे Modals की Tense-sequence ठीक बनी है, और consequently connector तर्क को सही जोड़ता है।

✓ सही sentence The planetary geologist hypothesised that ancient Martian liquid water could have fostered microbial life; consequently, early organic matter might still survive within deep subsurface caves today. (No improvement required.)

Examiner का trap Option A में will have, B में might have survive और C में shall जैसी गलतियाँ जोड़कर वाक्य को बिगाड़ा गया है।

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07 ANSWER (a) The global tech conglomerate decided to withdraw its investment ...

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Reason ... Because Redundancy) 'The reason ... is because' में reason और because दोनों एक ही अर्थ दोहराते हैं, इसलिए यह redundant है। साथ ही Passive Voice (was suffered by) अनावश्यक रूप से भारी है। Option A में Active Voice और सीधा because-clause है।

✓ सही sentence The global tech conglomerate decided to withdraw its investment from the region **because** its manufacturing division **suffered** a massive supply chain disruption during the previous fiscal quarter.

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08 ANSWER (b) The clinical analyst concluded that the patient's underlying trauma ...

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Appositive with Relative Clause) Appositive में 'a deep, unresolved desire' के बाद 'desires' (Plural) लिखना गलत है। Option B में 'a desire that continuously sabotaged ...' से Noun और उसका Relative Clause सही जुड़ा है, और मूल कथन का अर्थ सुरक्षित है।

✓ सही sentence The clinical analyst concluded that the patient's underlying trauma was driven by a deep, unresolved desire, **a desire that** continuously sabotaged their interpersonal relationships.

Examiner का trap Option A में being driven से वाक्य अधूरा रह जाता है, और C में 'was driven' का अर्थ उलट जाता है।

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09 ANSWER (a) The constitutional jurist argued that altering the founding charter ...

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Gerund Subject and Redundancy) मूल वाक्य में 'by altering' जैसा Prepositional phrase 'would nullify' के Subject के रूप में अटपटा बनता है, और nullify तथा void का अर्थ दोहराया गया है। Option A में 'altering ... would render it null and void' स्पष्ट Subject-Verb संरचना देता है और 'representing a total betrayal' सटीक modifier है।

✓ सही sentence The constitutional jurist argued that **altering** the founding charter without a public referendum would render it null and void, representing a total betrayal of the social contract.

Examiner का trap B और C में 'null it' तथा 'we would void' जैसे अशुद्ध प्रयोग हैं, पर विद्यार्थी D (No improvement) चुनने का जोखिम लेते हैं।

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10 ANSWER (d) No improvement required

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (No Improvement – Parallelism) वाक्य में कोई त्रुटि नहीं है। Semicolon के बाद yet और 'far better to sketch ... than to describe' की तुलना Parallelism की दृष्टि से सही है। Options में 'far more better' (double comparative), 'sketching ... than describing' का अनुचित क्रम और 'prioritising ... than' जैसी गलतियाँ हैं।

✓ सही sentence The radical philosopher argued that the modern state's continuous prioritisation of absolute capital accumulation over human survival leads to an inevitable historical trajectory; yet, it is **far better to sketch** a path toward collective emancipation **than to describe** the apocalypse. (No improvement required)

Examiner का trap लंबे options में सुधार जैसे दिखने वाले बदलाव दिए गए हैं, जिनमें वास्तव में नई अशुद्धियाँ आ जाती हैं।

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11 ANSWER (c) is good at cricket

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Preposition with Good) 'Good' के बाद क्षमता या कौशल बताने के लिए Preposition at आता है: good at cricket। Option C में Verb is भी सुरक्षित रहती है।

✓ सही sentence My brother **is good at** cricket.

---

12 ANSWER (d) for four months

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (For with Period of Time) Period of time (four months) के साथ for का प्रयोग होता है, जबकि since के साथ point of time आता है (since 2020)।

✓ सही sentence They have been working on this project **for four months**.

Examiner का trap Option C में since गलत है और B में 'the' का अभाव है (for the past four months होना चाहिए)।

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13 ANSWER (b) angry with the students

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Preposition with Angry) Angry के साथ व्यक्ति के लिए Preposition with आता है (angry with someone), जबकि किसी बात या घटना के लिए at/about आता है (angry at the delay)।

✓ सही sentence The principal was angry **with** the students.

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14 ANSWER (c) sings well

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Adverb modifies a Verb) Verb 'sings' को modify करने के लिए Adverb चाहिए, Adjective नहीं। 'Good' Adjective है और इसका Adverb रूप well है।

✓ सही sentence She sings **well** for her age.

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15 ANSWER (d) has gone

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Past Participle in Present Perfect) 'Went' Past Simple (V2) है, जबकि Present Perfect में has के बाद Past Participle (V3) आता है। Go का V3 gone है।

✓ सही sentence He **has gone** to the market.

Examiner का trap Option B में had gone, Present Perfect के संदर्भ को बदल देता है।

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16 ANSWER (c) said that he would come

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Reporting Verb: Say vs Tell) Reporting Verb 'told' के बाद हमेशा person object आता है (told him), इसलिए बिना object के यहाँ said चाहिए। Reporting Verb Past में है, इसलिए will का Backshift होकर would बनता है।

✓ सही sentence He **said that he would come** later.

Examiner का trap Option B में told के साथ would came जैसा अशुद्ध रूप है, और D में will का Backshift नहीं हुआ है।

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17 ANSWER (c) enjoyed playing in the rain

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Gerund after Enjoy) Enjoy के बाद हमेशा Gerund (V-ing) आता है, Infinitive नहीं। Enjoy, avoid, finish और mind जैसी Verbs के बाद V-ing का Concept याद रखना चाहिए।

✓ सही sentence The students enjoyed **playing** in the rain.

18 **ANSWER (a)** died of

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Die of vs Die from) बीमारी से मृत्यु बताने के लिए die of प्रयुक्त होता है (die of cancer), जबकि die from बाहरी कारण, जैसे चोट या दुर्घटना, के लिए आता है। 'was died' गलत है क्योंकि die Intransitive Verb है और इसका Passive नहीं बनता।

✓ सही sentence She **died of** cancer last year.

19 **ANSWER (a)** explained the lesson to us

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Explain + Something + To + Person) Explain Verb के बाद सीधे person object नहीं आता; इसकी संरचना explain + something + to + person है। Option B का 'explained to us the lesson' भी संभव लगता है, पर मानक और सहज word order A की है।

✓ सही sentence The teacher **explained the lesson to us** clearly.

Examiner का trap Option B में word order असामान्य है, इसलिए मानक रूप A ही है।

20 **ANSWER (c)** prefer tea to

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Prefer – to, not than) Prefer के साथ तुलना में **to** आता है, than नहीं। Prefer स्वयं तुलना का भाव रखता है, इसलिए उसके साथ more या than जोड़ना गलत है।

✓ सही sentence I prefer tea **to** coffee.

Examiner का trap Comparison देखकर विद्यार्थी स्वाभाविक रूप से more than या than चुन लेते हैं, जबकि Prefer अपने साथ केवल to लेता है।

21 **ANSWER (b)** has been living here since

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Since – Present Perfect Continuous) **Since** के साथ Point of time (2010) आने पर Present Perfect या Present Perfect Continuous प्रयुक्त होता है, Present Continuous नहीं। Option C में Simple Present भी since के साथ गलत है।

✓ सही sentence He **has been living** here since 2010.

22 **ANSWER (b)** is used to working hard

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Be used to + V-ing) **Be used to** का अर्थ 'आदी होना' है, और इसके बाद V-ing (Gerund) आता है, क्योंकि यहाँ to Preposition है। 'Used to + V1' बीती आदत के लिए आता है, पर यहाँ every day के साथ वर्तमान आदत है। Hardly का अर्थ 'मुश्किल से' है, इसलिए C गलत है।

✓ सही sentence He **is used to working** hard every day.

Examiner का trap Be used to और used to के रूप समान दिखते हैं, इसलिए विद्यार्थी उनके अलग-अलग अर्थ और बाद की form में उलझ जाते हैं।

23 **ANSWER (a)** capable of doing

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Preposition with Capable) Capable के बाद Preposition **of** आता है और उसके बाद Gerund लगता है: capable of doing। 'Capable to do' गलत है, क्योंकि Infinitive नहीं चलता।

✓ सही sentence He is **capable of doing** the task.

Examiner का trap able to और capable of के बीच भ्रम होने से 'to do' सही लगता है।

24 **ANSWER (b)** accused of

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Preposition with Accuse) Accuse के साथ आरोप बताने के लिए **of** आता है: accuse someone of a crime।

✓ सही sentence He was accused **of** stealing money.

Examiner का trap 'for' का प्रयोग हिंदी के 'के लिए' से सही लगता है।

25 **ANSWER (a)** just in time to catch the train

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Phrase: Just in Time) 'In time to catch the train' का अर्थ समय रहते पहुँचना है, और **just in time** में 'ठीक समय पर, अंतिम क्षण में' का भाव आता है। B और D का प्रयोग गलत है, और C में 'for catching' अस्वाभाविक संरचना है।

✓ सही sentence They reached the station **just in time** to catch the train.

Examiner का trap on time और in time को एक समझने की भूल यहाँ का जाल है।

26 **ANSWER (b)** is working hard

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Hard vs Hardly) 'Hardly' का अर्थ 'मुश्किल से, बमुश्किल' होता है, जबकि मेहनत से काम करने का भाव **hard** से आता है, जो Adjective और Adverb दोनों है। Option C में hardly का अर्थ बदल जाता है, और D में 'hard working' एक अलग Adjective है।

✓ सही sentence He is working **hard** to succeed.

Examiner का trap छात्र Adverb बनाने के लिए hard में -ly जोड़ देते हैं, जबकि hardly का अर्थ ही विपरीत (मुश्किल से) हो जाता है।

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27 ANSWER (a) is married to

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Preposition with Married) Marry के Passive रूप के साथ Preposition **to** आता है: be married to someone। 'Married with' गलत है, और is married of तथा is marry with व्याकरण की दृष्टि से अशुद्ध हैं।

✓ सही sentence She **is married to** a doctor.

Examiner का trap 'With' का प्रयोग हिंदी के 'के साथ' से प्रभावित होकर किया जाता है, जबकि अंग्रेज़ी में married के साथ to ही आता है।

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28 ANSWER (a) what he was doing there

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Word Order in Reported Question) Reported Speech में प्रश्नवाचक शब्द के बाद Statement की word order चलती है, अर्थात् Subject पहले और Verb बाद में: what **he was doing** there। Inversion (what was he doing) केवल Direct Speech में होता है। यहाँ 'asked' के साथ Past Continuous पहले से Backshifted रूप में सही है।

✓ सही sentence I asked him **what he was doing there.**

Examiner का trap Option B में Tense बदलकर Past Perfect Continuous कर दिया गया है, जिसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है; मूल त्रुटि word order की है।

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29 ANSWER (c) one of the best players

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Superlative with One Of) 'One of' के बाद Plural Noun आता है और superlative से पहले 'the' लगता है: one of **the best players**. 'Best player' में singular और 'best' से पहले the का अभाव दोनों गलत हैं।

✓ सही sentence He is one of **the best players** in the team.

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30 ANSWER (a) At the beginning of the meeting, there were several ...

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (At the Beginning of) 'Beginning of' के लिए सही Preposition at है: at the beginning of the meeting।

✓ सही sentence **At** the beginning of the meeting, there were several misunderstandings due to unclear communication from the head of the department.

Examiner का trap Option B में several के बाद singular misunderstanding और there was गलत हैं, C में 'begin' Verb है Noun नहीं, और D में While के बाद Noun phrase नहीं आ सकता।

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31 ANSWER (c) bring about

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Phrasal Verb – Bring About) 'Bring out' का अर्थ है प्रकाशित करना या बाहर लाना (bring out a book)। समस्या का समाधान निकालने या कोई परिणाम पैदा करने के लिए bring about (उत्पन्न करना, घटित कराना) प्रयुक्त होता है। bring up का अर्थ पालन-पोषण करना या विषय उठाना है और bring over का किसी को अपने यहाँ लाना है।

✓ सही sentence We must **bring about** a solution to this problem quickly.

Examiner का trap दिया गया phrasal verb 'bring out' परिचित लगता है, पर उसका अर्थ प्रकाशित करना है, परिणाम उत्पन्न करना नहीं।

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32 ANSWER (d) gave in

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Phrasal Verb – Give In) **Give in** का एक अर्थ दस्तावेज़ या कार्य जमा करना, सौंपना है (hand in)। Reception पर documents देने के संदर्भ में यही अर्थ बैठता है। Gave up का अर्थ छोड़ देना, gave away का मुफ़्त दे देना या बाँट देना, और gave back का लौटा देना है; इनमें से कोई भी 'जमा करने' का भाव नहीं देता। अतः Option D सही है।

✓ सही sentence He **gave in** the documents at the reception.

Examiner का trap 'Gave in' का 'हार मानना' वाला अर्थ यहाँ नहीं, 'जमा करना' वाला अर्थ लिया गया है।

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33 ANSWER (a) make up

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Phrasal Verb – Make Up) **Make up a plan** का अर्थ योजना तैयार करना या बनाना है, जो वाक्य के भाव के अनुरूप है। Make over का अर्थ नया रूप देना या हस्तांतरित करना, make out का समझ पाना या स्पष्ट देख पाना, और make off का भाग जाना है; इनमें से कोई योजना बनाने के लिए प्रयुक्त नहीं होता। अतः Option A सही है।

✓ सही sentence The teacher asked him to **make up** a plan for the project.

Examiner का trap Make out में 'लिखकर बनाना' जैसे अर्थ के कारण छात्र भ्रमित हो सकते हैं, पर 'plan' के साथ मानक प्रयोग make up है।

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34 ANSWER (c) take up

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Phrasal Verb: take up) नया व्यवसाय शुरू करने के लिए Phrasal Verb take up आता है। take in – अंदर लेना; धोखा देना। take over – कार्यभार संभालना। take out – बाहर निकालना। 'Take away' का अर्थ हटा लेना है, इसलिए यहाँ अनुपयुक्त है।

✓ सही sentence He tried to **take up** a new business after his retirement.

Examiner का trap 'take over' भी व्यवसाय से जुड़ा लगता है, पर वह पहले से चल रहे काम को सँभालने का अर्थ देता है, नया काम शुरू करने का नहीं।

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35 ANSWER (a) from going outside

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Prevent + from + V-ing) Prevent के साथ संरचना prevent + object + from + V-ing होती है। from एक Preposition है और Preposition के बाद Gerund आता है, इसलिए 'to go' अशुद्ध है।

✓ सही sentence He prevented me **from going** outside.

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36 ANSWER (b) angry with

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Preposition with Adjective: angry) व्यक्ति के प्रति क्रोध बताने के लिए Adjective angry के साथ Preposition with आता है। वस्तु या घटना के लिए angry at/about प्रयुक्त होता है, पर यहाँ object 'his friend' है।

✓ सही sentence He is **angry with** his friend for the mistake.

Examiner का trap वाक्य में mistake शब्द देखकर विद्यार्थी at या for की ओर जाते हैं, जबकि क्रोध का पात्र 'his friend' है, इसलिए with लगता है।

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37 ANSWER (b) in learning

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Fixed Preposition – Interested in) Interested के साथ निश्चित Preposition in आता है, और उसके बाद Gerund लगता है। इसमें for या to नहीं लगता।

✓ सही sentence He is **interested in learning** new languages.

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38 ANSWER (c) on my success

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Fixed Preposition – Congratulate on) Congratulate के साथ उपलब्धि बताने के लिए Preposition on आता है। For का प्रयोग यहाँ गलत है।

✓ सही sentence He congratulated me **on** my success.

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39 ANSWER (b) in winning

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Succeed In + Gerund) Succeed के साथ Preposition in आता है, और Preposition के बाद Gerund (V-ing) लगता है। 'Succeed of' या 'succeed for' गलत हैं।

✓ सही sentence She succeeded **in winning** the competition.

Examiner का trap Option C में 'of winning' Gerund तो रखता है, पर Preposition गलत है।

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40 ANSWER (b) insisted on going

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Insist On + Gerund) Insist के साथ Preposition on आता है और उसके बाद Gerund लगता है। 'Insisted to go' में Infinitive का प्रयोग गलत है।

✓ सही sentence She insisted **on going** to the market.

Examiner का trap Option A में 'to going' और C में 'insisted going' Preposition के बिना या गलत Preposition के साथ हैं।

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41 ANSWER (c) are investigating

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Police – Plural Verb) Police एक Collective Noun है, जो हमेशा Plural के रूप में प्रयुक्त होता है, इसलिए Verb **are** आएगी। 'Is investigating' गलत है। Option C में are investigating सही है, क्योंकि Present Continuous में thoroughly के साथ चल रही क्रिया का भाव बनता है।

✓ सही sentence The police **are investigating** the case thoroughly.

Examiner का trap Police शब्द 'the' के साथ Singular जैसा लगता है, इसलिए छात्र is चुन लेते हैं, जबकि यह Plural Verb लेता है।

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42 ANSWER (a) smarter

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Double Comparative) 'More smarter' में Double Comparative है। Smart एक अक्षर वाला Adjective है, इसलिए उसका Comparative केवल **smarter** होगा। Than के साथ यही रूप चलता है।

✓ सही sentence She is **smarter** than her brother.

Examiner का trap 'More' और '-er' दोनों एक साथ लगाना बोलचाल में आम है, जबकि मानक अंग्रेज़ी में Comparative केवल एक बार बनता है।

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43 ANSWER (b) narrower

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Comparative with Than) 'Than' तुलना का संकेत है, इसलिए यहाँ Comparative Degree चाहिए। narrow एक अक्षर वाला छोटा Adjective है, उसमें -er जोड़ने से narrower बनता है।

✓ सही sentence This road is **narrower** than the one we took yesterday.

Examiner का trap Option A में more और -er दोनों हैं, यानी Double Comparative, जो गलत है।

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44 ANSWER (c) त्रुटिपूर्ण प्रश्न

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

SSC Key (c) · त्रुटिपूर्ण प्रश्न — कोई विकल्प पूर्णतः सही नहीं

Concept (Defective Question: No Correct Option) SSC ने C (silently) को सही माना है, पर प्रश्न में केवल 'with silent' रेखांकित है। उसकी जगह 'silently' रखने पर वाक्य बनता है 'She walked into the room silently steps', जो गलत है; शेष बचे Noun 'steps' के साथ कोई भी option सही नहीं बैठता। यदि पूरा 'with silent steps' रेखांकित होता, तो 'silently' सही उत्तर होता, इसलिए प्रश्न printed रूप में दोषपूर्ण है।

✓ सही sentence She walked into the room **silently**. (या: She walked into the room **with silent** steps.)

Examiner का trap Option C (silently) अकेले अच्छा लगता है, पर बचे हुए Noun 'steps' के साथ जुड़ने पर वाक्य अशुद्ध हो जाता है।

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45 ANSWER (a) did the minister deny

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Inversion with Not Only) 'Not only' वाक्य के आरंभ में आने पर Inversion होता है, अर्थात् Auxiliary Verb पहले आती है। Simple Past के लिए did लगता है और उसके बाद Main Verb की Base Form आती है।

✓ सही sentence Not only **did the minister deny** the allegations, but also filed a counter-suit.

Examiner का trap Option C में did के बाद 'denied' रखा गया है, जो गलत है क्योंकि did के बाद Base Form आती है।

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46 ANSWER (a) the more fluent you become

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Double Comparative) 'The more ..., the more ...' एक Double Comparative संरचना है, जिसमें दोनों हिस्सों में 'the' अनिवार्य है। 'become' के बाद Adjective चाहिए, और fluently Adverb है।

✓ सही sentence The more you practise, **the more fluent** you become.

Examiner का trap पहले हिस्से में 'the' देखकर भी छात्र दूसरे हिस्से में 'the' लगाना भूल जाते हैं।

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47 ANSWER (b) between 6 and 8 pm

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (between ... and) Between के साथ हमेशा and आता है, to नहीं: between 6 and 8 pm। 'To' का प्रयोग from के साथ होता है (from 6 to 8 pm), इसलिए between ... to मिश्रित प्रयोग गलत है।

✓ सही sentence The medicine must be taken **between 6 and 8 pm**.

Examiner का trap Option A 'from 6 to 8 pm' भी व्याकरण से सही है, पर मूल शब्द 'between' का सुधार माँगने पर वह लागू नहीं होता।

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48 ANSWER (a)/(b)/(c)/(d) below / beneath / underneath / under

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

SSC Key (c) · एक से अधिक सही विकल्प: (a), (b), (c), (d)

Concept (Preposition: underneath (Four Answers)) SSC ने C (underneath) को उत्तर माना है, क्योंकि मूल वाक्य की एकमात्र गलती 'of' है: underneath के बाद of नहीं आता। फिर भी directly below, directly beneath, directly under और directly underneath, सभी समान रूप से सही और स्वाभाविक हैं, इसलिए चारों options वाक्य को शुद्ध बनाते हैं।

✓ सही sentence The chair was placed directly **below / beneath / underneath / under** the lamp.

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49 ANSWER (a) know

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Neither ... nor: Proximity) 'Neither ... nor' में Verb उस Subject के अनुसार लगती है जो nor के सबसे निकट हो। यहाँ निकटतम

Subject 'employees' Plural है, इसलिए Verb know होगी। Present Tense बनाए रखने के लिए know सही है।

✓ सही sentence Neither the manager nor the employees **know** the correct procedure.

Examiner का trap पहला Subject 'manager' Singular है, जिससे छात्र 'knows' को सही मान लेते हैं।

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50 ANSWER (b) had profound impact on

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Formal Usage: Have an Impact on) औपचारिक अंग्रेज़ी में प्रभाव के लिए Verb 'impact' के स्थान पर Noun-phrase **have an impact on** को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। इसलिए 'were subtle yet had profound impact on the outcome' में 'were' के साथ 'had' का Past Tense मेल बनता है और 'on' Preposition से कर्म जुड़ता है। A में Adverb Verb और Object के बीच गलत स्थान पर है, C में 'profound impacting' असंगत है, और D में 'profoundly impacting' में Finite Verb नहीं है। अतः Option B सही है।

✓ सही sentence The changes were subtle yet had a **profound impact on** the outcome.

Examiner का trap मूल भाग सामान्य लगता है, इसलिए छात्र उसे सही मानकर आगे बढ़ जाते हैं, जबकि विकल्पों में औपचारिक और व्याकरण-सम्मत रचना केवल B की है।

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51 ANSWER (b) on his promotion

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Preposition: congratulate on) Congratulate के साथ उपलब्धि बताने के लिए Preposition on आता है: congratulate someone on his promotion। For, at, of और over यहाँ सही नहीं हैं।

✓ सही sentence They congratulated him **on** his promotion.

Examiner का trap हिंदी के 'के लिए बधाई' के प्रभाव से छात्र 'for' चुन लेते हैं।

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52 ANSWER (c) confidently

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Adverb modifies a Verb) Verb 'smiled' को modify करने के लिए Adverb चाहिए, इसलिए **confidently** सही है। confident – आत्मविश्वासी (Adjective); confiding – भरोसा जताने वाला; confidence – आत्मविश्वास (Noun)।

✓ सही sentence The director looked at the audience and smiled **confidently**.

Examiner का trap Confident Adjective है और अकेला रहने पर सही लग सकता है, परंतु Verb को Adverb ही modify करता है।

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53 ANSWER (c) had been finished

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (I Wish + Past Perfect Passive) 'I wish' के बाद वर्तमान के लिए Past Simple और अतीत की इच्छा के लिए Past Perfect आता है। 'Before the meeting began' से इच्छा अतीत की है, और report का finish होना Passive में था, इसलिए **had been finished** सही है।

✓ सही sentence I wish the report **had been finished** before the meeting began.

Examiner का trap Option D (finished) Past Simple होने से सही लगता है, परंतु वह वर्तमान की इच्छा के लिए है और Passive भाव भी नहीं देता।

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54 ANSWER (a) does he express

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Negative Adverb Inversion) 'Seldom' जैसे Negative Adverb के वाक्य के आरंभ में आने पर Inversion होता है। Simple Present में do/does पहले आता है, इसलिए 'Seldom **does he express**' सही है। इसमें Main Verb की Base Form आती है।

✓ सही sentence Seldom **does he express** regret for his decisions.

Examiner का trap Option C में did के साथ expressed लगाकर Tense दोहराया गया है, और B तथा D में Inversion होता ही नहीं।

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55 ANSWER (a) carried out

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Phrasal Verb – Carry out) 'Give away' का अर्थ मुफ्त में दे देना है, जबकि यहाँ नए manager द्वारा project को अंजाम देने की बात है, इसलिए carried out (पूरा करना, क्रियान्वित करना) सही है। carried away का अर्थ भावनाओं में बह जाना, carried through का संकट में भी पूरा करके दिखाना और carried in का अंदर लाना है।

✓ सही sentence The project was **carried out** by the new manager after the old one retired.

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56 ANSWER (b) ran into

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Phrasal Verb – run into) 'Ran out' का अर्थ समाप्त हो जाना है, जबकि पुराने मित्रों से अचानक मिल जाने के लिए **ran into** आता

है। ran after का अर्थ पीछा करना, ran down का कमी करना या कुचलना, और ran over का गाड़ी से कुचलना है।

✓ सही sentence She **ran into** her old friends at the mall yesterday.

Examiner का trap Ran down और ran over में 'टकराने' का भाव है, जो विद्यार्थियों को ran into जैसा लगता है, पर इनका अर्थ अचानक मिलना नहीं है।

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57 ANSWER (c) most quickly

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Superlative Degree of Adverb) जब बहुत लोगों में से किसी एक की तुलना सबसे ऊपर रखकर की जाती है ('Of all the interns'), तब Superlative Degree चाहिए। Adverb quickly का Superlative most quickly होता है।

✓ सही sentence Of all the interns, Rahul was the one who adapted **most quickly** to the fast-paced workflow.

Examiner का trap 'Quickest' Adjective-रूप है, इसलिए Verb adapted को modify करने के लिए Adverb रूप ही सही है।

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58 ANSWER (c) most boring

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Superlative – most + Adjective) 'Borest' शब्द बनता ही नहीं। यहाँ फिल्म के गुण का वर्णन है, इसलिए Adjective boring चाहिए। दो या अधिक अक्षर वाले Adjective का Superlative **most + Adjective** से बनता है, इसलिए most boring सही है।

✓ सही sentence This is the **most boring** movie I have ever seen.

Examiner का trap Boringest बनावट में Superlative जैसा लगता है, पर बहु-अक्षर Adjective में -est नहीं लगता।

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59 ANSWER (a) suffered a heavy loss

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Verb–Noun Collocation) Loss के साथ सही Collocation **suffer a heavy loss** है। Reach का प्रयोग लक्ष्य या निर्णय के साथ होता है (reach a target), और loss के साथ heavy ही स्वाभाविक Adjective है; large, hard, strong इस Noun के साथ Collocation नहीं बनाते।

✓ सही sentence The company **suffered a heavy loss** last quarter due to poor management.

Examiner का trap Option B में large loss अर्थ की दृष्टि से ठीक लगता है, पर Verb reached अशुद्ध रहता है; विद्यार्थी केवल Adjective देखकर इसे चुन लेते हैं।

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60 ANSWER (a) accepted the responsibility

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Verb–Noun Collocation – accept responsibility) Failure की ज़िम्मेदारी मानने के लिए सही Collocation **accept the responsibility** है। 'Added the responsibility' में दोष स्वीकार करने का भाव नहीं बनता, और अन्य options भी इस Noun के साथ स्वाभाविक Collocation नहीं बनाते।

✓ सही sentence The team **accepted the responsibility** for the failure.

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61 ANSWER (c) made a suggestion

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Collocation: Make a Suggestion) Suggestion के साथ सही Collocation **make a suggestion** है। Give a suggestion बोलचाल में चलता है, पर मानक Collocation make है। Option D में 'suggest' Verb है, Noun नहीं।

✓ सही sentence The manager **made a suggestion** to cancel the meeting.

Examiner का trap offered सही लगता है, पर D में 'suggest' Verb रूप में है, इसलिए वह Noun की जगह नहीं आ सकता।

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62 ANSWER (a) made a serious effort

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Collocation: Make an Effort) Effort के साथ सही Collocation **make an effort** है। perform, establish या operate जैसे Verbs 'effort' के साथ स्वाभाविक Collocation नहीं बनाते।

✓ सही sentence She **made a serious effort** to solve the complex puzzle.

Examiner का trap performed जैसा औपचारिक Verb विद्यार्थियों को 'बेहतर अंग्रेज़ी' लगता है, जबकि Collocation उसे स्वीकार नहीं करता।

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63 ANSWER (b) made an effort

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Collocation: make an effort) Effort के साथ सही Collocation make an effort है। Do, take, perform या create 'effort' के साथ स्वाभाविक Collocation नहीं बनाते।

✓ सही sentence He **made an effort** to improve his writing skills.

Examiner का trap 'did' और 'took' रोज़मर्रा के Verbs हैं, इसलिए छात्र 'effort' के साथ उन्हें चुन लेते हैं।

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64 ANSWER (a) came up with a solution

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Collocation: come up with) Solution के साथ सही प्रयोग come up with a solution (समाधान ढूँढ निकालना) है। 'Created a resolution' का अर्थ अलग है और 'brought a solving' तथा 'took a solution' अशुद्ध प्रयोग हैं।

✓ सही sentence The scientist **came up with a solution** to the complicated theory.

Examiner का trap 'resolution' शब्द 'solution' जैसा लगता है, पर उसका अर्थ संकल्प या निर्णय है।

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65 ANSWER (d) No improvement required

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (No Improvement – Participial Phrase) वाक्य पहले से सही है। शुरुआत का Participial Phrase 'Hidden far beneath ...' Subject 'species' को modify करता है, और 'numbers of species' Plural होने से Verb thrive भी Plural सही है। Options A, B और C में species' का गलत apostrophe तथा Subject-Verb Agreement की गलतियाँ हैं।

✓ सही sentence Hidden far beneath the dense, unexplored canopy of the Amazon rainforest, and completely shielded from modern satellite observation, **unprecedented numbers of endangered botanical species thrive**. (No improvement required)

Examiner का trap विद्यार्थी लंबा वाक्य देखकर मान लेते हैं कि उसमें कोई त्रुटि अवश्य होगी और सही वाक्य को बदलने वाले option चुन लेते हैं।

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66 ANSWER (c) the fresco dissolved almost instantly, causing widespread panic ...

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Pronoun Reference and Among) मूल वाक्य में 'it' का Pronoun Reference अस्पष्ट है। 'Dissolved' वही हो सकता है जो solvent की क्रिया से घुला हो, यानी fresco, इसलिए Option C में 'the fresco' स्पष्ट है। साथ ही अनेक लोगों के बीच के भाव के लिए **among** सही है। A में they गलत है और B में that caused व्याकरण की दृष्टि से अनुचित है।

✓ सही sentence When the museum conservation team carefully applied the newly formulated chemical solvent to the damaged Renaissance fresco, **the fresco** dissolved almost instantly, causing widespread panic **among** the curators.

Examiner का trap विद्यार्थी 'the solvent dissolved' को स्वाभाविक मानकर B चुन लेते हैं, पर उसमें that caused की संरचना अशुद्ध है।

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67 ANSWER (b) because the startup possessed a highly lucrative proprietary ...

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Pronoun Ambiguity) मूल वाक्य में 'they' अस्पष्ट है, क्योंकि यह conglomerate और startup, दोनों में से किसी के लिए हो सकता है। Algorithm startup के पास था, इसलिए Option B में 'the startup' स्पष्ट करके Pronoun Ambiguity हटा दी गई है। A में 'who' निर्जीव Noun के लिए गलत है।

✓ सही sentence The multinational technology conglomerate officially absorbed the boutique software startup because **the startup** possessed a highly lucrative proprietary algorithm that promised to dominate the global market.

Examiner का trap C में 'conglomerate' रख देने से भी Ambiguity हटती है, पर तब अर्थ तथ्य के विपरीत हो जाता है।

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68 ANSWER (a) was precipitously introduced into the chamber by the lab technicians

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Singular Verb with 'Along With') Subject 'The newly synthesised chemical catalyst' है, और 'along with several volatile organic compounds' केवल अतिरिक्त phrase है, इसलिए Verb Singular होगी: was introduced। 'Were' गलत है।

✓ सही sentence The newly synthesised chemical catalyst, along with several volatile organic compounds, **was** precipitously introduced into the chamber by the lab technicians.

Examiner का trap Compounds Plural होने से 'were' ठीक लगता है, पर वह केवल 'along with' का Object है, Subject नहीं; Options B और C में Tense बदल जाता है तथा upon/onto Preposition अनुचित हैं।

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69 ANSWER (c) was heavily censured by the regulatory body for failing to disclose ...

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Collective Noun – Singular Verb) 'Alongside ...' वाले phrase से Subject Plural नहीं बनता; Subject केवल

'governing board' है, इसलिए Verb was आएगी। साथ ही board एक collective noun है, जिसके लिए Possessive its आता है और liabilities का Plural रूप ही सही है।

✓ सही sentence The newly appointed governing board, alongside the chief executive officer and several external auditing firms, **was** heavily censured by the regulatory body for failing to disclose **its** financial **liabilities** before the public offering.

Examiner का trap Options A और B में Verb या Pronoun में से कोई एक अशुद्ध रखा गया है, इसलिए पूरी जाँच किए बिना आधा सुधार चुनना भूल है।

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70 ANSWER (c) was heavily criticised by the oversight committee for failing to ...

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Singular Subject with As Well As) 'As well as' वाले phrase से Subject Plural नहीं बनता; Subject 'polymath' Singular है, इसलिए Verb **was** होगी। 'Polymath' के लिए Possessive 'her' पहले से वाक्य में आया है, इसलिए Pronoun भी **her** होना चाहिए, his या its नहीं।

✓ सही sentence The enigmatic polymath, as well as her newly appointed research fellows, **was** heavily criticised by the oversight committee for failing to document **her** experimental methodology before the launch of the clinical trials.

Examiner का trap पास में Plural 'fellows' होने से were सही लगता है, जबकि as well as केवल अतिरिक्त जानकारी जोड़ता है; his और its जैसे Pronoun लिंग और संख्या के मेल को तोड़ते हैं।

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71 ANSWER (d) No improvement required

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Third Conditional: No Improvement) वाक्य पहले से सही है। 'If only the oversight committee **had discovered**' Third Conditional का If-clause है, इसलिए मुख्य clause में **would have read** आता है। would be, it done और had did जैसी गलतियाँ अन्य विकल्पों में हैं।

✓ सही sentence The micro-lending firm's public evaluation **would have read** far more unfavourably than it did if only the oversight committee had discovered the algorithmic bias earlier.

Examiner का trap विद्यार्थी रेखांकित भाग में कठिन लगने वाली संरचना देखकर उसे बदलना चाहते हैं, जबकि वह सही है।

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72 ANSWER (d) No improvement required

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Parallelism: Not Because...But Because) वाक्य सही है। 'Not because ..., but because ...' का Parallelism सही बना है, और lacked तथा believed दोनों Past Tense में हैं। lacking of, has believed और have believed जैसी गलतियाँ अन्य विकल्पों में हैं।

✓ सही sentence The experimental composer conducted the discordant symphony **not because he lacked an understanding of classical harmony, but because he believed** that traditional methods were obsolete.

Examiner का trap तीनों गलत विकल्पों में गलतियाँ स्पष्ट हैं, फिर भी विद्यार्थी 'No improvement' चुनने से हिचकते हैं।

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73 ANSWER (b) simply because she failed to intercept

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Simply Because + Failed To) 'Simply as' अपूर्ण संयोजन है, जबकि सही रूप simply because है। 'Failed to' के बाद Verb की Base Form (V1) आती है, इसलिए intercepted गलत है और intercept चाहिए।

✓ सही sentence The counterintelligence unit's tracking sweep caught the deep-cover operative **simply because she failed to intercept** the encrypted microdot quickly enough.

Examiner का trap Option A में 'since because' दोहरा संयोजन है और C में 'failing the intercept of' अशुद्ध संरचना है।

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74 ANSWER (d) No improvement required

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (No Improvement – Failed To Deter) वाक्य सही है। 'Failed to deter' में Subject laws के साथ Past Tense और to + V1 की संरचना है, और person 'philosopher' के लिए Relative Pronoun who ठीक है।

✓ सही sentence The theocratic state's draconian blasphemy laws **failed to deter** the radical philosopher, **who** openly launched a challenge against the orthodox assembly.

Examiner का trap Options में fail, who had openly launch और which जैसी गलतियाँ जोड़कर सही वाक्य को बदलने के लिए प्रेरित किया गया है।

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75 ANSWER (b) reluctantly

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Adverb Fitting the Context) 'Deeply agreed' का प्रयोग स्वाभाविक नहीं है, क्योंकि much thought के बाद सहमति देने से हिचकिचाहट का भाव आता है। इसलिए 'after much thought' के साथ reluctantly (अनिच्छा से) सबसे संगत है।

✓ सही sentence He **reluctantly** agreed to the proposal after much thought.

Examiner का trap Immediately, suddenly और eagerly में तुरंत या उत्साह का भाव है, जो 'after much thought' के सोच-विचार से मेल नहीं खाता।

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76 ANSWER (c) was delivering, was listening

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

SSC Key (c) · विवादित प्रश्न

Concept (Past Continuous with While) SSC ने C (was delivering, was listening) को उत्तर माना है। 'While' से चल रही क्रिया का भाव आता है, इसलिए दोनों क्रियाओं के लिए Past Continuous उपयुक्त है। आपत्ति: B (delivered, listened) भी व्याकरण की दृष्टि से गलत नहीं है, क्योंकि Simple Past दो समानांतर क्रियाओं के लिए आ सकता है, पर C बेहतर विकल्प है।

✓ सही sentence While he **was delivering** his speech, the audience **was listening** attentively.

Examiner का trap B (delivered, listened) भी व्याकरणिक रूप से स्वीकार्य लगता है, पर 'while' के साथ चलती हुई क्रिया का भाव C ही देता है।

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77 ANSWER (b) was not verified

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

SSC Key (b) · विवादित प्रश्न

Concept (Sequence of Tenses – Passive) SSC ने B (was not verified) को उत्तर माना है। Past Tense के 'was full of errors' के साथ वही Tense चाहिए, इसलिए 'is not verified' को Past में बदला गया है। आपत्ति: सत्यापन न होना त्रुटियाँ मिलने से पहले की घटना है, इसलिए Sequence of Tenses के अनुसार C (had not been verified) भी तर्कसंगत है। इसलिए यह प्रश्न चर्चा योग्य है।

✓ सही sentence The research paper was full of errors because the data **was not verified** by any expert.

Examiner का trap C (had not been verified) भी पहले हुई घटना के कारण तर्कसंगत है, इसलिए B को निर्विवाद उत्तर नहीं माना जा सकता।

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78 ANSWER (b)/(d) complementary / No substitution required

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

SSC Key (b) · एक से अधिक सही विकल्प: (b), (d)

Concept (Complementary vs Complimentary) रेखांकित शब्द complementary (एक-दूसरे को पूरा करने वाला) पहले से सही है, क्योंकि यह conflicting का विपरीत भाव देता है। Option B वही शब्द दोहराता है और Option D 'No substitution required' है, जो directions के अनुसार भी सही है। इसलिए B और D, दोनों स्वीकार्य हैं।

✓ सही sentence Her actions were seen as **complementary** rather than conflicting.

Examiner का trap Complimentary (प्रशंसा-सूचक; मुफ्त) वर्तनी में लगभग समान है, इसलिए छात्र उसे सुधार मानकर चुन लेते हैं।

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79 ANSWER (a) fascinated

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Sequence of Tenses) मुख्य clause की क्रिया 'showed' Past Tense में है, इसलिए Sequence of Tenses के Concept के अनुसार subordinate clause की क्रिया भी Past में आती है। अतः 'fascinates' के स्थान पर **fascinated** आएगा। 'Was fascinating' का अर्थ 'आकर्षक था' होता है और यहाँ 'him' कर्म के साथ सकर्मक क्रिया चाहिए, इसलिए वह उपयुक्त नहीं है। अतः Option A सही है।

✓ सही sentence He showed great interest in astronomy, an area that deeply **fascinated** him.

Examiner का trap Present Tense वाला मूल रूप स्वाभाविक लगता है, इसलिए छात्र 'fascinates' पर टिक जाते हैं, जबकि प्रश्न मुख्य clause के Past Tense के अनुसार Sequence of Tenses परख रहा है।

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80 ANSWER (a) would have reflected

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Inverted Third Conditional) 'Had the research team accounted ...' Third Conditional का Inverted If-clause है (If the team had accounted ...)। इस स्थिति में मुख्य clause में would have + V3 आता है, इसलिए would have reflected सही है। would reflect या will reflect से Conditional का Concept टूट जाता है।

✓ सही sentence Had the research team accounted for seasonal variability, the conclusions drawn in the final report **would have reflected** a more comprehensive understanding of climatic trends.

Examiner का trap वाक्य 'Had' से शुरू होने के कारण छात्र उसे Conditional पहचान ही नहीं पाते और 'would reflect' जैसे Present रूप को सही मान लेते हैं।

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81 ANSWER (a) precisely

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Adverb modifies a Verb) Verb 'explained' को modify करने वाला शब्द Adverb होगा, Adjective नहीं। 'So ...

that' में यहाँ Adverb precisely चाहिए। precision – शुद्धता (Noun); precised – अस्तित्व में नहीं।

✓ सही sentence He explained the concept so **precisely** that everyone grasped it immediately.

Examiner का trap 'precise' सही-सा सुनाई देता है, इसलिए छात्र 'No substitution required' चुन लेते हैं, पर Verb को Adjective modify नहीं करता।

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82 ANSWER (a) as

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Correlative: not so much ... as) 'Not so much ... as ...' एक Fixed Correlative है, जिसमें than नहीं लगता। Option C 'then' का अर्थ 'तब' है और यहाँ अनुचित है।

✓ सही sentence He was admired not so much for his wealth **as** for his integrity.

Examiner का trap Comparison का भाव देखकर छात्र 'than' को सही मान लेते हैं, जबकि यह Correlative 'as' से ही पूरा होता है।

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83 ANSWER (c) cleverest

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

SSC Key (c) · विवादित प्रश्न

Concept (Double Superlative (Disputed)) SSC ने C (cleverest) को उत्तर माना है। 'Most cleverest' में Double Superlative है, इसलिए एक ही Superlative रूप चाहिए, यानी clever का Superlative cleverest। आपत्ति: Cambridge के अनुसार clever के साथ 'most clever' भी संभव है, इसलिए A को स्वीकार्य रूप कहा जा सकता है, पर मानक उत्तर C है।

✓ सही sentence Of all the candidates, he was the **cleverest**.

Examiner का trap Option A 'most clever' भी व्याकरण से चल सकता है, पर key मानक Superlative रूप 'cleverest' को मानती है।

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84 ANSWER (b) other political reporters

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Comparison: Than Any Other) जब किसी व्यक्ति की तुलना उसी समूह के अन्य सदस्यों से की जाती है, तब **other** लगाना पड़ता है, ताकि वह स्वयं तुलना से बाहर रहे। यहाँ journalist भी एक reporter है, इसलिए 'than other political reporters' सही है। Any सीधे लगाने पर journalist स्वयं से तुलना कर बैठता।

✓ सही sentence The journalist was more shocked than **other** political reporters.

Examiner का trap 'No substitution required' आकर्षक लगता है क्योंकि वाक्य सहज पढ़ा जाता है, परंतु तार्किक तुलना में journalist स्वयं भी उसी समूह का सदस्य है।

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85 ANSWER (d) No improvement required

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Split Infinitive – No Improvement) वाक्य पहले से सही है। 'To slowly map' (split infinitive) अंग्रेज़ी में स्वीकार्य है, और 'over six months' का स्थान भी स्पष्ट है। Options A, B और C में modifier का स्थान बिगड़ता है; विशेषकर B में 'the degradation slowly of neural pathways' अर्थ को तोड़ देता है।

✓ सही sentence The researchers designed the clinical trial **to slowly map the degradation of neural pathways over six months** without altering the control group's environment.

Examiner का trap Split infinitive को ग़लत मानकर छात्र modifier इधर-उधर करने वाले विकल्प चुन लेते हैं, जबकि इससे वाक्य बिगड़ता ही है।

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86 ANSWER (a) draw a conclusion

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Collocation: Draw a Conclusion) अंग्रेज़ी में 'make a conclusion' मानक Collocation नहीं है; आँकड़ों के विश्लेषण के बाद निष्कर्ष निकालने के लिए **draw a conclusion** का प्रयोग होता है, जिसका अर्थ उपलब्ध प्रमाणों से अनुमान लगाकर निष्कर्ष तक पहुँचना है। Option B का 'reach a conclusion' वार्ता या विचार-विमर्श के बाद किसी निर्णय पर पहुँचने के भाव में अधिक आता है, जबकि यहाँ data से निकाला गया निष्कर्ष है। अतः Option A सबसे उपयुक्त है।

✓ सही sentence After analyzing the data, we can **draw a conclusion** about the results.

Examiner का trap Create और find हिंदी के 'निष्कर्ष बनाना, खोजना' से प्रभावित होकर चुने जाते हैं, परंतु वे मानक Collocation नहीं हैं।

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87 ANSWER (c) are significantly superior to those of

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Logical Comparison: Those Of) Subject 'properties' Plural है, इसलिए Verb are सही है। तुलना में समान वस्तुओं की तुलना होनी चाहिए, यानी properties की तुलना fibreglass की properties से। Plural के लिए 'that of' गलत है और **those of** आना चाहिए।

✓ सही sentence The insulating properties of the new synthetic polymer are significantly superior to **those of** standard industrial fibreglass.

Examiner का trap Option B में 'to' के बाद सीधे fibreglass आने से properties की तुलना fibreglass से हो जाती है, जो अतार्किक है।

88 ANSWER (a) than any other network security platform

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Comparison: Than Any Other) जब कोई एक वस्तु अपने ही समूह की अन्य वस्तुओं से तुलना में आगे होती है, तब comparative के बाद **than any other** लगता है। 'Than any network security platform' में Aegis-X स्वयं भी तुलना में आ जाता है। Option C का 'than did' और B का 'to' (more robust के साथ) गलत हैं।

✔ सही sentence Aegis-X provided more robust end-to-end data encryption **than any other network security platform** of the time.



03
CHAPTER

Active & Passive Voice

Questions *87 questions · 53 shifts*

Directions (Q. 01): *Choose the correct active form of the given sentence.*

01 Tomorrow, two hours of free time will be obtained by me.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Tomorrow, I will obtain two hours of free time.
(b) Yesterday I obtained two hours of free time.
(c) I am obtaining two hours of free time today.
(d) I had obtained two hours of free time yesterday.

Directions (Q. 02–40): *Change the following from active to passive*

02 They ought to clean the park.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

(a) The park ought to clean.
(b) The park ought to be cleaned.
(c) The park ought be cleaned.
(d) The park ought to have been cleaned.

03 They have denied the allegations.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The allegations are denied.
(b) The allegations were denied.
(c) The allegations have been denied.
(d) The allegations had been denied.

04 Why did they cancel the meeting?

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Why have the meeting was cancelled?
(b) Why was the meeting cancelled?
(c) Why has the meeting been cancelled?
(d) Why is the meeting cancelled?

05 The proposal should not have undergone such sweeping modifications.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Such modifications should not have been undergone by the proposal.
(b) The proposal should not be modified so sweepingly.
(c) The modifications should not have been swept into the proposal.
(d) The proposal should not have been subjected to sweeping modifications.

06 They might announce the winner tomorrow.

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The winner might be announced tomorrow.
(b) The winner may be announced tomorrow.
(c) The winner will be announced tomorrow.
(d) The winner might have been announced tomorrow.

07 The dog bit the postman.

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The postman is bitten by the dog.
(b) The postman was bitten by the dog.
(c) The postman has been bitten by the dog.
(d) The postman had been bitten by the dog.

08 Did they approve your application?

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Is your application approved by them?
(b) Was your application approved by them?
(c) Has your application been approved by them?
(d) Had your application been approved by them?

09 They will have been scrutinizing the proposal all afternoon.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The proposal will have scrutinized all afternoon.
(b) The proposal will have had been been scrutinized all afternoon.
(c) The proposal will have be being scrutinized all afternoon.
(d) The proposal will have been being scrutinized all afternoon.

10 Legal advisors urged the firm to amend the draft immediately.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) It was urged that the firm amend the draft immediately.
(b) The draft was urged by legal advisors to be amended.
(c) The firm was urged by legal advisors to amend the draft immediately.
(d) Legal advice was urging amendment of the draft.

11 Someone has sent me a gift.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) I have been sent a gift.
(b) A gift is sent to me.
(c) A gift was sent to me.
(d) I was sent a gift.

12 People have elected her president.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) She has elected president by people.
(b) She has been elected president.
(c) She was elected president.
(d) She is being elected president.

13 The clerk has been processing the applications.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) The applications have processed by the clerk.
(b) The applications have been being processed by the clerk.
(c) The applications are being processed by the clerk.
(d) The applications have been processed by the clerk.

14 We must obey the rules.

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The rules must be obeyed.
(b) The rules must have been obeyed.
(c) The rules had to be obeyed.
(d) The rules are being obeyed.

15 They should not have let misinformation spread unchecked.

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Misinformation should not have let to spread unchecked.
(b) Misinformation should not be spread unchecked.
(c) Misinformation should not have been allowed to spread unchecked.
(d) Misinformation should not have spread unchecked.

16 The child broke the window.

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) The window has been broken by the child.
(b) The window is broken by the child.
(c) The window was broken by the child.
(d) The window was being broken by the child.

17 The chef was preparing the dessert when we arrived.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) The dessert is being prepared by the chef when we arrived.
(b) The dessert was being prepared by the chef when we arrived.
(c) The dessert has been prepared by the chef.
(d) The dessert had been prepared by the chef when we arrived.

18 Someone is following us.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) We are being followed.
(b) We are followed.
(c) We have been followed.
(d) We were being followed.

19 They are building a new bridge across the river.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) A new bridge is built across the river by them.
(b) A new bridge has built across the river by them.
(c) A new bridge is being built across the river by them.
(d) A new bridge was being built across the river by them.

20 The opposition is expected to challenge the ruling in court.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) It was expected that the ruling would be challenged in court.
(b) The ruling is expected to be challenged in court by the opposition.
(c) Challenging the ruling is expected by the opposition.
(d) The opposition was expected to be challenging the ruling.

21 They were cleaning the hall for the function.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The hall was cleaned for the function.
(b) The hall is being cleaned for the function.
(c) The hall was being cleaned for the function.
(d) The hall has been cleaned for the function.

22 Lightning struck the tree.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The tree had been struck by lightning.
(b) The tree was struck by lightning.
(c) The tree is struck by lightning.
(d) The tree has been struck by lightning.

23 They should have been following the guidelines for months.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) The guidelines should have had been followed for months.
(b) The guidelines should have be being followed for months.
(c) The guidelines should have followed for months.
(d) The guidelines should have been being followed for months.

24 Who wrote this poem?

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) By whom was this poem written?
(b) By whom is this poem written?
(c) By whom has this poem been written?
(d) By whom was this poem being written?

25 The speaker's tone conveyed more than the actual words.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) More than the actual words were conveyed by the speaker's tone.
(b) The speaker's tone has conveyed more than just words.
(c) What was conveyed by the speaker was more than actual words.
(d) The speaker's tone was conveyed more than the actual words.

26 The teacher had been praising the student.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) The student had been praising by the teacher.
(b) The student has been being praised by the teacher.
(c) The student had been being praised by the teacher.
(d) The student was being praised by the teacher.

27 The company will refund the money.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) The money is refunded by the company.
(b) The money will be being refunded by the company.
(c) The money will have been refunded by the company.
(d) The money will be refunded by the company.

28 Fire destroyed the warehouse last night.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The warehouse was destroyed last night.
(b) The warehouse is destroyed last night.
(c) The warehouse had been destroyed last night.
(d) The warehouse has been destroyed last night.

29 The panel will have finalized the report.

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) The report would be finalized by the panel.
(b) The report has been finalized by the panel.
(c) The report will have been finalized by the panel.
(d) The report will be finalizing by the panel.

30 The research team had already submitted the findings before the deadline.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The findings were submitted by the research team before the deadline.
(b) The findings had been submitted by the research team before the deadline.
(c) The findings were being submitted by the research team.
(d) The findings were already submitting by the team.

31 The developers have been updating the software regularly since its launch.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The software had been updated regularly since its launch.
(b) The software is being updated regularly since its launch.
(c) The software has been being updated regularly since its launch.
(d) The software has been updated regularly since its launch.

32 They had appointed him chairperson before the meeting even began.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) He had been appointed chairperson before the meeting began.
(b) He was appointed before the beginning of the meeting.
(c) He has been appointed the chairperson earlier.
(d) He had appointed the chairperson himself.

33 The government has not yet declared the revised tax policies.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) The revised tax policies have not yet been declared by the government.
(b) The revised tax policies were being declared by the government.
(c) The tax declaration is yet to be made .by the government.
(d) The tax policy has not declared yet by the government.

34 They had been considering alternative solutions before the consultant arrived.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Alternative solutions were considered before the consultant arrived.
(b) Alternative solutions had been being considered before the consultant arrived.
(c) Alternative solutions had been considered before the arrival.
(d) Alternative solutions were being considered before arrival.

35 The editor was reviewing the final draft when the system crashed.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) The final draft is reviewed by the editor.
(b) The final draft was reviewed before the system crashed.
(c) The final draft was being reviewed by the editor when the system crashed.
(d) The final draft had been reviewed when the crash occurred.

36 Critics had long questioned the validity of the experimental model.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The validity of the experimental model was being questioned.
(b) The validity of the experimental model had long been questioned by critics.
(c) The model's validity was long questioned by critics.
(d) The validity had been being questioned for long.

37 They must have completed the construction by the time the inspection happens.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The construction must have been completed by the time of the inspection.
(b) The construction is completed by inspection time.
(c) The construction was to be completed for inspection.
(d) The construction must have completed by the time of inspection.

38 Engineers are conducting tests.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Tests were conducted by engineers.
(b) Tests have been conducted by engineers.
(c) Tests are being conducted by engineers.
(d) Tests had been conducted by engineers.

39 They keep the documents in this cabinet.
[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The documents are kept in this cabinet.
(b) The documents were kept in this cabinet.
(c) The documents have been kept in this cabinet.
(d) The documents are being kept in this cabinet.

40 Security forces are monitoring the situation closely.
[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) The situation is being closely monitored by security forces.
(b) The situation was closely monitored by security forces.
(c) The situation is being monitored by the forces closely.
(d) The situation was being closely monitored.

Directions (Q. 41–61): *Convert the sentence provided below from its passive voice structure to an active voice structure*

41 The decision is not expected to be reversed by the board despite ongoing protests.
[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Ongoing protests will force the board to reverse the decision.
(b) The board is not expected to reverse the decision despite ongoing protests.
(c) It is not expected that the board protests against the decision.
(d) Protesters expect the board not to reverse the decision.

42 The passengers were confirmed to have been informed about the delay before boarding.
[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) It was confirmed the passengers were informed before boarding.
(b) Someone confirmed that passengers had been informed before boarding.
(c) Officials confirmed that the passengers had been informed about the delay before boarding.
(d) The delay was confirmed to have been known to the passengers.

43 The director was informed to have his team submit the revised plan by Friday.
[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The team submitted the plan as the director was informed.
(b) Someone informed the director that he must have the team submit the revised plan.
(c) The plan was submitted by Friday, as informed.
(d) The director was told that he should submit the team's plan.

44 The player is rumored to be considering early retirement after this season.
[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) The player considers retiring early after the season, as rumored.
(b) Early retirement is being rumored by the player.
(c) Rumor has it that the player is considering early retirement.
(d) It is rumored that the season caused early retirement.

45 The evidence is believed to have been planted before the investigation began.
[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) The investigation believed that the evidence had been planted earlier.
(b) It is believed that someone planted the evidence before the investigation began.
(c) It is believed that the investigation planted the evidence.
(d) Someone had believed the evidence to be planted before the investigation.

46 Was the report being edited by the communications team when you checked?
[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Was the communications team editing the report when you checked?
(b) Did the team edit the report you checked?
(c) Were you checking the report while it was edited?
(d) The report was being edited after you checked.

47 The changes were not anticipated to have created such widespread confusion.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) No one had anticipated the changes to create such confusion.
(b) The confusion anticipated change wasn't widespread.
(c) It wasn't anticipated that changes caused confusion.
(d) Changes were confused before they were anticipated.

48 It had been acknowledged that the consignment was being rerouted without authorization.

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) The consignment acknowledged rerouting itself without authorization.
(b) The rerouting of the consignment was acknowledged to be unauthorized.
(c) Authorities acknowledged that someone was rerouting the consignment without authorization.
(d) The consignment was rerouted, as per acknowledgment.

49 Has the suspect been identified by the intelligence unit yet?

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Has the intelligence unit identified the suspect yet?
(b) Has the suspect identified the unit yet?
(c) Did the intelligence unit identify the suspect before now?
(d) Is the intelligence unit identifying the suspect now?

50 The committee was believed to have been working on a draft since January.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) It is believed that the committee was working on a draft since January.
(b) Someone believed the draft worked itself since January.
(c) It is believed that a draft was written on the committee.
(d) The committee had believed the draft was working.

51 It was concluded that the suspects had been hiding in plain sight.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) The suspects were concluded to hide in plain sight.
(b) Someone concluded the suspects were hiding plainly.
(c) It was concluded that the suspects were hiding in plain sight.
(d) The conclusion was hiding of the suspects.

52 She was heard being scolded by the principal during the assembly.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The principal heard her being scolded during assembly.
(b) Someone heard the principal scolding her during the assembly.
(c) She was scolding the principal, who was heard during assembly.
(d) People heard the principal being scolded by her during the assembly.

53 The guest was believed to have been misinformed about the schedule.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) It was believed that the guest had been misinformed about the schedule.
(b) Someone had misinformed the guest, as it was believed.
(c) It is believed the guest misinformed others.
(d) The schedule was believed to misinform the guest.

54 The operation had been planned to be executed at dawn by the strike team.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) The strike team had planned to execute the operation at dawn.
(b) The operation was planned by the strike team at dawn.
(c) The strike team executes the operation at dawn, as planned.
(d) The dawn plan was to execute by the strike team.

55 Not a single instruction is believed to have been followed correctly by the staff.
[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) It is believed that no instruction was followed correctly by the staff.
(b) The staff didn't believe the instruction was followed.
(c) The belief is that instructions followed incorrectly.
(d) Staff believed the instruction was incorrect.

56 The manager is assumed to have had prior knowledge of the breach.
[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) It is assumed that the manager knew about the breach.
(b) The breach assumed the manager knew it.
(c) Prior knowledge of the breach is assumed for the manager.
(d) The manager assumes knowledge about the breach.

57 Was the new protocol being tested when the issue was reported?
[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Was the issue reporting the new protocol while it was tested?
(b) Was someone testing the new protocol when the issue was reported?
(c) Did the issue test the protocol during reporting?
(d) Was testing done on the issue because of the new protocol?

58 She is known to have been mentoring interns remotely throughout the year.
[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) It is known that she has mentored interns remotely this year.
(b) She has been mentoring interns remotely, it is known.
(c) Interns were known to be remotely mentored by her.
(d) She is known to mentor interns remotely during the year.

59 The accused was understood to have been acting under pressure from influential figures.
[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) It was understood that the accused had been acting under pressure.
(b) The understanding was that the pressure caused the accused to act.
(c) The accused understood to act under pressure.
(d) Influential figures acted through the accused, as was understood.

60 The evidence is believed to have been tampered with by unknown individuals.
[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Unknown individuals believed to have tampered with the evidence.
(b) Unknown individuals have been believed to have tampered with the evidence.
(c) Unknown individuals are believed to have tampered with the evidence.
(d) Unknown individuals are believed to will have tampered with the evidence.

61 The new constitutional provision is likely to be challenged by legal activists.
[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Legal activists have been likely to challenge the new constitutional provision.
(b) Legal activists are likely to challenge the new constitutional provision.
(c) Legal activists will be likely to challenge the new constitutional provision.
(d) Legal activists were likely to challenge the new constitutional provision.

Directions (Q. 62): *Convert the following passive sentence into active voice. Select the option that*

correctly identifies the true actor and uses the appropriate active transitive verb.

62 A fierce exchange of mutual misunderstanding is generated by alternative ways of thinking and different systems of value, while the individual is left entirely trapped within a rigid, unforgiving worldview.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Alternative ways of thinking and different systems of value generate a fierce exchange of mutual misunderstanding, while a rigid, unforgiving worldview leaves the individual entirely trapped.
(b) Alternative ways of thought and different systems of value generate a fierce exchange of mutual misunderstanding, while a rigid, unforgiving worldview leaves the individual entirely trapped.
(c) Alternative ways of thought and different systems of value generate a fiery exchanged of mutual misunderstanding, while a rigid, unforgiving worldview leaves the individual entirely trapped.
(d) Alternative ways of thinking and different systems of value generate a fierce exchange of mutual misunderstanding, while a rigid, unforgiving worldview leaving the individual entirely trapping.

Directions (Q. 63–73): *Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.*

63 The board had already selected the new candidate before the announcement.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

(a) The new candidate was already selected by the board before the announcement.
(b) The new candidate has already been selected by the board before the announcement.
(c) The new candidate had already been selected by the board before the announcement.
(d) The new candidate was being selected by the board before the announcement.

64 The judge will deliver the final verdict in the court tomorrow.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) The final verdict will have been delivered in the court by the judge tomorrow.
(b) The final verdict will be delivered in the court by the judge tomorrow.
(c) The final verdict would be delivered in the court by the judge tomorrow.
(d) The final verdict is delivered in the court by the judge tomorrow.

65 The king ordered the soldiers to guard the fort at all times.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) The soldiers are being ordered to guard the fort at all times by the king.
(b) The soldiers were ordered that they should have guarded the fort at all times by the king.
(c) The fort was ordered to be guarded at all times by the soldiers by the king.
(d) The soldiers were ordered to guard the fort at all times by the king.

66 Nobody had informed the passengers about the sudden change in the flight route.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) The passengers had not been informed about the sudden change in the flight route.
(b) The passengers were not informed about the sudden change in the flight route by nobody.
(c) The passengers have not been informed about the sudden change in the flight route.
(d) The passengers had not been informed about the sudden change in the flight route by nobody.

67 The police let the suspect go after questioning him for two hours.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The suspect was let to go by the police after being questioned for two hours.
(b) The suspect was allow to go by the police after being questioned for two hours.
(c) The suspect was let go by the police after being questioned for two hours.
(d) The suspect was being let go by the police after being questioned for two hours.

68 The research scholars would rather present their findings at the national seminar than publish them in a journal.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The findings would rather be presented at the national seminar then published in a journal by the research scholars.
(b) The findings would rather be presented at the national seminar than be published in a journal by the research scholars.
(c) The findings would rather have been presented at the national seminar than published in a journal by the research scholars.
(d) The findings should rather be presented at the national seminar than published in a journal by the research scholars.

69 Everyone knows that the Earth revolves around the Sun.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) It was known by everyone that the Earth revolves around the Sun.
(b) It is known by everyone that the Earth revolves around the Sun.
(c) The Earth is known to revolving around the Sun by everyone.
(d) That the Earth revolved around the Sun is known by everyone.

70 The village council used to resolve all minor land disputes through open discussions among the community elders.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) All minor land disputes used to be resolved through open discussions among the community elders by the village council.
(b) All minor land disputes were resolved through open discussions among the community elders by the village council.
(c) All minor land disputes had been resolved through open discussions among the community elders by the village council.
(d) All minor land disputes were used to be resolved through open discussions among the community elders by the village council.

71 The newspaper does not publish unverified news stories.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Unverified news stories are not being published by the newspaper.
(b) Unverified news stories were not published by the newspaper.
(c) Unverified news stories have not been published by the newspaper.
(d) Unverified news stories are not published by the newspaper.

72 People reported that a massive fire broke out near the railway station.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) It was reported by people that a massive fire broke out nearby the railway station.
(b) It was reported that a massive fire had broken out near the railway station.
(c) A massive fire was reportedly to break out near the railway station.
(d) It is reported that a massive fire broke out near the railway station.

73 The horse pulled the heavy cart along the narrow mountain road.

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) The heavy cart was pulled by the horse along the narrow mountain road.
(b) The heavy cart has been pulled by the horse along the narrow mountain road.
(c) The heavy cart was being pulled by the horse along the narrow mountain road.
(d) The heavy cart had been pulled by the horse along the narrow mountain road.

Directions (Q. 74): *Read the passive statement. If you were to explain the action in a single, direct sentence, which of the following active voice options would be the most accurate translation?*

74 The narrative's deeply cynical conclusion is created by the suggestion that rescue is ultimately brought about by appalling savagery, whereas it fails to be achieved by coordinated and purposeful efforts.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) The suggestion that appalling savagery ultimately bring about rescue, whereas coordinated and purposeful efforts fail to achieve it, creates the narrative's deeply cynical conclusion.
(b) The suggestion that appalling savagery ultimately bring about rescue, whereas coordinate and purposeful efforts fail to achieve it, creates the narrative's deeply cynical conclusion.
(c) The suggestion that appalling savagery ultimately brings about rescue, whereas coordinated and purposeful efforts fail to achieve it, creates the narrative's deep cynical conclusion.
(d) The suggestion that appalling savagery ultimately brings about rescue, whereas coordinated and purposeful efforts fail to achieve it, creates the narrative's deeply cynical conclusion.

Directions (Q. 75): *Identify the correct active voice transformation of the following sentence.*

75 The vase had been shattered by the cat.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The cat had shattered the vase.
(b) The cat shatters the vase.
(c) The vase had shattered the cat.
(d) The cat shattered the vase.

Directions (Q. 76–78): *Convert the below given passive voice sentence into active voice.*

76 "The new policy was announced by the minister during the press conference".

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The minister announces the new policy during the press conference
(b) The minister announced the new policy during the press conference
(c) The minister is announcing the new policy during the press conference
(d) The minister had announced the new policy during the press conference

77 "The national award was presented to the artist by the President of India".

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The President of India presents the national award to the artist
(b) The President of India is presenting the national award to the artist
(c) The President of India presented the national award to the artist
(d) The President of India has presented the national award to the artist

78 "The classrooms were decorated by the students for Independence Day celebrations".

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) The students decorate the classrooms for Independence Day celebrations
(b) The students are decorating the classrooms for Independence Day celebrations
(c) The students have decorated the classrooms for Independence Day celebrations
(d) The students decorated the classrooms for Independence Day celebrations

Directions (Q. 79): *Convert the following passive clause into its active voice equivalent. Select the single option that correctly uses the active form of the principal verb while preserving the original meaning.*

79 For a hostile prank to be carried out against an unsuspecting individual is tough, but for direct harm to be initially avoided is easy because behaviour remains conditioned by civilization, by which an invisible boundary of social restraint is instilled.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) An unsuspecting individual is tough to carry out a hostile prank against, but direct harm is initially easy to avoid because behaviour remains conditioned by civilization, which instils an invisible boundary of social restraint.

(b) An unsuspecting individual has been tough to carry out a hostile prank, but direct harm is initially easy to avoid because behaviour remained conditioned by civilization, which instils an invisible boundary of social restraint.

(c) An unsuspecting individual is tough to be carrying out a hostile prank against, but direct harm is initially easy to avoid because behaviour remains condition by civilization, which instils an invisible boundary of social restraint.

(d) An unsuspecting individual is tough to carry out a hostile prank against, but direct harm is initially easy to avoid because behaviour remains conditional by civilization, which instils an invisible boundary of social restraint.

Directions (Q. 80): *Three of the options below represent incorrect or ungrammatical attempts to modify the sentence. Select the single alternative that successfully achieves a correct active voice transformation.*

80 A gathering is formed by local workers to hear Raghav's situation recounted, and gentle corrections are made by them regarding the name of the mill worker being sought by him, yet no concern is felt by him over this discrepancy, and absolute confidence is maintained by him that his companion will be located.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Local workers form a gathering to hear Raghav's situation recounted, and they made gentle corrections regarding the name of the mill worker he is seeking, yet he feels no concern over this discrepancy and maintained absolute confidence that he will locate his companion.

(b) Local workers from a gathering to hear Raghav's situation recount, and they make gentle corrections regarding the name of the mill worker he is seeking, yet he feels no concern over this discrepancy and maintains absolute confidence that he will locate his companion.

(c) Local workers form a gathering to hear Raghav's situation recounted, and they make gentle corrections regarding the name of the mill worker he is seeking, yet he feels no concern over this discrepancy and maintains absolute confidence that he will locate his companion.

(d) Local workers form a gathering to hear Raghav's situation recount, and they made gentle corrections regarding the name of the mill worker he is seeking, yet he feels no concern over this discrepancy and maintains absolute confidence that he locate his companion.

Directions (Q. 81): *Convert the following passive sentence into active voice. Then, select the correct option that maintains tense consistency and proper syntax.*

81 A deep state of intimidation is easily experienced by them under a powerful leader, yet their assigned responsibilities are abandoned at that leader's command, proving how quickly accountability is crushed by the leader.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) They easily experience a deep state of intimidation under a powerful leader, yet they abandon their assigned responsibilities at that leader's command, proving how quickly the leader crushes accountability.
(b) They easily experienced a deep state of intimidation under a powerful leader, yet they abandon their assigned responsibilities at that leader's command, proving how quickly the leader crushes accountability.
(c) They easily experienced a deep state of intimidation under a powerful leader, yet they abandoned their assigned responsibilities at that leader's command, proving how quickly the leader crushes accountability.
(d) They easily experience a deep state of intimidation under a powerful leader, yet they abandoned their assigned responsibilities at that leader's command, proving how the leader crushed accountability.

Directions (Q. 82): *Read the passage and answer the questions*

82 Identify the correct transformation of the sentence.

"**Menstruation initiates with the systematic desquamation of the functional layer of the endometrium.**"

Which option correctly transforms it into a **passive voice** without changing the meaning?

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The functional layer of the endometrium is systematically desquamated, initiating menstruation.
(b) Menstruation is initiating by the desquamation of the functional layer.
(c) The systematic endometrium desquamates itself to initiate menstruation.
(d) The menstruation systematically desquamates the functional layer of the endometrium.

Directions (Q. 83): *Read the provided passive voice sentence carefully. From the multiple-choice options listed below, select the single alternative that represents the grammatically correct and accurate transformation into the active voice.*

83 It is suggested by a responsible veteran that violent behaviour be interpreted by the authority figure as harmless play only until the events of the isolated setting are explained, the deep disconnect between appearance and hidden structural decay thereby being underscored.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) A responsible veteran suggested that the authority figure interpret violent behaviour as harmless play only until someone explains the events of the isolated setting, thereby underscoring the deep disconnect between appearance and hidden structural decay.
(b) A responsible veteran suggested that the authority figure interpret violent behaviour as harmless play only until someone explains the events of the isolated setting, thereby underscored the deep disconnect between appearance and hidden structural decay.
(c) A responsible veteran suggests that the authority figure interpret violent behaviour as harmless play only until someone explains the events of the isolated setting, thereby underscoring the deep disconnect between appearance and hidden structural decay.
(d) A responsible veteran suggests that the authority figure interpret violent behaviour as harmless play only until someone explained the events of the isolated setting, thereby underscored the deep disconnect between appearance and hidden structural decay.

Directions (Q. 84): *Convert the following sentence from passive to active voice. Identify the correct option.*

84 A deep awareness is developed by the observer that he is being watched closely by the resilient individual, whose firm posture and practical attire are noted by him as she stands confidently with her hands on her hips, bearing an expression resembling that of a military leader who has been faced by a major defeat.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) The observer developed a deep awareness that the resilient individual has been watching him closely, noted her firm posture and practical attire as she stands confidently with her hands on her hips, bearing an expression resembling that of a military leader who has faced a major defeat.

(b) The observer develops a deep awareness that the resilient individual was watching him closely, noted her firm posture and practical attire as she was standing confidently with her hands on her hips, bearing an expression resembling that of a military leader who has faced a major defeat.

(c) The observer develops a deep awareness that the resilient individual is watching him closely, noting her firm posture and practical attire as she stands confidently with her hands on her hips, bearing an expression resembling that of a military leader who has faced a major defeat.

(d) The observer developed a deep awareness that the resilient individual was watching him closely, noting her firm posture and practical attire as she stands confidently with her hands on her hips, bearing an expression resembling that of a military leader who faced a major defeat.

Directions (Q. 85): *Convert the below given active voice sentence into passive voice.*

85 "They celebrate Independence Day with great enthusiasm."

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Independence Day was celebrated with great enthusiasm by them

(b) Independence Day has been celebrated with great enthusiasm by them

(c) Independence Day is being celebrated with great enthusiasm by them

(d) Independence Day is celebrated with great enthusiasm by them

Directions (Q. 86–87): *A sentence in the Passive Voice is given below. From the four alternatives, choose the one that best expresses the same sentence in the Active Voice.*

86 The crew members of the Astronef are expected by Lord Redgrave to test the anti-gravitational engines thoroughly before their voyage to Venus.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Lord Redgrave expected the anti-gravitational engines to be thoroughly tested by the crew members of the Astronef before their voyage to Venus.

(b) Lord Redgrave expected the crew members of the Astronef to thoroughly test the anti-gravitational engines before their voyage to Venus.

(c) Lord Redgrave expects the crew members of the Astronef to thoroughly test the anti-gravitational engines before their voyage to Venus.

(d) Lord Redgrave is expecting the anti-gravitational engines to be thoroughly tested by the crew members of the Astronef before their voyage to Venus.

87 It was recommended by the schoolmaster that Tom be forced by Aunt Polly to memorise two thousand Bible verses before the Sunday School assembly.

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) The schoolmaster recommended that Aunt Polly will force Tom to memorise two thousand Bible verses before the Sunday School assembly.

(b) The schoolmaster recommended that Aunt Polly forced Tom to memorise two thousand Bible verses before the Sunday School assembly.

(c) It was the recommendation of the schoolmaster that Aunt Polly forces Tom to memorise two thousand Bible verses before the Sunday School assembly.

(d) The schoolmaster recommended that Aunt Polly force Tom to memorise two thousand Bible verses before the Sunday School assembly.

Answer Key

लाल रंग = *SSC Key* पर व्याख्या में टिप्पणी

01	02	03	04	05
(a)	(b)	(c)	(b)	(d)
06	07	08	09	10
(a)	(b)	(b)	(d)	(c)
11	12	13	14	15
(a)	(b)	(b)	(a)	(c)
16	17	18	19	20
(c)	(b)	(a)	(c)	(b)
21	22	23	24	25
(c)	(b)	(d)	(a)	(a)
26	27	28	29	30
(c)	(d)	(a)	(c)	(b)
31	32	33	34	35
(c)	(a)	(a)	(b)	(c)
36	37	38	39	40
(b)	(a)	(c)	(a)	(a)
41	42	43	44	45
(b)	(c)	(b)	(c)	(b)

46	47	48	49	50
(a)	(a)	(c)	(a)	**(a)**
51	52	53	54	55
(c)	(b)	**(a)**	(a)	**(a)**
56	57	58	59	60
(a)	(b)	**(b)**	**(a)**	(c)
61	62	63	64	65
(b)	(a)	(c)	(b)	(d)
66	67	68	69	70
(a)	(c)	(b)	(b)	(a)
71	72	73	74	75
(d)	(b)	(a)	(d)	(a)
76	77	78	79	80
(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(c)
81	82	83	84	85
(a)	(a)	(c)	(c)	(d)
86	87			
(c)	(d)			

Detailed Explanations

रटना बंद, समझना शुरू

01 ANSWER (a) Tomorrow, I will obtain two hours of free time.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Active of Future Passive) दिया गया वाक्य Future Simple Passive (will be + V3) में है, इसलिए Active में Subject के बाद will + V1 आएगा। by me का 'me' Active में Subject 'I' बन जाता है और 'two hours of free time' Verb के बाद Object के रूप में आता है। Tomorrow भविष्य का संकेत है, इसलिए Tense भविष्य का ही रहेगा।

✓ सही sentence Tomorrow, I **will obtain** two hours of free time.

Examiner का trap विकल्प B, C और D में Tense बदलकर past या present कर दिया गया है, जबकि Voice बदलने पर Tense वही रहना चाहिए।

---

02 ANSWER (b) The park ought to be cleaned.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Passive of Modal (ought to)) ought to एक Modal है, इसलिए इसके Passive का Concept है: Modal + be + V3। यहाँ 'ought to' के बाद 'be cleaned' आएगा और to का प्रयोग बना रहेगा।

✓ सही sentence The park ought to **be cleaned**.

Examiner का trap C में to छूट गया है, A में be cleaned नहीं है, और D में 'have been' लगाने से अर्थ Perfect का हो जाता है।

---

03 ANSWER (c) The allegations have been denied.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Passive of Present Perfect) 'have denied' Present Perfect है, इसलिए Passive में have/has been + V3 आता है। Object 'the allegations' plural है, अतः have been denied बनेगा।

✓ सही sentence The allegations **have been denied**.

Examiner का trap A, B और D में क्रमशः Present Simple, Past Simple और Past Perfect है, जो मूल Tense से मेल नहीं खाते।

---

04 ANSWER (b) Why was the meeting cancelled?

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Passive of Simple Past Question) 'did cancel' Simple Past का प्रश्नवाचक रूप है। Passive में Past Simple का रूप was/were + V3 होता है, और Question में Helping Verb Subject से पहले आती है।

✓ सही sentence Why **was** the meeting **cancelled**?

Examiner का trap A में 'have ... was' का मेल अशुद्ध है, C में Present Perfect और D में Present Simple है।

---

05 ANSWER (d) The proposal should not have been subjected to sweeping modifications.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Passive of Modal Perfect) मूल वाक्य में Modal Perfect (should not have + V3) है, जिसका Passive रूप 'should not have been + V3' होता है। 'undergo' का Passive स्वाभाविक नहीं लगता, क्योंकि प्रस्ताव modifications का doer नहीं, उन्हें झेलने वाला है; इसलिए अर्थ सुरक्षित रखने वाला रूप 'should not have been subjected to' है।

✓ सही sentence The proposal should not **have been subjected to** sweeping modifications.

Examiner का trap Option A यांत्रिक रूप से Passive बनाता है, पर 'undergone by the proposal' अस्वाभाविक है; B में Tense बदल गया है और C में अर्थ बिगड़ गया है।

---

06 ANSWER (a) The winner might be announced tomorrow.

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Passive of Modal (might)) 'might announce' Modal Verb है, इसलिए Passive में Modal वही रहता है: might + be + V3।

✓ सही sentence The winner **might be announced** tomorrow.

Examiner का trap B में might की जगह may लिखने से Modal बदल जाता है, C में will आ गया है, और D में 'have been' से Perfect का अर्थ आ जाता है, जो tomorrow के साथ नहीं चलता।

---

07 ANSWER (b) The postman was bitten by the dog.

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Passive of Simple Past) 'bit' bite का Past Simple रूप है, अतः Passive में was/were + V3 आएगा। V3 'bitten' होता है और Object 'the postman' Subject बनता है।

✓ सही sentence The postman **was bitten** by the dog.

Examiner का trap A, C और D में Tense बदल गया है।

---

08 ANSWER (b) Was your application approved by them?

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Passive of Simple Past Question) 'Did they approve ...?' Simple Past का प्रश्न है। Passive में Past Simple का रूप was/were + V3 होता है, और Helping Verb Subject से पहले आती है।

✓ सही sentence **Was** your application **approved** by them?

Examiner का trap A में Present, C में Present Perfect और D में Past Perfect प्रयुक्त है।

---

09 ANSWER (d) The proposal will have been being scrutinized all afternoon.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Passive of Future Perfect Continuous) मूल वाक्य Future Perfect Continuous (will have been + V-ing) में है। इसके Passive का Concept है: will have been being + V3। इसलिए will have been being scrutinized सही है।

✓ सही sentence The proposal **will have been being scrutinized** all afternoon.

Examiner का trap Option A में been छूटा है, B में 'had been been' और C में 'have be being' जैसे अशुद्ध रूप हैं; इन्हें देखकर विद्यार्थी D के लंबे रूप को ही गलत मान बैठते हैं।

---

10 ANSWER (c) The firm was urged by legal advisors to amend the draft immediately.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Passive with Object + Infinitive) 'urged the firm to amend' में Object 'the firm' है, इसलिए Passive में वही Subject बनता है। Infinitive 'to amend the draft' Active ही रहता है।

✓ सही sentence The firm **was urged** by legal advisors to amend the draft immediately.

Examiner का trap Option B में 'the draft' को Subject बनाने से अर्थ बदल जाता है, क्योंकि urge किए जाने वाला व्यक्ति the firm है, draft नहीं।

---

11 ANSWER (a) I have been sent a gift.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Passive of Present Perfect with Indirect Object) 'Someone has sent me a gift' Present Perfect में है, और 'someone' जैसा अनिश्चित doer Passive में हटा दिया जाता है। Indirect Object 'me' को Subject बनाने पर 'I have been sent a gift' बनता है।

✓ सही sentence **I have been sent** a gift.

Examiner का trap Option B में Present Simple और C, D में Simple Past है, जो Tense बदल देते हैं।

---

12 ANSWER (b) She has been elected president.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Passive of Present Perfect) 'have elected' Present Perfect है। Passive में have/has been + V3 आता है और 'people' जैसा सामान्य doer प्रायः हटा दिया जाता है। Object 'her' का Subject रूप 'she' होता है।

✓ सही sentence She **has been elected** president.

Examiner का trap Option A में 'has elected' अशुद्ध है, C में Simple Past और D में Continuous है।

---

13 ANSWER (b) The applications have been being processed by the clerk.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Passive of Present Perfect Continuous) मूल वाक्य Present Perfect Continuous (has been processing) में है। इसके Passive का Concept है: have/has been being + V3। Object 'the applications' plural है, इसलिए 'have been being processed' बनता है।

✓ सही sentence The applications **have been being processed** by the clerk.

Examiner का trap Option D में Present Perfect Passive दिखता है जो अधिक परिचित है, पर वह Continuous का भाव नहीं रखता; A में been छूटा है और C में Present Continuous है।

---

14 ANSWER (a) The rules must be obeyed.

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Passive of Modal Verb) 'must obey' Modal है, इसलिए Passive में must + be + V3 आता है।

✓ सही sentence The rules **must be obeyed**.

Examiner का trap B में must have been से Perfect का अर्थ आ गया है, C में had to be से Modal बदल गया है और D में Present Continuous है।

---

15 ANSWER (c) Misinformation should not have been allowed to spread unchecked.

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Passive of Modal Perfect) 'should not have let misinformation spread' का Passive बनाते समय 'let' की जगह 'be allowed to' का प्रयोग होता है, और Modal Perfect का Passive should not have been + V3 बनता है।

✓ सही sentence Misinformation should not have **been allowed to** spread unchecked.

Examiner का trap A में 'have let to' अशुद्ध है, B में Tense बदल गया है और D से Passive का भाव ही चला गया है।

---

16 ANSWER (c) The window was broken by the child.

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Passive of Simple Past) 'broke' Simple Past है, इसलिए Passive में was + V3 (broken) आता है।

✓ सही sentence The window **was broken** by the child.

Examiner का trap A में Present Perfect, B में Present Simple और D में Past Continuous है।

---

17 ANSWER (b) The dessert was being prepared by the chef when we arrived.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Passive of Past Continuous) 'was preparing' Past Continuous है। Passive में Past Continuous का रूप was/were being + V3 होता है।

✓ सही sentence The dessert **was being prepared** by the chef when we arrived.

Examiner का trap A में Present Continuous, C में Present Perfect और D में Past Perfect है।

---

18 ANSWER (a) We are being followed.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Passive of Present Continuous) 'is following' Present Continuous है, और 'someone' जैसा अनिश्चित doer Passive में हटा दिया जाता है। Object 'us' का Subject रूप 'we' होता है।

✓ सही sentence We **are being followed**.

Examiner का trap B में Present Simple, C में Present Perfect और D में Past Continuous है।

---

19 ANSWER (c) A new bridge is being built across the river by them.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Passive of Present Continuous) 'Are building' Present Continuous है, इसलिए Passive में am/is/are being + V3 आता है। Option A में Present Simple, B में 'has built' अशुद्ध है और D में Past Continuous है।

✓ सही sentence A new bridge **is being built** across the river by them.

---

20 ANSWER (b) The ruling is expected to be challenged in court by the opposition.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Passive of Infinitive) 'The opposition is expected to challenge the ruling' में Verb 'challenge' का Object 'the ruling' है, इसलिए Passive में वही Subject बनता है। Infinitive का Passive रूप 'to be challenged' होता है और is expected बना रहता है। A, C और D में Tense या अर्थ बदल जाता है।

✓ सही sentence **The ruling is expected to be challenged** in court by the opposition.

Examiner का trap Option A में It was expected that... की संरचना परिचित लगती है, पर उसमें Tense और अर्थ बदल जाते हैं।

---

21 ANSWER (c) The hall was being cleaned for the function.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Passive of Past Continuous) 'Were cleaning' Past Continuous है, इसलिए Passive में was/were being + V3 आता है। A में Simple Past, B में Present Continuous और D में Present Perfect है।

✓ सही sentence The hall **was being cleaned** for the function.

---

22 ANSWER (b) The tree was struck by lightning.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Passive of Simple Past) 'Struck' Simple Past है, अतः Passive में was + V3 (struck) आता है। A में Past Perfect, C में Present Simple और D में Present Perfect है।

✓ सही sentence The tree **was struck** by lightning.

---

23 ANSWER (d) The guidelines should have been being followed for months.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Passive of Modal Perfect Continuous) मूल वाक्य Modal Perfect Continuous (should have been following) है। इसके Passive का Concept है: should have been being + V3। A में 'had been' अशुद्ध है, B में 'have be being' गलत है और C में Passive बना ही नहीं है।

✓ सही sentence The guidelines **should have been being followed** for months.

Examiner का trap Should have been followed अधिक परिचित रूप है, इसलिए विद्यार्थी Continuous का भाव छोड़ देते हैं।

---

24 ANSWER (a) By whom was this poem written?

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Passive of Who-Question) 'Who wrote this poem?' Simple Past है और 'Who' Subject है, जो Passive में 'By whom' बनकर आगे आता है। Verb was + V3 होगा। B में Present, C में Present Perfect और D में Past Continuous है।

✓ सही sentence **By whom was** this poem written?

Examiner का trap 'Who' को Object बनाकर 'Whom' का रूप भूलना या Tense बदल देना यहाँ की सामान्य गलती है।

---

25 ANSWER (a) More than the actual words were conveyed by the speaker's tone.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Passive of Simple Past) 'conveyed' Simple Past है, इसलिए Passive में was/were + V3 आता है और Object 'more than the actual words' Subject बनता है। B में Present Perfect है और 'just' जुड़ गया है, C में संरचना बदल गई है और D में 'tone' को ही conveyed कर दिया गया है।

✓ सही sentence **More than the actual words were conveyed** by the speaker's tone.

Examiner का trap D में Object-Subject की अदला-बदली किए बिना केवल was जोड़ दिया गया है, जो ऊपर से Passive जैसा लगता है।

---

26 ANSWER (c) The student had been being praised by the teacher.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Passive of Past Perfect Continuous) 'had been praising' Past Perfect Continuous है। इसके Passive का Concept है: had been being + V3। B में Present Perfect है, D में Past Continuous है और A में 'being' और V3 छूटे हैं।

✓ सही sentence The student **had been being praised** by the teacher.

Examiner का trap 'had been being' अटपटा लगता है, इसलिए विद्यार्थी D जैसा सरल रूप चुन लेते हैं।

---

27 ANSWER (d) The money will be refunded by the company.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Passive of Simple Future) 'will refund' Future Simple है, इसलिए Passive में will be + V3 आता है। A में Present Simple, B में Future Continuous Passive और C में Future Perfect Passive है, जो Tense बदल देते हैं।

✓ सही sentence The money **will be refunded** by the company.

---

28 ANSWER (a) The warehouse was destroyed last night.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Simple Past Passive) 'destroyed' Simple Past है, इसलिए Passive में was + V3 आता है। 'last night' भी Past Time को दर्शाता है। (by fire जोड़ा जा सकता है, पर Tense ही निर्णायक है।)

✓ सही sentence The warehouse **was destroyed** last night.

Examiner का trap B, C और D में Present, Past Perfect और Present Perfect रखकर 'last night' के Time Expression से टकराव कराया गया है।

---

29 ANSWER (c) The report will have been finalized by the panel.

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Future Perfect Passive) 'will have finalized' Future Perfect है। इसका Passive रूप will have been + V3 होता है।

✓ सही sentence The report **will have been finalized** by the panel.

Examiner का trap A में would be, B में Present Perfect और D में 'will be finalizing' है, जो Passive नहीं बनाता।

---

30 ANSWER (b) The findings had been submitted by the research team before the ...

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Passive of Past Perfect) 'had submitted' Past Perfect है, इसलिए Passive में had been + V3 आएगा। A में Simple Past, C में Past Continuous और D में 'were already submitting' अशुद्ध है।

✓ सही sentence The findings **had been submitted** by the research team before the deadline.

Examiner का trap Option A का रूप देखने में स्वाभाविक लगता है, पर उसमें Past Perfect बदलकर Simple Past हो गया है।

---

31 ANSWER (c) The software has been being updated regularly since its launch.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Passive of Perfect Continuous) 'have been updating' Present Perfect Continuous है, जिसका Passive रूप have/has been being + V3 होता है। Object 'the software' singular है, अतः has been being updated सही है। 'since' के साथ Perfect Tense आता है, इसलिए A, B और D अनुपयुक्त हैं।

✓ सही sentence The software **has been being updated** regularly since its launch.

Examiner का trap Option D छोटा और परिचित लगता है, इसलिए छात्र उसे चुन लेते हैं, पर उसमें Continuous का भाव ('being') छूट गया है।

---

32 ANSWER (a) He had been appointed chairperson before the meeting began.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Passive with Complement) 'had appointed him chairperson' Past Perfect है, और 'him' Object है जो Passive में Subject 'He' बनता है। 'chairperson' Complement है, इसलिए Passive में भी बना रहता है। B और C में Tense बदल गया है, और D में अर्थ पूरी तरह ग़लत हो गया है।

✓ सही sentence He **had been appointed chairperson** before the meeting began.

Examiner का trap Option B में Complement 'chairperson' छूट गया है और Tense भी Past Simple हो गया है।

---

33 ANSWER (a) The revised tax policies have not yet been declared by the government.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Passive of Present Perfect Negative) 'has not yet declared' Present Perfect Negative है। Passive में have/has not been + V3 आता है और Object 'policies' plural है, इसलिए have not yet been declared सही है। B में Past Continuous है, C में वाक्य की संरचना बदल गई है, और D में 'has not declared' अशुद्ध है।

✓ सही sentence The revised tax policies **have not yet been declared** by the government.

---

34 ANSWER (b) Alternative solutions had been being considered before the ...

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Passive of Past Perfect Continuous) 'had been considering' Past Perfect Continuous है। इसका Passive रूप had been being + V3 होता है। A में Simple Past, C में Past Perfect और D में Past Continuous है, तथा C और D में 'before the arrival' जैसे बदलाव भी हैं।

✓ सही sentence Alternative solutions **had been being considered** before the consultant arrived.

Examiner का trap Option C अपेक्षाकृत स्वाभाविक लगता है, पर उसमें Continuous का भाव छूट गया है और वाक्य भी बदल गया है।

---

35 ANSWER (c) The final draft was being reviewed by the editor when the system ...

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Passive of Past Continuous) 'was reviewing' Past Continuous है, इसलिए Passive में was being + V3 आता है। A में Present Simple, B और D में Simple Past या Past Perfect है और agent छूट गया है।

✓ सही sentence The final draft **was being reviewed** by the editor when the system crashed.

---

36 ANSWER (b) The validity of the experimental model had long been questioned by ...

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Passive of Past Perfect with Adverb) 'had long questioned' Past Perfect है, अतः Passive में had long been questioned आएगा, और adverb 'long' had और been के बीच आता है। A में Past Continuous है, C में Simple Past है और D में agent छूट गया है तथा संरचना भी अशुद्ध है।

✓ सही sentence The validity of the experimental model **had long been questioned** by critics.

---

37 ANSWER (a) The construction must have been completed by the time of the ...

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Passive of Modal Perfect) 'must have completed' Modal Perfect है। इसका Passive Concept है: must have been + V3। B में Present Simple, C में Tense और अर्थ बदल गए हैं और D में 'must have completed' Passive नहीं है।

✓ सही sentence The construction **must have been completed** by the time of the inspection.

Examiner का trap Option D में Modal Perfect का रूप सही दिखता है, पर 'been' छूट जाने से वह Passive नहीं रहता।

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38 ANSWER (c) Tests are being conducted by engineers.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Passive of Present Continuous) 'are conducting' Present Continuous है, इसलिए Passive में am/is/are being + V3 आता है। Active का Tense Passive बनने पर भी वही रहता है।

✓ सही sentence Tests **are being conducted** by engineers.

Examiner का trap Past Simple, Present Perfect और Past Perfect वाले विकल्प Passive जैसे दिखते हैं, परंतु वे Tense बदल देते हैं, जो Voice बदलते समय कभी नहीं बदला जाता।

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39 ANSWER (a) The documents are kept in this cabinet.

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Passive of Present Simple) 'keep' Present Simple है, और यह एक सामान्य, नियमित स्थिति बताता है। Passive में is/are + V3 आता है। B में Past, C में Present Perfect और D में Present Continuous है, जो Tense बदल देते हैं।

✓ सही sentence The documents **are kept** in this cabinet.

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40 ANSWER (a) The situation is being closely monitored by security forces.

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Passive of Present Continuous with Adverb) 'are monitoring' Present Continuous है, इसलिए Passive में is/are being + V3 आता है। Adverb 'closely' V3 से पहले आकर वाक्य को स्वाभाविक बनाता है। B में Past Simple है, C में Adverb की स्थिति और 'forces' का रूप कमज़ोर है, और D में Tense बदला है तथा agent छूट गया है।

✓ सही sentence The situation **is being closely monitored** by security forces.

Examiner का trap Option D में 'was being' Passive Continuous की बनावट दिखाता है, परंतु Tense Past हो जाता है और agent भी छूट जाता है।

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41 ANSWER (b) The board is not expected to reverse the decision despite ongoing ...

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Active of Passive Infinitive) Passive वाक्य में Subject 'The decision' है और doer 'the board' है। Active बनाने पर doer Subject बनता है और 'is not expected to be reversed' का Active रूप 'is not expected to reverse' होता है।

✓ सही sentence The board is not expected to **reverse** the decision despite ongoing protests.

Examiner का trap A, C और D में मूल अर्थ बदल जाता है, जबकि Voice बदलने से अर्थ नहीं बदलना चाहिए।

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42 ANSWER (c) Officials confirmed that the passengers had been informed about the ...

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Active of Reporting Passive) Passive वाक्य में doer नहीं दिया गया है, इसलिए Active बनाते समय एक उचित Subject जोड़ना पड़ता है। 'were confirmed to have been informed' का अर्थ है कि पुष्टि की गई थी कि यात्रियों को पहले सूचित किया जा चुका था, इसलिए Past Perfect had been informed रखना उचित है और 'about the delay' भी बना रहना चाहिए।

✓ सही sentence **Officials confirmed** that the passengers had been informed about the delay before boarding.

Examiner का trap A में 'were informed' अब भी Passive है और 'about the delay' छूट गया है, B में भी 'about the delay' छूट गया है, और D अर्थ बदल देता है।

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43 ANSWER (b) Someone informed the director that he must have the team submit the ...

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Active of Passive with Infinitive) इस वाक्य में 'was informed' का Active रूप 'Someone informed the director' होगा, क्योंकि सूचना देने वाला अज्ञात है। उसके बाद निर्देश का भाग (his team submit the revised plan) बना रहना चाहिए, और director Object के रूप में बना रहता है।

✓ सही sentence **Someone informed** the director that he must have the team submit the revised plan.

Examiner का trap A, C और D में Subject-Object संबंध बदल गए हैं या मूल अर्थ खो गया है।

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44 ANSWER (c) Rumor has it that the player is considering early retirement.

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Active of Reporting Passive) 'is rumored to be considering' का आशय है कि अफ़वाह है कि खिलाड़ी संन्यास पर विचार कर रहा है। Active में अज्ञात doer के कारण 'Rumor has it that ...' जैसी संरचना बनती है और Present Continuous is considering बना रहता है।

✓ सही sentence **Rumor has it** that the player is considering early retirement.

Examiner का trap A में Tense और अर्थ बदल गए हैं, B में Passive ही चल रहा है और D में एक नई ग़लत बात जुड़ गई है।

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45 ANSWER (b) It is believed that someone planted the evidence before the ...

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Active of Reporting Passive) 'is believed to have been planted' के Active में अज्ञात doer के लिए 'someone' का प्रयोग होता है, और 'have been planted' का Past रूप 'planted' बनता है।

✓ सही sentence It is believed that **someone planted** the evidence before the investigation began.

Examiner का trap A और C में 'investigation' को doer बना देना तर्कहीन है, और D में Tense तथा संरचना बिगड़ गई है।

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46 ANSWER (a) Was the communications team editing the report when you checked?

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Active of Past Continuous Passive Question) Passive प्रश्न 'Was the report being edited by the communications team ...?' Past Continuous Passive है। Active में 'by' के बाद वाला agent Subject बनता है और प्रश्न का रूप बना रहता है।

✓ सही sentence **Was the communications team editing** the report when you checked?

Examiner का trap B में Past Simple आ गया है और 'while it was edited' का अर्थ बदल गया है; C में Subject बदल गया है और D प्रश्न न रहकर कथन बन गया है।

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47 ANSWER (a) No one had anticipated the changes to create such confusion.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Active of Negative Passive) 'were not anticipated' का Active रूप अज्ञात doer के कारण 'No one had anticipated ...' बनाया गया है, और नकारात्मक अर्थ 'No one' में आ जाता है। 'changes to have created such confusion' का भाव बना रहता है, इसलिए A सबसे उपयुक्त है।

✓ सही sentence **No one had anticipated** the changes to create such confusion.

Examiner का trap B का अर्थ बिल्कुल बदल गया है, C में Tense और संरचना बदल गई है, और D निरर्थक है।

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48 ANSWER (c) Authorities acknowledged that someone was rerouting the consignment ...

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Passive to Active – Agent Missing) मूल वाक्य में doer नहीं दिया गया है, इसलिए Active में 'Authorities' और 'someone' जैसे Subject जोड़ने पड़ते हैं। 'the consignment was being rerouted' का Active 'someone was rerouting the consignment' होता है, और Past Continuous बना रहता है।

✓ सही sentence **Authorities** acknowledged that **someone was rerouting** the consignment without authorization.

Examiner का trap A में consignment को ही doer बना दिया गया है, B अब भी Passive है और D में अर्थ तथा Tense बदल गए हैं।

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49 ANSWER (a) Has the intelligence unit identified the suspect yet?

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Passive to Active – Present Perfect Question) Passive प्रश्न 'Has the suspect been identified by the intelligence unit yet?' Present Perfect में है। Active में agent Subject बनता है और Verb has/have + V3 रहता है।

✓ सही sentence Has **the intelligence unit identified the suspect** yet?

Examiner का trap B में Subject-Object उलट गए हैं, C में Past Simple और D में Present Continuous है।

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50 ANSWER (a) त्रुटिपूर्ण प्रश्न

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

SSC Key (a) · त्रुटिपूर्ण प्रश्न — कोई विकल्प पूर्णतः सही नहीं

Concept (Passive to Active – Perfect Continuous) SSC ने A को सही माना है, परन्तु A वास्तव में सही Active Voice नहीं है। इसमें 'It is believed' अब भी Passive है, 'was believed' को 'is believed' कर देने से Tense बदल गया है, और 'since January' के साथ 'was working' ग़लत है, क्योंकि since के साथ Perfect Tense (had been working) आता है। सही Active रूप किसी विकल्प में नहीं है, इसलिए कोई विकल्प सही नहीं है; A केवल सबसे कम ग़लत है।

✓ सही sentence **People believed that the committee had been working** on a draft since January.

Examiner का trap Option A सबसे निकट लगता है, पर वह अब भी Passive है और उसमें Tense भी बदल गया है।

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51 ANSWER (c) त्रुटिपूर्ण प्रश्न

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

SSC Key (c) · त्रुटिपूर्ण प्रश्न — कोई विकल्प पूर्णतः सही नहीं

Concept (Passive to Active – No Correct Option) SSC ने C को सही माना है, परन्तु 'It was concluded that ...' अब भी Passive है और 'had been hiding' को 'were hiding' कर देने से Tense भी बदल गया है। एकमात्र Active विकल्प B है, पर उसमें भी Tense बदला है और 'plainly' का अर्थ 'in plain sight' नहीं है। इसलिए कोई विकल्प सही नहीं है।

✓ सही sentence **Someone concluded that the suspects had been hiding** in plain sight.

Examiner का trap Option C में वाक्य लगभग मूल जैसा दिखता है, पर वह Active नहीं है।

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52 ANSWER (b) Someone heard the principal scolding her during the assembly.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Active of Passive with Perception Verb) Passive वाक्य में 'was heard' का Active 'Someone heard' होगा, और 'being scolded by the principal' का Active रूप 'the principal scolding her' बनता है। A में सुनने वाला 'principal' बना दिया गया है, C में कर्ता-कर्म उलट गए हैं और D में scold करने वाला गलत हो गया है।

✓ सही sentence **Someone heard the principal scolding her** during the assembly.

Examiner का trap Option A में 'her being scolded' रखने पर Passive बना रहता है और कर्ता भी बदल जाता है।

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53 ANSWER (a) त्रुटिपूर्ण प्रश्न

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

SSC Key (a) · त्रुटिपूर्ण प्रश्न — कोई विकल्प पूर्णतः सही नहीं

Concept (Active Voice – No Correct Option) SSC ने A को सही माना है, पर 'It was believed that the guest had been misinformed' दोनों Clauses में Passive है, इसलिए यह Active Voice नहीं है। B केवल आंशिक रूप से Active है, उसमें 'as it was believed' बना हुआ है और 'about the schedule' छूट गया है; C और D का अर्थ बदल जाता है। सही Active रूप किसी विकल्प में नहीं है, इसलिए कोई विकल्प सही नहीं है।

✓ सही sentence **People believed that someone had misinformed the guest** about the schedule.

Examiner का trap Option A में 'It was believed that' जैसी परिचित संरचना देखकर विद्यार्थी उसे Active मान लेते हैं, जबकि उसके दोनों Clauses Passive हैं।

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54 ANSWER (a) The strike team had planned to execute the operation at dawn.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Active of Complex Passive) Passive में 'had been planned to be executed by the strike team' का Active रूप है कि strike team ने योजना बनाई थी कि वह operation को execute करेगी। Past Perfect बना रहता है। B में Tense और अर्थ बदल गए हैं, C में Present आ गया है और D में संरचना अशुद्ध है।

✓ सही sentence **The strike team had planned to execute the operation** at dawn.

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55 ANSWER (a) त्रुटिपूर्ण प्रश्न

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

SSC Key (a) · त्रुटिपूर्ण प्रश्न — कोई विकल्प पूर्णतः सही नहीं

Concept (Active Voice – No Correct Option) SSC ने A को सही माना है, परन्तु उसमें 'was followed ... by the staff' अब भी Passive है। सही Active रूप किसी विकल्प में नहीं है। B, C और D का अर्थ मूल वाक्य से भिन्न है, इसलिए कोई विकल्प वास्तव में सही Active conversion नहीं है; A केवल अभिप्रेत उत्तर है।

✓ सही sentence **People believe that the staff did not follow a single instruction correctly.**

Examiner का trap Option A का 'It is believed that' रूप Active जैसा दिखता है, पर 'was followed by the staff' उसे Passive ही रखता है।

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56 ANSWER (a) It is assumed that the manager knew about the breach.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

SSC Key (a) · विवादित प्रश्न

Concept (Impersonal Passive vs Active (SSC Key)) SSC की Key A है, और केवल A मूल अर्थ को सुरक्षित रखता है; B, C और D का अर्थ बदल जाता है। इसलिए A को स्वीकार किया गया है। परन्तु विद्यार्थी यह भी जानें कि 'It is assumed that ...' तकनीकी रूप से अब भी Passive (impersonal) संरचना है। पूर्ण Active रूप के लिए doer चाहिए।

✓ सही sentence **It is assumed that the manager knew about the breach.** (fully active: People assume that the manager had prior knowledge of the breach.)

Examiner का trap विद्यार्थी 'It is assumed' को स्वयं Passive पहचानकर विकल्प छोड़ सकते हैं, पर शेष विकल्प अर्थ बिगाड़ते हैं, इसलिए A ही स्वीकार्य है।

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57 ANSWER (b) Was someone testing the new protocol when the issue was reported?

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Active of Past Continuous Passive Question) Passive प्रश्न 'Was the new protocol being tested ...?' Past Continuous Passive है। doer अज्ञात है, इसलिए Active में 'someone' जोड़ा जाता है। A, C और D में Subject-Object संबंध या अर्थ बिगड़ गया है।

✓ सही sentence **Was someone testing** the new protocol when the issue was reported?

Examiner का trap Agent के बिना Passive को Active करने की स्थिति में 'someone' जोड़ना विद्यार्थियों को याद नहीं रहता।

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58 ANSWER (b) She has been mentoring interns remotely, it is known.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

SSC Key (b) · विवादित प्रश्न

Concept (Passive with Perfect Continuous) SSC की Key B है, क्योंकि B में 'has been mentoring' के रूप में Perfect Continuous का भाव बना रहता है। परन्तु B में 'it is known' का Passive अंश बचा है और 'throughout the year' छूट गया है, जबकि A में 'has mentored' तथा 'this year' से अर्थ बदल गया है। इसलिए B को निकटतम उत्तर मानकर स्वीकार किया गया है, पर प्रश्न कमज़ोर है।

✓ सही sentence People know that she has been mentoring interns remotely throughout the year.

Examiner का trap A में Tense और time-phrase बदलकर अर्थ बदल दिया गया है; सही Active रूप किसी विकल्प में उपलब्ध नहीं है, इसलिए B निकटतम विकल्प के रूप में चुना गया है।

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59 ANSWER (a) त्रुटिपूर्ण प्रश्न

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

SSC Key (a) · त्रुटिपूर्ण प्रश्न — कोई विकल्प पूर्णतः सही नहीं

Concept (Faulty Question – No Option) SSC ने A को सही माना है, परन्तु 'It was understood that ...' अब भी Passive है और इसमें 'from influential figures' भी छूट गया है। B, C और D का अर्थ बदल जाता है। इसलिए प्रश्न दोषपूर्ण है और कोई विकल्प सही नहीं है।

✓ सही sentence People understood that the accused had been acting under pressure from influential figures.

Examiner का trap SSC की Key A में 'It was understood that' के कारण वाक्य Passive जैसा ही दिखता है, इसलिए वह Active नहीं माना जा सकता।

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60 ANSWER (c) Unknown individuals are believed to have tampered with the evidence.

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Active of Passive Infinitive Perfect) Passive वाक्य का Tense Present है, और Active में 'by unknown individuals' वाला भाग Subject बन जाता है। 'is believed to have tampered' का रूप plural Subject के साथ **are believed to have tampered with** होता है। A में Verb 'are' छूट गया है, B में 'have been believed' से Tense बदल गया है, और D में 'will have' अशुद्ध है।

✓ सही sentence Unknown individuals **are believed to have tampered with** the evidence.

Examiner का trap Option B का 'have been believed' भी Passive के Tense जैसा लगता है, परंतु वह Present Perfect बन जाता है और मूल Tense से मेल नहीं खाता।

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61 ANSWER (b) Legal activists are likely to challenge the new constitutional ...

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Active of Passive with Be Likely To) 'is likely to be challenged by legal activists' का Active रूप 'legal activists are likely to challenge' है, क्योंकि Passive के agent से Active का Subject बनता है। Tense Present ही रहता है, इसलिए **Legal activists are likely to challenge the new constitutional provision** सही है। A, C और D में Tense बदल गया है।

✓ सही sentence Legal activists **are likely to challenge** the new constitutional provision.

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62 ANSWER (a) Alternative ways of thinking and different systems of value ...

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Active of Compound Passive) Passive वाक्य का doer 'alternative ways of thinking and different systems of value' है, इसलिए वही Active में Subject बनेगा, और 'is generated' का Active रूप 'generate' होगा। दूसरे भाग में 'the individual is left trapped' से 'a rigid, unforgiving worldview leaves the individual entirely trapped' बनता है।

✓ सही sentence Alternative ways of thinking and different systems of value **generate** a fierce exchange of mutual misunderstanding, while a rigid, unforgiving worldview **leaves** the individual entirely trapped.

Examiner का trap B में thinking की जगह thought लिख देने से शब्द बदल गया है, C में 'fiery exchanged' ग़लत है, और D में 'leaving' तथा 'trapping' Verb forms अशुद्ध हैं।

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63 ANSWER (c) The new candidate had already been selected by the board before the ...

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Passive of Past Perfect) मूल वाक्य Past Perfect (had selected) में है। Past Perfect Passive का Concept है: had been + V3, और Object 'the new candidate' Subject बनता है।

✓ सही sentence The new candidate **had already been selected** by the board before the announcement.

Examiner का trap A में Simple Past, B में Present Perfect और D में Past Continuous है, जो Tense को बदल देते हैं।

---

64 ANSWER (b) The final verdict will be delivered in the court by the judge ...

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Passive of Future Simple) 'will deliver' Future Simple है, इसलिए Passive में will be + V3 आएगा: will be delivered।

✓ सही sentence The final verdict **will be delivered** in the court by the judge tomorrow.

Examiner का trap Option A में Future Perfect, C में would और D में Present Simple है, जो मूल Tense से मेल नहीं खाते।

---

65 ANSWER (d) The soldiers were ordered to guard the fort at all times by the king.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Passive of Order + Infinitive) 'Ordered the soldiers to guard the fort' में आदेश पाने वाले 'the soldiers' हैं, इसलिए वही Passive में Subject बनते हैं। Infinitive 'to guard' Active ही रहता है। A में Tense बदल गया है, B में 'should have guarded' से अर्थ बिगड़ गया है और C में 'the fort' को आदेश पाने वाला बना दिया गया है।

✓ सही sentence **The soldiers were ordered to guard the fort** at all times by the king.

Examiner का trap Option C में 'the fort' को Subject बनाना स्वाभाविक लगता है, पर आदेश सैनिकों को दिया गया था, किले को नहीं।

---

66 ANSWER (a) The passengers had not been informed about the sudden change in the ...

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Passive of Negative Subject) 'Nobody had informed ...' में नकारात्मक Subject Passive में 'not' बनकर आता है, और Past Perfect का Passive रूप had been + V3 है। अतः सही रूप है 'The passengers had not been informed ...'। B और D में 'by nobody' से double negative बन जाता है; C में Present Perfect आ गया है।

✓ सही sentence The passengers **had not been informed** about the sudden change in the flight route.

Examiner का trap 'by nobody' रखना Subject को सीधा उतार देने जैसा लगता है, पर इससे Double Negative बनता है।

---

67 ANSWER (c) The suspect was let go by the police after being questioned for two ...

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Passive of Let) 'let' का Passive रूप 'was let' होता है, और इसके बाद 'go' बिना to के आता है। A में 'let to go' अशुद्ध है, B में 'allow' (allowed चाहिए) गलत रूप है और D में Past Continuous के प्रयोग से Tense बदल गया है।

✓ सही sentence The suspect **was let go** by the police after being questioned for two hours.

Examiner का trap Passive में 'to' जोड़ने की आदत से 'was let to go' सही लगता है, पर let के बाद to नहीं आता।

---

68 ANSWER (b) The findings would rather be presented at the national seminar than ...

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Passive of Would Rather) 'would rather ... than ...' में दोनों भागों में Verb का एक ही रूप आना चाहिए (Parallelism)। Passive में दोनों Verbs 'be presented' और 'be published' बनेंगे। A में 'then' की जगह 'than' चाहिए, C में 'have been' से अर्थ बदल गया है और D में 'should' Modal बदल दिया गया है।

✓ सही sentence The findings **would rather be presented** at the national seminar **than be published** in a journal by the research scholars.

Examiner का trap C और D में केवल एक छोटा बदलाव है, जो Modal या Tense का अर्थ चुपके से बदल देता है।

---

69 ANSWER (b) It is known by everyone that the Earth revolves around the Sun.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Passive of Universal Truth) 'Everyone knows' Present Simple है, इसलिए Passive में is + V3 आता है। Universal truth होने के कारण Clause में Present Simple ही रहता है।

✓ सही sentence **It is known** by everyone that the Earth **revolves** around the Sun.

Examiner का trap A और D में Past का प्रयोग ग़लत है, और C में 'to revolving' अशुद्ध है।

---

70 ANSWER (a) All minor land disputes used to be resolved through open ...

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Passive of Used To) 'used to resolve' का Passive रूप 'used to be resolved' होता है, क्योंकि used to के बाद Verb की base form आती है।

✓ सही sentence All minor land disputes **used to be resolved** through open discussions among the community elders by the village council.

Examiner का trap B और C में 'used to' का भाव खो गया है, और D में 'were used to be' अशुद्ध संरचना है।

---

71 ANSWER (d) Unverified news stories are not published by the newspaper.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Present Simple Negative Passive) 'does not publish' Present Simple Negative है। Passive में am/is/are not + V3 आता है। यह एक सामान्य नीति को दर्शाता है।

✓ सही sentence Unverified news stories **are not published** by the newspaper.

Examiner का trap A में Continuous, B में Past और C में Present Perfect है, जो Tense बदल देते हैं।

---

72 ANSWER (b) It was reported that a massive fire had broken out near the railway ...

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Passive of Reporting Verb) 'People reported that ...' का Passive 'It was reported that ...' बनता है, और 'people' जैसा सामान्य agent हटा दिया जाता है। रिपोर्ट Past में हुई और आग उससे पहले लगी थी, इसलिए Clause में Past Perfect **had broken out** आता है। A में 'by people' और 'nearby' अनावश्यक या ग़लत हैं, C अस्वाभाविक है, और D में Present Tense है।

✓ सही sentence It was reported that a massive fire **had broken out** near the railway station.

Examiner का trap Option A सबसे पूर्ण दिखता है क्योंकि उसमें agent भी है, परंतु 'by people' अनावश्यक है और 'nearby' ग़लत है।

---

73 ANSWER (a) The heavy cart was pulled by the horse along the narrow mountain road.

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Passive of Simple Past) 'pulled' Simple Past है, इसलिए Passive में was + V3 आता है। B में Present Perfect, C में Past Continuous और D में Past Perfect है, जो Tense बदल देते हैं।

✓ सही sentence The heavy cart **was pulled** by the horse along the narrow mountain road.

---

74 ANSWER (d) The suggestion that appalling savagery ultimately brings about ...

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Passive to Active in a Long Sentence) 'is created' का Active रूप 'creates' है और 'is brought about' का 'brings about' है। यहाँ 'suggestion' का अर्थ 'संकेत' या 'निहितार्थ' है, प्रस्ताव नहीं, इसलिए Verb indicative brings होगा।

✓ सही sentence The suggestion that appalling savagery ultimately **brings** about rescue, whereas coordinated and purposeful efforts fail to achieve it, creates the narrative's deeply cynical conclusion.

Examiner का trap A और B में 'bring' का Subjunctive रूप रखा गया है, B में 'coordinate' और C में 'deep' जैसी छोटी अशुद्धियाँ भी हैं।

---

75 ANSWER (a) The cat had shattered the vase.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Active of Past Perfect Passive) Passive वाक्य 'had been shattered' Past Perfect में है, अतः Active में had + V3 आएगा और doer 'the cat' Subject बनेगा।

✓ सही sentence The cat **had shattered** the vase.

Examiner का trap Option D में Simple Past है, जो Past Perfect को बदल देता है; C में Subject और Object उलट गए हैं।

---

76 ANSWER (b) The minister announced the new policy during the press conference

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Active of Past Simple Passive) 'was announced' Past Simple Passive है, इसलिए Active में doer 'the minister' Subject बनता है और Verb Past Simple announced रहता है।

✓ सही sentence The minister **announced** the new policy during the press conference.

Examiner का trap Option A में Present, C में Present Continuous और D में Past Perfect आ गया है, जो Tense बदल देते हैं।

---

77 ANSWER (c) The President of India presented the national award to the artist

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Past Simple Passive to Active) 'was presented' Past Simple Passive है। Active में 'by the President of India' Subject बनता है और Verb presented रहता है।

✓ सही sentence The President of India **presented** the national award to the artist.

Examiner का trap A, B और D में क्रमशः Present Simple, Present Continuous और Present Perfect है, जो मूल Tense से भिन्न हैं।

---

78 ANSWER (d) The students decorated the classrooms for Independence Day ...

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Passive to Active: Past Simple) 'were decorated' Past Simple Passive है। Active में 'the students' Subject बनते हैं और Verb decorated रहता है। A में Present Simple, B में Present Continuous और C में Present Perfect है, जो Tense बदल देते हैं।

✓ सही sentence The students **decorated** the classrooms for Independence Day celebrations.

Examiner का trap Options A, B और C में वाक्य का ढाँचा सही है, पर Tense बदल गया है।

---

79 ANSWER (a) An unsuspecting individual is tough to carry out a hostile prank ...

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Active Voice of Complex Passive) 'For a hostile prank to be carried out against an unsuspecting individual is tough' का Active रूप 'An unsuspecting individual is tough to carry out a hostile prank against' है, और 'for direct harm to be avoided is easy' का 'direct harm is easy to avoid' होता है। अंतिम भाग में 'by which ... is instilled' से **which instils** बनता है।

✓ सही sentence An unsuspecting individual is tough to carry out a hostile prank against, but direct harm is initially easy to avoid because behaviour remains conditioned by civilization, **which instils** an invisible boundary of social restraint.

Examiner का trap Option B में Tense बदल गया है, C में 'to be carrying' और 'condition' अशुद्ध हैं, और D में 'conditional' शब्द गलत है (conditioned चाहिए)। लंबे वाक्य में ये छोटे बदलाव आसानी से छूट जाते हैं।

---

80 ANSWER (c) Local workers form a gathering to hear Raghav's situation ...

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Active Voice with Tense Consistency) सही Active रूप वही है जिसमें Tense और Verb forms मूल वाक्य के अनुसार सुसंगत हों। C में सभी Verbs (form, make, feels, maintains, will locate) सही हैं। A में 'made' और 'maintained' का Tense बदल गया है, B में 'from' (form की जगह) और 'recount' गलत हैं, और D में 'recount', 'made' तथा 'he locate' अशुद्ध हैं।

✓ सही sentence Local workers **form** a gathering to hear Raghav's situation recounted, and they **make** gentle corrections regarding the name of the mill worker he is seeking, yet he **feels** no concern over this discrepancy and **maintains** absolute confidence that he **will locate** his companion.

Examiner का trap लंबे वाक्य में बीच के एक Verb का Tense चुपचाप बदल दिया गया है, जिसे जल्दबाज़ी में पकड़ना कठिन है।

---

81 ANSWER (a) They easily experience a deep state of intimidation under a ...

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Active Voice in Present Tense) Passive के पहले भाग 'is easily experienced by them' का Active 'they easily experience' है, और 'are abandoned at that leader's command' का 'they abandon' है। अंतिम भाग 'is crushed by the leader' से 'the leader crushes accountability' बनता है। सभी Verbs Present Tense में रहने चाहिए; B, C और D में Tense बदल गया है।

✓ सही sentence They easily **experience** a deep state of intimidation under a powerful leader, yet they **abandon** their assigned responsibilities at that leader's command, proving how quickly the leader **crushes** accountability.

Examiner का trap लंबे वाक्य में एक Verb का Tense बदल देना यहाँ का मुख्य जाल है।

---

82 ANSWER (a) The functional layer of the endometrium is systematically ...

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Passive Voice – Transformation Preserving Meaning) मूल वाक्य में क्रिया 'initiates' है और कर्ता 'menstruation' है, जबकि वास्तविक घटना endometrium की परत का झड़ना (desquamation) है। Option A इस घटना को ही Passive Verb **is systematically desquamated** में बदलता है और 'initiating menstruation' जोड़कर मूल अर्थ सुरक्षित रखता है। B में 'is initiating' Passive नहीं है, C में आत्मवाचक Active रचना है, और D में कर्ता और कर्म उलटने से अर्थ बदल जाता है। अतः Option A सही है।

✓ सही sentence The functional layer of the endometrium **is systematically desquamated**, initiating menstruation.

Examiner का trap B में 'is + V-ing' Present Continuous Active है, Passive नहीं; Passive में 'is + V3' चाहिए।

---

83 ANSWER (c) A responsible veteran suggests that the authority figure interpret ...

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Active Voice of Subjunctive) मूल वाक्य Present Tense में है, इसलिए 'is suggested' का Active suggests होगा। 'be interpreted' Subjunctive है, इसलिए Active में 'interpret' (बिना s के) आता है। 'are explained' से 'someone explains' बनता है और 'being underscored' से 'thereby underscoring' बनता है।

✓ सही sentence A responsible veteran **suggests** that the authority figure **interpret** violent behaviour as harmless play only until someone **explains** the events of the isolated setting, thereby

underscoring the deep disconnect between appearance and hidden structural decay.

Examiner का trap A और B में 'suggested' से Tense बदल गया है, और D में 'explained' तथा 'underscored' अशुद्ध हैं।

---

84 ANSWER (c) The observer develops a deep awareness that the resilient ...

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Active Voice of a Long Passive) Passive वाक्य Present Tense में है, इसलिए Active में Verbs भी Present में रहने चाहिए: 'develops', 'is watching', 'stands'। 'are noted by him' से 'noting' बनता है, और 'has been faced by a major defeat' का Active has faced a major defeat होगा।

✓ सही sentence The observer **develops** a deep awareness that the resilient individual **is watching** him closely, **noting** her firm posture and practical attire as she stands confidently with her hands on her hips, bearing an expression resembling that of a military leader who has faced a major defeat.

Examiner का trap A, B और D में 'developed', 'was watching' जैसे Tense बदलाव हैं, जो Present Tense के मूल वाक्य के विरुद्ध हैं।

---

85 ANSWER (d) Independence Day is celebrated with great enthusiasm by them

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Present Simple Passive) 'celebrate' Present Simple है। Independence Day हर वर्ष मनाया जाने वाला उत्सव है, और Passive में Present Simple का रूप is + V3 होता है।

✓ सही sentence Independence Day **is celebrated** with great enthusiasm by them.

Examiner का trap A में Past, B में Present Perfect और C में Present Continuous है।

---

86 ANSWER (c) Lord Redgrave expects the crew members of the Astronef to ...

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Active of Passive with Infinitive) Passive में 'are expected' Present Tense है, इसलिए Active में Verb **expects** होगा और Subject 'Lord Redgrave' बनेगा। 'to test the engines thoroughly' का भाव Active infinitive में बना रहता है। A और B में 'expected' से Tense बदल गया है, और A तथा D में 'to be tested' से वाक्य Passive ही रह गया है।

✓ सही sentence Lord Redgrave **expects** the crew members of the Astronef **to thoroughly test** the anti-gravitational engines before their voyage to Venus.

Examiner का trap Past Tense वाले विकल्प और 'to be tested' वाले विकल्प Active जैसे दिखते हैं, परंतु या तो Tense बदलते हैं या वाक्य को Passive ही रहने देते हैं।

---

87 ANSWER (d) The schoolmaster recommended that Aunt Polly force Tom to memorise ...

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Subjunctive in Passive to Active) 'It was recommended that Tom be forced by Aunt Polly' का Active रूप 'The schoolmaster recommended that Aunt Polly force Tom' है। 'recommend' के बाद that-Clause में Subjunctive आता है, इसलिए Verb की base form **force** रहती है। A में 'will force', B में 'forced' और C में 'forces' से Subjunctive का Concept टूट जाता है।

✓ सही sentence The schoolmaster recommended that Aunt Polly **force** Tom to memorise two thousand Bible verses before the Sunday School assembly.

Examiner का trap Forced या forces जैसे सामान्य Tense-रूप स्वाभाविक लगते हैं, परंतु recommend के बाद Verb की base form ही आती है।


Zero to Hero English सीखने के लिए आज ही Prashant sir
के English Special VOD batch में enroll करें।
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LIFETIME
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MOCK TEST (NEW PATTERN)
PRIVATE DOUBT GROUP
TOPPERS' WISDOM

04
CHAPTER

Direct & Indirect Speech

Questions *92 questions · 53 shifts*

Directions (Q. 01): *Complete the sentence in indirect speech.*

01 "Have you submitted the assignment yet?" the teacher asked.

The teacher asked me ____ the assignment yet.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

(a) if I submit
(b) whether I had submitted
(c) if I have submitted
(d) whether had I submitted

Directions (Q. 02): *Choose the statement that represents the indirect narration of the given direct narration.*

02 Ritam said to Asha, “The local groups shouted at me, ‘You had better move away because we are not going to tolerate your relative's community activism regarding cultural heritage and migration!’”

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Ritam told Asha that the local groups shouted at him that he had better move away because they were not going to tolerate his relative's community activism regarding cultural heritage and migration.
(b) Ritam told Asha that the local groups shouted at him that he had better moved away because they were not going to tolerate his relative's community activism regarding cultural heritage and migration.
(c) Ritam told Asha that the local groups had shouted at him that he had better been moving away because they were not going to tolerate his relative's community activism regarding cultural heritage and migration.
(d) Ritam told Asha that the local groups had shouted at him that he had better move away because they were not going to tolerate his relative's community activism regarding cultural heritage and migration.

Directions (Q. 03–04): *The following sentence is given in Indirect Speech. Select the option that correctly expresses it in Direct Speech.*

03 Mr. Casaubon bluntly asked Dorothea whether she would faithfully continue compiling his sprawling, unfinished mythological notes after his death.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Mr. Casaubon bluntly asked Dorothea, “whether she would faithfully continue compiling his sprawling, unfinished mythological notes after his death.”
(b) Mr. Casaubon bluntly said to Dorothea, “Will you faithfully continue compiling my sprawling, unfinished mythological notes after my death?”
(c) Mr. Casaubon bluntly told Dorothea, “Would you faithfully continue compiling my sprawling, unfinished mythological notes after my death!”
(d) Mr. Casaubon bluntly questioned Dorothea, “You will faithfully continue compiling my sprawling, unfinished mythological notes after my death?”

04 Tertius Lydgate questioned himself wretchedly why he had allowed the shallow material desires of Rosamond Vincy to ruin his scientific ambitions.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Tertius Lydgate questioned himself wretchedly, “Why did I allow the shallow material desires of Rosamond Vincy to ruin my scientific ambitions?”
(b) Tertius Lydgate questioned himself, “wretchedly why he had allowed the shallow material desires of Rosamond Vincy to ruin his scientific ambitions.”
(c) Tertius Lydgate questions himself wretchedly, “Why did I allowed the shallow material desires of Rosamond Vincy to ruined my scientific ambitions?”
(d) Tertius Lydgate questioned himself wretchedly. “Why I had allowed the shallow material desires of Rosamond Vincy to ruin my scientific ambitions?”

Directions (Q. 05–06): *Which of the following is the correct direct speech form of the given sentence?*

05 The players were asking if their coach would return before the game.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) The players, "Will our coach can return before the game?"
(b) The players said, "Will our coach return before the game?"
(c) The players, "Would our coach return before the game?"
(d) The players said, "Would our coach return before the game?"

06 Chayanika wanted to know if Garry had selected those candidates for the interview.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Chayanika asked, "Did Garry select these candidates for the interview?"
(b) Chayanika asked, "Did Garry select those candidates for the interview?"
(c) Chayanika asked, “Had Garry selected these candidates for the interview?”
(d) Chayanika asked, "Has Garry selected these candidates for the interview?"

Directions (Q. 07–29): *A sentence is provided in indirect speech. From the four given options, choose the one that most accurately conveys the sentence in its corresponding direct speech.*

07 The captain said that had they practiced more, they might have won the tournament.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) “If we practiced more, we might win the tournament,” said the captain.
(b) “Had we practiced more, we might have won the tournament,” said the captain.
(c) “If only we would practice more, we might win,” said the captain.
(d) “Had we been practicing, we might win,” said the captain.

08 The coach said that practice would begin at 6 a.m. the next day.

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) “Practice will begin at 6 a.m. tomorrow,” said the coach.
(b) “Practice would begin at 6 a.m. the next day,” the coach said.
(c) “We begin practice at 6 a.m.,” said the coach.
(d) “Practice is starting at 6 a.m. tomorrow,” said the coach.

09 He said that were it not for her, they would have lost everything.

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) "If it was not for her, we would have lost everything," he said.
(b) "If not for her, we would have lost it all," he said.
(c) "Were it not for her, we would have lost everything," he said.
(d) "Had it not been for her, we would lose everything," he said.

10 She said that she had hardly begun the speech when the microphone failed.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) "Hardly had I begun the speech when the microphone failed," she said.
(b) "I hardly began the speech when the microphone failed," she said.
(c) "The microphone failed as I started speaking," she said.
(d) "The microphone failed just after I began," she said.

11 The teacher informed the students that the results would be declared the following Monday.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) "The results will be declared next Monday," the teacher said.
(b) "We declare the results next Monday," the teacher said.
(c) "The results would be declared next Monday," the teacher said.
(d) "Your results are going to be declared on Monday," said the teacher.

12 He said that he would prefer to remain silent rather than speak without proof.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) "I would prefer to stay silent than speak without proof," he said.
(b) "I prefer silence over false claims," he said.
(c) "I'd rather not talk if there's no proof," said he.
(d) "I would prefer to remain silent rather than speak without proof," he said.

13 He said that he would rather have been punished than be humiliated publicly.

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) "I would rather be punished than get humiliated publicly," he said.
(b) "I would rather have been punished than be humiliated publicly," he said.
(c) "I prefer punishment over humiliation," he said.
(d) "I'd rather punishment than public humiliation," he said.

14 She said that not only had he lied, but he had also stolen the money.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) "He lied and also stole the money," she said.
(b) "Not only did he lie, but he also stole the money," she said.
(c) "Not only he lied but he also had stolen the money," she said.
(d) "He had lied and stolen the money as well," said she.

15 The journalist said that under no condition would the authorities release the documents early.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) "Under no condition will the authorities release the documents early," said the journalist.
(b) "Authorities will not release the documents early under any condition," he said.
(c) "Under no condition would the authorities release the documents early," said the journalist.
(d) "The documents shall not be released early," said the journalist.

16 He said that nothing but sheer luck could have saved them that day.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) "Only sheer luck saved them that day," he said.
(b) "Sheer luck might have saved them that day," he said.
(c) "Nothing but sheer luck could have saved us that day," he said.
(d) "Only good fortune was with them that day," said he.

17 The leader said that not for a moment did he believe the accusations.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) "Not for a moment did I believe the accusations," said the leader.
(b) "I never believed the accusations," said the leader.
(c) "Not even once I believed the accusations," said the leader.
(d) "I did not believe the accusations for a moment," said the leader.

18 She said that barely had she stepped out when it began to rain.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) "Barely had I stepped out when it began to rain," she said.
(b) "I had barely stepped out when it started to rain," said she.
(c) "It started raining as soon as I stepped out," she said.
(d) "I barely stepped out and it rained," she said.

19 The doctor said that no sooner had the treatment begun than the symptoms improved.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) "No sooner had the treatment begun than the symptoms improved," said the doctor.
(b) "As soon as the treatment began, symptoms improved," said the doctor.
(c) "No sooner the treatment began, the symptoms improved," said the doctor.
(d) "The symptoms improved once treatment began," said the doctor.

20 The economist said that had the reforms been implemented sooner, the economy would have recovered faster.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) "If the reforms had implemented sooner, the economy would recover faster," said the economist.
(b) "If the reforms had been implemented sooner, the economy recovered faster," said the economist.
(c) "Had the reforms been implemented sooner, the economy would have recovered faster," said the economist.
(d) "If only the reforms had been implemented sooner, the economy will recover faster," he said.

21 He said that if it were not raining, they would go out.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) "If it was not raining, we would go out," he said.
(b) "If it were not raining, we would go out," he said.
(c) "If it didn't rain, we would go out," he said.
(d) "If it were raining, we won't go out," said he.

22 The neurologist speculated that the patient might have regained partial synaptic plasticity had the therapy commenced earlier.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) The neurologist speculated, "The patient might regain partial synaptic plasticity if therapy commenced earlier."
(b) The neurologist speculated, "Had the therapy commenced earlier, the patient might have regained partial synaptic plasticity."
(c) The neurologist speculated, "If therapy was commenced earlier, plasticity might regain."
(d) The neurologist speculated, "If therapy had commenced earlier, the patient might regain synaptic plasticity."

23 The linguist noted that the prioritization of grammatical purity over communicative intent often marginalizes dialects that embody rich socio-cultural realities.

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) "When we prioritize grammar over meaning, we push out dialects that carry culture," the linguist said.
(b) "Focusing too much on grammar sidelines dialects full of cultural depth," the linguist observed.
(c) "Strict grammar norms marginalize dialects that carry sociocultural meaning," she noted.
(d) "Grammar obsession causes linguistic exclusion," said the linguist.

24 The judge remarked that it was regrettable that the accused had shown no remorse even after the gravity of the offense had been clearly established.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) "It is regrettable that you show no remorse despite your crime being proven," said the judge.
(b) "You haven't expressed any remorse even though we know how grave your offense is," said the judge.
(c) "How regrettable it is that even now, you do not regret your act," the judge said.
(d) "You should have shown remorse after your crime was proven," remarked the judge.

25 The teacher warned the class that unless they submitted their projects on time, they would not be allowed to appear for the practicals.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) "Submit your projects on time or you can't sit for the practicals," the teacher warned.
(b) "If you don't submit the projects, you'll be barred from the practicals," the teacher warned.
(c) "You won't be allowed for the practicals unless the projects are submitted," the teacher said.
(d) "Turn in your work or don't expect to attend the practicals," the teacher told them.

26 The author said that so compelling was the plot that readers couldn't put the book down.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) "So compelling was the plot that readers couldn't put the book down," said the author.
(b) "The plot was compelling, so readers kept reading," said the author.
(c) "It was such a compelling plot, readers read it all," said the author.
(d) "The plot made readers unable to stop," said the author.

27 The coordinator instructed the volunteers to remain at their assigned stations until further orders were issued.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) "Remain at your posts until you receive further orders," the coordinator said.
(b) "Do not leave your stations unless instructed," said the coordinator.
(c) "You're to stay where assigned until the next announcement," she said.
(d) "All volunteers must stay put until they hear otherwise," the coordinator said.

28 The officer enquired, in a tone of suppressed irritation, why the requisition requests had been repeatedly submitted with incomplete documentation.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) "Why do you keep submitting incomplete requisitions?" asked the officer.
(b) "Don't submit requisitions without documentation."
(c) "Why have the requisition forms repeatedly lacked complete documentation?" he asked irritably.
(d) "Why were the requisitions submitted incomplete each time?" the officer asked.

29 The legal scholar remarked that the jurisprudential basis for such a ruling, if indeed it existed, appeared to derive more from ideological urgency than from doctrinal consistency.

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) "If this ruling even has a legal basis, it seems driven more by ideology than jurisprudence," remarked the scholar.
(b) "Does this ruling's foundation lie in legal tradition, or is it motivated by ideology?" the scholar said.
(c) "Surely, no consistent doctrine could justify this ruling—it reeks of urgency," the scholar observed.
(d) "The ruling appears to prioritize ideology over precedent, if legal logic exists at all," she said.

Directions (Q. 30–31): *Choose the correct direct speech form of the following sentence.*

30 They asked if I enjoyed working in a fast-paced environment.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) They said, "Do they enjoy working in a fast-paced environment?"
(b) They said, "Do you like working in fast-paced environments?"
(c) They said, "Did you like working in a fast-paced environment?"
(d) They said, "Do you enjoy working in a fast-paced environment?"

31 She told him that he would play basketball.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) She said to him, "You should play basketball."
(b) She said to him, "You would play basketball."
(c) She said to him, "You will play basketball."
(d) She said to him, "He would play basketball."

Directions (Q. 32–47): *A sentence is provided in direct speech. From the four given options, choose the one that most accurately conveys the sentence in its corresponding indirect speech.*

32 He said, "What time does the train arrive?"
[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]
(a) He asked what time does the train arrive.
(b) He said what time the train had arrived.
(c) He asked what time the train arrived.
(d) He asked what time the train has arrived.

33 I said to her, "What are your plans for tomorrow?"
[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]
(a) I asked her what her plans for the next day were.
(b) I told her what were her plans for the next day.
(c) I asked her what are her plans for tomorrow.
(d) I asked her what her plans were for tomorrow.

34 She said, "John must have missed the train."
[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]
(a) She said John might missed the train.
(b) She said that John must had missed the train.
(c) She said that John must have missed the train.
(d) She said John had to miss the train.

35 She said, "I hope he will arrive on time."
[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]
(a) She hoped he would arrive on time.
(b) She said that I hope he will arrive on time.
(c) She said that she hoped he arrived on time.
(d) She said that she hoped he will arrive on time.

36 She said to him, "Are you coming to the party?"
[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]
(a) She asked him was he coming to the party.
(b) She asked him if he is coming to the party.
(c) She asked him if he was coming to the party.
(d) She asked him are you coming to the party.

37 The girl said, "I want a new book."
[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]
(a) The girl said she wanted a new book.
(b) The girl said she had wanted a new book.
(c) The girl said she wants a new book.
(d) The girl told she wanted a new book.

38 He said to her, "Do not make noise."
[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]
(a) He told her not to make noise.
(b) He said her not to make noise.
(c) He told her do not make noise.
(d) He requested her not making noise.

39 The man said, "I bought a new car yesterday."
[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]
(a) The man said he had bought a new car the day before.
(b) The man said he bought a new car the day before.
(c) The man said he had bought new car yesterday.
(d) The man said he had buy a new car the day before.

40 "Were it not for her persistence, we would never have succeeded," remarked the CEO.
[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]
(a) The CEO said if it weren't her persistence, they wouldn't have succeeded.
(b) The CEO remarked that had it not been for her persistence, they would never have succeeded.
(c) The CEO remarked they never would have succeeded if not for her persistence.
(d) The CEO said had it not been her persistence, they wouldn't succeed.

41 She said, "I don't like spicy food."
[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]
(a) She said she didn't liked spicy food.
(b) She said that she didn't like spicy food.
(c) She said she doesn't like spicy food.
(d) She said that she doesn't liked spicy food.

42 She said, "I met him yesterday."
[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]
(a) She said that she met him the day before.
(b) She said that she had met him the day before.
(c) She said that she has met him the day before.
(d) She said that she meets him yesterday.

43 Rahul said, "Let us go for a walk."
[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Rahul said let us go for a walk.
(b) Rahul suggested we go for a walk.
(c) Rahul suggested that we should go for a walk.
(d) Rahul said we went for a walk.

44 He said, "I must finish this work."
[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]
(a) He said that he must finish that work.
(b) He said that he had to finish this work.
(c) He said that he had to finish that work.
(d) He said that he has to finish that work.

45 They said, "We are watching a movie."
[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]
(a) They said they are watching a movie.
(b) They said they had watched a movie.
(c) They said that they were watching a movie.
(d) They said that we watched a movie.

46 "No sooner had he stepped outside than the alarm went off," said the guard.
[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]
(a) The guard said that as soon as he had stepped outside, the alarm had gone off.
(b) The guard said that no sooner had he stepped outside than the alarm went off.
(c) The guard said no sooner he stepped outside than the alarm had gone off.
(d) The guard said the moment he stepped outside, the alarm had gone off.

47 The principal said, "Should any student violate the rule again, they will face strict disciplinary action."
[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]
(a) The principal said that if any student violated the rule again, they would face strict disciplinary action.
(b) The principal warned that if a student should violate the rule again, he will face strict action.
(c) The principal said any student who violates the rule will face action.
(d) The principal announced that should any student violated the rule, they would face action.

Directions (Q. 48): *Fill in the blank to complete the indirect speech correctly.*

48 Rudraksh said to me, "I was not planning for any trip."

Rudraksh told me that he ___ not planning for any trip.
[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]
(a) was
(b) is
(c) had been
(d) were

Directions (Q. 49): *Convert the below given direct speech into indirect speech appropriately.*

49 She said, "I need some rest now".
[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]
(a) She said that she needs some rest now
(b) She said that she is needing some rest now
(c) She said that she needed some rest then
(d) She said that she needs some rest then

Directions (Q. 50–58): *Convert the below given indirect speech into direct speech appropriately*

50 She said that she had completed the task.
[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]
(a) She said, "I completes the task".
(b) She said, "I completed the task".
(c) She said, "I would have completed the task".
(d) She said, "I will complete the task".

51 He told me that he was going to the market.
[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]
(a) He told me, "I go to the market".
(b) He told me, "I had been going to the market".
(c) He told me, "I am going to the market".
(d) He told me, "I will be going to the market".

52 She said that she had been living in Mumbai for three years.
[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) She said, "I live in Mumbai for three years".
(b) She said, "I had lived in Mumbai for three years".
(c) She said, "I have been living in Mumbai for three years".
(d) She said, "I will be living in Mumbai for three years".

53 He said that he was watching a movie.

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) He said, "I will watch a movie".
(b) He said, "I watch a movie".
(c) He said, "I have watched a movie".
(d) He said, "I am watching a movie".

54 The teacher said that the students had completed their assignments.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The teacher said, "The students are completing their assignments".
(b) The teacher said, "The students have completed their assignments".
(c) The teacher said, "The students complete their assignments".
(d) The teacher said, "The students will complete their assignments".

55 He said that he would come to the party tomorrow.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) He said, "I want to come to the party tomorrow".
(b) He said, "I may come to the party tomorrow".
(c) He said, "I am coming to the party tomorrow".
(d) He said, "I will come to the party tomorrow".

56 She said that she would visit the museum the next day.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) She said, "I will visit the museum tomorrow".
(b) She said, "She would visit the museum the next day".
(c) She said, "I am visiting the museum tomorrow".
(d) She said, "She would be visiting the museum the next day".

57 He said that he had been living in India for five years.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) He said, "He live in India for five years".
(b) He said, "I have been living in India for five years".
(c) He said, "I lived in India for five years".
(d) He said, "I had lived in India for five years".

58 He told her that he had finished his homework.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) He told her, "I finish my homework".
(b) He told her, "He have finished his homework".
(c) He told her, "I finished my homework".
(d) He told her, "He had finished his homework".

Directions (Q. 59): *Choose the accurate direct speech version of the following sentence.*

59 She asked me to tell her the location of the guest house.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) She said, "I was wondering if you could possibly tell me the location of the guest house?"
(b) She asked, “Could you tell me the location of the guest house?”
(c) She said, "Tell me the location of the guest house."
(d) She asked, "Could you possibly tell me the location of the guest house?"

Directions (Q. 60–61): *Convert the following sentence from direct to indirect speech. Choose the option that best represents the correct transformation.*

60 Janvi said to Kamal, “I travel about in an old utility vehicle, which is a simple transport setup with basic bedding on its floor, stopping where people gather to listen and observe; however, in the process, I have formed an impression of my surroundings, the accuracy of which is limited only by my own shortcomings.”

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Janvi told Kamal that she travelled about in an old utility vehicle, which was a simple transport setup with basic bedding on it's floor, stopping where people gathered to listen and observe; however, in the process, she had formed an impression of her surroundings, the accuracy of which was limited only by her own shortcomings.

(b) Janvi told Kamal that she travelled about in an old utility vehicle, which was a simple transport setup with basic bedding on its floor, stopping where people gathered to listen and observe; however, in the process, she had formed an impression of her surroundings, the accuracy of which was limited only by her own shortcomings.

(c) Janvi told Kamal that she travelled about in an old utility vehicle, which was a simple transport setup with basic bedding on it's floor, stopping where people gather to listen and observe; however, in the process, she had formed an impression of her surroundings, the accuracy of which was limited only by her own shortcomings.

(d) Janvi told Kamal that she travelled about in an old utility vehicle, which was a simple transport setup with basic bedding on its floor, stopping where people gathered to listen and observed; however, in the process, she had formed an impression of her surroundings, the accuracy of which is limited only by her own shortcomings.

61 Harman said to Lipika, “If you had observed us during our transit between facilities, as we watched the mountain peaks illuminated by the sunset through the small, restricted windows of our transport vehicle, you would never have guessed that we had previously abandoned all expectations of our future.”

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Harman told Lipika that if she had observed them during their transit between facilities, as they had watched the mountain peaks illuminated by the sunset through the small, restricted windows of their transport vehicle, she would never have guessed that they had previously abandoned all expectations of their future.

(b) Harman told Lipika that if she observed them during their transit between facilities, as they had watched the mountain peaks illuminated by the sunset through the small, restricted windows of their transport vehicle, she would never have guessed that they had previously abandoned all expectations of their future.

(c) Harman told Lipika that if she had observed them during their transit between facilities, as they had watched the mountain peaks illuminated by the sunset through the small, restricted windows of their transport vehicle, she would never guess that they had previously abandoned all expectations of their future.

(d) Harman told Lipika that if she had observed them during their transit between facilities, as they had watched the mountain peaks illuminated by the sunset through the small, restricted windows of their transport vehicle, she would never have guessed that they would have previously abandoned all expectations of their future.

Directions (Q. 62–63): *Complete the following sentence in indirect speech with the correct option.*

62 She said, "I will open the window."

She said that she ____ open the window.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) will (b) shall

(c) would (d) can

63 Kavyana said, "I am thirsty."

Kavyana said that she ___ thirsty.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) is (b) was

(c) had been (d) will be

Directions (Q. 64): *Which option correctly expresses the sentence in direct speech?*

64 He said that he would travel the world if he had more money.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) He said, "I would travel the world if I have more money."
(b) He said, "I will travel the world if I had more money."
(c) He said, "I would travel the world if I had more money."
(d) He said, "I could travel the world if I had more money."

Directions (Q. 65–66): *Choose the correct direct speech transformation of the sentence below.*

65 The banner welcomed visitors to Belgium.

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The banner said, "Welcome to Belgium."
(b) The banner said, "People, welcome to Belgium."
(c) The banner said, "Belgium welcomes you."
(d) The banner said, "Welcome Belgium."

66 Upasana said that she hadn't seen her childhood friend for years.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Upasana said, "I haven't seen my childhood friend since previous years."
(b) Upasana said, "I hadn't seen my childhood friend for years."
(c) Upasana said, "I haven't seen my childhood friend for ages."
(d) Upasana said, "I haven't seen my childhood friend for years."

Directions (Q. 67–70): *Choose the correct indirect speech form of the following sentence.*

67 Nikhil said, "You must buy this bag."

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Nikhil advised me to buy that bag.
(b) Nikhil told me that I must buy that bag.
(c) Nikhil said to me to buy this bag.
(d) Nikhil asked me to buy that bag.

68 He said, "I have never been on a submarine!"

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) He admitted that he has never been on a submarine.
(b) He admitted that he had never been on a submarine.
(c) He admitted that he never had been on a submarine.
(d) He admitted that he never been on a submarine.

69 He said, "May I come in?"

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) He asked if he may come in.
(b) He asked whether he can come in.
(c) He asked if he might come in.
(d) He told if he could come in.

70 The teacher said, "Go to the classroom."

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) The teacher told the students that they must go to the classroom.
(b) The teacher ordered the students to go to the classroom.
(c) The teacher asked the students to go to the classroom.
(d) The teacher said to the students going to the classroom.

Directions (Q. 71): *Choose the correct indirect speech form of the sentence given below.*

71 Barbie said to me, "I want a mandolin."

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Barbie told me that she wanted a mandolin.
(b) Barbie told me that she wants a mandolin.
(c) Barbie said me that she wanted a mandolin.
(d) Barbie said to me that she has wanted a mandolin.

Directions (Q. 72–73): *Choose the correct transformation of the sentence into direct speech.*

72 I told the children not to stay out too late.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) I said, "Don't stay out too late, children."
(b) I said, "Don't stay out late, children."
(c) I told, "You can't stay out late, children."
(d) I said, "Stay out too late, children."

73 She wondered if she should apply for the scholarship.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) She asked, "Do I apply for the scholarship?"
(b) She said, "Should I apply for the scholarship?"
(c) She wondered, "Will I apply for the scholarship?"
(d) She said, "I should apply for the scholarship."

Directions (Q. 74): *Identify the option that correctly transforms the given sentence into indirect speech.*

74 Himansh said to Laksh, “Even within our structured work environment, I might point out a pleasant view of the setting sun shining through the tall trees of our local forest to a colleague working next to me—the very same forest surrounding the enormous, concealed manufacturing facility we had constructed.”

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Himansh told Laksh that even within their structured work environment, he might have pointed out a pleasant view of the setting sun shining through the tall trees of their local forest to a colleague working next to him—the very same forest surrounding the enormous, concealed manufacturing facility they had constructed.
(b) Himansh told Laksh that even within their structured work environment, he might point out a pleasant view of the setting sun shining through the tall trees of their local forest to a colleague working next to him—the very same forest surrounding the enormous, concealed manufacturing facility they had constructed.
(c) Himansh told Laksh that even within their structured work environment, he might point out a pleasant view of the setting sun shining through the tall trees of their local forest to a colleague having worked next to him—the very same forest surrounding the enormous, concealed manufacturing facility they had constructed.
(d) Himansh told Laksh that even within their structured work environment, he might point out a pleasant view of the setting sun shining through the tall trees of their local forest to a colleague working next to him—the very same forest having surrounded the enormous, concealed manufacturing facility they had constructed.

Directions (Q. 75–78): *Select the option that correctly converts the following indirect statement into direct speech.*

75 Tanisha told Kavita that after a couple of years, she had grown tired of the school and had decided, with no evidence, that their headmaster had meant to dismiss her on the pretext of catching her nodding in the staff room.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Tanisha said to Kavita, "After a couple of years, I grew tired of the school and decided, with no evidence, that our headmaster meant to dismiss me on the pretext of catching me nodding in the staff room."

(b) Tanisha said to Kavita, "After a couple of year, I had grown tired of the school and decided, with no evidence, that our headmaster meant to dismiss me on the pretext of catching me nodding in the staff room."

(c) Tanisha said to Kavita, "After a couple of years, I grew tired of the school and had decided, with no evidences, that our headmaster meant to dismiss me on the pretext of catching me nodding in the staff room."

(d) Tanisha said to Kavita, "After a couple of years, I grew tired of the school and decided, with no evidence, that our headmaster meant was going to dismissed me on the pretext of catching me nodding in the staff room."

76 Swati told Kashvi that she had learned to fly in order to come to terms with her fear of heights, and to think highly of humanity by meeting labourers at their local inn who had led lives of destitution and had worked on towers that had been several feet tall.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Swati said to Kashvi, "I learned to fly in order to come to terms with my fear of heights, and thought highly of humanity by meeting labourers at our local inn who led lives of destitution and worked on towers that were several feet tall."

(b) Swati said to Kashvi, "I learned to fly in order to come to terms with my fear of heights, and to think highly of humanity by having met labourers at our local inn who led lives of destitution and worked on towers that were several feet tall."

(c) Swati said to Kashvi, "I learned to fly in order to come to terms with my fear of heights, and to think highly of humanity by meeting labourers at our local inn who led lives of destitution and worked on towers that were several feet tall."

(d) Swati said to Kashvi, "I learned to fly in order to come to terms with my fear of heights, and to think highly of humanity by meeting labourers at our local inn who lead lives of destitution and worked on towers that were several feet tall."

77 Sunita told Kartik that it had been a position of authority under an enlightened headmaster who had allowed him the ample freedom that he had been enjoying.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Sunita said to Kartik, "It is a position of authority under an enlightened headmaster who allowed you the ample freedom that you were enjoying."

(b) Sunita said to Kartik, "It was a position of authority under an enlightened headmaster who allowed you the ample freedom that you were enjoying."

(c) Sunita said to Kartik, "It is the position of authority under an enlightened headmaster who allowed you the ample freedom that you were enjoying."

(d) Sunita said to Kartik, "It was a position of authority under an enlightened headmaster who had been allowed you the ample freedom that you were enjoying."

78 Shruti told Manas that outside the station she had been waiting, and then her friend had merely sung, which was so typical, telling her to follow her, but not as though she were doing so, until they

came to a tiny toll-house by the river, against which leant a faded cab.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Shruti said to Manas, “Outside the station I was waiting, and then my friend merely sang, which is so typical, 'Follow me, but not as though you are doing so,' until we came to a tiny toll-house by the river, against which leant a faded cab.”

(b) Shruti said to Manas, “Outside the station I had waited, and then my friend merely sang, which is so typical, 'Follow me, but not as though you are doing so,' until we came to a tiny toll-house by the river, against which leant a faded cab.”

(c) Shruti said to Manas, “Outside the station I was waiting, and then my friend merely sung, which is so typical, 'Follow me, but not as though you are doing so,' until we came to a tiny toll-house by the river, against which leant a faded cab.”

(d) Shruti said to Manas, “Outside the station I was waiting, and then my friend merely sang, which is so typical, 'Followed me, but not as though you are doing so,' until we came to a tiny toll-house by the river, against which leant a faded cab.”

Directions (Q. 79): *Choose the correct indirect speech form of the sentence below.*

79 The science instructor said, "Water turns into ice at 0 degrees Celsius."

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The science instructor said that water turned into ice at 0 degrees Celsius.

(b) The science instructor said that water turns into ice at 0 degrees Celsius

(c) The science instructor said that water had turned into ice at 0 degrees Celsius.

(d) The science instructor told that water turns into ice at 0 degrees Celsius.

Directions (Q. 80): *Change the following sentence into indirect speech.*

80 "I shall be 16 tomorrow," said Tanuka.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Tanuka said that she will be 16 tomorrow.

(b) Tanuka said that she shall be 16 tomorrow.

(c) Tanuka said that she would be 16 the next day.

(d) Tanuka said that she would be 16 tomorrow.

Directions (Q. 81): *Choose the appropriate direct speech from the given sentence.*

81 She forbade me to go with him.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) She said, "Don't go with him."

(b) She said, "You should not go with him."

(c) She said, "Go with him."

(d) She said, "You must not go with him."

Directions (Q. 82): *of the following Choose the correct indirect speech form sentence.*

82 She said, "Do you like mangoes?"

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) She asked me if I liked mangoes.

(b) She said if I like mangoes.

(c) She asked me do I like mangoes.

(d) She told me that I liked mangoes.

Directions (Q. 83–84): *Choose the correct option to complete the sentence in indirect speech.*

83 He said, “Have you ever been to the Marshall Islands?”

He asked me if I ___ ever been to the Marshall Islands.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) have (b) had

(c) was (d) would

84 Ruhi says, “I don’t drink coffee.”

Ruhi says that she ___ drink coffee.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) didn’t (b) doesn’t

(c) hadn’t (d) won’t

Directions (Q. 85): *Choose the correct direct speech transformation of the sentence.*

85 Darci asked me if my father was at the office.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Darci said, "Was your father at the office?"
(b) Darci said, "Is your father at the office?"
(c) Darci asked me, "Is your father at the office?"
(d) Darci asked me, "Was your father at the office?"

Directions (Q. 86): *Choose the correct option to convert the following sentence into indirect speech.*

86 Popi said, "I've lived in India for a long time."

Popi said that she ___ in India for a long time.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) has lived
(b) had lived
(c) lived
(d) was living

Directions (Q. 87–88): *Convert the following sentence from direct to indirect speech. Select the option that correctly applies tense shift, pronoun change, and maintains grammatical accuracy.*

87 Avneet said to Sanjay, "I could endure the morning meal if I could mix it with standard dairy liquids, letting the fluid absorb into the grains, but following a major shift in our group's beliefs, we have been preparing it strictly with water."

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Avneet told Sanjay that she could endured the morning meal if she could mix it with standard dairy liquids, letting the fluid absorb into the grains, but following a major shift in their group's beliefs, they had been preparing it strictly with water.
(b) Avneet told Sanjay that she could endure the morning meal if she could mixed it with standard dairy liquids, letting the fluid absorb into the grains, but following a major shift in their group's beliefs, they had been preparing it strictly with water.
(c) Avneet told Sanjay that she could endure the morning meal if she could mix it with standard dairy liquids, letting the fluid absorbed into the grains, but following a major shift in their group's beliefs, they had been preparing it strictly with water.
(d) Avneet told Sanjay that she could endure the morning meal if she could mix it with standard dairy liquids, letting the fluid absorb into the grains, but following a major shift in their group's beliefs, they had been preparing it strictly with water.

88 Avani said to Shanaya, "Instantly I remembered that during my youth I followed my mother around our home, the two of us singing about how a legendary warrior fought gloriously and returned safely from a conflict to settle in his community."

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

TOPPERS' WISDOM
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(a) Avani told Shanaya that instantly she had remembered that during her young she had followed her mother around their home, the two of them singing about how a legendary warrior had fought gloriously and had returned safely from a conflict to settle in his community.
(b) Avani told Shanaya that instantly she had remembered that during her youth she had followed her mother around their home, the two of them singing about how a legendary warrior had fought gloriously and had returned safely from a conflict to settle in his community.
(c) Avani told Shanaya that instantly she had remembered that during her young she had followed her mother around their home, the two of them singing about how a legendary warrior had fought glorious and had returned safely from a conflict to settle in his community.
(d) Avani told Shanaya that instantly she had remembered that during her youth she had been following her mother around their home, the two of them singing about how a legendary warrior had fought glorious and had returned safely from a conflict to settle in his community.

Directions (Q. 89): *Choose the correct indirect speech of the given sentence from the options below.*

89 The teacher said to the student, "Finish your homework before class."

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The teacher said the student must finish his homework before class.
(b) The teacher told the student to finish his homework before class.
(c) The teacher asked the student to finish his homework before class.
(d) The teacher said that finish your homework before class.

90 Choose the most appropriate Indirect Speech for the following sentence:
The activist said, “People demanded justice.”

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) The activist said that people had demanded justice.
(b) The activist said that people have been demanded justice.
(c) The activist said that people had been demanded justice.
(d) The activist said that people has been demanded justice.

Directions (Q. 91): *Convert the following exclamatory sentence from direct to indirect speech. Select the option that correctly applies tense shift, pronoun change, and maintains grammatical accuracy.*

91 Anant said to Vansh, "How truly incredible it is that it resembles a seraph in the artistic sketches, like two dark wings, which will cross the sky and lift into the high peaks, briefly parting the mist that quickly swirls opaque again!"

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Anant exclaimed to Vansh with wonder that it was truly incredibly that it resembled a seraph in the artistic sketches, like two dark wings, which would cross the sky and lift into the high peaks, briefly parting the mist that quickly swirled opaque again.
(b) Anant exclaimed to Vansh with wonder that it was truly incredible that it resembled a seraph in the artistic sketches, like two dark wings, which would cross the sky and lift into the high peaks, briefly parting the mist that quickly swirled opaque again.
(c) Anant exclaimed to Vansh with wonder that it was truly incredible that it was resembling a seraph in the artistic sketches, like two dark wings, which would cross the sky and lift into the high peaks, briefly parting the mist that quickly swirled opaque again.
(d) Anant exclaimed to Vansh with wonder that it was truly incredible that it resembled a seraph in the artistic sketches, like two dark wings, which would have crossed the sky and lift into the high peaks, briefly parting the mist that quickly swirled opaque again.

Directions (Q. 92): *Identify the choice that provides the accurate direct speech rendering of the reported statement.*

92 Prateek told Anik that in him, the parsimony which he had inherited had taken the form at the time of a strong repugnance to paying direct taxes or, as he had preferred to call it, to subscribing directly to the financial support of local politicians.

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Prateek said to Anik, "In me, the parsimony which I had inherited took the form at the time of a strong repugnance to paying direct taxes or, as I preferred to call it, to subscribing directly to the financial support of local politicians."

(b) Prateek said to Anik, "In me, the parsimony which I had inherited took the form at the time of a strong repugnance to pay direct taxes or, as I preferred to call it, to subscribing directly to the financial support of local politicians."

(c) Prateek said to Anik, "In me, the parsimony which I had inherited took the form at the time of a strong repugnance to paying direct taxes or, as I preferred to call it, to subscribe directly to the financial support of local politicians."

(d) Prateek said to Anik, "In me, the parsimony which I had inherited took the form at the time of a strong repugnance to pay direct taxes or, as I preferred to call it, to subscribe directly to the financial support of local politicians."

Answer Key

लाल रंग = *SSC Key* पर व्याख्या में टिप्पणी

01	02	03	04	05	41	42	43	44	45
(b)	(d)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	(c)
06	**07**	**08**	**09**	**10**	**46**	**47**	**48**	**49**	**50**
(a/d)	(b)	(a)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(a)	(c)	(b)
11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**51**	**52**	**53**	**54**	**55**
(a)	(d)	(b)	(b)	**(a)**	(c)	(c)	(d)	(b)	(d)
16	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**56**	**57**	**58**	**59**	**60**
(c)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(c)	(b)
21	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**61**	**62**	**63**	**64**	**65**
(b)	(b)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(c)	(b)	(c)	(a)
26	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**	**66**	**67**	**68**	**69**	**70**
(a)	(a)	(c)	(a)	(d)	(d)	**(a/b)**	(b)	(c)	(b)
31	**32**	**33**	**34**	**35**	**71**	**72**	**73**	**74**	**75**
(c)	(c)	(a)	(c)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)	(a)
36	**37**	**38**	**39**	**40**	**76**	**77**	**78**	**79**	**80**
(c)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)

81	82	83	84	85
(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)	(c)
86	**87**	**88**	**89**	**90**
(b)	(d)	(b)	(b)	(a)
91	**92**			
(b)	(a)			

Detailed Explanations रटना बंद, समझना शुरू

01 ANSWER (b) whether I had submitted

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Yes/No Question in Indirect Speech) Yes/No type प्रश्न को indirect speech में बदलते समय reporting verb के बाद if या whether लगता है और sentence का order Assertive हो जाता है। Direct speech का Present Perfect (Have you submitted) Indirect में Past Perfect (had submitted) बन जाता है।

✓ सही sentence The teacher asked me **whether I had submitted** the assignment yet.

Examiner का trap Option D में whether के बाद inversion (had I) रखा गया है, जो गलत है, तथा A और C में Tense का backshift ही नहीं हुआ।

02 ANSWER (d) Ritam told Asha that the local groups had shouted at him that he ...

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Indirect Speech – Had Better) Reporting verb Past (said/told) है, इसलिए Tense एक step पीछे जाएगा: shouted (Past Simple) का had shouted बनेगा। Pronoun बदलकर you→he, we→they, your→his होता है, और 'had better' के बाद हमेशा base form आती है, इसलिए 'had better move away' Indirect में भी वैसा ही रहता है।

✓ सही sentence Ritam told Asha that the local groups **had shouted** at him that he **had better move** away because they were not going to tolerate his relative's community activism regarding cultural heritage and migration.

Examiner का trap B और C में 'had better moved' तथा 'had better been moving' रखा गया है, जो गलत है, क्योंकि had better के बाद base form ही आती है।

03 ANSWER (b) Mr. Casaubon bluntly said to Dorothea, "Will you faithfully ...

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Direct Speech of Whether-Question) Indirect speech में 'whether' से जुड़ा प्रश्न Direct speech में Yes/No question बनता है। Reported clause का would, Direct में Will you ... ? हो जाता है, क्योंकि backshift वापस पलटा जाता है; साथ ही her→my और his→my का Pronoun परिवर्तन होता है। Reporting verb asked के स्थान पर said to का प्रयोग होता है।

✓ सही sentence Mr. Casaubon bluntly said to Dorothea, "**Will you** faithfully continue compiling my sprawling, unfinished mythological notes after my death?"

Examiner का trap Option A में whether को quotation में ही रख दिया गया है, C में प्रश्न के अंत में exclamation mark है, और D में Question का Word order (You will) गलत है।

04 ANSWER (a) Tertius Lydgate questioned himself wretchedly, "Why did I allow the ...

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Wh-Question in Direct Speech) Reflexive question वाले Indirect speech में 'why he had allowed' का Direct रूप 'Why did I allow' होता है: Past Perfect, Past Simple में बदलता है और Question का order (did + Subject + V1) लौट आता है। Pronoun he, I में और his, my में बदलता है।

✓ सही sentence Tertius Lydgate questioned himself wretchedly, "Why **did I allow** the shallow material desires of Rosamond Vincy to ruin my scientific ambitions?"

Examiner का trap Option B में quotation का हिस्सा गलत जगह से शुरू हुआ है, C में 'did I allowed' जैसी दोहरी Past form है, और D में Question का order नहीं बना।

05 ANSWER (b) The players said, "Will our coach return before the game?"

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Direct Speech of Yes/No Question) Reporting verb asking/asked Past में है और reported clause में would return है, इसलिए Direct speech में backshift पलटकर Will आएगा। if/whether हटता है और Question का Auxiliary Verb Subject से पहले आता है।

✓ सही sentence The players said, "**Will** our coach return before the game?"

Examiner का trap Option A में 'will' के साथ 'can' आ गया है (दो Modals साथ नहीं आते), C में reporting verb ही गायब है, और D में Would वही रह गया है।

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06 ANSWER (a)/(d) Chayanika asked, "Did Garry select these candidates for the ...

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

SSC Key (d) · एक से अधिक सही विकल्प: (a), (d)

Concept (Direct Speech – Past Perfect (Disputed Key)) SSC ने D (Has Garry selected these...?) को सही माना है। परंतु Indirect speech का Past Perfect (had selected) दो Direct रूपों से बन सकता है: Present Perfect (has selected) से भी और Past Simple (**Did Garry select**) से भी। इसलिए A भी उतना ही सही है। दोनों में those→these का परिवर्तन ठीक हुआ है; केवल B गलत है, क्योंकि उसमें those रह गया है, और C में 'Had Garry selected' का Tense वही रह गया है।

✓ सही sentence Chayanika asked, "**Did Garry select** these candidates for the interview?" (Option A) / Chayanika asked, "**Has Garry selected** these candidates for the interview?" (Option D)

Examiner का trap विद्यार्थी केवल Present Perfect को Past Perfect का Direct रूप मानते हैं और Past Simple वाले विकल्प को छोड़ देते हैं, इसी कारण यह प्रश्न विवादित बना।

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07 ANSWER (b) "Had we practiced more, we might have won the tournament," said the ...

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Direct of Inverted Third Conditional) Indirect speech में 'had they practiced more, they might have won' Conditional का inversion वाला रूप है (If they had practised more...)। Past Perfect तथा 'might have + V3' पहले से ही Past के Concept में हैं, इसलिए Direct speech में भी ये अपरिवर्तित रहते हैं, केवल Pronoun they→we होता है।

✓ सही sentence "**Had we practiced** more, we might have won the tournament," said the captain.

Examiner का trap A और D में Tense बदलकर Third Conditional का अर्थ ही बदल दिया गया है, और C की पूरी structure अलग है।

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08 ANSWER (a) "Practice will begin at 6 a.m. tomorrow," said the coach.

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Direct of Future-in-Past) Indirect speech के would को Direct में वापस will करना होता है, और the next day का Direct रूप tomorrow होता है।

✓ सही sentence "Practice **will** begin at 6 a.m. **tomorrow**," said the coach.

Examiner का trap Option B में Indirect वाले शब्द (would, the next day) ज्यों के त्यों रख दिए गए हैं; C और D में Tense तथा अर्थ बदल गया है।

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09 ANSWER (c) "Were it not for her, we would have lost everything," he said.

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Direct of Inverted Conditional) Indirect speech में 'were it not for her' Conditional का inversion है (If it were not for her), और Direct speech में भी यही रूप रहता है। 'Would have lost' Past Conditional का Concept है, जो Direct में नहीं बदलता; केवल they→we होता है।

✓ सही sentence "**Were it not for her**, we would have lost everything," he said.

Examiner का trap Option A में 'was' और D में 'would lose' से अर्थ-संरचना बिगड़ जाती है।

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10 ANSWER (a) "Hardly had I begun the speech when the microphone failed," she said.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Hardly...When in Direct Speech) 'Hardly had she begun... when' में Hardly के कारण Subject-Auxiliary का inversion होता है, और Direct speech में भी यही संरचना रहती है। 'hardly...when' दो Past घटनाओं का क्रम दर्शाता है, इसलिए Past Perfect Direct में भी बना रहता है और केवल she, I में बदलता है।

✓ सही sentence "**Hardly had I begun** the speech when the microphone failed," she said.

Examiner का trap Option B में inversion हट गया है, और विद्यार्थी Past Perfect को Past Simple में बदलने की आदत से उसे चुन लेते हैं।

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11 ANSWER (a) "The results will be declared next Monday," the teacher said.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Would to Will in Direct Speech) Indirect में would को Direct में will होना चाहिए, और 'the following Monday' का Direct रूप 'next Monday' होता है। Passive रचना ज्यों की त्यों रहती है।

✓ सही sentence "The results **will** be declared **next** Monday," the teacher said.

Examiner का trap Option C में would वैसा ही रखा गया है, B में Passive का Active बनाकर अर्थ बदला गया है, और D में वाक्य की संरचना ही अलग है।

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12 ANSWER (d) "I would prefer to remain silent rather than speak without proof," ...

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Preference Expression in Direct Speech) 'would prefer to remain silent rather than speak' एक Preference का Concept है, जो Direct speech में Tense बदले बिना ज्यों का त्यों रहता है, केवल he, I में बदलता है।

✓ सही sentence "I would prefer to **remain silent rather than speak** without proof," he said.

Examiner का trap Option A में prefer के साथ 'than' का प्रयोग अशुद्ध है (prefer के साथ rather than या to आता है), जबकि B और C में अर्थ तथा शब्द बदल गए हैं।

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13 ANSWER (b) "I would rather have been punished than be humiliated publicly," he ...

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Would Rather Have – Direct Speech) 'Would rather have been punished than be humiliated' Past की Preference दिखाता है और यह Direct speech में भी वैसा ही रहता है; केवल he→I होता है।

✓ सही sentence "I **would rather have been punished than be humiliated** publicly," he said.

Examiner का trap Option A में Tense (be punished) बदल गया है, और C तथा D में वाक्य का अर्थ और संरचना दोनों बदल गए हैं।

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14 ANSWER (b) "Not only did he lie, but he also stole the money," she said.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Not Only Inversion in Direct Speech) 'Not only had he lied, but he had also stolen' में Not only के कारण inversion है। Direct speech में Past Perfect (had lied) Past Simple बनता है, और inversion की संरचना 'Not only did he lie, but he also stole' के रूप में बदलती है।

✓ सही sentence "**Not only did he lie**, but he also stole the money," she said.

Examiner का trap Option A में 'not only' का Emphasis खत्म हो गया है, C में inversion नहीं है और 'had also stolen' Tense गलत है, तथा D में वाक्य की संरचना बदल गई है।

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15 ANSWER (a) "Under no condition will the authorities release the documents ...

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

SSC Key (c) · सही उत्तर (a)

Concept (Negative Inversion in Direct Speech) SSC ने C को सही माना है, जिसमें Indirect वाला 'would' ही quotation में रखा गया है। परंतु Indirect से Direct बनाते समय backshift पलटा जाता है, इसलिए reported 'would' Direct में will हो जाता है, जबकि 'Under no condition' के कारण inversion वैसा ही रहता है।

✓ सही sentence "Under no condition **will** the authorities release the documents early," said the journalist.

Examiner का trap Option C में Indirect का 'would' ज्यों का त्यों रख दिया गया है, इसलिए यह SSC की key है; पर Option B में inversion हट गया है और D का अर्थ अलग है।

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16 ANSWER (c) "Nothing but sheer luck could have saved us that day," he said.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Perfect Modal in Direct Speech) 'Could have saved' एक Perfect Modal है, जो Direct speech में भी वैसा ही रहता है; केवल them→us का Pronoun परिवर्तन होता है, क्योंकि बोलने वाला स्वयं उन लोगों में शामिल है। 'That day' भी Past Reporting में बना रहता है। Option A और B में Modal का अर्थ बदल गया है, और D में 'only good fortune' से मूल वाक्य बदल गया है।

✓ सही sentence "Nothing but sheer luck **could have saved us** that day," he said.

Examiner का trap विद्यार्थी them को वैसा ही छोड़ देते हैं या Modal को सरल बनाकर अर्थ बदल देते हैं, जबकि केवल Pronoun बदलना है।

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17 ANSWER (a) "Not for a moment did I believe the accusations," said the leader.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Direct Speech – Negative Inversion) 'Not for a moment did he believe' में Negative Adverbial के कारण inversion है। Direct speech में भी यह inversion बना रहता है, और he→I के साथ वाक्य बनता है। Option B, C और D में Inversion हट गया है या अर्थ बदल गया है; D में Not for a moment का Position Emphasis खो देता है।

✓ सही sentence "**Not for a moment did I believe** the accusations," said the leader.

Examiner का trap Option D अर्थ में समान लगता है, पर inversion और emphasis हटा देता है, इसलिए यह मूल वाक्य का सटीक Direct रूप नहीं है।

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18 ANSWER (a) "Barely had I stepped out when it began to rain," she said.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Direct Speech – Negative Inversion Barely) 'Barely had she stepped out when it began to rain' में Barely के कारण inversion है। Direct speech में भी यह inversion बना रहता है, और Past Perfect (had stepped) वैसा ही रहता है; केवल she→I होता है। Option B में inversion नहीं है, और C तथा D में वाक्य का अर्थ और संरचना बदल गई है।

✓ सही sentence "**Barely had I stepped out** when it began to rain," she said.

Examiner का trap Option B अर्थ में पास लगता है, पर inversion हटाकर मूल संरचना बदल देता है।

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19 ANSWER (a) "No sooner had the treatment begun than the symptoms improved," ...

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Inversion in Direct Speech) 'No sooner had... than' में inversion है और Direct speech में भी यही संरचना बनी रहती है। Past Perfect के बाद Past Simple (than the symptoms improved) का अनुक्रम वही रहता है, इसलिए पूरा वाक्य अपरिवर्तित रूप में सही है। Option B और D में संरचना बदल गई है, और C में inversion तथा than दोनों छूटे हैं।

✓ सही sentence "**No sooner had** the treatment begun **than** the symptoms improved," said the doctor.

Examiner का trap विद्यार्थी Past Perfect को Indirect का बदलाव मानकर उसे Past Simple कर देते हैं, जबकि यहाँ संरचना वैसी ही रहती है।

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20 ANSWER (c) "Had the reforms been implemented sooner, the economy would have ...

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Third Conditional Inversion in Direct) 'Had the reforms been implemented sooner, the economy would have recovered faster' Third Conditional का inversion है। Direct speech में Past Perfect तथा would have + V3 वैसे ही रहते हैं, क्योंकि ये पहले से ही अवास्तविक Past का रूप हैं। A में 'been' छूटा है, B में 'recovered' से Conditional का Concept टूटा है और D में 'will recover' का Tense गलत है।

✓ सही sentence "**Had the reforms been implemented** sooner, the economy **would have recovered** faster," said the economist.

Examiner का trap विद्यार्थी Past Perfect को पीछे ले जाने का Concept यहाँ भी लगा देते हैं, जबकि Third Conditional में कोई बदलाव नहीं होता।

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21 ANSWER (b) "If it were not raining, we would go out," he said.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Subjunctive Were in Direct Speech) 'If it were not raining' Second Conditional का अवास्तविक रूप है; 'were' Subjunctive Mood है और यह Direct speech में भी वैसा ही रहता है। Would go भी नहीं बदलता, केवल they→we। Option A में 'was' से Subjunctive टूटा है, C में अर्थ बदला है और D में 'won't' और 'were raining' से अर्थ उलट जाता है।

✓ सही sentence "If it **were** not raining, we would go out," he said.

Examiner का trap 'was' बोलचाल में स्वाभाविक लगता है, पर Subjunctive में were ही रहता है।

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22 ANSWER (b) The neurologist speculated, "Had the therapy commenced earlier, the ...

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Inverted Third Conditional) 'Might have regained... had the therapy commenced earlier' Third Conditional का inversion है। Direct speech में Perfect Modal (might have regained) और Past Perfect वाला inversion दोनों अपरिवर्तित रहते हैं।

✓ सही sentence The neurologist speculated, "**Had** the therapy commenced earlier, the patient **might have regained** partial synaptic plasticity."

Examiner का trap Option A, C और D में Tense बदलकर Conditional का Concept बिगाड़ दिया गया है, और C में 'plasticity might regain' का Subject-Verb संबंध भी गलत है।

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23 ANSWER (a) "When we prioritize grammar over meaning, we push out dialects that ...

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Direct Speech Meaning Retained) Indirect speech में 'the prioritization of grammatical purity over communicative intent' जैसे Noun phrase का Direct में पूरा अर्थ बनाए रखना जरूरी है। Option A में Present Simple का Tense वही रहता है और अर्थ सबसे निकट है।

✓ सही sentence "**When we prioritize grammar over meaning, we push out dialects that carry culture**," the linguist said.

Examiner का trap Option B और C में अर्थ का अधूरा संकेत है; C में 'she' Pronoun मूल वाक्य के लिंग से मेल नहीं खाता; D में अर्थ काफी बदल गया है।

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24 ANSWER (a) "It is regrettable that you show no remorse despite your crime ...

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Indirect to Direct: Statement) Indirect का 'was regrettable' Direct में is regrettable बनता है; 'had shown' Present Simple show हो जाता है, और 'after the gravity... had been established' का भाव 'despite your crime being proven' में सुरक्षित रहता है। Pronoun the accused→you। Option B में भाव बदल गया है, C में Exclamatory रूप आ गया है, और D में 'should have shown' Modal जोड़ने से अर्थ बदल गया है।

✓ सही sentence "It is regrettable that you **show** no remorse despite your crime being proven," said the judge.

Examiner का trap Options B, C और D में शब्द मिलते-जुलते हैं, पर किसी में अर्थ बदल गया है या Exclamatory/Modal रूप जुड़ गया है।

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25 ANSWER (a) "Submit your projects on time or you can't sit for the practicals," ...

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Indirect to Direct: Warning) 'Unless they submitted... they would not be allowed' का Direct रूप एक चेतावनी वाला Imperative है। Unless का अर्थ 'If not' है, जिसे 'or' से सटीक व्यक्त किया गया है। Option B में 'barred' और C में 'unless the projects are submitted' से अर्थ-शब्द बदल गए हैं, और D में अर्थ अलग है।

✓ सही sentence "**Submit your projects on time or you can't sit for the practicals**," the teacher warned.

Examiner का trap B और C में 'if/unless' वाली शर्त बनी रहती है, इसलिए वे सही लगते हैं, पर शब्द और अर्थ बदल जाते हैं।

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26 ANSWER (a) "So compelling was the plot that readers couldn't put the book ...

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Indirect to Direct: Inversion) 'So compelling was the plot that...' में So का inversion है, और Direct speech में भी यही संरचना वैसी की वैसी रहती है। 'Couldn't put the book down' Past Modal है, जो Direct में नहीं बदलता, क्योंकि यहाँ Past का अर्थ पूरी तरह बना रहता है। B, C और D में inversion हट गया है और Emphasis का अर्थ खो जाता है।

✓ सही sentence "**So compelling was the plot that** readers couldn't put the book down," said the author.

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27 ANSWER (a) "Remain at your posts until you receive further orders," the ...

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Indirect to Direct: Command) आदेश (instructed... to remain) का Direct रूप Imperative होता है। 'Their' का Direct में 'your' बनता है, और 'were issued' का Active रूप 'you receive' इसमें स्वाभाविक है। Option B में 'unless' से अर्थ बदल गया है, C में 'You're to' और D में 'must' से Imperative का Concept खो जाता है।

✓ सही sentence "**Remain at your posts until you receive further orders**," the coordinator said.

Examiner का trap C और D का भाव आदेश जैसा लगता है, पर वे Imperative न होकर Statement बन जाते हैं।

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28 ANSWER (c) "Why have the requisition forms repeatedly lacked complete ...

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Indirect to Direct: Wh-question) Indirect में 'why the requisition requests had been repeatedly submitted' एक Wh-question है; Direct में Past Perfect, Present Perfect बनता है। यह Option सबसे निकट है, और 'irritably' से 'in a tone of suppressed irritation' का भाव बनता है। Option A में Tense और अर्थ बदल गया है, B में प्रश्न ही निर्देश बन गया है, और D में Tense वही Past रह गया है।

✓ सही sentence "Why **have** the requisition forms repeatedly lacked complete documentation?" he asked irritably.

Examiner का trap Option D में Past Tense वही बचा है, इसलिए वह मूल वाक्य के निकट लगता है, पर Direct में Tense बदलना आवश्यक है।

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29 ANSWER (a) "If this ruling even has a legal basis, it seems driven more by ...

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Indirect to Direct – Conditional Statement) Indirect में 'jurisprudential basis ... if indeed it existed' का Direct रूप एक Conditional कथन है। Option A में 'If this ruling even has a legal basis' से Condition और 'driven more by ideology than jurisprudence' से तुलना का भाव सही रहता है; appeared→seems का Tense परिवर्तन भी ठीक है। Option B प्रश्न बना देता है, C में 'Surely' और 'reeks' से भाव बदल गया है, और D में Condition का अर्थ उलट गया है।

✓ सही sentence "If this ruling even has a legal basis, it **seems** driven more by ideology than jurisprudence," remarked the scholar.

Examiner का trap Option D भी Condition रखता है, परंतु उसका क्रम बदलने से अर्थ उलट जाता है; B प्रश्न बनाकर कथन का Sentence Type ही बदल देता है।

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30 ANSWER (d) They said, "Do you enjoy working in a fast-paced environment?"

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Direct Speech of Yes/No Question) Reporting verb asked Past में है और 'enjoyed' Past Simple है, इसलिए Direct speech में यह Present Simple बनेगा: Do you enjoy। Pronoun I→you होता है, क्योंकि listener को सीधे संबोधित किया जा रहा है।

✓ सही sentence They said, "**Do you enjoy** working in a fast-paced environment?"

Examiner का trap Option A में they का प्रयोग गलत है; B में enjoy की जगह like और environment का plural कर दिया गया है; C में Tense Past ही रह गया है।

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31 ANSWER (c) She said to him, "You will play basketball."

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Would to Will in Direct Speech) Indirect में would, Direct speech में will बन जाता है, और Pronoun he→you होता है, क्योंकि 'told him' का listener he है।

✓ सही sentence She said to him, "You **will** play basketball."

Examiner का trap Option A (should) और B (would) में Tense/Modal का पलटाव नहीं हुआ, और D में Pronoun he रखा गया है, जो listener के लिए गलत है।

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32 ANSWER (c) He asked what time the train arrived.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Wh-Question in Indirect Speech) Direct speech में wh-question है, इसलिए Reporting verb said के स्थान पर asked आता है। Indirect speech में प्रश्न का Order Assertive हो जाता है (what time the train arrived), और Present Simple (does arrive) का Past Simple arrived बनता है।

✓ सही sentence He asked what time the train **arrived**.

Examiner का trap Option A में question का order नहीं बदला (does the train), B में said का प्रयोग है, और D में Present Perfect (has arrived) अर्थ बदल देता है।

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33 ANSWER (a) I asked her what her plans for the next day were.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Wh-Question in Indirect Speech) Wh-question में reporting verb 'asked' आता है, said to के स्थान पर, और Question का order Assertive हो जाता है: what her plans were। Time expression में tomorrow→the next day होता है, Present (are) का Past (were) बनता है और your→her।

✓ सही sentence I asked her what her plans for **the next day were**.

Examiner का trap Option D में tomorrow रह गया है, जिसे Past Reporting में the next day होना चाहिए था; B में told गलत है तथा order नहीं बदला; C में Tense और tomorrow नहीं बदले।

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34 ANSWER (c) She said that John must have missed the train.

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Indirect of Modal Perfect (must have)) 'Must have + V3' एक Past Deduction (अनुमान) दर्शाता है, और ऐसे Modal Perfect में Indirect speech के समय Tense नहीं बदलता।

✓ सही sentence She said that John **must have missed** the train.

Examiner का trap Option A में 'might missed' व्याकरण की दृष्टि से गलत है, B में 'must had' गलत है और D में 'had to miss' का अर्थ ही बदल जाता है।

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35 ANSWER (a) She hoped he would arrive on time.

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Indirect Speech with Hope + Will) Reporting verb said के साथ 'I hope he will arrive' में दो बातें हैं: Pronoun I→she, और will→would। 'She said' के साथ 'that' वैकल्पिक है, और 'She hoped he would arrive on time' में hope स्वयं reporting verb का काम कर सकता है।

✓ सही sentence She hoped he **would** arrive on time.

Examiner का trap Option B में Pronoun नहीं बदला, C में will का arrived हो गया (Tense का गलत परिवर्तन), और D में will नहीं बदला।

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36 ANSWER (c) She asked him if he was coming to the party.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Yes/No Question in Indirect Speech) Yes/No question में reporting verb asked और conjunction if आता है, और Question का order Assertive होता है। Present Continuous (are you coming) का Past Continuous 'he was coming' बनता है।

✓ सही sentence She asked him **if he was coming** to the party.

Examiner का trap Option B में if तो है पर Tense नहीं बदला, A में if नहीं है और order गलत है, और D में प्रश्न का रूप वैसे ही रख दिया गया है।

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37 ANSWER (a) The girl said she wanted a new book.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Present Simple to Past Simple) Reporting verb Past (said) होने पर Present Simple (want) का Past Simple wanted बनता है और I→she होता है।

✓ सही sentence The girl said she **wanted** a new book.

Examiner का trap Option B में Past Perfect का अनावश्यक प्रयोग है, C में Tense नहीं बदला, और D में 'told' के बाद Object (told her) जरूरी है।

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38 ANSWER (a) He told her not to make noise.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Negative Imperative in Reported Speech) Negative Imperative (Do not make noise) में reporting verb told लगता है और Indirect में not to + V1 आता है।

✓ सही sentence He told her **not to make** noise.

Examiner का trap Option B में said के बाद Object her सीधे नहीं आ सकता, C में 'do not' का वही रूप रख दिया गया है, और D में requested के साथ 'not making' गलत है।

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39 ANSWER (a) The man said he had bought a new car the day before.

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Past Simple to Past Perfect) Past Simple (bought) का Indirect speech में Past Perfect had bought बनता है और yesterday→the day before।

✓ सही sentence The man said he **had bought** a new car **the day before**.

Examiner का trap Option B में Tense नहीं बदला, C में 'a' और time expression दोनों छूट गए हैं, और D में 'had buy' का Verb form गलत है (had के बाद V3 आता है)।

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40 ANSWER (b) The CEO remarked that had it not been for her persistence, they ...

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Inverted Conditional in Reported Speech) 'Were it not for' Conditional का inversion है, और Indirect speech में Past Reporting के कारण इसे 'had it not been for' बनाया जाता है। 'would never have succeeded' में Perfect Modal पहले से Past है, इसलिए वैसा ही रहता है, और we→they।

✓ सही sentence The CEO remarked that **had it not been for** her persistence, they would never have succeeded.

Examiner का trap Option A में 'weren't her persistence' से for छूट गया है, C में अर्थ वही है पर Structure कमजोर है, और D में 'wouldn't succeed' से Tense गलत हो जाता है।

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41 ANSWER (b) She said that she didn't like spicy food.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Reported Speech – Negative Present) Negative Present Simple (don't like) Past Reporting में **didn't like** बनता है। Past के Auxiliary didn't के बाद Verb की पहली form आती है। 'didn't liked' या 'doesn't liked' में Verb की

दोहरी Past form है, और doesn't वाले option में Tense बदला ही नहीं।

✓ सही sentence She said that she **didn't like** spicy food.

Examiner का trap Options A और D में Auxiliary के साथ Verb की Past form लगा दी गई है, जो देखने में Tense बदलने जैसी लगती है पर व्याकरणिक रूप से अशुद्ध है।

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42 ANSWER (b) She said that she had met him the day before.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Reported Speech – Past to Past Perfect) Past Simple (met) का Past Perfect **had met** बनता है और yesterday बदलकर the day before हो जाता है। Reporting verb Past होने पर Tense एक step पीछे जाता है।

✓ सही sentence She said that she **had met** him **the day before**.

Examiner का trap Option A में time expression तो बदला है पर Tense नहीं बदला, इसलिए आधा सही दिखने वाला यह option विद्यार्थियों को भटकाता है।

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43 ANSWER (c) Rahul suggested that we should go for a walk.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Reported Speech – Let us Suggestion) 'Let us' वाले Suggestion को Indirect speech में reporting verb **suggested** और 'that + Subject + should + V1' से व्यक्त करते हैं। Option A में Direct रूप ही रह गया है, B में 'that' और should नहीं है जिससे Suggestion कमजोर है, और D में Past Simple (went) से अर्थ बदलकर बीती हुई घटना बन गई है।

✓ सही sentence Rahul **suggested that we should** go for a walk.

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44 ANSWER (c) He said that he had to finish that work.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Reported Speech – Must) Reporting verb 'said' Past Tense में है, इसलिए reported speech की क्रिया भी Past में बदलती है। Obligation दर्शाने वाला 'must' Past में **had to** बन जाता है, और Nearness दर्शाने वाला 'this' दूरी वाले 'that' में बदल जाता है। इसी कारण Option C सही है। Option A में 'must' Present रूप में रह गया है, B में 'this' नहीं बदला, और D में 'has to' Present में है।

✓ सही sentence He said that he **had to** finish that work.

Examiner का trap Option B में 'had to' सही है, पर 'this' को 'that' नहीं किया गया; दोनों परिवर्तन साथ होने चाहिए।

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45 ANSWER (c) They said that they were watching a movie.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Present Continuous in Indirect) Present Continuous (are watching) Past Reporting में Past Continuous were watching बन जाता है, और we→they।

✓ सही sentence They said that they **were watching** a movie.

Examiner का trap Option A में Tense नहीं बदला, B में Aspect बदल गया है (Continuous से Perfect), और D में Pronoun 'we' रह गया है।

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46 ANSWER (b) The guard said that no sooner had he stepped outside than the alarm ...

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Fixed Structure in Indirect) जब Direct speech में 'No sooner had... than' जैसी fixed structure हो, तो Indirect में भी वह वैसी ही रहती है। Reporting verb Past (said) के कारण Past Perfect (had stepped) वैसा ही रहता है और 'went off' Past Simple में है।

✓ सही sentence The guard said that **no sooner had he stepped outside than the alarm went off**.

Examiner का trap Option A, C और D में structure बदल गई है और alarm had gone off का Tense भी गलत है; छात्र Backshift के नियम को यांत्रिक रूप से लगाकर 'went off' को 'had gone off' बना देते हैं।

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47 ANSWER (a) The principal said that if any student violated the rule again, ...

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Direct to Indirect: Inverted Conditional) 'Should any student violate' Conditional का inversion है (If any student violates), और Indirect में Past Reporting के कारण will→would तथा Present violates→violated बनता है। Option B में 'will face' और 'he' गलत हैं, C में Condition का अर्थ बदल गया है, और D में 'should any student violated' में Verb की गलत form है।

✓ सही sentence The principal said that **if any student violated** the rule again, they **would** face strict disciplinary action.

Examiner का trap Option B में 'should' बचा रहने से वह मूल वाक्य के निकट लगता है, पर उसमें Tense और Pronoun दोनों गलत हैं।

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48 ANSWER (a) was

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Past Continuous in Indirect Speech) Direct speech का Past Continuous (was not planning) Indirect speech में Past Perfect Continuous बन सकता है, परंतु यहाँ वाक्य में 'not planning' पहले से दिया है, इसलिए खाली स्थान में केवल Auxiliary चाहिए। Subject he singular है, अतः was सही है।

✓ सही sentence Rudraksh told me that he **was** not planning for any trip.

Examiner का trap 'were' Singular Subject के साथ नहीं आता, 'is' में Tense का backshift नहीं हुआ, और 'had been not planning' का word order गलत है (had not been planning होना चाहिए)।

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49 ANSWER (c) She said that she needed some rest then

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Backshift in Indirect Speech) Reporting verb (said) Past Tense में है, इसलिए Present Simple (need) का Past रूप needed बनता है। Time expression now बदलकर then हो जाती है और Pronoun I, she में परिवर्तित होता है। need एक Stative Verb है, इसलिए उसे Continuous में नहीं बदला जा सकता।

✓ सही sentence She said that she **needed** some rest **then**.

Examiner का trap Option D में Tense तो वही रहा पर then लगा दिया गया, जिससे विद्यार्थी आधा परिवर्तन देखकर उसे सही मान लेते हैं; जबकि Tense का Backshift भी आवश्यक है।

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50 ANSWER (b) She said, "I completed the task".

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Indirect to Direct: Past Perfect) Indirect speech का Past Perfect (had completed) Direct speech में Past Simple (completed) बन जाता है, और Pronoun she, I में बदल जाता है। Option A में completes का Subject I के साथ मेल नहीं है।

✓ सही sentence She said, "I **completed** the task."

Examiner का trap Option C और D में would have तथा will जैसे Modal जोड़कर अर्थ बदल दिया गया है, जबकि Direct speech में केवल Tense पीछे से आगे लौटता है।

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51 ANSWER (c) He told me, "I am going to the market".

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Past Continuous to Present Continuous) Indirect speech का Past Continuous (was going) Direct में Present Continuous am going बनता है।

✓ सही sentence He told me, "I **am going** to the market."

Examiner का trap Option A में Simple Present है, जिससे Continuous का भाव चला जाता है; B में Past Perfect Continuous है, जो Direct में नहीं बनता; D में future का भाव आ गया है।

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52 ANSWER (c) She said, "I have been living in Mumbai for three years".

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Past Perfect Continuous in Direct) Past Perfect Continuous (had been living) Direct speech में Present Perfect Continuous have been living बनता है, क्योंकि 'for three years' अवधि अभी भी चल रही है।

✓ सही sentence She said, "I **have been living** in Mumbai for three years."

Examiner का trap Option A में Simple Present के साथ for का प्रयोग गलत है, B में Past Perfect रह गया है, और D में Future का भाव है।

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53 ANSWER (d) He said, "I am watching a movie".

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Past Continuous in Direct) Past Continuous (was watching) Direct speech में Present Continuous am watching बनता है और he→I।

✓ सही sentence He said, "I **am watching** a movie."

Examiner का trap Option A में Future है, B में Simple Present है जिससे Continuous का भाव चला जाता है, और C में Present Perfect अर्थ बदल देता है।

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54 ANSWER (b) The teacher said, "The students have completed their assignments".

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Past Perfect to Present Perfect) Indirect का Past Perfect (had completed) Direct में Present Perfect have completed बन जाता है।

✓ सही sentence The teacher said, "The students **have completed** their assignments."

Examiner का trap Option A में Continuous से अर्थ बदलता है, C में Simple Present और D में Future से मूल अर्थ खो जाता है।

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55 ANSWER (d) He said, "I will come to the party tomorrow".

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Indirect to Direct: would) Indirect का would, Direct में will बनता है और he→I; tomorrow वैसा ही रहता है। Option A में want और B में may से अर्थ बदलता है, और C में Present Continuous से Future की जगह Arrangement का भाव आ जाता है।

✓ सही sentence He said, "I **will** come to the party tomorrow."

Examiner का trap Options A, B और C में Modal या Tense बदलने से मूल भाव बदल जाता है।

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56 ANSWER (a) She said, "I will visit the museum tomorrow".

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Indirect to Direct: would) Indirect का would, Direct में will बनता है; she→I और the next day→tomorrow। Option B में Indirect वाले शब्द ज्यों के त्यों हैं, C में Present Continuous से अर्थ बदला है, और D में 'would be visiting' से Continuous का भाव आ गया है।

✓ सही sentence She said, "I **will** visit the museum **tomorrow**."

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57 ANSWER (b) He said, "I have been living in India for five years".

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Indirect to Direct: Perfect Continuous) Past Perfect Continuous (had been living) Direct speech में Present Perfect Continuous have been living बन जाता है, क्योंकि 'for five years' की अवधि अब तक चल रही है। Option A में Subject-Verb का मेल (He live) गलत है, C में Simple Past है, और D में Past Perfect रह गया है।

✓ सही sentence He said, "I **have been living** in India for five years."

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58 ANSWER (c) He told her, "I finished my homework".

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Indirect to Direct: Past Perfect) Indirect का Past Perfect (had finished) Direct में Past Simple finished बनता है, और he→I, his→my। Option A में Present Simple है, B में 'He have' Subject-Verb का मेल गलत है, और D में Tense और Pronoun दोनों नहीं बदले।

✓ सही sentence He told her, "I **finished** my homework."

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59 ANSWER (c) She said, "Tell me the location of the guest house."

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Request in Direct Speech) Indirect speech का 'asked me to tell her' एक Request/Command का Concept है; इसे Direct में सीधा Imperative बनाया जाता है। मूल वाक्य में केवल कहने का निर्देश है, और पूछने या संकोच का भाव नहीं है।

✓ सही sentence She said, "**Tell me** the location of the guest house."

Examiner का trap Option A, B और D में could या wondering जैसे शब्द मूल वाक्य में नहीं थे; विद्यार्थी 'asked' देखकर प्रश्नवाचक रूप चुन लेते हैं, जबकि यहाँ Imperative है।

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60 ANSWER (b) Janvi told Kamal that she travelled about in an old utility ...

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Indirect Speech: Backshift in a Long Sentence) Reporting verb told (Past) है, इसलिए Present Simple (travel, is) का Past (travelled, was) बनता है, और stopping...gather का gathered; have formed का had formed; is limited का was limited। इसके साथ Pronoun I, she में और my, her में बदलता है।

✓ सही sentence Janvi told Kamal that she travelled about in an old utility vehicle, which was a simple transport setup with basic bedding on **its** floor, stopping where people **gathered** to listen and observe; however, in the process, she **had formed** an impression of her surroundings, the accuracy of which **was** limited only by her own shortcomings.

Examiner का trap Option A और C में 'it's' (it is का संक्षिप्त रूप) है, जबकि यहाँ possessive its चाहिए; D में 'observed' और 'is limited' का Tense गलत है।

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61 ANSWER (a) Harman told Lipika that if she had observed them during their ...

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Third Conditional in Indirect Speech) Third Conditional (If you had observed... you would never have guessed) में Past Perfect और 'would have + V3' पहले से Past हैं, इसलिए वैसे ही रहते हैं; Pronoun you→she, us→them, our→their। 'As we watched' का Past Simple Past Perfect **had watched** बनता है। Option B में 'observed', C में 'would never guess' और D में 'would have previously abandoned' गलत बदलाव हैं।

✓ सही sentence Harman told Lipika that if she **had observed** them during their transit between facilities, as they **had watched** the mountain peaks illuminated by the sunset through the small, restricted windows of their transport vehicle, she **would never have guessed** that they **had previously abandoned** all expectations of their future.

Examiner का trap चारों विकल्प लगभग एक जैसे हैं और अंतर केवल एक Verb form में है, इसलिए पूरा वाक्य पढ़े बिना उत्तर चूक जाता है।

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62 ANSWER (c) would

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Backshift of Will to Would) Past reporting verb (said) के साथ Modal will का Past रूप would आता है। shall और will Past में नहीं बदले जाते, और can का अर्थ ('सकना') अलग है, जबकि मूल वाक्य में निश्चय या भविष्य का भाव है।

✓ सही sentence She said that she **would** open the window.

Examiner का trap विद्यार्थी will को ज्यों का त्यों रख देते हैं (Option A), जबकि Past reporting verb के बाद उसका Backshift आवश्यक है।

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63 ANSWER (b) was

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Present to Past in Indirect Speech) Present Simple का Auxiliary 'am' Past Reporting में **was** बन जाता है, और I→she। Option A में Tense नहीं बदला, C में Past Perfect अनावश्यक है और D में Future का भाव आ जाता है।

✓ सही sentence Kavyana said that she **was** thirsty.

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64 ANSWER (c) He said, "I would travel the world if I had more money."

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Second Conditional in Direct Speech) Second Conditional (would travel... if he had more money) में 'would' और 'had' पहले से ही अवास्तविक स्थिति दिखाते हैं, इसलिए Direct speech में भी ये नहीं बदलते; केवल Pronoun he→I होता है।

✓ सही sentence He said, "I **would** travel the world if I **had** more money."

Examiner का trap Option D में would की जगह could रखने से अर्थ बदल जाता है, और A तथा B में Conditional की Tense-संरचना टूट जाती है।

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65 ANSWER (a) The banner said, "Welcome to Belgium."

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Imperative Greeting in Direct Speech) Indirect में 'welcomed visitors to Belgium' का Direct रूप एक सीधा Greeting है, जिसमें Subject (you) लुप्त रहता है।

✓ सही sentence The banner said, "**Welcome to Belgium.**"

Examiner का trap Option B में People का अनावश्यक जोड़ है, C में वाक्य अलग Subject से शुरू होता है, और D में 'Welcome Belgium' का अर्थ Belgium का स्वागत करना हो जाता है।

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66 ANSWER (d) Upasana said, "I haven't seen my childhood friend for years."

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Past Perfect to Present Perfect) 'Hadn't seen... for years' Indirect speech में Past Perfect है, जो Direct में Present Perfect (haven't seen) बनता है; 'for years' का Time expression वैसा ही रहता है।

✓ सही sentence Upasana said, "I **haven't seen** my childhood friend **for years**."

Examiner का trap Option A में 'since previous years' गलत Preposition-प्रयोग है, B में Past Perfect रह गया है, और C में 'for ages' से शब्द बदल जाता है, जो 'most accurate' के लिए ठीक नहीं।

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67 ANSWER (a)/(b) Nikhil advised me to buy that bag. / Nikhil told me that I must buy ...

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

SSC Key (a) · एक से अधिक सही विकल्प: (a), (b)

Concept (Reporting Verb for Must) SSC ने A (advised me to buy that bag) को सही माना है, क्योंकि 'You must' को सलाह के रूप में रिपोर्ट किया जा सकता है। परंतु Modal 'must' Indirect speech में अपरिवर्तित रह सकता है, इसलिए B भी सही है; इसमें you→I और this→that का Concept ठीक लागू हुआ है। B तो अधिक शाब्दिक रूपांतरण है, इसलिए यहाँ A और B दोनों स्वीकार होने चाहिए।

✓ सही sentence Nikhil **advised me to buy** that bag. / Nikhil told me that I **must** buy that bag.

Examiner का trap Option C में 'said to' के बाद to-infinitive नहीं आता, और D में 'asked' अनुरोध का अर्थ देता है।

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68 ANSWER (b) He admitted that he had never been on a submarine.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Present Perfect to Past Perfect) Present Perfect (have never been) Past Reporting में Past Perfect had never been बनता है। Adverb never, had के बाद आता है।

✓ सही sentence He admitted that he **had never been** on a submarine.

Examiner का trap Option A में Tense नहीं बदला, C में 'never had been' में Adverb का स्थान सही नहीं है, और D में Auxiliary had ही गायब है।

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69 ANSWER (c) He asked if he might come in.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Reported Speech – May for Permission) Permission वाला Modal 'May I' Past Reporting में **might** बनता है, और प्रश्न के लिए if लगता है। Option A में may वैसा ही है, B में can है (Modal अलग), और D में 'told' प्रश्न के साथ गलत Reporting verb है।

✓ सही sentence He asked if he **might** come in.

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70 ANSWER (b) The teacher ordered the students to go to the classroom.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Reporting Verb for Command) Imperative वाक्य (Go to the classroom) में 'said' का रूप Order के लिए **ordered** हो सकता है, और Indirect में 'to + V1' आता है। Option A में Command वाक्य को Statement बना दिया गया है, C में asked का अर्थ अनुरोध का है, जबकि Order मजबूत है, और D में 'going' अशुद्ध Structure है।

✓ सही sentence The teacher **ordered** the students **to go** to the classroom.

Examiner का trap asked भी आदेश के पास का Reporting Verb लगता है, पर वह अनुरोध का भाव देता है, आदेश का नहीं।

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71 ANSWER (a) Barbie told me that she wanted a mandolin.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Said to – Told in Reported Speech) Present Simple (want) Past में wanted बनता है और I→she। 'said to me' के स्थान पर 'told me' का प्रयोग होता है।

✓ सही sentence Barbie **told me** that she **wanted** a mandolin.

Examiner का trap Option B में Tense नहीं बदला, C में 'said me' अशुद्ध है (said के बाद to आता है), और D में has wanted Tense गलत है।

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72 ANSWER (a) I said, "Don't stay out too late, children."

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Negative Command in Direct Speech) Indirect का 'told... not to stay out too late' Negative Command है, जो Direct में **Don't + V1** बनता है। Listener (the children) का संबोधन अंत में आता है, और 'too late' का भाव वैसा ही रखना आवश्यक है।

✓ सही sentence I said, "**Don't stay out too late**, children."

Examiner का trap Option B में too छूट गया है और D में Negative भाव ही चला गया है, इसलिए जल्दबाज़ी में पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थी इन्हें सही मान लेते हैं।

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73 ANSWER (b) She said, "Should I apply for the scholarship?"

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Direct Speech of Self-Question) 'Wondered if she should apply' का Direct रूप एक आत्म-प्रश्न है, जिसमें Modal should वैसा ही रहता है। इसलिए Direct में **Should I apply for the scholarship?** बनता है। Option A में Modal हट गया है, C में will से भविष्य का निश्चय बन गया है और D में प्रश्न को कथन बना दिया गया है।

✓ सही sentence She said, "**Should** I apply for the scholarship?"

Examiner का trap 'Do I apply' या 'Will I apply' जैसे रूप Modal बदलकर अर्थ बिगाड़ देते हैं; विद्यार्थी 'if' देखकर केवल Question बनाने पर ध्यान देते हैं।

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74 ANSWER (b) Himansh told Laksh that even within their structured work ...

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Reported Speech – Might Unchanged) Reporting verb Past (said to→told) है, इसलिए Pronoun our→their, me→him, we→they बदलते हैं। 'Might point out' में Modal might पहले से ही Past-रूप है, इसलिए Tense में बदलाव नहीं होता; 'had constructed' भी Past Perfect है और अपरिवर्तित रहता है। C में 'having worked' और D में 'having surrounded' अनावश्यक Participle रूप हैं, जो अर्थ बदलते हैं।

✓ सही sentence Himansh told Laksh that even within **their** structured work environment, he **might point out** a pleasant view of the setting sun shining through the tall trees of their local forest to a colleague working next to him—the very same forest surrounding the enormous, concealed manufacturing facility they had constructed.

Examiner का trap Option A में 'might have pointed' लगाकर Tense को एक step पीछे ले जाया गया है, जबकि might पहले से Past-रूप होने के कारण नहीं बदलता।

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75 ANSWER (a) Tanisha said to Kavita, "After a couple of years, I grew tired of ...

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Direct Speech – Past Perfect to Past Simple) Indirect का Past Perfect Direct में Past Simple बनता है: had grown→grew, had decided→decided, had meant→meant। Pronoun she→I, their→our। B में 'year' (Singular) और had grown गलत हैं, C में 'had decided' और 'evidences' (evidence Uncountable Noun है) गलत हैं, और D में 'meant was going to dismissed' में Verb का रूप गलत है।

✓ सही sentence Tanisha said to Kavita, "After a couple of years, I **grew** tired of the school and **decided**, with no evidence, that our headmaster **meant** to dismiss me on the pretext of catching me nodding in the staff room."

Examiner का trap Option C में 'had decided' रखकर Past Perfect को आधा ही बदला गया है, जो देखने में सही लगता है।

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76 ANSWER (c) Swati said to Kashvi, "I learned to fly in order to come to terms ...

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Past Perfect to Past Simple in Direct) Indirect का Past Perfect Direct में Past Simple बनता है: had learned→learned, had led→led, had worked→worked, had been→were। 'To think highly of humanity by meeting' का Infinitive/Gerund वाला भाग बिना बदले रहता है। Option A में 'to think' का 'thought' हो गया है, B में 'having met' अनावश्यक है और D में 'lead' (Present) गलत है।

✓ सही sentence Swati said to Kashvi, "I **learned** to fly in order to come to terms with my fear of heights, and to think highly of humanity by meeting labourers at our local inn who **led** lives of destitution and **worked** on towers that **were** several feet tall."

Examiner का trap Non-finite भागों (to think, meeting) को भी Tense में बदलने की भूल की जाती है।

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77 ANSWER (b) Sunita said to Kartik, "It was a position of authority under an ...

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Direct Speech from Past Perfect) Indirect का 'it had been' Direct में Past Simple It was बनता है; 'had allowed' का Past Simple allowed, 'had been enjoying' का Past Continuous were enjoying, और him→you होता है।

✓ सही sentence Sunita said to Kartik, "It **was** a position of authority under an enlightened headmaster who **allowed** you the ample freedom that you **were enjoying**."

Examiner का trap Option A और C में 'is' से Tense गलत हो जाता है (और C में a की जगह the है), तथा D में 'had been allowed you' Passive का अशुद्ध प्रयोग है।

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78 ANSWER (a) Shruti said to Manas, "Outside the station I was waiting, and then ...

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Indirect to Direct – Past Perfect) Indirect का Past Perfect Direct में Past Simple बनता है: had been waiting→**was waiting**, had sung→sang। Pronoun she→I, her friend→my friend। Option B में 'had waited' से Continuous का भाव चला गया, C में 'sung' (V3) का प्रयोग अशुद्ध है, और D में 'Followed me' Imperative के रूप में गलत है।

✓ सही sentence Shruti said to Manas, "Outside the station I **was waiting**, and then my friend merely **sang**, which is so typical, 'Follow me, but not as though you are doing so,' until we came to a tiny toll-house by the river, against which leant a faded cab."

Examiner का trap Option B में 'had waited' का Tense ठीक लगता है, पर वह Continuous का भाव समाप्त कर देता है; इसके अलावा sang/sung का भेद भी जाल है।

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79 ANSWER (b) The science instructor said that water turns into ice at 0 degrees ...

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Universal Truth in Reported Speech) जब कथन एक Universal Truth (सार्वभौमिक सत्य) हो, तब Reporting verb Past में होने पर भी Tense नहीं बदलता। इसलिए 'Water turns into ice at 0 degrees Celsius' में turns ही रहेगा। Option D में 'told' के साथ Object (told us) नहीं है।

✓ सही sentence The science instructor said that water **turns** into ice at 0 degrees Celsius.

Examiner का trap Past Reporting देखकर विद्यार्थी Tense को Past में बदल देते हैं (Option A और C), जबकि वैज्ञानिक तथ्य का Tense अपरिवर्तित रहता है।

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80 ANSWER (c) Tanuka said that she would be 16 the next day.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Reported Speech – Shall to Would) 'Shall' पहले person के साथ भविष्य के लिए आता है, और Past Reporting में shall→**would** बनता है, जबकि tomorrow→the next day। Option A और B में will/shall का Tense नहीं बदला, और D में tomorrow रह गया है।

✓ सही sentence Tanuka said that she **would** be 16 **the next day**.

Examiner का trap Option D में Modal ठीक बदला है, पर tomorrow रह गया है, इसलिए यह लगभग सही दिखने वाला विकल्प विद्यार्थियों को भटकाता है।

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81 ANSWER (a) She said, "Don't go with him."

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Reported Speech – Forbade) Indirect के 'forbade me to go' का Direct रूप निषेध वाला Negative Imperative है: **Don't go with him**। Option B और D में 'You should/must not' सलाह या बाध्यता के भाव हैं, जो Order नहीं हैं, और C में निषेध का भाव ही उलट गया है।

✓ सही sentence She said, "**Don't go** with him."

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82 ANSWER (a) She asked me if I liked mangoes.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Reporting Verb for Questions) Yes/No question में reporting verb asked आता है, said नहीं, और if के बाद Assertive order में Present Simple का Past (**liked**) होता है; you→I। Option B में said और if का मेल गलत है, C में प्रश्न का order (do I like) बना हुआ है, और D में 'told... that' प्रश्न को कथन बना देता है।

✓ सही sentence She **asked** me **if I liked** mangoes.

Examiner का trap Option C में asked सही है पर प्रश्न का order बना रहता है, इसलिए विद्यार्थी उसे सही मान लेते हैं।

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83 ANSWER (b) had

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Present Perfect to Past Perfect in Indirect) Present Perfect (have you been) का Reporting verb 'asked' के साथ Past Perfect **had ... been** बनता है। Subject I के साथ Past Perfect का Auxiliary had ही आएगा। Option A में have Tense नहीं बदलता, C में 'was ever been' अशुद्ध है और D में would अर्थ बदल देता है।

✓ सही sentence He asked me if I **had** ever been to the Marshall Islands.

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84 ANSWER (b) doesn't

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Present Reporting Verb – No Tense Change) जब Reporting verb Present Tense में हो (Ruhi says), तब Reported speech का Tense नहीं बदलता। इसलिए 'don't drink' का 'she **doesn't** drink' बनता है, केवल Pronoun और Auxiliary का Subject के अनुसार मेल होता है। A और C में Past Tense आ गया है और D में won't अर्थ बदलता है।

✓ सही sentence Ruhi says that she **doesn't** drink coffee.

Examiner का trap didn't चुनना Backshift के Concept को हर स्थिति में लगा देने की गलती है।

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85 ANSWER (c) Darci asked me, "Is your father at the office?"

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

SSC Key (b) · सही उत्तर (c)

Concept (Direct Speech of Yes/No Question (SSC Key Disputed)) SSC ने B को सही माना है, परंतु उसमें 'said' लगा है और listener 'me' गायब है। Indirect में 'Darci asked me if...' है, इसलिए Direct में Reporting verb **asked me** ही रहता है, और Past Simple (was) Direct में Present Simple (is) बन जाता है। Option A और D में Past tense was रह गया है, जो Direct speech में गलत है।

✓ सही sentence Darci **asked me**, "**Is** your father at the office?"

Examiner का trap SSC की Key B है, इसलिए 'said' वाला विकल्प आकर्षक बन जाता है, पर प्रश्न के लिए Reporting verb asked ही रहना चाहिए।

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86 ANSWER (b) had lived

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Present Perfect to Past Perfect) 'I've lived' Present Perfect है, जो Past Reporting (said) में Past Perfect **had lived** बन जाता है। A में Present Perfect रह गया है, C में Simple Past एक स्तर कम बदलाव है और D में Continuous रूप अर्थ बदलता है।

✓ सही sentence Popi said that she **had lived** in India for a long time.

Examiner का trap lived केवल एक स्तर का बदलाव है, जबकि Present Perfect का Backshift Past Perfect होता है।

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87 ANSWER (d) Avneet told Sanjay that she could endure the morning meal if she ...

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Indirect Speech with Modals) Past Reporting में Modal could पहले से Past है और वैसा ही रहता है; 'have been preparing' Past Perfect Continuous had been preparing बनता है। Pronoun I→she, our→their।

✓ सही sentence Avneet told Sanjay that she could endure the morning meal if she could mix it with standard dairy liquids, letting the fluid absorb into the grains, but following a major shift in **their** group's beliefs, they **had been preparing** it strictly with water.

Examiner का trap Option A में 'could endured', B में 'could mixed', और C में 'the fluid absorbed' से Verb की गलत form बन गई है।

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88 ANSWER (b) Avani told Shanaya that instantly she had remembered that during ...

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Reporting: Past Simple to Past Perfect) Past Reporting में Past Simple (followed, fought, returned) का Past Perfect **had followed, had fought, had returned** बनता है, और I→she, my→her, our→their। Option A और C में 'young' (adjective) को 'youth' (noun) की जगह रख दिया गया है, और C तथा D में 'glorious' Adjective है जबकि Verb को modify करने के लिए Adverb **gloriously** चाहिए। D में 'had been following' से Aspect बदल गया है।

✓ सही sentence Avani told Shanaya that instantly she had remembered that during her **youth** she had followed her mother around their home, the two of them singing about how a legendary warrior had fought **gloriously** and had returned safely from a conflict to settle in his community.

Examiner का trap लंबे वाक्य में Tense और Pronoun ठीक होने पर भी विकल्पों में young/youth और glorious/gloriously जैसे छोटे Word-form के बदलाव छिपाए गए हैं।

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89 ANSWER (b) The teacher told the student to finish his homework before class.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Reporting Verb for Commands) Imperative वाक्य (Finish your homework before class) में Reporting verb 'told' आता है और Indirect में 'to + V1' बनता है। Your→his। Option A में must जोड़कर Command को Statement बना दिया गया है, C में asked का अर्थ अनुरोध का है, और D में Direct रूप वैसा ही बच गया है।

✓ सही sentence The teacher **told the student to finish** his homework before class.

Examiner का trap 'asked' भी to + V1 के साथ आता है, पर वह अनुरोध का भाव देता है, आदेश का नहीं।

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90 ANSWER (a) The activist said that people had demanded justice.

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Reporting: Simple Past to Past Perfect) Past Simple (demanded) Indirect में Past Perfect **had demanded** बनता है। Option B, C और D में 'been demanded justice' जैसे Passive का प्रयोग गलत है, क्योंकि Verb demand के साथ यहाँ Active रूप चाहिए, और D में 'people has' Subject-Verb का मेल भी गलत है।

✓ सही sentence The activist said that people **had demanded** justice.

Examiner का trap 'Had been demanded' Past Perfect जैसा दिखता है, पर वह Passive बन जाता है और अर्थ बिगाड़ देता है।

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91 ANSWER (b) Anant exclaimed to Vansh with wonder that it was truly incredible ...

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Exclamatory Sentence in Indirect Speech)

Exclamatory वाक्य के Indirect में 'exclaimed with wonder that' का प्रयोग होता है और Sentence का Order Assertive हो जाता है। 'How truly incredible' का 'truly incredible' (Adjective) बनता है, और Present (resembles) Past (resembled), will cross→would cross। Option A में 'incredibly' (Adverb) गलत है, C में 'was resembling' से Aspect बदल गया है, और D में 'would have crossed' तथा 'lift' से Tense का मेल बिगड़ गया है।

✓ सही sentence Anant exclaimed to Vansh with wonder that it was truly **incredible** that it **resembled** a seraph in the artistic sketches, like two dark wings, which **would cross** the sky and lift into the high peaks, briefly parting the mist that quickly swirled opaque again.

Examiner का trap Incredibly और was resembling जैसे छोटे बदलाव पूरे वाक्य को लगभग समान रखते हैं, इसलिए लंबे विकल्पों में अंतर पकड़ना कठिन होता है।

92 ANSWER (a) Prateek said to Anik, "In me, the parsimony which I had inherited ...

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Indirect to Direct – Gerund after To) Indirect में 'had inherited' (Past Perfect) Direct में वैसा ही रहता है, जबकि 'had taken' Direct में Past Simple **took** बन जाता है, और pronouns he→I में बदलते हैं। 'Repugnance to paying' और 'to subscribing' में **to** Preposition है, इसलिए उसके बाद Gerund (-ing) आता है। Option B, C और D में 'to pay'/'to subscribe' के Infinitive रूप Preposition 'to' के बाद अशुद्ध हैं।

✓ सही sentence Prateek said to Anik, "In me, the parsimony which I had inherited took the form at the time of a strong repugnance to **paying** direct taxes or, as I preferred to call it, to **subscribing** directly to the financial support of local politicians."

Examiner का trap 'To' के बाद Verb की Base Form लगाने की आदत के कारण छात्र to pay/to subscribe चुन लेते हैं, जबकि यहाँ to Preposition है।



05
CHAPTER

Fill in the Blanks

Questions *94 questions · 53 shifts*

Directions (Q. 01–08): *Select the correct option*

01 Despite the scholar's penchant for convoluted prose, his central thesis emerged with surprising ____ in the concluding chapter.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

(a) lucidity (b) opacity
(c) perversity (d) tenacity

02 Not only ____ the funding, but he also offered strategic guidance.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) did he provide (b) he provided
(c) he did provide (d) had he provided

03 Given the proliferation of misinformation, it becomes all the more imperative to ___ sources before dissemination.

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) ameliorate (b) fabricate
(c) corroborate (d) incriminate

04 The document was classified; ___, it could not be circulated publicly.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) therefore (b) however
(c) nonetheless (d) otherwise

05 No matter how ____ the evidence was, the jury remained unconvinced.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) compelling (b) compel
(c) compels (d) compulsion

06 The sociologist was renowned for her ___ analysis of systemic inequalities.

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) penetrative (b) penetrating
(c) penetrable (d) penetrated

07 The operative complied, albeit ____ reluctance.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) with great (b) in great
(c) on great (d) at great

08 The grant allowed researchers to delve __ topics previously considered fringe.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) onto (b) into
(c) in (d) about

Directions (Q. 09–18): *Choose the most appropriate option to fill the blank in the given sentence.*

09 When the lights went out, we spent a ____ evening talking by the ____ light of a few candles.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

(a) noiseless, waving (b) silent, blinking
(c) quiet, flickering (d) still, shaking

10 This year's costumes are ____ than last year's, but they were also ____ to prepare.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

(a) elaborater, difficulter (b) most elaborate, most difficult
(c) elaborate, difficult (d) more elaborate, more difficult

11 By the time the workshop ended yesterday, Rahul _____ the model that he _____ for three hours.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) had finished, had been building
(b) finished, was building
(c) has finished, is building
(d) finishes, built

12 If I _____ my camera battery last night, I _____ more photos during the walk today.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) charged, would take
(b) had charged, would have taken
(c) have charged, will take
(d) had charged, would take

13 I decided to ____ embroidery because I wanted to ____ the tradition my grandmother had started.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) take on, carry out
(b) take in, carry off
(c) take up, carry on
(d) take after, carry away

14 After I accidentally ____ my juice during the interview, it took me a moment to ____ my composure.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) knocked out, recover
(b) knocked off, retain
(c) knocked up, redo
(d) knocked over, regain

15 Tomorrow, I _____ the dusty old book from the attic and relive my favorite childhood memories.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) would open
(b) am open
(c) will open
(d) opened

16 I managed to find my way to the museum _____ only a tattered paper map and a few landmarks.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) beneath
(b) by means of
(c) following the path
(d) barring

17 I _____ the defective laptop to the store before I realized I had left my charger at home.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) had returned
(b) returned
(c) was returning
(d) have returned

18 I _____ the local market this weekend to restock the pantry before the busy work week begins.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) would visit
(b) will visit
(c) visiting
(d) visited

Directions (Q. 19–26): *Fill in the blank with an appropriate phrasal verb.*

19 Despite repeated warnings, he ____ risky investments and lost everything.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) plowed into
(b) plowed over
(c) plowed away
(d) plowed through

20 Despite initial enthusiasm, investors began to _____ when the project's viability was questioned.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) backwash
(b) backpedal
(c) backlash
(d) backburn

21 If you're serious about your goals, you must _____ all distractions.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) cast off
(b) cast down
(c) caste away
(d) caste over

22 The new compliance rules _____ several loopholes that companies had previously exploited.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) narrowed down
(b) nailed down
(c) cracked up
(d) clamped down on

23 The insurgents attempted to _____ support from local communities through propaganda.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) drum up
(b) crank out
(c) whip out
(d) spin off

24 After initial hesitation, the entrepreneur finally _____ the risky investment.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) plumped for
(b) leaned over
(c) leaned over
(d) plunged out

25 The committee agreed to _____ the lesser clauses to prevent unnecessary complications.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) pare down (b) pluck out
(c) plow through (d) peel back

26 The committee decided to _____ the controversial proposal until after the elections.

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) put forward (b) put off
(c) put out (d) put up

Directions (Q. 27–30): *Fill in the blank with appropriate parts of speech.*

27 Rarely ___ such blatant disregard for protocol, nor ___ it so openly tolerated.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) had one witnessed, was (b) one had witnessed, was
(c) had one witnessed, were (d) had witnessed one, were

28 The soldiers, exhausted though they were, pressed on with an almost _____ fortitude.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) mechanical (b) mechanically
(c) mechanize (d) mechanic

29 The scientist was awarded a medal _____ her groundbreaking contributions to molecular biology.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) because (b) although
(c) owing to (d) lest

30 The committee's decision was met with widespread _____ among the academic community, although some dissenters voiced their reservations.

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) acclaimed (b) acclaiming
(c) acclimated (d) acclaim

Directions (Q. 31–33): *Fill in the blank with the appropriate adverb.*

31 The technology has ___ transformed the field of molecular biology.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) marginally (b) ostensibly
(c) consecutively (d) irreversibly

32 The instructions were _____ outlined, leading to confusion among participants.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) minutely (b) succinctly
(c) nebulously (d) punctiliously

33 The scholar spoke _____, preferring depth to flamboyance.

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) within (b) onward
(c) amiss (d) thus

Directions (Q. 34–37): *Fill in the blank with the appropriate preposition.*

34 He answered _____ the spur of the moment, without reflection.

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) under (b) by
(c) at (d) on

35 The professor spoke _____ length about the implications of the study.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) in (b) on
(c) by (d) at

36 The agreement remained _____ abeyance until further notice.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) at (b) on
(c) under (d) in

37 The event transpired _____ circumstances still unknown to the public.

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) under (b) amidst
(c) within (d) inside

Directions (Q. 38–39): *Choose the correct collocation*

38 His explanation was ___, and to the point.

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) short and right (b) quick and good
(c) clear and concise (d) smart and simple

39 The attorney was ___ in her defense of the whistleblower.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) steadfast (b) standfast
(c) stand firm (d) fast standing

Directions (Q. 40–41): *Fill in the blank with the correct degree of comparison*

40 India is one of the _____ growing economies in the world, attracting significant foreign investments.

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) more fast (b) most fast
(c) faster (d) fastest

41 This project is far _____ than the previous one.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) easy (b) easier
(c) easiest (d) more easiest

Directions (Q. 42–45): *Complete the collocation by choosing a suitable word to fill in the blank.*

42 The researchers meticulously _____ the parameters for the study.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) delineated (b) decorated
(c) deviated (d) deliberated

43 The scientist was able to ___ a theory that explained the phenomenon.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) put forward (b) invent
(c) bring out (d) bring forward

44 The lawyer managed to _____ access to confidential documents.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) obtain (b) gain
(c) receive (d) attain

45 Many professionals find it difficult to _____ a balance between work and personal life.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) keep (b) strike
(c) set (d) form

Directions (Q. 46): *Read the passage and answer the questions*

46 Choose the correct form of the verb for the blank:
"Despite the endogenous predictability of this sequence, the menstrual cycle _____ considerable vulnerability to extrinsic perturbations."

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) exhibits (b) exhibit
(c) exhibiting (d) exhibited

Directions (Q. 47–62): *Fill in the blank with the most appropriate option*

47 He was reprimanded not for the error itself, but for his evasion ___ responsibility thereafter.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) of (b) for
(c) to (d) towards

48 The analyst's conclusion, while mathematically valid, was marred by a glaring ___ of contextual variables.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) abstinence (b) integration
(c) omission (d) alignment

49 His recent paper is as __ as any ever published in the journal's history.

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) insightful (b) more insightful
(c) most insightful (d) insightfully

50 The speaker's tone, marked by sarcastic inflections, stood in stark __ to the solemnity of the occasion.

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) proportion (b) contrast
(c) parallel (d) deference

51 The speaker's rhetoric was replete with appeals to emotion but lacked the __ of empirical substantiation.

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) depth (b) rigor
(c) tone (d) validity

52 His consistent refusal to acknowledge empirical evidence reflects a dangerous __ to ideological rigidity.

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) adherence (b) resistance
(c) deference (d) contribution

53 The consultant's prognosis, though optimistic, failed to __ the structural weaknesses evident in the model.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) diagnose (b) address
(c) predict (d) relieve

54 No strategy was found to be __ than diversification during the crisis.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) effective (b) most effective
(c) more effective (d) effectively

55 The treaty was hailed as a breakthrough despite its __ language that allowed for multiple interpretations.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) ambiguous (b) concise
(c) forthright (d) implicit

56 The committee's reluctance to engage directly with dissenting voices was seen as a tacit ___ of accountability.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) evasion (b) invocation
(c) revision (d) expansion

57 Her remarks were not only misinformed but also ___, undermining years of community-led advocacy.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) derogatory (b) contentious
(c) illustrative (d) preliminary

58 The team decided to ___ the outdated policy and draft a more inclusive one.

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) do with (b) do away with
(c) do about (d) do off with

59 The report's language, laden with technical jargon, served more to ___ than to inform the general public.

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) illuminate (b) obfuscate
(c) clarify (d) communicate

60 Although framed as reformist, the policy inadvertently ___ structural inequalities rather than mitigating them.

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) perpetuated (b) repelled
(c) amplified (d) suppressed

61 Unable to handle the sustained pressure, the junior associate eventually ____ during the audit.

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) broke out (b) broke away
(c) broke down (d) broke off

62 The ambassador's statement was meticulously phrased to maintain diplomatic decorum while subtly ____ criticism.

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) deflecting (b) inflicting
(c) reflecting (d) injecting

Directions (Q. 63–65): *Fill in the blanks with the appropriate article.*

63 _____ education is vital for societal progress, but _____ education received in underfunded areas often lacks basic resources.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) The, the (b) A, the
(c) An, a (d) No article, the

64 ____ apple fell from ____ tree, which was during ____ summer season.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) An, the, the (b) A, the, an
(c) An, an, the (d) The, the, the

65 Although _____ emergence of artificial intelligence promises significant benefits, it also raises _____ host of ethical dilemmas.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) a, the (b) the, a
(c) an, the (d) the, the

Directions (Q. 66–69): *Complete the sentence by choosing a suitable word to fill in the blank.*

66 Were he to have followed the instructions, none of this ____ occurred.

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) would have (b) will have
(c) had (d) should

67 Had he not intervened, the negotiations ____ long before the deadline.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) would break (b) had broken
(c) would have broken down (d) should be breaking

68 That she, of all people, ____ the one to criticize others is baffling.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

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

69 Neither the manager nor his assistants _____ prepared for the sudden audit.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) was (b) were
(c) is (d) be

Directions (Q. 70–72): *Fill in the blank with an appropriate degree of comparison.*

70 He wrote with _____ skill, weaving intricate narratives effortlessly into complex themes.

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) utmost (b) most
(c) too much (d) extreme

71 When comparing the two theories, Newton's laws were initially considered ____ acceptable.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) least (b) less
(c) lesser (d) little

72 Between the two musicians, I find Bach's compositions to be ____ profound.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) most (b) more
(c) better (d) best

Directions (Q. 73): *Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks*

73 My introduction to the Y.M.C.A. swimming pool --------- unpleasant memories.

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) revived (b) rewind
(c) recognise (d) repeat

Directions (Q. 74–75): *Fill in the blank with the correct preposition*

74 The decision was made ____ consultation with the stakeholders.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) by (b) under
(c) upon (d) in

75 The Prime Minister emphasised the importance of digital literacy _____ rural women to bridge the digital divide.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) after (b) with
(c) across (d) among

Directions (Q. 76): *Choose the most suitable option to fill in the blank.*

76 I was practising the guitar _____.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) codes (b) cords
(c) chords (d) cards

Directions (Q. 77): *Fill in the blanks with appropriate parts of speech.*

77 The director's ____ refusal to compromise and the board's ____ criticism led to a stalemate.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) steadiness, scathing (b) steadfastly, scathe
(c) steadfast, scathing (d) steadily, scathes

Directions (Q. 78–82): *Fill in the blank with the appropriate tense.*

78 By the end of the fiscal year, the company ____ nearly 15% more than it had projected initially.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) has earned (b) had earned
(c) will have earned (d) was earning

79 If technological advancements _____ at the current pace, we will soon witness innovations previously deemed impossible.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) continue (b) continued
(c) had continued (d) have continued

80 Were the data _____ earlier, corrective measures could have been implemented.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) analyzed thoroughly (b) had analyzed thoroughly
(c) were analyzed thoroughly (d) analyze thoroughly

81 If the team _____ the interim results more meticulously, the final report would not have contained so many discrepancies.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) analyze (b) have analyzed
(c) had analyzed (d) has analyzed

82 Although the panel _____ several contentious issues during the discussion, it failed to reach a unanimous conclusion.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) addresses (b) had addressed
(c) addressed (d) was addressing

Directions (Q. 83): *Fill in the blanks with the correct option, ensuring the verb tenses accurately reflect the chronological sequence of events.*

83 Scarcely _____ the morning train when I realized that, if I had left my house five minutes later, I _____ the crucial interview.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) I had boarded, missed
(b) had I boarded, would have missed
(c) did I board, would miss
(d) had I boarded, will miss

Directions (Q. 84): *Choose the option that provides the correct sequence of prepositions to complete the sentence grammatically.*

84 The philosopher contended that morality exists _____ the realm of legality, operates _____ opposition to utilitarianism, and persists _____ spite of cultural relativism.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) within, against, despite (b) beyond, in, in
(c) beneath, concerning, owing to (d) alongside, with, prior to

Directions (Q. 85): *In the following sentence, four alternatives are given for the two blanks. Choose the most appropriate alternative to complete the sentence meaningfully and grammatically.*

85 The theoretical model proposed by the committee underscores the necessity _____ methodological flexibility while simultaneously _____ epistemic biases that often distort empirical interpretation.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) of adopting, mitigating (b) to adopt, to mitigate
(c) to have adopted, be mitigated (d) to adopt, to have mitigated

Directions (Q. 86): *In the following question, a sentence with three blanks is given. Choose the most appropriate option that fills all the blanks correctly and meaningfully.*

86 The director's _____ reinterpretation of the classic tale, coupled with a _____ cinematographic palette and _____ pacing, divided both critics and audiences.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) unconventional, exaggerated, erratic
(b) audacious, muted, deliberate
(c) incoherent, glossy, methodical
(d) simplistic, monochrome, accelerated

87 Which of the following sentences uses the correct collocation?

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) The judge delivered justice swiftly and efficiently
(b) The minister made a quick decision on the proposal
(c) The committee took a strong step towards reform
(d) The officer made a large mistake in his report

Directions (Q. 88): *Fill in the blanks with an appropriate degree of comparison.*

88 Seldom have we encountered a theory _____ intriguing _____ this one.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) much, than
(b) more, than
(c) as, that
(d) more, as

Directions (Q. 89): *Fill in the blank with the correct collocation*

89 The NGO took _____ the responsibility of educating underprivileged children in rural areas.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) up
(b) in
(c) off
(d) out

Directions (Q. 90): *Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combination of articles and verb form.*

90 It is imperative that _____ anonymity of the whistle-blower _____ maintained, as even _____ slightest leak could compromise the entire federal investigation.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) no article, is, a
(b) an, be, a
(c) the,is, the
(d) the, be, the

Directions (Q. 91): *Choose the correct option to complete the sentence meaningfully and grammatically.*

91 The director _____ the entire script multiple times before the producers finally _____ it last week.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) has rewritten, approve
(b) had rewritten, approved
(c) rewrites, approve
(d) was rewriting, approved

Directions (Q. 92): *Select the idiom that contextually fits the blank to complete the following sentence most suitably.*

92 Junior members of the diplomatic mission were explicitly warned that they must _____ during the international summit, as any public departure from the official state policy would result in immediate dismissal.

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) hit the mark
(b) stretch the truth
(c) go against the grain
(d) toe the line

Directions (Q. 93): *Fill in the blanks in the following sentence with the most appropriate set of words to form a grammatically correct and meaningful sentence.*

93 ___ the central bank intervened more decisively during the liquidity crisis, the cascading defaults that _____ the financial sector would have been largely contained, and investor confidence _____ so dramatically.

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Had, crippled, would not have eroded
(b) Should, crippled, would not have eroded
(c) If, had crippled, would not erode
(d) Had, crippling, would not have eroded

Directions (Q. 94): *Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate option to make the sentence grammatically correct and meaningful.*

94 It was _____ undeniable irony that _____ man once celebrated as _____ architect of peace should become the very symbol of conflict.

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) an, the, an
(b) a, a, the
(c) an, a, an
(d) the, the, an

Answer Key

लाल रंग = *SSC Key* पर व्याख्या में टिप्पणी

01	02	03	04	05
(a)	(a)	(c)	(a)	(a)
06	**07**	**08**	**09**	**10**
(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**
(a)	**(b/d)**	(c)	(d)	(c)
16	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**
(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
21	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**
(a)	(d)	(a)	(a)	(a)
26	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**
(b)	(a)	(a)	(c)	(d)
31	**32**	**33**	**34**	**35**
(d)	(c)	(d)	(d)	(d)
36	**37**	**38**	**39**	**40**
(d)	**(a)**	(c)	(a)	(d)
41	**42**	**43**	**44**	**45**
(b)	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)
46	**47**	**48**	**49**	**50**
(a)	(a)	(c)	(a)	(b)

51	52	53	54	55
(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
56	**57**	**58**	**59**	**60**
(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)	**(a)**
61	**62**	**63**	**64**	**65**
(c)	(d)	(d)	(a)	**(b)**
66	**67**	**68**	**69**	**70**
(a)	(c)	(d)	(b)	(a)
71	**72**	**73**	**74**	**75**
(b)	(b)	(a)	(d)	(d)
76	**77**	**78**	**79**	**80**
(c)	(c)	(c)	(a)	(a)
81	**82**	**83**	**84**	**85**
(c)	(c)	(b)	(b)	(a)
86	**87**	**88**	**89**	**90**
(b)	**(a/b)**	(b)	(a)	(d)
91	**92**	**93**	**94**	
(b)	(d)	(a)	(a)	

Detailed Explanations

रटना बंद, समझना शुरू

01 ANSWER (a) lucidity

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Contrast with Despite) यहाँ Despite से contrast दिखता है: विद्वान की भाषा convoluted (उलझी हुई) है, फिर भी उसका central thesis अंतिम अध्याय में स्पष्ट हुआ, इसलिए blank में 'स्पष्टता' का भाव चाहिए। lucidity का अर्थ स्पष्टता है, opacity का अर्थ अस्पष्टता, perversity का हठधर्मिता और tenacity का दृढ़ता। केवल lucidity ही उलझी हुई शैली के विपरीत अर्थ देता है।

✓ सही sentence Despite the scholar's penchant for convoluted prose, his central thesis emerged with surprising **lucidity** in the concluding chapter.

Examiner का trap opacity का अर्थ अस्पष्टता है, जो उलझी हुई शैली का ही विस्तार है, contrast नहीं।

02 ANSWER (a) did he provide

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Inversion with Not Only) 'Not only' जब वाक्य के आरंभ में आता है, तो Inversion होता है, अर्थात् Auxiliary Verb Subject से पहले आती है। Past Tense के लिए did he provide बनेगा, जिसमें did के बाद Verb का मूल रूप आता है।

✓ सही sentence Not only **did he provide** the funding, but he also offered strategic guidance.

Examiner का trap Option B और C में Inversion नहीं है, और D में had he provided बिना कारण Past Perfect ले आता है।

03 ANSWER (c) corroborate

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Vocabulary – Corroborate) वाक्य कहता है कि गलत सूचनाओं के प्रसार के कारण प्रसारित करने से पहले स्रोतों की पुष्टि करना आवश्यक है। corroborate का अर्थ पुष्टि करना, प्रमाणित करना है; ameliorate का सुधारना, fabricate का गढ़ना या मनगढ़ंत बनाना और incriminate का दोषी ठहराना है।

✓ सही sentence Given the proliferation of misinformation, it becomes all the more imperative to **corroborate** sources before dissemination.

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04 ANSWER (a) therefore

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Connector for Cause and Result) पहले भाग में कहा गया है कि दस्तावेज़ classified था, और दूसरे भाग में उसका परिणाम है कि उसे सार्वजनिक रूप से circulate नहीं किया जा सकता। कारण और परिणाम जोड़ने के लिए Connector therefore (इसलिए) चाहिए।

✓ सही sentence The document was classified; **therefore**, it could not be circulated publicly.

Examiner का trap however और nonetheless (फिर भी) contrast दिखाते हैं, और otherwise (अन्यथा) वैकल्पिक स्थिति दिखाता है; ये कारण-परिणाम का संबंध नहीं बनाते।

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05 ANSWER (a) compelling

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (No Matter How + Adjective) 'No matter how' के बाद Adjective या Adverb आता है। यहाँ 'the evidence was ...' में Linking Verb 'was' के बाद Adjective चाहिए, इसलिए compelling (प्रभावशाली, विश्वास दिलाने वाला) सही है।

✓ सही sentence No matter how **compelling** the evidence was, the jury remained unconvinced.

Examiner का trap compel और compels Verb हैं, और compulsion Noun है; इनमें से कोई भी 'was' के बाद Complement के रूप में उचित नहीं है।

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06 ANSWER (b) penetrating

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Collocation – Penetrating Analysis) Noun 'analysis' के पहले ऐसा Adjective चाहिए जो 'गहरी, अंतर्दृष्टिपूर्ण' अर्थ दे। Penetrating analysis का अर्थ गहन और तीक्ष्ण विश्लेषण है और यही स्थापित Collocation है। penetrative का अर्थ शारीरिक या भौतिक भेदन से जुड़ा है, penetrable का भेदा जा सकने वाला और penetrated का भेदा गया।

✓ सही sentence The sociologist was renowned for her **penetrating** analysis of systemic inequalities.

Examiner का trap penetrative देखने में penetrating जैसा लगता है, पर उसका प्रयोग भौतिक भेदन के संदर्भ में होता है, विश्लेषण के लिए नहीं।

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07 ANSWER (a) with great

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Albeit + with Reluctance) 'Albeit' का अर्थ 'यद्यपि' है, और यह प्रायः Adjective या Prepositional Phrase से पहले आता है। 'With reluctance' स्थापित Collocation है, इसलिए albeit with great reluctance सही है। in, on और at के साथ यह Collocation प्रचलित नहीं है।

✓ सही sentence The operative complied, albeit **with great** reluctance.

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08 ANSWER (b) into

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Preposition with Delve) 'Delve' के साथ Preposition 'into' आता है: delve into (किसी विषय में गहराई से खोज करना)। onto, in और about इसके साथ मानक Collocation नहीं बनाते।

✓ सही sentence The grant allowed researchers to delve **into** topics previously considered fringe.

Examiner का trap 'in' सरल और परिचित लगता है, इसलिए विद्यार्थी delve in चुन लेते हैं।

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09 ANSWER (c) quiet, flickering

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Collocation – Quiet, Flickering) बिजली जाने पर बातचीत करते हुए बिताई गई शाम 'quiet evening' कही जाती है, और मोमबत्ती की काँपती हुई लौ के लिए 'flickering light' स्वाभाविक Collocation है।

✓ सही sentence When the lights went out, we spent a **quiet** evening talking by the **flickering** light of a few candles.

Examiner का trap waving light, blinking light और shaking light स्वाभाविक अंग्रेज़ी नहीं हैं, और blinking light सिग्नल या बल्ब के लिए आता है।

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10 ANSWER (d) more elaborate, more difficult

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Comparative with Than) दोनों blanks में तुलना का भाव है (than तथा 'also ... to prepare'), इसलिए यहाँ Comparative Degree चाहिए। 'Elaborate' और 'difficult' बहु-अक्षर वाले Adjectives हैं, अतः इनके साथ more लगता है, -er नहीं।

✓ सही sentence This year's costumes are **more elaborate** than last year's, but they were also **more difficult** to prepare.

Examiner का trap Option A में elaborater और difficulter अशुद्ध रूप हैं, B में Superlative है, और C में Positive Degree है, जो than के साथ नहीं चलता।

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11 ANSWER (a) had finished, had been building

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Past Perfect and Past Perfect Continuous) दोनों क्रियाएँ yesterday के workshop के समाप्त होने से पहले की हैं, और 'By the time ... ended' (Past Simple) के साथ पहले पूरी हुई क्रिया के लिए Past Perfect आता है: had finished। तीन घंटे से चल रहा काम 'for three hours' के साथ Past Perfect Continuous में आता है: had been building।

✓ सही sentence By the time the workshop ended yesterday, Rahul **had finished** the model that he **had been building** for three hours.

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12 ANSWER (b)/(d) had charged, would have taken / had charged, would take

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

SSC Key (b) · एक से अधिक सही विकल्प: (b), (d)

Concept (Third and Mixed Conditional) SSC ने option B (had charged, would have taken) को सही माना है, और यह Third Conditional के रूप में शुद्ध है। परंतु option D (had charged, would take) भी शुद्ध है, क्योंकि यह Mixed Conditional है: कल रात की न की गई charging का परिणाम आज की walk पर पड़ रहा है, और 'today' इसी का समर्थन करता है। वाक्य यह स्पष्ट नहीं करता कि walk हो चुकी है या नहीं, इसलिए B और D दोनों व्याकरणिक रूप से सही हैं।

✓ सही sentence If I **had charged** my camera battery last night, I **would have taken** (or **would take**) more photos during the walk today.

Examiner का trap विद्यार्थी केवल Third Conditional को याद रखकर B चुन लेते हैं और 'today' के कारण बने Mixed Conditional (D) को नज़रअंदाज़ कर देते हैं।

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13 ANSWER (c) take up, carry on

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Phrasal Verbs – take up, carry on) 'Take up' का अर्थ कोई नया शौक या गतिविधि शुरू करना है, इसलिए 'take up embroidery' सही है। 'Carry on' का अर्थ चलती आ रही परंपरा को आगे बढ़ाना है। take on का अर्थ ज़िम्मेदारी लेना, carry out का पूरा करना, take after का किसी के जैसा होना और carry away का मोहित करना है।

✓ सही sentence I decided to **take up** embroidery because I wanted to **carry on** the tradition my grandmother had started.

Examiner का trap Carry out भी 'काम को पूरा करना' के रूप में परिचित है, पर परंपरा को जारी रखने के लिए carry on ही आता है।

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14 ANSWER (d) knocked over, regain

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Phrasal Verb and Collocation) 'Knock over' का अर्थ किसी चीज़ को गिरा देना है, इसलिए 'knocked over my juice' सही है। 'Regain composure' का अर्थ संयम फिर से पा लेना है। retain composure का अर्थ संयम बनाए रखना है, जो घटना के बाद की स्थिति से मेल नहीं खाता।

✓ सही sentence After I accidentally **knocked over** my juice during the interview, it took me a moment to **regain** my composure.

Examiner का trap Retain भी composure के साथ आता है, इसलिए विद्यार्थी उसे सही मान लेते हैं, पर यहाँ संयम खोकर फिर पाने का भाव है।

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15 ANSWER (c) will open

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Simple Future for Planned Action) 'Tomorrow' भविष्य के कार्य का संकेत देता है, इसलिए यहाँ Simple Future Tense का **will open** सही है। would open काल्पनिक या Past के भविष्य के लिए है; am open में 'open' Adjective बन जाता है; opened Past Tense है।

✓ सही sentence Tomorrow, I **will open** the dusty old book from the attic and relive my favorite childhood memories.

Examiner का trap would open विनम्र या काल्पनिक रूप होने से 'बेहतर' लगता है, पर सीधे भविष्य के लिए will चाहिए।

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16 ANSWER (b) by means of

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Phrase: By Means Of) 'By means of' का अर्थ है किसी साधन या माध्यम की सहायता से। वाक्य में कागज़ी नक्शे और कुछ landmarks को साधन के रूप में बताया गया है। beneath का अर्थ के नीचे है, following the path रास्ते का अनुसरण करने के लिए है और barring का अर्थ को छोड़कर है, जो विपरीत अर्थ देता है।

✓ सही sentence I managed to find my way to the museum **by means of** only a tattered paper map and a few landmarks.

17 ANSWER (a) had returned

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Past Perfect for Earlier Action) वाक्य में दो Past क्रियाएँ हैं: 'realized' (बाद की क्रिया) और laptop लौटाना (उससे पहले की क्रिया)। पहले हो चुकी क्रिया के लिए Past Perfect आता है।

✓ सही sentence I **had returned** the defective laptop to the store before I realized I had left my charger at home.

Examiner का trap Simple Past returned दोनों क्रियाओं को एक ही स्तर पर रख देता है, जिससे पहले-बाद का क्रम स्पष्ट नहीं होता।

18 ANSWER (b) will visit

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Simple Future for a Plan) 'This weekend' भविष्य का समय है और वाक्य में पहले से बनाई गई योजना या इरादे का भाव है, इसलिए Simple Future सही है।

✓ सही sentence I **will visit** the local market this weekend to restock the pantry before the busy work week begins.

Examiner का trap would visit काल्पनिक या Past के संदर्भ में आता है और visited Past Tense है, जो 'this weekend' से मेल नहीं खाते; visiting Finite Verb ही नहीं है।

19 ANSWER (a) plowed into

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Phrasal Verb – Plough into) 'Plough into' (US spelling: plow into) का अर्थ है किसी काम या निवेश में बड़ी मात्रा में पैसा या ऊर्जा झोंक देना। 'Plowed into risky investments' का मतलब है कि उसने जोखिम भरे निवेशों में धन लगा दिया और सब कुछ गँवा दिया।

✓ सही sentence Despite repeated warnings, he **plowed into** risky investments and lost everything.

Examiner का trap plow over का अर्थ किसी पर चढ़ाई करके कुचल देना है, और plow away तथा plow through (काम के बीच से जैसे-तैसे निकलना) का 'investments' के साथ Collocation नहीं बनता।

20 ANSWER (b) backpedal

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Phrasal Verb: Backpedal) Backpedal का अर्थ है अपने पहले के कथन, निर्णय या रुख से पीछे हट जाना। जब परियोजना की व्यवहार्यता पर प्रश्न उठे, तो निवेशकों का पीछे हटना इसी से व्यक्त होता है। backlash एक Noun है, इसलिए to के बाद Verb की जगह नहीं भरता।

✓ सही sentence Despite initial enthusiasm, investors began to **backpedal** when the project's viability was questioned.

Examiner का trap backwash, backlash और backburn देखने में backpedal से मिलते-जुलते हैं, पर इनमें से कोई 'रुख से पीछे हटना' का अर्थ नहीं देता।

21 ANSWER (a) cast off

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Phrasal Verb: Cast Off) 'Cast off' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को त्याग देना या उससे छुटकारा पा लेना। लक्ष्य के प्रति गंभीर व्यक्ति को सभी distractions छोड़ने होंगे। cast down का अर्थ उदास करना है, और 'caste' का अर्थ जाति या सामाजिक वर्ग है, जो Verb नहीं है।

✓ सही sentence If you're serious about your goals, you must **cast off** all distractions.

Examiner का trap caste और cast की ध्वनि एक-सी है, इसलिए वर्तनी पर ध्यान न देने वाले विद्यार्थी C या D चुन लेते हैं।

22 ANSWER (d) clamped down on

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Phrasal Verb – Clamp Down On) 'Clamp down on' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ पर कठोर नियंत्रण लगाना या सख्ती करना। नए compliance rules ने उन खामियों पर सख्ती की जिनका कंपनियाँ पहले लाभ उठाती थीं। narrowed down का अर्थ सीमित करना, nailed down का पक्का करना और cracked up का हँस पड़ना है।

✓ सही sentence The new compliance rules **clamped down on** several loopholes that companies had previously exploited.

Examiner का trap narrowed down 'सीमित करना' के कारण निकट लगता है, पर loopholes के साथ सख्ती का भाव clamp down on ही देता है।

23 ANSWER (a) drum up

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Phrasal Verb – Drum Up) 'Drum up support' एक स्थापित Phrasal Verb है, जिसका अर्थ है प्रचार या प्रयास से समर्थन जुटाना। crank out का अर्थ बड़ी मात्रा में तैयार करना, whip out का अचानक निकालना और spin off का किसी बड़े संगठन से अलग इकाई बनाना है।

✓ सही sentence The insurgents attempted to **drum up** support from local communities through propaganda.

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24 ANSWER (a) plumped for

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Phrasal Verb – Plump For) 'Plump for' का अर्थ है काफ़ी सोच-विचार के बाद किसी विकल्प को चुन लेना। हिचकिचाहट के बाद उद्यमी ने जोखिम भरा निवेश चुना। leaned over का अर्थ झुकना है (विकल्प B और C में यही दोहराया गया है), और plunged out मान्य Phrasal Verb नहीं है।

✓ सही sentence After initial hesitation, the entrepreneur finally **plumped for** the risky investment.

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25 ANSWER (a) pare down

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Phrasal Verb: Pare Down) 'Pare down' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को छाँटकर, काट-छाँट करके कम करना। समिति द्वारा गौण clauses घटाने के लिए यही उपयुक्त है। pluck out का अर्थ उखाड़ना, plow through का कठिनाई से किसी चीज़ को पूरा करना और peel back का परत उतारना है।

✓ सही sentence The committee agreed to **pare down** the lesser clauses to prevent unnecessary complications.

Examiner का trap pluck out भी 'हटाने' का भाव देता है, पर वह घटाने या छाँटने का Phrasal Verb नहीं है।

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26 ANSWER (b) put off

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Phrasal Verb: Put Off) 'Put off' का अर्थ है किसी काम को आगे के लिए स्थगित करना। चुनाव के बाद तक विवादित प्रस्ताव को टालने के लिए यही उपयुक्त है। put forward – प्रस्तावित करना; put out – बुझाना या प्रकाशित करना; put up – खड़ा करना या ठहराना।

✓ सही sentence The committee decided to **put off** the controversial proposal until after the elections.

Examiner का trap Put forward प्रस्ताव के साथ स्वाभाविक लगता है, परंतु उसका अर्थ प्रस्ताव रखना है, टालना नहीं।

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27 ANSWER (a) had one witnessed, was

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Inversion after Negative Adverb) 'Rarely' जैसे Negative Adverb से वाक्य शुरू होने पर Inversion होता है: Auxiliary Verb पहले और Subject बाद में आता है, इसलिए Rarely had one witnessed सही है। 'nor' के बाद भी Inversion होता है: nor was it, और यहाँ Subject 'it' singular है, इसलिए was लगेगा, were नहीं।

✓ सही sentence Rarely **had one witnessed** such blatant disregard for protocol, nor **was** it so openly tolerated.

Examiner का trap Option B में Inversion नहीं है; C में were अशुद्ध है; D में word order गलत है।

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28 ANSWER (a) mechanical

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Adjective before a Noun) Noun 'fortitude' के पहले Adjective चाहिए, और 'almost' उसे modify कर रहा है। **Mechanical** (यांत्रिक, भावशून्य) Adjective है। mechanically Adverb है; mechanize Verb है; mechanic Noun (मिस्त्री) है। इनमें से कोई Noun को modify नहीं कर सकता।

✓ सही sentence The soldiers, exhausted though they were, pressed on with an almost **mechanical** fortitude.

Examiner का trap 'Almost' के बाद विद्यार्थी Adverb की अपेक्षा करते हैं और mechanically चुन लेते हैं, जबकि 'almost' यहाँ Adjective को modify कर रहा है।

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29 ANSWER (c) owing to

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Compound Preposition vs Conjunction) Blank के बाद Noun phrase 'her groundbreaking contributions' है, इसलिए यहाँ Preposition चाहिए। **owing to** (के कारण) एक Compound Preposition है। because और although Conjunction हैं, जिनके बाद पूरा Clause आता है; lest भी Conjunction है।

✓ सही sentence The scientist was awarded a medal **owing to** her groundbreaking contributions to molecular biology.

Examiner का trap because का अर्थ ठीक बैठता है, इसलिए विद्यार्थी उसे चुन लेते हैं, पर उसके बाद Noun phrase नहीं आ सकता।

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30 ANSWER (d) acclaim

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Noun after Adjective) 'Widespread' Adjective के बाद Noun चाहिए, और 'with widespread ... among the academic community' में प्रशंसा का भाव है। **acclaim** Noun है, जिसका अर्थ है सार्वजनिक प्रशंसा। acclaimed – प्रशंसित; acclaiming

– प्रशंसा करते हुए; acclimated – वातावरण का अभ्यस्त। ये तीनों Noun नहीं हैं।

✓ सही sentence The committee's decision was met with widespread **acclaim** among the academic community, although some dissenters voiced their reservations.

Examiner का trap Acclaimed और acclimated की बनावट acclaim से मिलती-जुलती है, परंतु Adjective के बाद Noun की माँग इन्हें बाहर कर देती है।

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31 ANSWER (d) irreversibly

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Adverb – Irreversibly) Blank में ऐसा Adverb चाहिए जो 'transformed' के साथ अर्थ पूरा करे: तकनीक ने आण्विक जीवविज्ञान को ऐसा बदला कि वह पलटा नहीं जा सकता। irreversibly का अर्थ अपरिवर्तनीय रूप से है; marginally का मामूली रूप से, ostensibly का दिखावटी तौर पर और consecutively का लगातार क्रम में। केवल irreversibly ही 'transformed' के साथ तर्कसंगत है।

✓ सही sentence The technology has **irreversibly** transformed the field of molecular biology.

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32 ANSWER (c) nebulously

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Vocabulary – Adverb in Context) वाक्य में निर्देशों के कारण भ्रम फैलने की बात है, इसलिए निर्देश अस्पष्ट ढंग से लिखे गए थे। nebulously का अर्थ अस्पष्ट, धुंधले ढंग से है। minutely का अर्थ अत्यंत बारीकी से, succinctly का संक्षेप में और punctiliously का अत्यंत सावधानी और शिष्टाचार के साथ है।

✓ सही sentence The instructions were **nebulously** outlined, leading to confusion among participants.

Examiner का trap शेष तीन अर्थ स्पष्टता या विस्तार के हैं, जो 'confusion' का कारण नहीं बन सकते।

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33 ANSWER (d) thus

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Adverb of Manner) Blank में ऐसा Adverb चाहिए जो बोलने का ढंग बताए, और विकल्पों में केवल **thus** (इस प्रकार, इस ढंग से) रीति दर्शाता है; इसी कारण वह 'preferring depth to flamboyance' के साथ जुड़कर वाक्य पूरा करता है। Within (भीतर) और onward (आगे की ओर) स्थान या दिशा के Adverbs हैं, और amiss का अर्थ गलत ढंग से है, जो 'preferring depth' के भाव से मेल नहीं खाता। अतः Option D सही है।

✓ सही sentence The scholar spoke **thus**, preferring depth to flamboyance.

Examiner का trap Amiss भी Adverb है और 'गलत ढंग से' का अर्थ देता है, परंतु वह 'preferring depth' के भाव से मेल नहीं खाता।

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34 ANSWER (d) on

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Idiom – On the Spur of the Moment) 'On the spur of the moment' एक स्थापित Idiom है, जिसका अर्थ है बिना सोचे-विचारे तुरंत, आवेग में। इसमें Preposition 'on' ही आता है।

✓ सही sentence He answered **on** the spur of the moment, without reflection.

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35 ANSWER (d) at

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Idiom: At Length) 'At length' एक Idiom है, जिसका अर्थ है विस्तार से, देर तक। इसलिए 'spoke at length about' सही है। 'In length' या 'on length' जैसे रूप प्रचलित नहीं हैं।

✓ सही sentence The professor spoke **at** length about the implications of the study.

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36 ANSWER (d) in

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Idiom: in abeyance) 'In abeyance' एक स्थापित Idiom है, जिसका अर्थ है अस्थायी रूप से स्थगित या निलंबित। अन्य Prepositions इस Phrase में प्रयुक्त नहीं होते।

✓ सही sentence The agreement remained **in** abeyance until further notice.

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37 ANSWER (a) under

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

SSC Key (b) · सही उत्तर (a)

Concept (Preposition: Under Circumstances) SSC ने B (amidst) को उत्तर माना है, परंतु सही उत्तर A (under) है। 'Under circumstances' मानक Collocation है, जैसे 'under mysterious circumstances' (Oxford, Cambridge)। 'Amidst' का अर्थ 'के बीच में' है और यह शोर, भीड़ या अफ़रा-तफ़री जैसी चीज़ों के साथ आता है, 'circumstances' के इस अर्थ में नहीं। within और inside भी इस Collocation में प्रयुक्त नहीं होते।

✓ सही sentence The event transpired **under** circumstances still unknown to the public.

Examiner का trap Amidst अधिक साहित्यिक लगने के कारण आकर्षक है और SSC की key भी वही है, परंतु 'circumstances' के साथ मानक Collocation under ही है।

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38 ANSWER (c) clear and concise

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Collocation – Clear and Concise) 'Clear and concise' एक प्रचलित Collocation है, जो स्पष्ट और संक्षिप्त स्पष्टीकरण के लिए प्रयोग होता है; 'and to the point' के साथ इसका अर्थ भी पूरी तरह मेल खाता है।

✓ सही sentence His explanation was **clear and concise**, and to the point.

Examiner का trap बाकी विकल्प (short and right, quick and good, smart and simple) शब्दशः जोड़े गए हैं और explanation के साथ स्वाभाविक Collocation नहीं बनाते।

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39 ANSWER (a) steadfast

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Collocation – Steadfast) 'Steadfast' एक Adjective है, जिसका अर्थ है अडिग, दृढ़ और निष्ठावान। 'Steadfast in her defence' स्वाभाविक अभिव्यक्ति है। standfast इस रूप में मान्य शब्द नहीं है, stand firm Verb phrase है जो 'was' के बाद Complement के रूप में नहीं बैठता, और fast standing बेमेल रचना है।

✓ सही sentence The attorney was **steadfast** in her defense of the whistleblower.

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40 ANSWER (d) fastest

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (One of the + Superlative) 'One of the' के बाद Superlative Degree और plural noun आता है। 'Fast' एक-अक्षर वाला Adjective है, इसलिए उसका Superlative -est जोड़ने से बनता है। more fast और most fast अशुद्ध रूप हैं।

✓ सही sentence India is one of the **fastest** growing economies in the world, attracting significant foreign investments.

Examiner का trap Option C में faster Comparative है, जो 'one of the' के साथ नहीं चलता, परंतु विद्यार्थी 'growing economies' की तुलना देखकर उसे चुन लेते हैं।

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41 ANSWER (b) easier

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Comparative with Far) 'Far' यहाँ Comparative को बल देने वाला Adverb है, और 'than' आगे आया है, इसलिए Comparative Degree चाहिए: far easier than।

✓ सही sentence This project is far **easier** than the previous one.

Examiner का trap more easiest Double Comparative-Superlative होने से अशुद्ध है, और easiest Superlative है।

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42 ANSWER (a) delineated

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Collocation: Delineate the Parameters) 'Delineate the parameters' एक स्थापित Collocation है, जिसका अर्थ है सीमाओं या मानकों को स्पष्ट रूप से निर्धारित करना। decorated (सजाया), deviated (मार्ग से हटा) और deliberated (सोच-विचार किया) यहाँ अर्थ नहीं देते।

✓ सही sentence The researchers meticulously **delineated** the parameters for the study.

Examiner का trap सभी विकल्प d से शुरू होते हैं और ध्वनि में मिलते-जुलते हैं, इसलिए केवल शब्द-रूप देखकर चुनने वाले विद्यार्थी भ्रमित होते हैं।

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43 ANSWER (a) put forward

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Collocation – put forward) 'Put forward a theory' स्थापित Collocation है, जिसका अर्थ है कोई सिद्धांत या विचार विचार-विमर्श हेतु प्रस्तुत करना। invent का प्रयोग मशीन या वस्तु के लिए होता है, bring out का अर्थ प्रकाशित करना है, और bring forward का अर्थ तिथि आगे खिसकाना या किसी प्रस्ताव को रखना है।

✓ सही sentence The scientist was able to **put forward** a theory that explained the phenomenon.

Examiner का trap Bring forward भी 'प्रस्ताव रखना' का अर्थ दे सकता है, इसलिए विद्यार्थी उसे चुन लेते हैं, जबकि theory के साथ मानक Collocation put forward ही है।

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44 ANSWER (b) gain

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Collocation: Gain Access) 'Gain access to' एक स्थापित Collocation है, जिसका अर्थ है किसी स्थान या सामग्री तक पहुँच प्राप्त करना। obtain, receive और attain के साथ 'access' का यह मानक Collocation नहीं बनता।

✓ सही sentence The lawyer managed to **gain** access to confidential documents.

Examiner का trap obtain का अर्थ 'प्राप्त करना' है, इसलिए वह सही लगता है, पर access के साथ gain ही स्वाभाविक है।

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45 ANSWER (b) strike

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Collocation: Strike a Balance) 'Strike a balance' स्थापित Collocation है, जिसका अर्थ है दो विरोधी बातों के बीच उचित संतुलन बनाना। 'Keep a balance' भी कुछ संदर्भों में प्रयुक्त होता है, पर 'difficult to ... a balance between' के साथ मानक Collocation strike है; set और form के साथ यह प्रयोग प्रचलित नहीं है।

✓ सही sentence Many professionals find it difficult to **strike** a balance between work and personal life.

Examiner का trap keep a balance परिचित और स्वाभाविक लगता है, इसलिए विद्यार्थी उसे चुन लेते हैं।

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46 ANSWER (a) exhibits

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Subject-Verb Agreement: Singular Subject) Subject 'the menstrual cycle' singular है और वाक्य में एक सामान्य वैज्ञानिक तथ्य बताया गया है, इसलिए Simple Present Tense का singular Verb exhibits आएगा। exhibiting Finite Verb नहीं है और exhibited Past Tense है।

✓ सही sentence Despite the endogenous predictability of this sequence, the menstrual cycle **exhibits** considerable vulnerability to extrinsic perturbations.

Examiner का trap 'Despite' वाले लंबे आरंभिक अंश के कारण Subject दूर पड़ जाता है, जिससे विद्यार्थी plural Verb exhibit चुन लेते हैं।

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47 ANSWER (a) of

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Noun + Preposition: Evasion of) 'Evasion' Noun के साथ Preposition of आता है: evasion of responsibility, अर्थात् ज़िम्मेदारी से बचना। इसी प्रकार avoidance of और neglect of जैसी रचनाएँ प्रचलित हैं।

✓ सही sentence He was reprimanded not for the error itself, but for his evasion **of** responsibility thereafter.

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48 ANSWER (c) omission

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Vocabulary in Context: omission) वाक्य के अनुसार विश्लेषक का निष्कर्ष गणितीय रूप से सही था, परंतु उसमें contextual variables की कमी खटकती थी। इसलिए 'छूट जाना' का भाव चाहिए। 'A glaring omission of variables' स्वाभाविक अभिव्यक्ति है।

✓ सही sentence The analyst's conclusion, while mathematically valid, was marred by a glaring **omission** of contextual variables.

Examiner का trap abstinence का अर्थ संयम है, जो 'of variables' के साथ नहीं बैठता, पर ध्वनि के कारण विद्यार्थी उसे चुन लेते हैं।

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49 ANSWER (a) insightful

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (As ... As – Positive Degree) 'As ... as' रचना में दोनों 'as' के बीच Adjective का Positive Degree आता है।

✓ सही sentence His recent paper is as **insightful** as any ever published in the journal's history.

Examiner का trap more insightful और most insightful में Comparative/Superlative है, जो 'as ... as' के बीच नहीं आते; insightfully Adverb है, जबकि यहाँ Adjective चाहिए।

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50 ANSWER (b) contrast

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Stand in Stark Contrast) 'Stand in stark contrast to' एक स्थापित Phrase है, जिसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ से तीव्र रूप से भिन्न होना। व्यंग्यपूर्ण स्वर और अवसर की गंभीरता में विरोध है।

✓ सही sentence The speaker's tone, marked by sarcastic inflections, stood in stark **contrast** to the solemnity of the occasion.

Examiner का trap Parallel (समानता) विरोध के अर्थ के उलट है, और proportion तथा deference 'stark ... to' के साथ प्रचलित Collocation नहीं बनाते।

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51 ANSWER (b) rigor

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Rigour of Substantiation) वाक्य में कहा गया है कि भाषण में भावनात्मक अपीलें थीं, परंतु अनुभवजन्य प्रमाण की कठोरता का अभाव था। rigor (British spelling: rigour) का अर्थ है कठोरता, सटीकता और सावधानीपूर्ण जाँच। 'Rigour of empirical substantiation' का अर्थ प्रमाणों की सख्त वैज्ञानिक जाँच है।

✓ सही sentence The speaker's rhetoric was replete with appeals to emotion but lacked the **rigor** of empirical substantiation.

Examiner का trap depth (गहराई), tone (लहजा) और validity (वैधता) सुनने में उपयुक्त लगते हैं, पर 'rigour of substantiation' ही प्रचलित अभिव्यक्ति है।

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52 ANSWER (a) adherence

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Adherence To) 'Adherence to' का अर्थ है किसी विचार या सिद्धांत से दृढ़तापूर्वक जुड़े रहना। प्रमाण को न मानना विचारधारात्मक कठोरता से चिपके रहने को दर्शाता है।

✓ सही sentence His consistent refusal to acknowledge empirical evidence reflects a dangerous **adherence** to ideological rigidity.

Examiner का trap resistance (प्रतिरोध) भी 'to' के साथ आता है, पर 'ideological rigidity' का प्रतिरोध यहाँ के भाव के विपरीत अर्थ देता है।

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53 ANSWER (b) address

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Fail To Address) Address का अर्थ यहाँ किसी समस्या को संबोधित करना या उसे ध्यान में लेना है। सलाहकार का पूर्वानुमान आशावादी था, परंतु वह model की संरचनात्मक कमज़ोरियों को संबोधित नहीं कर सका। 'Fail to address weaknesses' स्वाभाविक अभिव्यक्ति है।

✓ सही sentence The consultant's prognosis, though optimistic, failed to **address** the structural weaknesses evident in the model.

Examiner का trap diagnose और predict 'prognosis' के संदर्भ में आकर्षक लगते हैं, पर 'weaknesses' के साथ वे स्वाभाविक Collocation नहीं बनाते।

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54 ANSWER (c) more effective

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Comparative with 'than') 'No strategy was ... than diversification' में 'than' आया है, इसलिए Comparative Degree चाहिए। effective Positive है; most effective Superlative है और 'than' के साथ नहीं चलता; effectively Adverb है।

✓ सही sentence No strategy was found to be **more effective** than diversification during the crisis.

Examiner का trap 'No ... than' में नकारात्मक भाव देखकर छात्र Superlative 'most effective' चुन लेते हैं, पर 'than' हमेशा Comparative माँगता है।

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55 ANSWER (a) ambiguous

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Vocabulary in Context: ambiguous) संधि को सफलता माना गया 'despite' (के बावजूद) उसकी भाषा के ऐसा होने के कारण कि उसकी कई व्याख्याएँ संभव थीं। इसलिए 'अस्पष्ट' अर्थ चाहिए। ambiguous (द्व्यर्थक, जिसके कई अर्थ निकल सकें) ही 'multiple interpretations' से पूरा मेल खाता है। concise – संक्षिप्त; forthright – सीधा और स्पष्टवादी; implicit – अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से निहित।

✓ सही sentence The treaty was hailed as a breakthrough despite its **ambiguous** language that allowed for multiple interpretations.

Examiner का trap 'implicit' का अर्थ 'निहित' भी अस्पष्टता से जुड़ा लगता है, पर वह कई व्याख्याओं की संभावना नहीं बताता।

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56 ANSWER (a) evasion

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Vocabulary in Context: evasion) संस्था का असहमत आवाज़ों से सीधे संवाद न करना जवाबदेही से बचने का मौन संकेत माना गया। evasion का अर्थ टालमटोल या बचना है, और 'evasion of accountability' स्वाभाविक Collocation है। invocation – आह्वान; revision – संशोधन; expansion – विस्तार।

✓ सही sentence The committee's reluctance to engage directly with dissenting voices was seen as a tacit **evasion** of accountability.

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57 ANSWER (a) derogatory

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Vocabulary in Context: derogatory) वाक्य में टिप्पणियों को 'misinformed' के साथ-साथ ऐसा बताया गया है जो वर्षों की सामुदायिक वकालत को कमज़ोर करे। इसलिए नकारात्मक और अपमानजनक अर्थ चाहिए। derogatory – अपमानजनक, तिरस्कारपूर्ण। contentious – विवादास्पद; illustrative – उदाहरण स्वरूप; preliminary – प्रारंभिक।

✓ सही sentence Her remarks were not only misinformed but also **derogatory**, undermining years of community-led advocacy.

Examiner का trap 'contentious' भी नकारात्मक लगता है, पर वह विवाद का भाव देता है, अपमान का नहीं।

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58 ANSWER (b) do away with

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Phrasal Verb: Do Away With) 'Do away with' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को समाप्त कर देना या हटा देना। पुरानी नीति को हटाकर अधिक समावेशी नीति बनाने का भाव यही Phrasal Verb देता है। do with – से काम चलाना; do about – के बारे में कुछ करना; do off with – मान्य Phrasal Verb नहीं है।

✓ सही sentence The team decided to **do away with** the outdated policy and draft a more inclusive one.

Examiner का trap 'Do off with' सुनने में do away with जैसा लगता है, पर यह मान्य Phrasal Verb नहीं है।

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59 ANSWER (b) obfuscate

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Antonym Clue: More to X Than to Y) वाक्य में technical jargon से भरी भाषा जनता को सूचित करने के बजाय कुछ और करती है, यानी उलझाती है। 'Served more to ... than to inform' में inform का विपरीत चाहिए, और वह **obfuscate** (उलझाना, अस्पष्ट बनाना) है। illuminate और clarify का भाव स्पष्ट करना है, जो inform के साथ ही चलता है।

✓ सही sentence The report's language, laden with technical jargon, served more to **obfuscate** than to inform the general public.

Examiner का trap Illuminate, clarify और communicate जैसे सकारात्मक शब्द आकर्षक लगते हैं, परंतु 'more ... than to inform' में inform के विपरीत भाव की माँग है।

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60 ANSWER (a) perpetuated

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

SSC Key (a) · विवादित प्रश्न

Concept (Verb Choice: Perpetuate vs Amplify) SSC की key A (perpetuated) है, और यह ठीक बैठता है: सुधारवादी कहलाने वाली नीति ने संरचनात्मक असमानताओं को जीवित रखा। परंतु 'amplified' (बढ़ाया) भी स्वाभाविक है और 'mitigating' का सीधा विपरीत है, इसलिए इस प्रश्न पर आपत्ति उठ सकती है। perpetuated – बनाए रखा; repelled – दूर भगाया; suppressed – दबाया।

✓ सही sentence Although framed as reformist, the policy inadvertently **perpetuated** structural inequalities rather than mitigating them.

Examiner का trap Amplified, mitigating के सीधे विपरीत अर्थ के कारण भी उतना ही उपयुक्त लगता है, इसीलिए यह प्रश्न विवादास्पद है।

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61 ANSWER (c) broke down

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Phrasal Verb: Break Down) 'Break down' का अर्थ है दबाव में टूट जाना या भावनात्मक रूप से बिखर जाना। लगातार दबाव न सह पाने वाले junior associate के लिए यही स्वाभाविक है। broke out – अचानक शुरू होना; broke away – अलग हो जाना; broke off – अचानक रुक जाना या तोड़ देना।

✓ सही sentence Unable to handle the sustained pressure, the junior associate eventually **broke down** during the audit.

Examiner का trap Break out, break away और break off तीनों सुनने में एक जैसे हैं, पर इनमें से कोई भी दबाव के कारण टूटने का भाव नहीं देता।

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62 ANSWER (d) injecting

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Verb Choice: Inject) 'While' से वाक्य में विरोध दिखता है: बयान ने कूटनीतिक मर्यादा बनाए रखी, परंतु सूक्ष्म रूप से आलोचना डाल दी। इसलिए 'subtly **injecting** criticism' अर्थात् परोक्ष रूप से आलोचना जोड़ना सटीक बैठता है। Deflecting का अर्थ टालना या मोड़ देना है, जो मर्यादा के विरोध में आने वाले भाव से मेल नहीं खाता; inflicting का अर्थ थोपना और reflecting का अर्थ प्रतिबिंबित करना है। अतः Option D सही है।

✓ सही sentence The ambassador's statement was meticulously phrased to maintain diplomatic decorum while subtly **injecting** criticism.

Examiner का trap Deflecting कूटनीतिक भाषा में स्वाभाविक लगता है, इसलिए छात्र उसे चुनते हैं, पर वाक्य आलोचना को टालने की नहीं, उसे चुपके से जोड़ने की बात करता है।

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63 ANSWER (d) No article, the

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Article with Uncountable Noun) पहले blank में 'education' का सामान्य अर्थ है (शिक्षा सामान्य रूप से), जो Uncountable Noun है और ऐसे में Article नहीं लगता: No article। दूसरे blank में 'education received in underfunded areas' आगे के वाक्यांश से विशिष्ट हो गई है, इसलिए the आता है।

✓ सही sentence **No article** education is vital for societal progress, but **the** education received in underfunded areas often lacks basic resources.

Examiner का trap Option A में पहला 'The' गलत है, क्योंकि सामान्य अर्थ में शिक्षा के साथ the नहीं लगता।

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64 ANSWER (a) An, the, the

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Articles – a/an and the) 'Apple' स्वर ध्वनि से शुरू होता है, इसलिए पहले blank में **An** लगेगा। 'The tree' दूसरे blank में विशिष्ट पेड़ का संकेत देता है, और 'the summer season' में season विशिष्ट रूप से निर्दिष्ट है, इसलिए दोनों में **the** आता है।

✓ सही sentence **An** apple fell from **the** tree, which was during **the** summer season.

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65 ANSWER (b) the, a

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

SSC Key (d) · सही उत्तर (b)

Concept (Article – The and A Host Of) SSC ने D (the, the) को उत्तर माना है, परंतु सही उत्तर B (the, a) है। 'The emergence of artificial intelligence' में पहला Article 'the' सही है, क्योंकि emergence की विशिष्ट बात हो रही है। दूसरे blank में 'a host of' एक स्थापित Phrase है, जिसका अर्थ है बहुत सारे (Oxford, Cambridge)।

✓ सही sentence Although **the** emergence of artificial intelligence promises significant benefits, it also raises **a** host of ethical dilemmas.

Examiner का trap SSC की Key D में 'the host of' रखा गया है, जो इस अर्थ में प्रचलित नहीं है; 'a host of' ही स्थापित Phrase है।

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66 ANSWER (a) would have

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Inverted Third Conditional) यह Inverted Third Conditional है: 'Were he to have followed the instructions' का अर्थ 'If he had followed the instructions' है। ऐसे वाक्य के मुख्य भाग में Past की अवास्तविक स्थिति के लिए would have + V3 आता है।

✓ सही sentence Were he to have followed the instructions, none of this **would have** occurred.

Examiner का trap will have और should इस Conditional में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं, और 'had occurred' मुख्य भाग में अवास्तविक परिणाम नहीं दर्शाता।

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67 ANSWER (c) would have broken down

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Inverted Third Conditional) 'Had he not intervened' Inverted Third Conditional है, अर्थात् 'If he had not intervened'। इसके मुख्य भाग में अवास्तविक Past परिणाम के लिए **would have + V3** आता है। would break और should be breaking Present या Future के संदर्भ में चलते हैं, और had broken मुख्य भाग में Conditional नहीं बनाता।

✓ सही sentence Had he not intervened, the negotiations **would have broken down** long before the deadline.

Examiner का trap Had देखकर विद्यार्थी main clause में भी had broken चुन लेते हैं, जबकि Third Conditional के परिणाम में would have + V3 आता है।

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68 ANSWER (d) is

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Noun Clause as Subject) 'That she ... the one to criticize others' पूरा Noun Clause है, जो वाक्य का Subject है, और उसका Verb 'is baffling' आगे आया है। Clause के भीतर Subject 'she' singular है, इसलिए वहाँ Present Tense का singular Verb **is** आएगा। are Plural है; be और were यहाँ किसी तथ्य के सामान्य कथन में उचित नहीं हैं।

✓ सही sentence That she, of all people, **is** the one to criticize others is baffling.

Examiner का trap were या be चुनकर विद्यार्थी इसे Subjunctive समझ लेते हैं, जबकि यहाँ एक वास्तविक तथ्य का कथन है।

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69 ANSWER (b) were

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Neither ... nor: Proximity) 'Neither ... nor' में Verb उस Subject के अनुसार होती है जो Verb के निकट है। यहाँ निकटतम Subject 'his assistants' Plural है, इसलिए Plural Verb were आएगा। was और is singular हैं; be इस वाक्य में अशुद्ध है।

✓ सही sentence Neither the manager nor his assistants **were** prepared for the sudden audit.

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70 ANSWER (a) utmost

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Collocation – Utmost Skill) 'Utmost' का अर्थ अत्यधिक, सर्वोच्च है और यह 'with utmost skill / care / respect' जैसे Collocation में आता है। most बिना Article के 'with most skill' रूप में प्रचलित नहीं है, too much नकारात्मक भाव देता है और extreme यहाँ स्वाभाविक रूप से कम प्रयुक्त होता है।

✓ सही sentence He wrote with **utmost** skill, weaving intricate narratives effortlessly into complex themes.

Examiner का trap most और extreme सुनने में प्रशंसा-सूचक लगते हैं, पर 'with utmost skill' ही स्थापित Collocation है।

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71 ANSWER (b) less

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Comparative Degree – less) दो सिद्धांतों की तुलना हो रही है, और सिद्धांत के 'कम स्वीकार्य' होने का भाव चाहिए। Adjective

'acceptable' से पहले **less** आकर Comparative बनाता है। least Superlative है, जो दो की तुलना में नहीं लगता; lesser स्वयं Adjective है (lesser evil), जो दूसरे Adjective से पहले नहीं आता।

✓ सही sentence When comparing the two theories, Newton's laws were initially considered **less** acceptable.

Examiner का trap Lesser, less जैसा दिखता है, इसलिए विद्यार्थी उसे Comparative समझकर चुन लेते हैं।

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72 ANSWER (b) more

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Comparative for Two – more) 'Between the two' दो की तुलना में Comparative Degree माँगता है। Adjective 'profound' बहु-अक्षर वाला है, इसलिए **more profound** बनेगा। most और best Superlative हैं, जो दो से अधिक की तुलना में लगते हैं; 'better profound' अशुद्ध रचना है।

✓ सही sentence Between the two musicians, I find Bach's compositions to be **more** profound.

Examiner का trap Better देखने में Comparative लगता है, इसलिए विद्यार्थी उसे चुन लेते हैं, पर वह 'profound' के साथ नहीं जुड़ सकता।

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73 ANSWER (a) revived

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Collocation – Revive Memories) वाक्य का अर्थ है कि swimming pool से परिचय ने पुरानी अप्रिय यादों को फिर से जगा दिया। 'Revive memories' सही Collocation है, और Past Tense के कारण भी revived ही उपयुक्त है। rewind का अर्थ पीछे घुमाना, recognise का पहचानना और repeat का दोहराना है।

✓ सही sentence My introduction to the Y.M.C.A. swimming pool **revived** unpleasant memories.

Examiner का trap rewind मूल Verb रूप है, Past Tense नहीं, और 'rewind memories' स्वाभाविक Collocation भी नहीं है।

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74 ANSWER (d) in

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Fixed Phrase – In Consultation With) 'In consultation with' एक स्थापित Phrase है, जिसका अर्थ है किसी से परामर्श करके। by, under और upon के साथ 'consultation with' का यह Collocation नहीं बनता।

✓ सही sentence The decision was made **in** consultation with the stakeholders.

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75 ANSWER (d) among

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Preposition: among) 'Among' का प्रयोग लोगों के समूह के बीच किसी चीज़ को दर्शाने के लिए होता है। after – के बाद; with – के साथ; across – के आर-पार या पूरे में। ये तीनों यहाँ समूह के भीतर साक्षरता का अर्थ नहीं देते।

✓ सही sentence The Prime Minister emphasised the importance of digital literacy **among** rural women to bridge the digital divide.

Examiner का trap 'across' भी विस्तार का भाव देता है, इसलिए छात्र उसे चुन लेते हैं, पर वह समूह के भीतर का भाव नहीं देता।

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76 ANSWER (c) chords

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Homophones – chords and cords) Guitar के संदर्भ में 'chords' (स्वर-संगति, कई स्वरों का एक साथ बजना) आता है। codes का अर्थ संकेत-पद्धति, cords का रस्सियाँ या डोरियाँ (यह chords का Homophone है) और cards का ताश या कार्ड है।

✓ सही sentence I was practising the guitar **chords**.

Examiner का trap cords और chords का उच्चारण समान है, इसलिए विद्यार्थी अर्थ देखे बिना गलत spelling चुन लेते हैं, जबकि संगीत के लिए spelling 'chords' ही होगी।

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77 ANSWER (c) steadfast, scathing

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Parts of Speech – Adjective Pair) पहला blank 'refusal' (Noun) के पहले आया है, इसलिए Adjective चाहिए: **steadfast** (अडिग)। दूसरा blank 'criticism' (Noun) के पहले है, इसलिए Adjective **scathing** (कठोर, तीखी) आएगा। steadiness और scathe Noun हैं; steadfastly और steadily Adverb हैं; scathes Verb का रूप है।

✓ सही sentence The director's **steadfast** refusal to compromise and the board's **scathing** criticism led to a stalemate.

Examiner का trap Steadfastly और steadily जैसे Adverb परिचित लगते हैं, पर Noun से पहले केवल Adjective आ सकता है।

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78 ANSWER (c) will have earned

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Future Perfect Tense) 'By the end of the fiscal year' भविष्य की किसी निश्चित समय-सीमा तक किसी कार्य के पूरा हो जाने को दर्शाता है, जिसके लिए Future Perfect Tense (**will have earned**) का प्रयोग होता है। has earned और had earned इस

Future time reference से मेल नहीं खाते, और was earning एक Continuous Past है।

✓ सही sentence By the end of the fiscal year, the company **will have earned** nearly 15% more than it had projected initially.

Examiner का trap वाक्य के अंत में 'had projected' देखकर विद्यार्थी Past Tense की ओर झुक जाते हैं, जबकि समय-सीमा भविष्य की है।

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79 ANSWER (a) continue

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (First Conditional If-Clause) यह First Conditional है, जिसके main clause में 'will soon witness' है। ऐसे में If-clause में Simple Present आता है, इसलिए **continue** सही है। continued और had continued Past के रूप हैं। have continued का रूप Plural Subject के साथ चल सकता है, पर First Conditional का सामान्य Concept Simple Present ही है।

✓ सही sentence If technological advancements **continue** at the current pace, we will soon witness innovations previously deemed impossible.

Examiner का trap have continued व्याकरण की दृष्टि से मेल खाता है, इसलिए यह सबसे निकट का भ्रमित करने वाला विकल्प है।

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80 ANSWER (a) analyzed thoroughly

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Inverted Second Conditional) यह Inverted Conditional है, जिसमें 'If the data were analysed earlier' के स्थान पर 'Were the data analysed earlier' आया है। 'Were' पहले से मौजूद है, इसलिए blank में Passive के लिए केवल Past Participle **analyzed** चाहिए। Option B और D में Past Participle नहीं है; C में 'were' दोहराया गया है।

✓ सही sentence Were the data **analyzed** thoroughly earlier, corrective measures could have been implemented.

Examiner का trap 'had analyzed' Third Conditional की ओर खींचता है, पर Inversion में Were पहले से है और Verb Passive में चाहिए।

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81 ANSWER (c) had analyzed

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Third Conditional If-clause) मुख्य भाग में 'would not have contained' है, जो Third Conditional का परिणाम-भाग है। इसलिए If-clause में Past Perfect आएगा। analyze, have analyzed और has analyzed Present के रूप हैं, जो इस Conditional में उचित नहीं हैं।

✓ सही sentence If the team **had analyzed** the interim results more meticulously, the final report would not have contained so many discrepancies.

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82 ANSWER (c) addressed

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Simple Past for Completed Action) 'During the discussion' एक पूरी हो चुकी Past घटना को दर्शाता है और अगला Clause भी Past (failed) में है, इसलिए Simple Past addressed सही है। addresses Present है; had addressed अनावश्यक रूप से पहले की घटना बताता है; was addressing चल रही क्रिया दिखाता है, जबकि यहाँ पूर्ण क्रिया का भाव है।

✓ सही sentence Although the panel **addressed** several contentious issues during the discussion, it failed to reach a unanimous conclusion.

Examiner का trap Although वाला Clause जटिल दिखता है, इसलिए छात्र Past Perfect चुन लेते हैं, जबकि दोनों क्रियाएँ एक ही समय-स्तर की हैं।

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83 ANSWER (b) had I boarded, would have missed

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Inversion with Scarcely and Third Conditional) 'Scarcely' से वाक्य आरंभ होने पर Inversion होता है और Pattern बनता है: **Scarcely had + Subject + V3 ... when + Past Simple**। इसलिए 'had I boarded' सही है। 'If I had left ... later' Third Conditional का if-clause है, इसलिए main clause में **would have missed** आएगा। A में Inversion नहीं है; C में did I board इस Pattern में नहीं चलता; D में will miss अवास्तविक Past के साथ बेमेल है।

✓ सही sentence Scarcely **had I boarded** the morning train when I realized that, if I had left my house five minutes later, I **would have missed** the crucial interview.

Examiner का trap दोनों Blanks अलग Concept पर टिके हैं, इसलिए केवल पहला भाग देखकर C या D चुनने वाले विद्यार्थी दूसरे Blank पर गलती करते हैं।

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84 ANSWER (b) beyond, in, in

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Prepositions in Fixed Phrases) तीनों Prepositions अर्थ के अनुसार चुनने हैं: morality 'exists **beyond** the realm of legality' (कानून के दायरे से परे), 'operates **in** opposition to' (विरोध में कार्य करती है) और 'persists **in** spite of' (के बावजूद

बनी रहती है)। 'In opposition to' तथा 'in spite of' स्थापित Prepositional Phrases हैं।

✓ सही sentence The philosopher contended that morality exists **beyond** the realm of legality, operates **in** opposition to utilitarianism, and persists **in** spite of cultural relativism.

Examiner का trap 'against opposition' और 'despite' के पहले से आए 'spite' के साथ बनी Phrase को पहचानना कठिन है, इसलिए A आकर्षक लगता है।

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85 ANSWER (a) of adopting, mitigating

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Necessity Of + Gerund) 'Necessity' Noun के साथ Preposition of आता है, और Preposition के बाद Verb का -ing रूप (Gerund) लगता है। 'While simultaneously' के बाद भी Parallelism के लिए -ing रूप आएगा।

✓ सही sentence ...underscores the necessity **of adopting** methodological flexibility while simultaneously **mitigating** epistemic biases...

Examiner का trap Option B, C और D में 'necessity to' तथा Infinitive के प्रयोग से Parallel structure नहीं बनता।

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86 ANSWER (b) audacious, muted, deliberate

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Coherent Set of Adjectives) वाक्य कहता है कि निर्देशक की प्रस्तुति ने आलोचकों और दर्शकों को बाँट दिया। इसलिए ऐसे शब्द चाहिए जो साहसिक पर विवादास्पद रचनात्मक चयन दिखाएँ। audacious (साहसिक), muted (संयत रंगों वाला) और deliberate (सोचा-समझा, मंद गति वाला) मिलकर एक सुसंगत कलात्मक शैली बनाते हैं।

✓ सही sentence The director's **audacious** reinterpretation of the classic tale, coupled with a **muted** cinematographic palette and **deliberate** pacing, divided both critics and audiences.

Examiner का trap Option A में 'exaggerated palette' और 'erratic pacing' नकारात्मक संयोजन हैं; C में 'incoherent' तथा 'glossy' का तालमेल कमज़ोर है; D में 'simplistic' और 'accelerated' का संयोजन उचित नहीं है।

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87 ANSWER (a)/(b) The judge delivered justice swiftly and efficiently / The minister ...

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

SSC Key (b) · एक से अधिक सही विकल्प: (a), (b)

Concept (Collocation (Two Answers)) SSC ने B ('made a quick decision') को सही माना है, और यह Collocation शुद्ध है। परंतु 'deliver justice' भी एक स्थापित Collocation है (Oxford और Cambridge के उदाहरणों में सामान्यतः मिलता है), जिसके साथ dispense और administer justice भी चलते हैं। इसलिए A भी सही है। C गलत है, क्योंकि हम 'take a firm/major step' कहते हैं, 'strong step' नहीं; D गलत है, क्योंकि 'big/serious mistake' कहा जाता है, 'large mistake' नहीं।

✓ सही sentence A: The judge **delivered justice** swiftly and efficiently. B: The minister **made a quick decision** on the proposal.

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88 ANSWER (b) more, than

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Comparative after Inversion) 'Seldom' Negative Adverb के कारण वाक्य में Inversion हुआ है (Seldom have we encountered)। Blank के बाद 'intriguing' Adjective है और अंत में 'this one' से तुलना है, इसलिए Comparative रचना more ... than बनेगी। much...than और more...as अशुद्ध जोड़े हैं; as...that में तुलना का Connector गलत है।

✓ सही sentence Seldom have we encountered a theory **more** intriguing **than** this one.

Examiner का trap Inversion वाली जटिल शुरुआत में छात्र तुलना की रचना भूलकर 'as ... that' जैसा जोड़ा चुन लेते हैं।

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89 ANSWER (a) up

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Phrasal Verb: take up) 'Take up' का अर्थ है कोई ज़िम्मेदारी, कार्य या चुनौती स्वीकार करना। 'Took in', 'took off' और 'took out' का 'responsibility' के साथ यह अर्थ नहीं बनता।

✓ सही sentence The NGO took **up** the responsibility of educating underprivileged children in rural areas.

---

90 ANSWER (d) the, be, the

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Mandative Subjunctive with Articles) 'It is imperative that' के बाद Mandative Subjunctive आता है, जिसमें Verb का मूल रूप ही लगता है, इसलिए 'anonymity ... **be** maintained' सही है। 'The anonymity of the whistle-blower' में विशिष्ट संदर्भ के कारण **the** आता है, और 'even the slightest leak' में Superlative 'slightest' से पहले the लगता है।

✓ सही sentence It is imperative that **the** anonymity of the whistle-blower **be** maintained, as even **the**

slightest leak could compromise the entire federal investigation.

Examiner का trap 'is maintained' सामान्य लगता है, परंतु imperative के बाद that-clause में Verb की base form ही आती है; साथ ही 'slightest' से पहले a लगाना भी जाल है।

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91 ANSWER (b) had rewritten, approved

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Past Perfect with Simple Past) निर्देशक द्वारा script कई बार लिखना producers की approval ('last week') से पहले की घटना है, इसलिए पहली क्रिया Past Perfect (**had rewritten**) में और बाद वाली Simple Past (**approved**) में आएगी। 'Last week' के साथ Present Perfect या Present Tense नहीं चलता, और was rewriting से 'entire script multiple times' का पूर्ण अर्थ नहीं बनता।

✓ सही sentence The director **had rewritten** the entire script multiple times before the producers finally **approved** it last week.

Examiner का trap Option A का Present Perfect सामान्य लगता है, परंतु 'last week' जैसे निश्चित Past के समय-सूचक के साथ वह प्रयुक्त नहीं होता।

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92 ANSWER (d) toe the line

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Idiom: Toe the Line) 'Toe the line' का अर्थ है नियमों या आधिकारिक नीति का पालन करना। राजनयिक मिशन के कनिष्ठ सदस्यों को आधिकारिक नीति से हटने पर बर्खास्तगी की चेतावनी दी गई, इसलिए यही Idiom बैठता है। hit the mark – सटीक निशाने पर पहुँचना; stretch the truth – सच को बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर कहना; go against the grain – स्वभाव या प्रचलन के विपरीत जाना।

✓ सही sentence Junior members of the diplomatic mission were explicitly warned that they must **toe the line** during the international summit, as any public departure from the official state policy would result in immediate dismissal.

Examiner का trap Go against the grain में 'departure' का भाव दिखता है, परंतु वह इसी बात का निषेध है जिसकी चेतावनी दी गई है।

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93 ANSWER (a) Had, crippled, would not have eroded

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Inverted Third Conditional) यह Inverted Third Conditional है: 'Had the central bank intervened' का अर्थ 'If the central bank had intervened' है। मुख्य भाग में Past की अवास्तविक स्थिति के कारण **would not have eroded** आएगा, और relative clause 'that crippled the financial sector' में उन defaults का वास्तविक Past तथ्य कहा गया है, इसलिए crippled सही है। Should Past के लिए नहीं चलता; option C में 'would not erode' Present है; D में crippling के कारण relative clause अशुद्ध हो जाती है।

✓ सही sentence **Had** the central bank intervened more decisively during the liquidity crisis, the cascading defaults that **crippled** the financial sector would have been largely contained, and investor confidence **would not have eroded** so dramatically.

Examiner का trap Defaults वाले हिस्से में भी Conditional का असर मानकर छात्र had crippled या crippling चुन लेते हैं, जबकि वह वास्तविक Past तथ्य है।

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94 ANSWER (a) an, the, an

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Articles Before Vowel Sounds) 'Undeniable' स्वर ध्वनि से शुरू होता है, इसलिए पहला Article **an** आता है। 'The man once celebrated as ...' में विशिष्ट व्यक्ति की बात है, इसलिए दूसरा Article **the** है। 'Architect' स्वर ध्वनि से शुरू होता है, इसलिए तीसरा Article **an** आता है।

✓ सही sentence It was **an** undeniable irony that **the** man once celebrated as **an** architect of peace should become the very symbol of conflict.

Examiner का trap Option C में दूसरे स्थान पर a लगाकर 'man' को सामान्य बना दिया गया है, जबकि यहाँ विशिष्ट व्यक्ति की बात है।


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06
CHAPTER

Homonyms

Questions *48 questions · 53 shifts*

Directions (Q. 01–03): *Which of the following pairs of homonyms can be used to fill in the blanks most suitably?*

01 He had to ____ his brains trying to remember how he came to be on the shore strewn with ____ and driftwood.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

(a) wrack, rack
(b) rack, rack
(c) rack, wrack
(d) wrack, wrack

02 The two knights engaged in a fierce ____, using swords with ____ edges.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) dual, duel
(b) duel, duel
(c) dual, dual
(d) duel, dual

03 The tribal women exercised their ____ to challenge the ____ of passage that had been followed for generations.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) rites, rites
(b) rites, rights
(c) rights, rites
(d) rights, rights

Directions (Q. 04–07): *From the given options, select the homonym that corresponds to both Definition (P) and Definition (Q).*

04 (P) A company's legal financial debts or monetary obligations owed to outside parties
(Q) A person or thing whose presence or behaviour creates a disadvantageous burden

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Liability
(b) Arrears
(c) Onus
(d) Impediment

05 (P) To adjust or compromise one's desires or actions to prevent conflict and cooperate harmoniously with others
(Q) To provide temporary lodging, physical space, or overnight living quarters for someone

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Rehabilitate
(b) Accommodate
(c) Articulate
(d) Designate

06 (P) The mathematical process of finding the total area under a curve
(Q) The mixing and unifying of previously segregated social groups

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Derivation
(b) Integration
(c) Convergence
(d) Divergence

07 (P) A military flag, banner, or symbolic staff raised to mark the rally point of an army

(Q) An officially approved level of quality, requirement, or specification

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Benchmark
(b) Insignia
(c) Criteria
(d) Standard

08 Which of the following options is NOT one of the meanings of the homonym 'panel'?

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) A group of people chosen to give advice or judgement
(b) A flat, usually rectangular piece forming part of a surface or structure
(c) A touchscreen interface or display area
(d) A legal fee charged per hearing

09 Which of the following options is NOT one of the meanings of the homonym 'impertinent'?

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Irrelevant or not related to the matter at hand
(b) Inappropriate in a given context
(c) Rude or disrespectful, especially towards someone older or in authority
(d) Very eager or passionate about a subject

10 Which of the following options is NOT one of the meanings of the homonym 'subject'?

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) To freely exclude oneself from external governance or control
(b) A branch of knowledge studied or taught in school or university
(c) A person under the rule of a monarch or sovereign state
(d) To cause or force someone to undergo an unpleasant experience

11 Which of the following options is NOT one of the meanings of the homonym 'deposition'?

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The act of giving sworn evidence in a legal proceeding
(b) The geological process in which material is added to a landform
(c) The removal of a sovereign or person from office
(d) The legal classification of a sovereign territory under international law

12 Which of the following options is NOT one of the meanings of the homonym 'constitution'?

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) The system of fundamental principles according to which a state or organisation is governed.
(b) The physical or mental makeup of a person, especially in relation to health or temperament.
(c) The formal disbandment of a legal contract between two or more parties.
(d) The composition or structure of something, especially a material or compound.

13 Which of the following options is NOT one of the meanings of the homonym 'advance'?

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Move forward
(b) Progress
(c) Special benefits
(d) Ahead of time

Directions (Q. 14–33): *Select the sentence containing the homonym of the highlighted word*

14 The manuscript bore a **colophon** detailing the scribe's name.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) The typesetter inserted a printer's colophon on the final page.
(b) The insect's antenna ended in a segmented colophon.
(c) The medieval colophon praised the patron.
(d) The librarian studied the Syriac colophon.

15 She caught the **train** just before it departed.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) He had to train hard for the marathon.
(b) The train was unusually delayed.
(c) They boarded the overnight train.
(d) The steam train whistled loudly.

16 The architect designed a convex **lunette** above the doorway.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) The archaeologist unearthed a Bronze Age lunette.
(b) The chapel's stained-glass lunette depicted an angel.
(c) The frieze curved into a crescent-like lunette.
(d) The basilica's façade included a Romanesque lunette.

17 The zoologist highlighted the **rostrum** in the dolphin's skull.

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) The orator stood on the rostrum to address the assembly.
(b) The anatomist studied the rostrum near the frontal bone.
(c) The cetologist measured the beaklike rostrum carefully.
(d) The dissection revealed damage to the rostrum.

18 She shed a silent **tear** during the speech.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The actor gave a tearful performance.
(b) He feared his shirt might tear during the match.
(c) Tears rolled down her cheeks.
(d) The sound of tearing paper startled him.

19 The calligrapher added a **cadel** in the manuscript margin.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) The scribe's cadel resembled a floral spiral.
(b) The artist painted a cadel into the decorative header.
(c) The engineer adjusted the cadel in the circuit board.
(d) The monk illuminated the cadel in gold leaf.

20 The professor critiqued the flawed **lemma** in the manuscript.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) The botanist identified a damaged lemma in the grass sample.
(b) The lemma connects two axioms in formal logic.
(c) She corrected a misapplied lemma in the proof.
(d) The mathematician introduced a bridging lemma.

21 The ethnographer noted the **fetish** worshipped by the tribe.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) The tourist purchased a tribal fetish as a souvenir.
(b) The historian discussed colonial views on fetish objects.
(c) The novel explored a character's shoe fetish.
(d) The anthropologist documented a carved fetish near the shrine.

22 The **seal** used on the treaty indicated mutual assent.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) The marine biologist studied a wounded seal.
(b) The seal was broken before the parcel arrived.
(c) The office uses a mechanical seal for certification.
(d) He pressed the seal onto the wax to formalize the pact.

23 The monk noted a red **incipit** at the beginning of the psalm.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) The librarian traced the incipit of a Carolingian hymn.
(b) The choir sang the incipit before the full chant began.
(c) The weather forecaster tracked the storm's incipit.
(d) The scholar cataloged the incipit for liturgical use.

24 The choir sang a **motet** written for Advent.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) The motet featured complex polyphonic layering.
(b) The musicologist analyzed a 14th-century motet.
(c) The legal clerk filed a motet to the high court.
(d) The cathedral's motet was accompanied by lute.

25 The professor gave a long **lecture** on postmodernism.

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The lecture began at 2 PM.
(b) The lecture hall was packed.
(c) He will lecture the students on discipline.
(d) Students attended the lecture daily.

26 He offered his **resignation** without protest.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Her face showed resignation to fate.
(b) The resignation letter was printed.
(c) They accepted his resignation.
(d) The manager signed the resignation note.

27 He picked up a **rock** and threw it into the lake.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The kids climbed a big rock near the beach.
(b) The band played rock music all night.
(c) Their cottage stood beside a rock face.
(d) She collected shiny rocks by the river.

28 The scribe recorded a **bulla** at the bottom of the charter.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The medieval bulla sealed the papal decree.
(b) The physician diagnosed the lesion as a bulla.
(c) The diplomat delivered a golden bulla to the emperor.
(d) The monk copied the Latin text below the bulla.

29 The **content** of the speech was thought-provoking.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) They found new content in the document.
(b) The artist uploaded fresh content daily.
(c) His content appeared in the magazine.
(d) She was content with the outcome.

30 His remarks **struck** a nerve with the audience.

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Lightning struck the tree during the storm.
(b) She struck a pose on the runway.
(c) He was struck by the depth of her words.
(d) Workers struck over unfair wages.

31 The mystic interpreted the **oracle**'s message symbolically.

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) The Oracle database crashed during the migration.
(b) The villagers consulted the oracle every full moon.
(c) The oracle's cave is still a sacred site.
(d) Her verses echoed the oracle's cryptic tone.

32 The **gaffe** cost the candidate valuable public support.

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The sailors hoisted the gaffe to adjust the sail.
(b) The ambassador apologized for the diplomatic gaffe.
(c) His verbal gaffe went viral within hours.
(d) The comedian's gaffe was interpreted as offensive.

33 The treasure was hidden inside the ancient **vault**.

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) The vault was made of reinforced steel.
(b) He placed the bag in the vault.
(c) The gymnast executed a perfect vault.
(d) The guards opened the vault with a key.

> **Directions (Q. 34–36):** *Choose the sentence containing the homonym of the underlined word*

34 The **match** was very exciting.

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) He used a match to light the candle.
(b) The match was watched by millions.
(c) That match ended in a draw.
(d) Football matches are thrilling.

35 She had a bright **pupil** in her class.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The pupil of his eye was dilated.
(b) The pupil was late for school.
(c) The new pupil performed well.
(d) The pupil solved the problem quickly.

36 He couldn't **bear** the pain.

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) The bear was wandering in the forest.
(b) She couldn't bear the noise.
(c) He couldn't bear the loss.
(d) Bear with me for a moment.

> **Directions (Q. 37):** *Identify the correct homonym that best fits the context of the sentence*

37 The children were excited to see the _____ during their visit to the national park.

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) dear (b) deer
(c) dears (d) dare

> **Directions (Q. 38–42):** *Pick out the homonym from the given options that can suitably complete both Sentence (P) and Sentence (Q) given below.*

38 (P) Avian zoologists monitored the artificial _____ environment, meticulously regulating thermal variables and humidity levels to ensure optimal embryonic development within the clutch.

(Q) Epidemiologists warned that the pathogenic agent possessed an extended, asymptomatic _____ period, allowing infected hosts to propagate the virus across borders before clinical detection.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) expectancy (b) dormancy
(c) incubation (d) maturation

39 (P) Astrophysicists observed that the atmospheric _____ of solar radiation by dense greenhouse gas compounds altered the planet's thermodynamic equilibrium over geological eras.

(Q) In cognitive research, a participant's profound _____ in an immersive virtual simulation can temporarily diminish their conscious awareness of external physical stimuli.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) retention (b) absorption
(c) assignation (d) immersion

40 (P) Experimental physicists analysed the specular _____ of high-frequency laser beams off the polished beryllium mirrors to calculate minor deviations in electromagnetic alignment.

(Q) Epistemological texts emphasize that deliberate, critical _____ upon one's own ethical presuppositions is a fundamental requirement for achieving genuine moral autonomy.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) refraction (b) radiation
(c) divergence (d) reflection

41 (P) Audio engineers deliberately introduced harmonic _____ into the guitar's vacuum-tube amplifier circuit to cultivate the gritty, saturated sonic texture essential for rock music production.

(Q) Political scientists warn that the systematic, intentional _____ of historical facts by partisan media outlets severely polarises the electorate and undermines democratic discourse.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) manipulation (b) modulation
(c) distortion (d) corruption

42 (P) Analytical chemists utilized high-performance liquid chromatography to precisely quantify the molecular _____ of the active pharmaceutical ingredient suspended within the saline solvent.

(Q) Cognitive psychologists theorize that the prolonged, uninterrupted _____ of mental bandwidth required for advanced data analysis causes rapid depletion of an individual's executive functioning reserves.

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) magnetism (b) conjunction
(c) reduction (d) concentration

Directions (Q. 43): *Select the option in which the underlined homonym "assimilation" is used with the same meaning as in the sentence below.*

43 The educational psychologist explained that cognitive schema expansion requires a careful balance between the **assimilation** of familiar data points and the accommodation of radically disruptive new concepts.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Sociologists argue that forced cultural **assimilation** policies systematically erode indigenous languages and traditions, causing generational trauma by severing a community's connection to its heritage.
(b) Gastroenterologists noted that structural damage to the intestinal villi severely compromises the metabolic **assimilation** of essential lipids, leading to systemic malnutrition despite adequate caloric intake.
(c) Piagetian developmental theorists observe that a child utilises **assimilation** when they categorise a newly encountered target object, like a raccoon, into their pre-existing mental framework for "dogs."
(d) Phonetic analysis reveals that rapid, colloquial speech frequently triggers mutual **assimilation**, where adjacent articulation points overlap and blend to minimise the mechanical effort required by the human vocal tract.

Directions (Q. 44): *Choose the most appropriate homonym to fill in the blank.*

44 A lovely maiden sat by the stream, weaving tiny wildflowers into her long _____.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) brayed (b) braid
(c) bread (d) bred

Directions (Q. 45): *Which of the following options is NOT one of the meanings of the homonym 'tender'?*

45

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) An offer to carry out work or supply goods at a stated price
(b) Showing gentleness or concern
(c) A legal document authorizing someone to conduct a trial
(d) A small boat used to ferry people or supplies to a larger ship

Directions (Q. 46): *Select the option(s) in which the underlined homonym "configuration" is used with the same meaning as in the sentence below.*

46 Organic chemists observed that the geometric **configuration** around the carbon-carbon double bond prevented the molecule from rotating freely, forcing the substituents into a rigid cis-orientation that fundamentally altered its physical melting point.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) X-ray crystallography revealed that the complex macromolecule adopted a unique spatial **configuration** when exposed to thermal stress, breaking the hydrogen bonds that stabilised its original structural geometry.
(b) The database administrator altered the memory allocation **configuration** within the root directory, significantly optimising query response times during peak transactional traffic.
(c) Early Renaissance astronomers relied on rudimentary astrolabes to chart the shifting planetary **configuration**, attempting to reconcile geocentric models with empirical observations of retrograde motion.
(d) The doctor utilised advanced psychometric assessments to map the patient's internal personality **configuration**, identifying how deeply ingrained archetype patterns influenced their interpersonal communication style.

Directions (Q. 47–48): *Select the most appropriate homonym to fill in the blank.*

47 My grand mother placed fruits and flowers on the ---------- as an offering to the sun God.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) altar
(b) alter
(c) praise
(d) objective

48 Hypno kamalakar created the ---------- of a jumping boy on stage.

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) illusion
(b) allusion
(c) band
(d) basis

Answer Key

लाल रंग = *SSC Key* पर व्याख्या में टिप्पणी

01	02	03	04	05	16	17	18	19	20
(c)	(d)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
06	**07**	**08**	**09**	**10**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**
(b)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(a)	(c)	(a)	(c)	(c)	(c)
11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**
(d)	(c)	(c)	(b)	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)	(d)	**(d)**

31	32	33	34	35	41	42	43	44	45
(a)	(a)	(c)	(a)	(a)	(c)	(d)	(c)	(b)	(c)
36	**37**	**38**	**39**	**40**	**46**	**47**	**48**		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(b)	(d)	(a)	(a)	(a)		

Detailed Explanations रटना बंद, समझना शुरू

01 ANSWER (c) rack, wrack

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

पहला blank **rack** से भरा जाएगा, क्योंकि 'rack one's brains' एक collocation है, जिसका अर्थ है दिमाग पर बहुत ज़ोर डालकर याद करने की कोशिश करना। दूसरा blank **wrack** से भरा जाएगा; wrack का अर्थ है समुद्र के किनारे बहकर आया समुद्री घास-फूस या मलबा, और इसी कारण 'wrack and driftwood' साथ आता है।

- rack — यातना का उपकरण / ज़ोर डालना; wrack – समुद्र तट पर बहकर आया मलबा या समुद्री घास।

02 ANSWER (d) duel, dual

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

पहले blank में संज्ञा चाहिए, इसलिए **duel** (दो व्यक्तियों के बीच निर्धारित लड़ाई) आएगा। दूसरे blank में 'edges' को describe करने वाला Adjective चाहिए, इसलिए **dual** (दोहरा) आएगा, यानी दोनों ओर धार वाली तलवारें।

- dual — दोहरा; duel – द्वंद्व युद्ध।

03 ANSWER (c) rights, rites

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

पहले blank में 'exercised their ____' का अर्थ बनता है अपने अधिकारों का प्रयोग, इसलिए **rights** आएगा। दूसरे blank में 'of passage' के साथ **rites** आता है, क्योंकि 'rites of passage' का अर्थ जीवन के किसी चरण में होने वाले संस्कार या रस्में हैं।

- rights — अधिकार; rites – धार्मिक या पारंपरिक संस्कार; (right – सही / दायाँ)।

04 ANSWER (a) Liability

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

Liability के दोनों अर्थ दिए गए हैं: (P) Accounting में किसी कंपनी की देनदारी (बाहरी पक्षों को चुकाया जाने वाला ऋण) और (Q) ऐसा व्यक्ति या वस्तु जो हानि या बोझ बन जाए, जैसे 'He is a liability to the team'।

- Benchmark — मानक कसौटी; Arrears – बकाया राशि; Onus – ज़िम्मेदारी का बोझ (यह (P) में नहीं बैठता); Impediment – बाधा।

05 ANSWER (b) Accommodate

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Accommodate के दोनों अर्थ दिए गए हैं: (P) परिस्थिति के अनुसार स्वयं को ढालना या समझौता करना, और (Q) किसी को ठहरने के लिए स्थान देना।

- Rehabilitate — पुनर्वास करना; Articulate – स्पष्ट रूप से व्यक्त करना; Designate – नामित करना।

06 ANSWER (b) Integration

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Integration के दोनों अर्थ दिए गए हैं: (P) गणित में समाकलन, यानी वक्र के नीचे का क्षेत्रफल निकालना, और (Q) समाज में अलग-अलग समूहों का मेल-मिलाप।

- Derivation — व्युत्पत्ति या अवकलन; Convergence – एक बिंदु की ओर मिलना; Divergence – अलग दिशाओं में बँटना।

07 ANSWER (d) Standard

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Standard के दोनों अर्थ दिए गए हैं: (P) सेना का झंडा या ध्वज, जो मिलन-स्थल को चिह्नित करे, और (Q) गुणवत्ता का स्वीकृत स्तर।

Benchmark – तुलना का आधार; Insignia – पद या संगठन का प्रतीक चिह्न; Criteria – कसौटियाँ (Plural)। Insignia में (Q) का अर्थ नहीं है, और Benchmark तथा Criteria में (P) का अर्थ नहीं है।

08 ANSWER (d) A legal fee charged per hearing

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Panel के तीन प्रचलित अर्थ हैं: सलाह या निर्णय देने वाला विशेषज्ञ समूह (A), किसी सतह या ढाँचे का समतल भाग (B), और control panel या display क्षेत्र (C)। 'प्रति सुनवाई लगने वाला कानूनी शुल्क' Panel का अर्थ नहीं है, इसलिए **D** सही उत्तर है।

09 ANSWER (d) Very eager or passionate about a subject

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Impertinent के अर्थ हैं: अप्रासंगिक (irrelevant), अनुचित (inappropriate) और, विशेषकर बड़ों के प्रति, उद्दंड या अशिष्ट (rude)।

'Very eager or passionate' इसका अर्थ नहीं है; इसके लिए ardent या zealous जैसे शब्द आते हैं। इसलिए **D** सही उत्तर है।

10 ANSWER (a) To freely exclude oneself from external governance or control

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Subject के अर्थ हैं: विषय (B), राजा या राज्य के अधीन रहने वाला नागरिक (C), और क्रिया के रूप में 'किसी को कष्टदायक अनुभव से गुज़ारना' (D)। 'To freely exclude oneself from control' इसका अर्थ नहीं है, बल्कि विपरीत है, क्योंकि to subject का भाव किसी को नियंत्रण या अधीनता में लाना है। इसलिए **A** सही उत्तर है।

11 ANSWER (d) The legal classification of a sovereign territory under ...

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Deposition के अर्थ हैं: अदालती कार्यवाही में शपथ पर दिया गया बयान (A), भूविज्ञान में अवसादों का जमाव (B), और पद से हटाना (C)। किसी क्षेत्र का 'sovereign territory' के रूप में कानूनी वर्गीकरण इसका अर्थ नहीं है। इसलिए **D** सही उत्तर है।

12 ANSWER (c) The formal disbandment of a legal contract between two or more ...

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Constitution के अर्थ हैं: राज्य या संगठन के संचालन के मूल सिद्धांत, यानी संविधान (A); व्यक्ति की शारीरिक या मानसिक बनावट (B); और किसी वस्तु की संरचना (D)। अनुबंध को औपचारिक रूप से समाप्त करना Constitution का अर्थ नहीं है; इसके लिए dissolution या termination शब्द आता है। इसलिए **C** सही उत्तर है।

13 ANSWER (c) Special benefits

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Advance के अर्थ हैं: आगे बढ़ना (A), प्रगति करना (B), और 'in advance' के रूप में समय से पहले (D)। 'Special benefits' इसका अर्थ नहीं है, इसलिए **C** सही उत्तर है।

14 ANSWER (b) The insect's antenna ended in a segmented colophon.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

दिए गए वाक्य में 'colophon' पुस्तक या पांडुलिपि के अंत में लिखा परिचय-लेख है, और A, C तथा D में भी यही अर्थ प्रयुक्त है। केवल Option B में colophon का प्रयोग एंटीना के अंतिम सिरे के लिए हुआ है, अर्थात् किसी वस्तु के समापन-भाग के रूप में, जो पुस्तक-संबंधी अर्थ से भिन्न है। इसलिए उसी शब्द का भिन्न अर्थ वाला वाक्य B है।

15 ANSWER (a) He had to train hard for the marathon.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

दिए गए वाक्य में **train** Noun है, जिसका अर्थ रेलगाड़ी है। Option A में train Verb है और उसका अर्थ प्रशिक्षण या अभ्यास करना है, इसलिए यही अलग अर्थ वाला homonym है। B, C और D में train का अर्थ रेलगाड़ी ही है।

16 ANSWER (a) The archaeologist unearthed a Bronze Age lunette.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

दिए गए वाक्य में **lunette** का अर्थ स्थापत्य में दरवाज़े या खिड़की के ऊपर बना अर्धचंद्राकार स्थान है, और B, C तथा D में भी यही architectural अर्थ है। Option A में Bronze Age की खुदाई से मिली वस्तु का उल्लेख है, जहाँ lunette का अर्थ अर्धचंद्राकार आभूषण या वस्तु है, यानी अर्थ अलग है। इसलिए **A** उत्तर है।

17 ANSWER (a) The orator stood on the rostrum to address the assembly.

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

दिए गए वाक्य में **rostrum** का अर्थ जीव-विज्ञान में चोंच जैसा उभरा हुआ भाग (डॉल्फ़िन की खोपड़ी का आगे का हिस्सा) है। B, C और D में भी यही शारीरिक अर्थ है। Option A में rostrum का अर्थ भाषण देने का मंच है, जो अलग अर्थ है, इसलिए यही homonym है।

18 ANSWER (b) He feared his shirt might tear during the match.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

दिए गए वाक्य में **tear** का अर्थ आँसू की बूँद है। Option B में tear Verb है, जिसका अर्थ फटना है और उसका उच्चारण भी अलग है, इसलिए यही homonym है। A, C और D में tearful, tears तथा tearing, तीनों आँसू या फाड़ने से बने रूप हैं, tear शब्द स्वयं उनमें नहीं आया।

19 ANSWER (c) The engineer adjusted the cadel in the circuit board.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

दिए गए वाक्य में 'cadel' सुलेख (calligraphy) का सजावटी अलंकरण या अलंकृत अक्षर है, और A, B तथा D में भी वह इसी लेखन-कला के संदर्भ में आया है। केवल Option C में 'circuit board' के साथ उसका प्रयोग तकनीकी संदर्भ में हुआ है, जो लेखन-कला के अर्थ से भिन्न है। इसलिए भिन्न अर्थ वाला वाक्य C है।

20 ANSWER (a) The botanist identified a damaged lemma in the grass sample.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

दिए गए वाक्य में **lemma** का अर्थ प्रमाण में प्रयुक्त सहायक प्रमेय (गणित/तर्कशास्त्र) है, और B, C तथा D में भी यही अर्थ है। Option A में 'grass sample' के संदर्भ में lemma वनस्पति-विज्ञान का शब्द है, जिसका अर्थ घास के पुष्पक (floret) का बाहरी आवरण है। यह अलग अर्थ है, इसलिए **A** उत्तर है।

21 ANSWER (c) The novel explored a character's shoe fetish.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

दिए गए वाक्य में **fetish** का अर्थ वह वस्तु है जिसे जनजातीय समाज पवित्र या शक्तिशाली मानकर पूजता है। A, B और D में भी यही अर्थ है। Option C में 'shoe fetish' का अर्थ किसी निर्जीव वस्तु के प्रति असामान्य, अत्यधिक आकर्षण या लगाव है, जो अलग अर्थ है, इसलिए **C** उत्तर है।

22 ANSWER (a) The marine biologist studied a wounded seal.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

दिए गए वाक्य में **seal** का अर्थ मुहर या छाप है। B, C और D में भी seal मुहर या बंद करने वाली छाप के अर्थ में आया है। Option A में seal एक समुद्री जीव (सील मछली) है, जो अलग अर्थ है, इसलिए यही homonym है।

23 ANSWER (c) The weather forecaster tracked the storm's incipit.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

दिए गए वाक्य में 'incipit' किसी पाठ या स्तुति की आरंभिक पंक्ति या शब्द है, और A, B तथा D में भी वह किसी भजन, गायन या अभिलेख के आरंभिक अंश के रूप में आया है। केवल Option C में उसका प्रयोग तूफ़ान की शुरुआत के लिए हुआ है, जो पाठ से संबंधित अर्थ से भिन्न है। इसलिए भिन्न अर्थ वाला वाक्य C है।

24 ANSWER (c) The legal clerk filed a motet to the high court.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

दिए गए वाक्य में 'motet' एक गायन-रचना (choral composition) है, और A, B तथा D में भी वह संगीत-रचना के अर्थ में आया है। केवल Option C में 'legal clerk' और 'high court' के संदर्भ में उसका प्रयोग किसी कानूनी दस्तावेज़ के लिए हुआ है, जो संगीत से संबंधित अर्थ से भिन्न है। इसलिए भिन्न अर्थ वाला वाक्य C है।

25 ANSWER (c) He will lecture the students on discipline.

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

दिए गए वाक्य में **lecture** Noun है, जिसका अर्थ व्याख्यान है। Option C में lecture Verb है और 'lecture the students on discipline' का अर्थ डाँटते हुए उपदेश देना है, जो अलग अर्थ है। A, B और D में lecture का अर्थ व्याख्यान ही है।

26 ANSWER (a) Her face showed resignation to fate.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

दिए गए वाक्य में **resignation** का अर्थ पद छोड़ने की क्रिया या त्यागपत्र है। B, C और D में भी यही अर्थ है। Option A में resignation का अर्थ भाग्य को चुपचाप स्वीकार कर लेने की मनोदशा है, जो अलग अर्थ है, इसलिए **A** उत्तर है।

27 ANSWER (b) The band played rock music all night.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

दिए गए वाक्य में **rock** का अर्थ चट्टान या पत्थर है। A, C और D में भी rock इसी अर्थ में है। Option B में rock music का अर्थ संगीत की एक शैली है, जो अलग अर्थ है, इसलिए यही homonym है।

28 ANSWER (b) The physician diagnosed the lesion as a bulla.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

दिए गए वाक्य में **bulla** का अर्थ पोप या सम्राट के दस्तावेज़ पर लगी मुहर है, और A, C तथा D में भी यही अर्थ है। Option B में bulla चिकित्सा का शब्द है, जिसका अर्थ त्वचा पर बना बड़ा द्रव-भरा फफोला है, जो अलग अर्थ है। इसलिए **B** उत्तर है।

29 ANSWER (d) She was content with the outcome.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

दिए गए वाक्य में **content** Noun है और उसका अर्थ विषय-वस्तु है। Option D में content Adjective है, जिसका अर्थ संतुष्ट है, और उसका उच्चारण भी अलग (con-TENT) है। इसलिए यही homonym है। A, B और C में content का अर्थ सामग्री ही है।

30 ANSWER (d) Workers struck over unfair wages.

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

SSC Key (d) · विवादित प्रश्न

SSC ने D को उत्तर माना है, और यही सबसे उपयुक्त है। 'Struck a nerve' में struck का अर्थ गहरी प्रतिक्रिया जगाना है। Option D में 'workers struck' का अर्थ हड़ताल करना है, जो इन सबसे अलग अर्थ है। A (प्रहार करना) और C (प्रभावित होना) मूल अर्थ के निकट हैं। एक आपत्ति यह है कि B में 'struck a pose' (मुद्रा बनाना) भी अलग अर्थ है, परंतु D सबसे स्पष्ट रूप से भिन्न है।

31 **ANSWER (a)** The Oracle database crashed during the migration.

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

दिए गए वाक्य में **oracle** का अर्थ भविष्यवाणी करने वाला व्यक्ति या देववाणी है, और B, C तथा D में भी यही अर्थ है। Option A में Oracle एक database software का नाम है, जो बिल्कुल अलग प्रयोग है, इसलिए **A** उत्तर है।

32 **ANSWER (a)** The sailors hoisted the gaffe to adjust the sail.

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

दिए गए वाक्य में **gaffe** का अर्थ सार्वजनिक रूप से की गई भूल है, और B, C तथा D में भी यही अर्थ है। Option A में नाव के पाल को सँभालने वाली लकड़ी या काँटे की बात है, जिसके लिए सामान्यतः gaff वर्तनी चलती है। यह अर्थ अलग है, इसलिए **A** उत्तर है।

33 **ANSWER (c)** The gymnast executed a perfect vault.

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

दिए गए वाक्य में **vault** का अर्थ तिजोरी या सुरक्षित कक्ष है, और A, B तथा D में भी यही अर्थ है। Option C में gymnast के संदर्भ में vault का अर्थ हाथ या खंभे के सहारे कूदना है, जो अलग अर्थ है, इसलिए **C** उत्तर है।

34 **ANSWER (a)** He used a match to light the candle.

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

दिए गए वाक्य में **match** का अर्थ प्रतियोगिता या खेल है। Option A में match का अर्थ माचिस की तीली है, जो बिल्कुल अलग अर्थ है, इसलिए यही homonym है। B, C और D तीनों में match का अर्थ 'खेल की प्रतियोगिता' ही है।

35 **ANSWER (a)** The pupil of his eye was dilated.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

दिए गए वाक्य में **pupil** का अर्थ विद्यार्थी है। Option A में pupil आँख की पुतली (eye का वह भाग जिससे प्रकाश भीतर जाता है) है, जो अलग अर्थ है, इसलिए यही homonym है। B, C और D में pupil का अर्थ विद्यार्थी ही है।

36 **ANSWER (a)** The bear was wandering in the forest.

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

दिए गए वाक्य में **bear** Verb है, जिसका अर्थ सहन करना है। Option A में bear एक Noun है, जिसका अर्थ भालू है, इसलिए यही homonym है। B, C और D में bear का अर्थ सहन करना या (D में) धैर्य रखना है, जो मूल अर्थ से जुड़ा है।

37 **ANSWER (b)** deer

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

वाक्य में राष्ट्रीय उद्यान में देखे जाने वाले जानवर की बात है, इसलिए यहाँ **deer** (हिरण) आएगा।

dear – प्रिय; deer – हिरण; dears – प्रियजन (Plural); dare – साहस करना। Dear और deer का उच्चारण एक जैसा है, इसलिए यहाँ अर्थ से चुनाव होता है।

38 **ANSWER (c)** incubation

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(P) में अंडों के विकास के लिए कृत्रिम 'incubation environment' और (Q) में रोग के लक्षण दिखने से पहले की 'incubation period', दोनों में **incubation** सटीक बैठता है। इसका अर्थ है अंडे को सेना या कृत्रिम गर्मी देना, तथा संक्रमण और लक्षणों के बीच का समय।

- expectancy — अपेक्षा; dormancy – सुप्तावस्था; maturation – परिपक्व होना।

39 **ANSWER (b)** absorption

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(P) में विकिरण का वायुमंडल द्वारा सोखा जाना 'absorption of radiation' है, और (Q) में किसी कार्य में गहरा डूब जाना 'absorption in a simulation' है। इसलिए **absorption** दोनों में सही बैठता है।

- retention — रोके रखना; assignation – नियत करना / मिलन की भेंट; immersion – डुबाना (यह (P) में नहीं बैठता)।

40 **ANSWER (d)** reflection

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(P) में दर्पण से किरणों का वापस लौटना 'reflection of laser beams' है, और (Q) में अपने विचारों पर गहराई से सोचना 'reflection upon one's presuppositions' है। इसलिए **reflection** दोनों में फिट बैठता है।

- refraction — किरणों का मुड़ना; radiation – विकिरण; divergence – अलग दिशा में फैलना।

41 **ANSWER (c)** distortion

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(P) में amplifier में जानबूझकर लाई गई 'harmonic distortion' और (Q) में तथ्यों का 'distortion', दोनों में **distortion** बैठता है। इसका अर्थ आकार या स्वरूप का बिगाड़ना है।

- manipulation — चालाकी से प्रभावित करना; modulation – स्वर या तरंग का परिवर्तन; corruption – भ्रष्टाचार / विकृति।

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42 ANSWER (d) concentration

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(P) में घोल में दवा की मात्रा 'molecular concentration' है, और (Q) में मानसिक क्षमता का लंबे समय तक एक जगह लगाए रखना 'concentration of mental bandwidth' है। इसलिए **concentration** दोनों में सही है।

- magnetism — चुंबकत्व; conjunction – संयोजन / योजक शब्द; reduction – कमी।

---

43 ANSWER (c) Piagetian developmental theorists observe that a child utilises ...

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

दिए गए वाक्य में **assimilation** Piaget के सिद्धांत वाला अर्थ है: नई जानकारी को पहले से बने मानसिक ढाँचे (schema) में बिठाना। Option C में भी बच्चा नई वस्तु (raccoon) को पुराने ढाँचे ('dogs') में रखता है, इसलिए अर्थ वही है।

- A — सांस्कृतिक आत्मसात्करण; B – पोषक तत्वों का शरीर में अवशोषण; D – ध्वनि-विज्ञान में पास की ध्वनियों का मिलना। ये तीनों अर्थ भिन्न हैं।

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44 ANSWER (b) braid

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Blank के लिए ऐसा Noun चाहिए जिसे फूलों के साथ बाल में गूँथा जा सके, इसलिए **braid** (चोटी) सही है।

- brayed — (गधे का) रेंकना; bread – रोटी; bred – पाला गया (breed का Past form)।

---

45 ANSWER (c) A legal document authorizing someone to conduct a trial

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Tender के अर्थ हैं: काम या आपूर्ति के लिए निर्धारित मूल्य पर दिया गया प्रस्ताव, यानी निविदा (A); कोमल या स्नेहपूर्ण (B); और बड़े जहाज़ तक सवारियाँ या सामान पहुँचाने वाली छोटी नाव (D)। 'मुकदमा चलाने का अधिकार देने वाला कानूनी दस्तावेज़' इसका अर्थ नहीं है, इसलिए **C** सही उत्तर है।

---

46 ANSWER (a) X-ray crystallography revealed that the complex macromolecule ...

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

दिए गए वाक्य में **configuration** का अर्थ अणु के परमाणुओं की स्थानिक व्यवस्था (spatial arrangement) है। Option A में भी macromolecule की स्थानिक संरचना की बात है, इसलिए अर्थ वही है।

- B — computer की settings का विन्यास; C – ग्रहों की आपसी सापेक्ष स्थिति; D – व्यक्तित्व की बनावट। ये अर्थ भिन्न हैं।

---

47 ANSWER (a) altar

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

वाक्य में देवता को फल और फूल अर्पित करने के स्थान की बात है, इसलिए **altar** (वेदी) सही है।

- alter — बदलना; praise – प्रशंसा; objective – उद्देश्य। Altar और alter का उच्चारण समान है, इसलिए यहाँ अर्थ से चुनाव होता है।

---

48 ANSWER (a) illusion

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

वाक्य में मंच पर कूदते लड़के का भ्रम पैदा करने की बात है, इसलिए **illusion** (भ्रम) सही है।

- allusion — परोक्ष संकेत; band – पट्टी / संगीत-मंडली; basis – आधार। Illusion और allusion का उच्चारण मिलता-जुलता है, पर अर्थ भिन्न हैं।


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07
CHAPTER

Synonyms

Questions *40 questions · 53 shifts*

Directions (Q. 01–06): *Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word*

01 ESOTERIC

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Obscure
(b) Popular
(c) Simple
(d) Common

02 MALEDICTION

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Prayer
(b) Hope
(c) Blessing
(d) Curse

03 ABSTRUSE

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Evident
(b) Spartan
(c) Obscure
(d) Common

04 BANEFUL

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Harmless
(b) Deadly
(c) Playful
(d) Beneficial

05 MENDACIOUS

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Honest
(b) Truthful
(c) Dishonest
(d) Candid

06 IMBRUE

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) To cleanse
(b) To soak
(c) To purify
(d) To expel

Directions (Q. 07–09): *Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.*

07 PANACEA

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Remedy
(b) Solution
(c) Universal cure
(d) Treatment

08 CONVICTION

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Doubt
(b) Certainty
(c) Confusion
(d) Hesitation

09 PERNICIOUS

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Harmless
(b) Deadly
(c) Helpful
(d) Safe

Directions (Q. 10–14): *Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word*

10 BELLICOSE

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Peaceful
(b) Aggressive
(c) Passive
(d) Gentle

11 ANATHEMA

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Approval
(b) Admiration
(c) Curse
(d) Blessing

12 EXPEDITE

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Delay
(b) Hasten
(c) Obstruct
(d) Prolong

13 OBSTREPEROUS

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Unruly
(b) Taciturn
(c) Plausible
(d) Discreet

14 OBFUSCATE

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Explain (b) Confuse
(c) Clarify (d) Simplify

Directions (Q. 15–18): *Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.*

15 LAUD

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Ridicule (b) Mockery
(c) Praise (d) Criticism

16 ELOQUENCE

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Halting (b) Hesitant
(c) Fluency (d) Stammering

17 SYCOPHANT

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Advisor (b) Flatterer
(c) Companion (d) Advocate

18 OBEISANCE

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Acceptance (b) Worship
(c) Bow (d) Servitude

Directions (Q. 19): *Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word*

19 DISINGENUOUS

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Naive (b) Deceitful
(c) Honest (d) Open

Directions (Q. 20–24): *Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.*

20 TACIT

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Explicit (b) Silent
(c) Implied (d) Declared

21 PUGNACIOUS

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Serene (b) Calm
(c) Docile (d) Combative

22 BANTER

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Chitchat (b) Ridicule
(c) Argument (d) Lecture

23 INSCRUTABLE

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Mysterious (b) Transparent
(c) Understandable (d) Obvious

24 IMPECUNIOUS

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Poor (b) Affluent
(c) Wealthy (d) Rich

Directions (Q. 25–27): *Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word*

25 NEFARIOUS

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Just (b) Virtuous
(c) Good (d) Wicked

26 LUGUBRIOUS

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Bright (b) Mournful
(c) Happy (d) Hopeful

27 INDEMNIFY

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Charge (b) Remunerate
(c) Tax (d) Fine

Directions (Q. 28–36): *Choose the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.*

28 There is an **implicit** trust between a doctor and their patient.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Stated clearly (b) Hidden
(c) Unspoken (d) Confusing

29 The app's interface is **concise** and user-friendly.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Lengthy (b) Detailed
(c) Brief (d) Confusing

30 Fame can be **ephemeral** if not sustained by talent.

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Permanent (b) Temporary
(c) Lasting (d) Constant

31 The trespasser remained **obstinate** despite repeated warnings.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Flexible (b) Stubborn
(c) Gentle (d) Obedient

32 The instructions were **ambiguous** and caused confusion.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Clear (b) Certain
(c) Vague (d) Exact

33 The professor gave a **lucid** explanation of the concept.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Confusing (b) Clear
(c) Dark (d) Complicated

34 The researcher was **meticulous** in recording data.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Careless (b) Hasty
(c) Thorough (d) Casual

35 The storm began to **abate** after several hours.

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Intensify (b) Diminish
(c) Destroy (d) Delay

36 She took a **pragmatic** approach to solving the problem.

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Idealistic (b) Emotional
(c) Practical (d) Theoretical

Directions (Q. 37): *Which of the following options is TRUE about the underlined word?*

37 The debate over climate change is **moot** since the policy has already been enacted.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) The word 'moot' is incorrectly used here. The word 'mute' should be used instead.
(b) The word 'moot' is incorrectly used here. The word 'mote' should be used instead.
(c) The word 'moot' is incorrectly used here. The word 'moat' should be used instead.
(d) The word 'moot' is correctly used here.

Directions (Q. 38): *Identify the odd one which of the following words does not belong to the group?*

38

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Pugilist (b) Fencer
(c) Boxer (d) Pacifist

39 What is the synonym of the word "proponent"?

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Critic (b) Detractor
(c) Opponent (d) Supporter

Directions (Q. 40): *What is the synonym of the word "serene"?*

40

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Calm (b) Bright
(c) Angry (d) Disturbed

Answer Key

लाल रंग = *SSC Key* पर व्याख्या में टिप्पणी

01	02	03	04	05	11	12	13	14	15
(a)	(d)	(c)	(b)	(c)	(c)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)
06	**07**	**08**	**09**	**10**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**
(b)	(c)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(c)	(b)	(c)	(b)	(c)

21	22	23	24	25	31	32	33	34	35
(d)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(d)	(b)	(c)	(b)	(c)	(b)
26	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**	**36**	**37**	**38**	**39**	**40**
(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(a)

Detailed Explanations रटना बंद, समझना शुरू

01 ANSWER (a) Obscure

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

ESOTERIC का अर्थ है केवल थोड़े-से विशेषज्ञों द्वारा समझा जाने वाला, यानी गूढ़ या **Obscure**।

- Obscure — अस्पष्ट, गूढ़
- Popular — लोकप्रिय
- Simple — सरल
- Common — सामान्य

Correct answer Obscure है, क्योंकि Popular, Simple और Common तीनों Esoteric के विपरीत भाव देते हैं।

02 ANSWER (d) Curse

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

MALEDICTION का अर्थ है अभिशाप या बुरे शब्द कहना, अर्थात **Curse**। Mal- का भाव 'बुरा' है (malice, malfunction की तरह), इसलिए यह शब्द बुराई से जुड़ा है।

- Prayer — प्रार्थना
- Hope — आशा
- Blessing — आशीर्वाद (यह Malediction का Antonym है)
- Curse — अभिशाप

03 ANSWER (c) Obscure

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

ABSTRUSE का अर्थ है कठिन और समझने में दुरूह, यानी **Obscure**।

- Evident — स्पष्ट
- Spartan — सादा और कठोर जीवन वाला
- Obscure — गूढ़, अस्पष्ट
- Common — सामान्य

यहाँ Evident, Abstruse का Antonym है।

04 ANSWER (b) Deadly

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

BANEFUL का अर्थ है हानिकारक या प्राणघातक। Bane का अर्थ 'विनाश या विष' है, इसलिए Baneful का निकटतम अर्थ **Deadly** है।

- Harmless — हानिरहित
- Deadly — घातक
- Playful — चंचल
- Beneficial — लाभदायक

05 ANSWER (c) Dishonest

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

MENDACIOUS का अर्थ है झूठ बोलने वाला, यानी **Dishonest**।

- Honest — ईमानदार
- Truthful — सच बोलने वाला
- Dishonest — बेईमान
- Candid — स्पष्टवादी

बाकी तीनों options सच्चाई का भाव देते हैं, इसलिए वे Antonym की श्रेणी में आते हैं।

06 ANSWER (b) To soak

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

IMBRUE का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को (प्रायः रक्त या द्रव में) भिगोना या रंग देना, यानी To **soak**।

- To cleanse — साफ़ करना
- To soak — भिगोना
- To purify — शुद्ध करना
- To expel — बाहर निकालना

07 ANSWER (c) Universal cure

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

PANACEA का अर्थ है हर रोग या समस्या का सर्वव्यापी इलाज, यानी **Universal cure**।

- Remedy — किसी एक रोग या समस्या का उपाय
- Solution — समाधान
- Universal cure — सब कुछ ठीक करने वाला उपाय
- Treatment — उपचार

बाकी options किसी विशेष समस्या के लिए होते हैं; 'सबके लिए' का भाव केवल Panacea और Universal cure में है।

08 ANSWER (b) Certainty

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

CONVICTION का अर्थ है दृढ़ विश्वास, यानी **Certainty**।

- Doubt — संदेह
- Certainty — निश्चितता
- Confusion — भ्रम
- Hesitation — झिझक

अन्य तीनों options विश्वास की कमी दर्शाते हैं।

09 ANSWER (b) Deadly

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

PERNICIOUS का अर्थ है गहरी और धीरे-धीरे हानि पहुँचाने वाला या घातक, यानी **Deadly**।

- Harmless — हानिरहित
- Deadly — घातक
- Helpful — सहायक
- Safe — सुरक्षित

10 ANSWER (b) Aggressive

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

BELLICOSE का अर्थ है लड़ने-झगड़ने की प्रवृत्ति वाला। Bell- का संबंध युद्ध से है (belligerent में भी), इसलिए इसका Synonym **Aggressive** है।

- Peaceful — शांतिपूर्ण
- Aggressive — आक्रामक
- Passive — निष्क्रिय
- Gentle — कोमल

11 ANSWER (c) Curse

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

ANATHEMA का अर्थ है घृणित वस्तु या अभिशाप; Religious संदर्भ में यह औपचारिक शाप को भी कहते हैं। दिए गए options में सबसे निकट **Curse** है।

- Approval — स्वीकृति
- Admiration — प्रशंसा
- Curse — अभिशाप
- Blessing — आशीर्वाद

12 ANSWER (b) Hasten

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

EXPEDITE का अर्थ है किसी कार्य को तेज़ी से पूरा करना, यानी **Hasten**।

- Delay — विलंब करना
- Hasten — तेज़ करना
- Obstruct — बाधा डालना
- Prolong — लंबा खींचना

13 ANSWER (a) Unruly

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

OBSTREPEROUS का अर्थ है शोर मचाने वाला और अनुशासन न मानने वाला, यानी **Unruly**।

- Unruly — उद्दंड
- Taciturn — कम बोलने वाला
- Plausible — विश्वसनीय प्रतीत होने वाला
- Discreet — विवेकपूर्ण और सावधान

14 ANSWER (b) Confuse

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

OBFUSCATE का अर्थ है किसी बात को जान-बूझकर अस्पष्ट या उलझा देना, यानी **Confuse**।

- Explain — समझाना
- Confuse — भ्रमित करना
- Clarify — स्पष्ट करना
- Simplify — सरल बनाना

अन्य तीनों options स्पष्टता का भाव देते हैं, इसलिए वे विपरीत हैं।

15 ANSWER (c) Praise

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

LAUD का अर्थ है किसी की प्रशंसा करना, यानी **Praise**।

- Ridicule — उपहास
- Mockery — मज़ाक उड़ाना
- Praise — प्रशंसा
- Criticism — आलोचना

16 ANSWER (c) Fluency

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

ELOQUENCE का अर्थ है प्रभावशाली और धाराप्रवाह बोलने की कला, इसलिए इसका निकटतम अर्थ **Fluency** है।

- Halting — रुक-रुककर बोलना
- Hesitant — झिझकने वाला
- Fluency — प्रवाह
- Stammering — हकलाना

शेष तीनों options बोलने में रुकावट दर्शाते हैं।

17 ANSWER (b) Flatterer

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

SYCOPHANT का अर्थ है लाभ के लिए किसी बड़े व्यक्ति की चापलूसी करने वाला, यानी **Flatterer**।

- Advisor — सलाहकार

- Flatterer — चापलूस
- Companion — साथी
- Advocate — समर्थक

18 ANSWER (c) Bow

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

OBEISANCE का अर्थ है सम्मान या अधीनता दिखाने के लिए झुकना, यानी **Bow**।

- Acceptance — स्वीकृति
- Worship — पूजा
- Bow — झुककर अभिवादन
- Servitude — दासता

Worship और Servitude इसके निकट प्रतीत होते हैं, परंतु Obeisance में मुख्य भाव झुकने की क्रिया का है।

19 ANSWER (b) Deceitful

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

DISINGENUOUS का अर्थ है ऊपर से सच्चा दिखना पर भीतर से छल रखना, यानी **Deceitful**। Ingenuous का अर्थ सरल और निष्कपट है; Dis- लगने पर अर्थ उलट जाता है।

- Naive — भोला
- Deceitful — कपटी
- Honest — ईमानदार
- Open — खुला और निष्कपट

20 ANSWER (c) Implied

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

TACIT का अर्थ है जो शब्दों में कहा न गया हो पर समझा गया हो, यानी **Implied**।

- Explicit — स्पष्ट रूप से कहा गया
- Silent — शांत
- Implied — निहित
- Declared — घोषित

Silent आकर्षक distractor है, परंतु Silent का अर्थ आवाज़ का न होना है, जबकि Tacit में बात का बिना कहे समझा जाना है।

21 ANSWER (d) Combative

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

PUGNACIOUS का अर्थ है झगड़ालू, जो लड़ने को तैयार रहे, यानी **Combative**।

- Serene — शांत
- Calm — स्थिर
- Docile — विनम्र और आज्ञाकारी
- Combative — लड़ाकू

22 ANSWER (a) Chitchat

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

BANTER का अर्थ है हल्की-फुल्की मज़ाकिया बातचीत, इसलिए निकटतम अर्थ **Chitchat** है।

- Chitchat — गपशप
- Ridicule — उपहास
- Argument — बहस
- Lecture — भाषण

23 ANSWER (a) Mysterious

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

INSCRUTABLE का अर्थ है जिसे समझा या पढ़ा न जा सके, रहस्यमय। इसका Synonym **Mysterious** है।

- Mysterious — रहस्यमय
- Transparent — पारदर्शी
- Understandable — समझने योग्य
- Obvious — स्पष्ट

24 ANSWER (a) Poor

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

IMPECUNIOUS का अर्थ है जिसके पास धन न हो, यानी **Poor**। Pecuni- का संबंध धन से है (pecuniary), और Im- का अर्थ 'नहीं' है।

- Poor — निर्धन
- Affluent — संपन्न
- Wealthy — धनी
- Rich — अमीर

शेष तीनों options धन की अधिकता दर्शाते हैं।

25 ANSWER (d) Wicked

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

NEFARIOUS का अर्थ है अत्यंत दुष्ट या पापपूर्ण, यानी **Wicked**।

- Just — न्यायसंगत
- Virtuous — सदाचारी
- Good — अच्छा
- Wicked — दुष्ट

26 ANSWER (b) Mournful

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

LUGUBRIOUS का अर्थ है गहरा शोक या उदासी प्रकट करने वाला, यानी **Mournful**।

- Bright — उज्ज्वल
- Mournful — शोकपूर्ण

- Happy — प्रसन्न
- Hopeful — आशावान

27 ANSWER (b) Remunerate

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

INDEMNIFY का अर्थ है किसी की हानि की भरपाई करना या मुआवज़ा देना। दिए गए options में भरपाई के निकट **Remunerate** (भुगतान देना) है।

- Charge — शुल्क लेना
- Remunerate — पारिश्रमिक या क्षतिपूर्ति देना
- Tax — कर लगाना
- Fine — जुर्माना लगाना

अन्य तीनों options में पैसा लिया जाता है, जबकि Indemnify में पैसा दिया जाता है।

28 ANSWER (c) Unspoken

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Implicit का अर्थ है जो कहा न गया हो पर समझा जाता हो; इसलिए 'implicit trust' का अर्थ है बिना बोले बना हुआ भरोसा, यानी **Unspoken**।

- Stated clearly — स्पष्ट रूप से कहा गया (यह Explicit का अर्थ है)
- Hidden — छिपा हुआ
- Unspoken — अनकहा
- Confusing — भ्रमित करने वाला

29 ANSWER (c) Brief

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concise का अर्थ है कम शब्दों में पूरी बात कहने वाला, यानी संक्षिप्त। इसका Synonym **Brief** है।

- Lengthy — लंबा
- Detailed — विस्तृत
- Brief — संक्षिप्त
- Confusing — भ्रमित करने वाला

30 ANSWER (b) Temporary

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

EPHEMERAL का अर्थ है बहुत थोड़े समय तक टिकने वाला, यानी **Temporary**। Sentence में भी 'यदि प्रतिभा से न टिके तो प्रसिद्धि क्षणिक हो सकती है' का भाव है।

- Permanent — स्थायी
- Temporary — अस्थायी
- Lasting — टिकाऊ
- Constant — निरंतर

31 ANSWER (b) Stubborn

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

OBSTINATE का अर्थ है अपनी बात पर अड़ा रहने वाला, यानी **Stubborn**। Sentence में चेतावनियों के बावजूद न मानना इसी भाव को दर्शाता है।

- Flexible — लचीला
- Stubborn — ज़िद्दी
- Gentle — कोमल
- Obedient — आज्ञाकारी

32 ANSWER (c) Vague

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

AMBIGUOUS का अर्थ है जिसके एक से अधिक अर्थ निकल सकें, इसलिए अस्पष्ट; इसका Synonym **Vague** है। Sentence में भी यही कारण दिया गया है कि निर्देशों से भ्रम हुआ।

- Clear — स्पष्ट
- Certain — निश्चित
- Vague — अस्पष्ट
- Exact — सटीक

33 ANSWER (b) Clear

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

LUCID का अर्थ है स्पष्ट और आसानी से समझ में आने वाला, यानी **Clear**।

- Confusing — भ्रमित करने वाला
- Clear — स्पष्ट
- Dark — अंधकारमय
- Complicated — जटिल

34 ANSWER (c) Thorough

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

METICULOUS का अर्थ है हर छोटी बात का पूरा ध्यान रखने वाला, यानी **Thorough**।

- Careless — लापरवाह
- Hasty — जल्दबाज़
- Thorough — संपूर्ण और सावधान
- Casual — लापरवाही भरा

35 ANSWER (b) Diminish

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

ABATE का अर्थ है तीव्रता या मात्रा में घटना, यानी **Diminish**। तूफ़ान कुछ घंटों बाद कमज़ोर पड़ने लगा, यही Sentence का भाव है।

- Intensify — तीव्र करना
- Diminish — घटना
- Destroy — नष्ट करना

• Delay — विलंब करना

36 ANSWER (c) Practical

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

PRAGMATIC का अर्थ है आदर्शों के बजाय व्यावहारिक परिणाम पर ध्यान देने वाला, यानी **Practical**।

• Idealistic — आदर्शवादी
• Emotional — भावुक
• Practical — व्यावहारिक
• Theoretical — सैद्धांतिक

37 ANSWER (d) The word 'moot' is correctly used here.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Moot का अर्थ है ऐसा विषय जो अब व्यावहारिक रूप से अप्रासंगिक हो गया हो। जब नीति पहले ही लागू हो चुकी है, तो उस पर बहस का कोई प्रभाव नहीं रहता; इसलिए **moot** यहाँ सही प्रयुक्त है।

• Mute — मौन
• Mote — धूल का कण
• Moat — किले के चारों ओर की खाई

ये तीनों शब्द Sentence के अर्थ में बैठते ही नहीं।

38 ANSWER (d) Pacifist

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Pugilist (मुक्केबाज़), Fencer (तलवारबाज़) और Boxer (मुक्केबाज़) तीनों लड़ने वाले खिलाड़ी हैं। **Pacifist** वह व्यक्ति है जो हिंसा और युद्ध का विरोध करता है, इसलिए यह समूह से अलग है।

39 ANSWER (d) Supporter

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

PROPONENT का अर्थ है किसी विचार या योजना का समर्थक, यानी **Supporter**।

• Critic — आलोचक
• Detractor — निंदक
• Opponent — विरोधी
• Supporter — समर्थक

40 ANSWER (a) Calm

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

SERENE का अर्थ है शांत और स्थिर, इसलिए इसका Synonym **Calm** है।

• Calm — शांत
• Bright — उज्ज्वल
• Angry — क्रोधित
• Disturbed — व्याकुल

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08
CHAPTER

Antonyms

Questions *67 questions · 53 shifts*

Directions (Q. 01–35): *Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.*

01 Excoriate

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Praise
(b) Berate
(c) Condemn
(d) Rebuke

02 Crepuscular

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Dusk
(b) Diurnal
(c) Dim
(d) Twilight

03 Prudent

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Reckless
(b) Wise
(c) Thoughtful
(d) Careful

04 Peregrinate

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Wander
(b) Roam
(c) Stay
(d) Travel

05 Intransigent

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Unyielding
(b) Flexible
(c) Dogmatic
(d) Obstinate

06 Sententious

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Moralistic
(b) Terse
(c) Concise
(d) Unpretentious

07 Jejune

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Insipid
(b) Bland
(c) Dull
(d) Interesting

08 Enigmatic

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Obscure
(b) Lucid
(c) Arcane
(d) Ambiguous

09 Zealous

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Apathetic
(b) Ardent
(c) Fervent
(d) Eager

10 Altruism

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Selflessness
(b) Generosity
(c) Egoism
(d) Charity

11 Tacit

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Expressed
(b) Implied
(c) Informed
(d) Understood

12 Recalcitrant

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Defiant
(b) Compliant
(c) Disobedient
(d) Rebellious

13 Internecine

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Internal
(b) External
(c) Harmonious
(d) Civil

14 Inveterate

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Chronic (b) Casual
(c) Habitual (d) Long-standing

15 Somniferous

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Somnolent (b) Sedative
(c) Stimulant (d) Sleep-inducing

16 Obsolete

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Ancient (b) Current
(c) Useless (d) Outdated

17 Copious

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Prolix (b) Scarce
(c) Comprehensive (d) Voluminous

18 Placate

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Soothe (b) Appease
(c) Infuriate (d) Calm

19 Voluble

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Talkative (b) Garrulous
(c) Reticent (d) Chatty

20 Quiescent

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Dormant (b) Active
(c) Silent (d) Passive

21 Pellucid

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Limpid (b) Transparent
(c) Murky (d) Clear

22 Gregarious

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Social (b) Reserved
(c) Friendly (d) Outgoing

23 Ignominious

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Honorable (b) Shameful
(c) Disgraceful (d) Infamous

24 Magnanimous

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Noble (b) Forgiving
(c) Petty (d) Generous

25 Vituperative

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Complimentary (b) Abusive
(c) Scolding (d) Vindictive

26 Acquiescent

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Agreeable (b) Obliging
(c) Obdurate (d) Obsequious

27 Rehabilitation

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Recuperation (b) Deterioration
(c) Restoration (d) Adjustment

28 Euphoria

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Bliss (b) Elation
(c) Despair (d) Joy

29 Benevolent

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Charitable (b) Kind
(c) Cruel (d) Gentle

30 Trivial

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Insignificant (b) Vital
(c) Petty (d) Small

31 Lament

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Celebrate (b) Mourn
(c) Wail (d) Grieve

32 Mitigate

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Intensify (b) Reduce
(c) Pacify (d) Ease

33 Succinct

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Verbose (b) Concise
(c) Terse (d) Brief

34 **Detrimental**

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Helpful (b) Harmful
(c) Damaging (d) Toxic

35 **Apathy**

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Indifference (b) Passion
(c) Disinterest (d) Detachment

Directions (Q. 36–58): *Choose the most appropriate antonym of the underlined word.*

36 The professor was known for his **abstruse** lecturing style.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Complex (b) Simple
(c) Recondite (d) Obscure

37 His speech was marred by a certain **infelicity** of expression that confused the audience.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Unhappiness (b) Appropriateness
(c) Misfortune (d) Awkwardness

38 The new law had a **pernicious** effect on the local economy.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Beneficial (b) Harmful
(c) Damaging (d) Deleterious

39 The committee's **admonition** regarding the safety breach was taken seriously by the staff.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Commendation (b) Counsel
(c) Forewarning (d) Reprimand

40 The witness was accused of being **mendacious** during the trial.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Dishonest (b) Truthful
(c) False (d) Deceitful

41 The witness gave a **murky** account of the incident, making it hard to follow.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Dark (b) Gloomy
(c) Obscure (d) Clear

42 The villagers were **destitute** after the devastating floods.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Wealthy (b) Penniless
(c) Needy (d) Poor

43 At the editor's request, the author agreed to **abridge** the book's final chapter.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Shorten (b) Condense
(c) Expand (d) Curtail

44 The prime minister gave a **perfunctory** nod to the reporters.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Thorough (b) Hasty
(c) Casual (d) Careless

45 The school enforced **stringent** rules regarding student attendance.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Lax (b) Firm
(c) Rigorous (d) Strict

46 The witness gave a **precise** account of the incident.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Specific (b) Exact
(c) Inaccurate (d) Correct

47 He is merely a **dilettante** who paints for fun but lacks any formal training.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Amateur (b) Dabbler
(c) Professional (d) Tyro

48 The teacher gave the students **ample** time to complete the examination.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Plentiful (b) Sufficient
(c) Abundant (d) Meagre

49 The Chairman decided to **convene** a meeting of all the board members.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Gather (b) Assemble
(c) Summon (d) Disperse

50 The new software update was **compatible** with all older versions of the hardware.
[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Consistent (b) Conflicting
(c) Harmonious (d) Adaptable

51 The lawyers tried to **protract** the trial by filing unnecessary motions.
[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Prolong (b) Curtail
(c) Extend (d) Lengthen

52 The historian spent years attempting to establish the **verity** of the ancient scrolls.
[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Authenticity (b) Probity
(c) Mendacity (d) Rectitude

53 The team's **morose** attitude after the defeat was visible to everyone.
[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Gloomy (b) Sullen
(c) Cheerful (d) Glum

54 The young pop star was surrounded by the **adulation** of her millions of fans.
[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Criticism (b) Praise
(c) Worship (d) Flattery

55 The dictator was obsessed with the **aggrandizement** of his own power and wealth.
[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Exaltation (b) Ennoblement
(c) Abasement (d) Glorification

56 The editor praised the columnist for the **brevity** of her political analysis.
[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Prolixity (b) Conciseness
(c) Pithiness (d) Terse

57 The witness provided **corroborative** evidence that supported the suspect's alibi.
[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Contradictory (b) Supporting
(c) Confirming (d) Validating

58 The basketball team was looking for a **lanky** player to defend the post.
[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Tall (b) Thin
(c) Gaunt (d) Stocky

59 What is the antonym of the word "sophisticated"?
[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Controlled (b) Cultured
(c) Refined (d) Simple

60 What is the antonym of the word "ostensible"?
[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Depressed (b) Real
(c) Illogical (d) Unpredictable

61 What is the antonym of the word "mendacious"?
[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Truthful (b) Hidden
(c) Joyful (d) Depressed

62 What is the antonym of the word "tenacious"?
[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Angry (b) Elated
(c) Hesitant (d) Strong

63 What is the antonym of the word "intrepid"?
[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Fearless (b) Humble
(c) Timid (d) Clear

64 What is the antonym of the word "lucid"?
[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Bright (b) Clear
(c) Confused (d) Transparent

65 Choose the word that is opposite in meaning to the given word "**Murky** ".
[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Lucid (b) Doubtful
(c) Mysterious (d) Confusing

Directions (Q. 66): *Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word. Adorn*

66

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Decorate
(b) Disfigure
(c) Beautify
(d) Accessorize

Directions (Q. 67): *What is the antonym of the word "meticulous"?*

67

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Careless
(b) Detailed
(c) Flexible
(d) Precise

Answer Key

लाल रंग = *SSC Key* पर व्याख्या में टिप्पणी

01	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**
(a)	(b)	(a)	(c)	(b)
06	**07**	**08**	**09**	**10**
(d)	(d)	(b)	(a)	(c)
11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**
(a)	(b)	(c)	(b)	(c)
16	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**
(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	(b)
21	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**
(c)	(b)	(a)	(c)	(a)
26	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**
(c)	(b)	(c)	(c)	(b)
31	**32**	**33**	**34**	**35**
(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)

36	**37**	**38**	**39**	**40**
(b)	(b)	(a)	(a)	(b)
41	**42**	**43**	**44**	**45**
(d)	(a)	(c)	(a)	(a)
46	**47**	**48**	**49**	**50**
(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	(b)
51	**52**	**53**	**54**	**55**
(b)	(c)	(c)	(a)	(c)
56	**57**	**58**	**59**	**60**
(a)	(a)	(d)	(d)	(b)
61	**62**	**63**	**64**	**65**
(a)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(a)
66	**67**			
(b)	(a)			

Detailed Explanations

रटना बंद, समझना शुरू

01 ANSWER (a) Praise

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

- **Excoriate** — कड़ी आलोचना करना, फटकारना (to criticise severely). इसका विपरीत भाव प्रशंसा है।
- Praise — प्रशंसा
- Berate — डाँटना
- Condemn — निंदा करना
- Rebuke — फटकारना

B, C और D तीनों Excoriate के synonyms हैं, इसलिए Antonym केवल **Praise** है।

02 ANSWER (b) Diurnal

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

- **Crepuscular** — सांध्यकालीन, गोधूलि से संबंधित (relating to twilight). इसका Antonym वह शब्द होगा जो दिन से जुड़ा हो।
- Dusk — सायंकाल
- Diurnal — दिन में होने वाला
- Dim — धुँधला
- Twilight — गोधूलि

Dusk और Twilight समानार्थी हैं, जबकि **Diurnal** दिन की गतिविधि बताता है; अतः वही विपरीत है।

03 ANSWER (a) Reckless

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

- **Prudent** — विवेकशील, सावधान (careful and sensible). इसका विपरीत लापरवाह है।
- Reckless — लापरवाह, जोखिम की परवाह न करने वाला
- Wise — बुद्धिमान
- Thoughtful — विचारशील
- Careful — सावधान

B, C, D सभी Prudent के निकट हैं; विपरीत केवल **Reckless** है।

04 ANSWER (c) Stay

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

- **Peregrinate** — घूमना, यात्रा करना (to travel from place to place). इसका विपरीत एक जगह रुकना है।
- Wander — भटकना
- Roam — घूमना
- Stay — ठहरना
- Travel — यात्रा करना

जो तीन शब्द गति दर्शाते हैं वे synonyms हैं; ठहरने का भाव **Stay** देता है।

05 ANSWER (b) Flexible

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

- **Intransigent** — अड़ियल, जो अपनी बात न बदले (refusing to change one's view). इसका विपरीत लचीला है।
- Unyielding — अडिग
- Flexible — लचीला
- Dogmatic — हठधर्मी
- Obstinate — ज़िद्दी

बाकी तीनों Intransigent के synonyms हैं, इसलिए Antonym **Flexible** है।

06 ANSWER (d) Unpretentious

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

- **Sententious** — उपदेश झाड़ने वाला, नैतिकता का दिखावा करने वाला (pompously moralising). इसका विपरीत सादा और दिखावा-रहित है।
- Moralistic — नैतिक उपदेश देने वाला
- Terse — संक्षिप्त
- Concise — सारगर्भित
- Unpretentious — दिखावा न करने वाला

Terse और Concise केवल लंबाई बताते हैं, जबकि Sententious का संबंध दिखावटी उपदेश से है; अतः **Unpretentious** सही Antonym है।

07 ANSWER (d) Interesting

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

- **Jejune** — नीरस, उबाऊ (dull and lacking interest). इसका विपरीत रोचक है।
- Insipid — फीका, नीरस
- Bland — फीका
- Dull — उबाऊ
- Interesting — रोचक

तीन options नीरसता बताते हैं; **Interesting** उनका विपरीत है।

08 ANSWER (b) Lucid

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

- **Enigmatic** — रहस्यमय, जिसे समझना कठिन हो (mysterious, puzzling). इसका विपरीत स्पष्ट है।
- Obscure — अस्पष्ट
- Lucid — स्पष्ट, सुबोध
- Arcane — गूढ़
- Ambiguous — द्व्यर्थक, अस्पष्ट

बाकी तीनों में अस्पष्टता का भाव है, इसलिए Antonym **Lucid** है।

09 ANSWER (a) Apathetic

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

- **Zealous** — उत्साही, जोशीला (full of enthusiasm). इसका विपरीत उदासीन है।
- Apathetic — उदासीन
- Ardent — उत्कट
- Fervent — जोशीला
- Eager — उत्सुक

B, C, D में उत्साह का भाव है; **Apathetic** में उसका अभाव है।

10 ANSWER (c) Egoism

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

- **Altruism** — परोपकार, निःस्वार्थ भाव (selfless concern for others). इसका विपरीत स्वार्थ है।
- Selflessness — निःस्वार्थता
- Generosity — उदारता
- Egoism — स्वार्थपरता, अहंवाद
- Charity — दान, परोपकार

तीन options दूसरों की भलाई से जुड़े हैं; **Egoism** अपने हित को सर्वोपरि रखता है।

11 ANSWER (a) Expressed

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

- **Tacit** — अव्यक्त, बिना कहे समझा गया (understood without being stated). इसका विपरीत स्पष्ट रूप से कहा गया है।
- Expressed — व्यक्त किया गया
- Implied — निहित
- Informed — सूचित
- Understood — समझा गया

Implied और Understood तो Tacit के निकट हैं; विपरीत **Expressed** है।

12 ANSWER (b) Compliant

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

- **Recalcitrant** — अवज्ञाकारी, नियम न मानने वाला (stubbornly uncooperative). इसका विपरीत आज्ञाकारी है।
- Defiant — अवज्ञा करने वाला
- Compliant — आज्ञाकारी
- Disobedient — अनुशासनहीन
- Rebellious — विद्रोही

तीन options में विरोध का भाव है; **Compliant** उनका विपरीत है।

13 ANSWER (c) Harmonious

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Internecine – आपसी संघर्ष वाला, एक ही समूह के भीतर का विनाशकारी झगड़ा (destructive to both sides, within a group). इसका विपरीत सौहार्दपूर्ण है।

- Internal — आंतरिक
- External — बाहरी
- Harmonious — सौहार्दपूर्ण
- Civil — नागरिक

External केवल स्थान का विपरीत है, अर्थ का नहीं; Internecine में टकराव है, इसलिए Antonym **Harmonious** है।

14 ANSWER (b) Casual

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

- **Inveterate** — आदतन, पुराना जमा हुआ (long-established, habitual). इसका विपरीत कभी-कभार वाला है।
- Chronic — दीर्घकालिक
- Casual — सामयिक, कभी-कभार का
- Habitual — आदतन
- Long-standing — लंबे समय से चला आ रहा

बाकी तीनों में पुरानी आदत का भाव है; **Casual** उसका विपरीत है।

15 ANSWER (c) Stimulant

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

- **Somniferous** — नींद लाने वाला (inducing sleep). इसका विपरीत जगाने या चुस्त करने वाला है।
- Somnolent — उनींदा
- Sedative — शामक, नींद लाने वाली दवा
- Stimulant — उत्तेजक
- Sleep-inducing — नींद लाने वाला

Sleep-inducing तो सीधा synonym है, Somnolent और Sedative भी नींद से जुड़े हैं; विपरीत **Stimulant** है।

16 ANSWER (b) Current

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

- **Obsolete** — अप्रचलित, चलन से बाहर (no longer in use). इसका विपरीत प्रचलित है।
- Ancient — प्राचीन
- Current — वर्तमान में प्रचलित
- Useless — बेकार
- Outdated — पुराना पड़ चुका

Outdated सीधा synonym है; Ancient और Useless भी उसी दिशा में हैं, अतः Antonym **Current** है।

17 ANSWER (b) Scarce

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

- **Copious** — प्रचुर, बहुत अधिक (abundant). इसका विपरीत कम मात्रा है।
- Prolix — वाचाल, लंबा-चौड़ा
- Scarce — दुर्लभ, कम
- Comprehensive — व्यापक
- Voluminous — विशाल मात्रा वाला

बाकी options मात्रा की अधिकता या विस्तार दर्शाते हैं; **Scarce** विपरीत है।

18 ANSWER (c) Infuriate

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

- **Placate** — शांत करना, मनाना (to calm someone's anger). इसका विपरीत क्रोध भड़काना है।
- Soothe — सांत्वना देना
- Appease — शांत करना
- Infuriate — अत्यंत क्रुद्ध करना
- Calm — शांत करना

तीन options शांत करने का भाव रखते हैं, जबकि **Infuriate** क्रोध बढ़ाता है।

19 ANSWER (c) Reticent

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

- **Voluble** — बातूनी, धाराप्रवाह बोलने वाला (talking easily and at length). इसका विपरीत कम बोलने वाला है।
- Talkative — बातूनी
- Garrulous — वाचाल
- Reticent — मितभाषी, संकोची
- Chatty — बातचीत में रुचि रखने वाला

तीन options अधिक बोलना दर्शाते हैं; **Reticent** विपरीत है।

20 ANSWER (b) Active

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

- **Quiescent** — निष्क्रिय, शांत पड़ा हुआ (inactive, dormant). इसका विपरीत सक्रिय है।
- Dormant — सुप्त
- Active — सक्रिय
- Silent — मौन
- Passive — निष्क्रिय

Dormant और Passive सीधे Quiescent के निकट हैं; अतः Antonym **Active** है।

21 ANSWER (c) Murky

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

- **Pellucid** — पारदर्शी, अत्यंत स्पष्ट (transparently clear). इसका विपरीत धुँधला है।
- Limpid — निर्मल
- Transparent — पारदर्शी
- Murky — धुँधला, मटमैला
- Clear — साफ़

तीन options स्पष्टता बताते हैं; **Murky** विपरीत है।

22 ANSWER (b) Reserved

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

- **Gregarious** — मिलनसार, समूह में रहना पसंद करने वाला (sociable). इसका विपरीत अंतर्मुखी है।
- Social — सामाजिक
- Reserved — संकोची, अलग-थलग रहने वाला
- Friendly — मित्रवत
- Outgoing — खुले स्वभाव का

बाकी तीनों मेलजोल का भाव रखते हैं, इसलिए Antonym **Reserved** है।

23 ANSWER (a) Honorable

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

- **Ignominious** — अपमानजनक, शर्मनाक (causing public disgrace). इसका विपरीत सम्मानजनक है।
- Honorable — सम्माननीय
- Shameful — शर्मनाक
- Disgraceful — अपमानजनक
- Infamous — कुख्यात

तीन options अपयश दर्शाते हैं, जबकि **Honorable** सम्मान दर्शाता है।

24 ANSWER (c) Petty

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

- **Magnanimous** — उदार हृदय वाला (generous in forgiving). इसका विपरीत संकीर्ण सोच वाला है।
- Noble — कुलीन, उदात्त
- Forgiving — क्षमाशील
- Petty — क्षुद्र, ओछा
- Generous — उदार

बाकी तीनों में उदारता है; **Petty** क्षुद्रता बताता है।

25 ANSWER (a) Complimentary

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

- **Vituperative** — गाली-गलौज भरा, कटु निंदा करने वाला (bitterly abusive). इसका विपरीत प्रशंसात्मक है।
- Complimentary — प्रशंसात्मक
- Abusive — गाली देने वाला
- Scolding — डाँटने वाला
- Vindictive — प्रतिशोधी

तीन options कटुता दिखाते हैं, इसलिए Antonym **Complimentary** है।

26 ANSWER (c) Obdurate

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

- **Acquiescent** — बिना विरोध मान लेने वाला (accepting without protest). इसका विपरीत हठी है।
- Agreeable — सहमत होने वाला
- Obliging — कृपालु
- Obdurate — हठी, कठोर
- Obsequious — चापलूस

Obsequious में भी अत्यधिक झुकने का भाव है, जो Acquiescent के निकट है; इसलिए Antonym **Obdurate** है।

27 ANSWER (b) Deterioration

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

- **Rehabilitation** — पुनर्वास, सुधार कर पूर्व अवस्था में लाना (restoring to good condition). इसका विपरीत बिगाड़ है।
- Recuperation — स्वास्थ्य-लाभ
- Deterioration — बिगड़ना, गिरावट
- Restoration — पुनर्स्थापना
- Adjustment — समायोजन

Recuperation और Restoration सुधार का भाव देते हैं; Antonym **Deterioration** है।

28 ANSWER (c) Despair

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

- **Euphoria** — अत्यधिक उल्लास (intense happiness). इसका विपरीत गहरी निराशा है।
- Bliss — परमानंद
- Elation — हर्ष
- Despair — निराशा
- Joy — प्रसन्नता

तीन options खुशी दर्शाते हैं; **Despair** उसका विपरीत है।

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29 ANSWER (c) Cruel

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

- **Benevolent** — परोपकारी, दयालु (kind and well-meaning). इसका विपरीत निर्दयी है।
- Charitable — दानशील
- Kind — दयालु
- Cruel — क्रूर
- Gentle — कोमल

बाकी तीनों में दयालुता है, इसलिए Antonym **Cruel** है।

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30 ANSWER (b) Vital

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

- **Trivial** — तुच्छ, महत्वहीन (of little importance). इसका विपरीत अत्यंत आवश्यक है।
- Insignificant — नगण्य
- Vital — अत्यावश्यक
- Petty — छोटा, मामूली
- Small — छोटा

तीन options महत्व की कमी बताते हैं; **Vital** विपरीत है।

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31 ANSWER (a) Celebrate

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

- **Lament** — शोक मनाना, विलाप करना (to mourn). इसका विपरीत उत्सव मनाना है।
- Celebrate — उत्सव मनाना
- Mourn — शोक करना
- Wail — विलाप करना
- Grieve — दुखी होना

तीन options दुख दर्शाते हैं; **Celebrate** विपरीत है।

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32 ANSWER (a) Intensify

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

- **Mitigate** — कम करना, तीव्रता घटाना (to make less severe). इसका विपरीत बढ़ाना है।
- Intensify — तीव्र करना
- Reduce — घटाना
- Pacify — शांत करना
- Ease — राहत देना

तीन options घटाने या शांत करने का भाव रखते हैं; **Intensify** विपरीत है।

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33 ANSWER (a) Verbose

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

- **Succinct** — संक्षिप्त और सारगर्भित (briefly expressed). इसका विपरीत शब्दाडंबरपूर्ण है।
- Verbose — शब्दबहुल
- Concise — संक्षिप्त
- Terse — कम शब्दों वाला
- Brief — छोटा

तीन options संक्षिप्तता दर्शाते हैं; **Verbose** विपरीत है।

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34 ANSWER (a) Helpful

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

- **Detrimental** — हानिकारक (causing harm). इसका विपरीत सहायक है।
- Helpful — सहायक
- Harmful — हानिकारक
- Damaging — नुकसानदेह
- Toxic — विषैला

तीन options हानि बताते हैं; **Helpful** विपरीत है।

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35 ANSWER (b) Passion

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

- **Apathy** — उदासीनता, रुचि का अभाव (lack of interest). इसका विपरीत गहरा उत्साह है।
- Indifference — उदासीनता
- Passion — जुनून
- Disinterest — अरुचि
- Detachment — विरक्ति

तीन options रुचि के अभाव को बताते हैं; **Passion** विपरीत है।

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36 ANSWER (b) Simple

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

- **Abstruse** — जटिल और समझने में कठिन (hard to understand). इसका विपरीत सरल बात है।
- Complex — जटिल
- Simple — सरल
- Recondite — गूढ़

• Obscure — अस्पष्ट, दुर्बोध

अन्य तीनों options समान अर्थ देते हैं, इसलिए Antonym **Simple** है।

37 ANSWER (b) Appropriateness

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

• **Infelicity** — अनुपयुक्तता, भद्दापन (inappropriateness of expression). इसका विपरीत उपयुक्तता है।
• Unhappiness — दुख
• Appropriateness — उपयुक्तता
• Misfortune — दुर्भाग्य
• Awkwardness — बेढंगापन

वाक्य में expression की infelicity की बात है, इसलिए उसका Antonym **Appropriateness** होगा।

38 ANSWER (a) Beneficial

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

• **Pernicious** — हानिकारक, घातक (having a harmful effect). इसका विपरीत लाभकारी है।
• Beneficial — लाभकारी
• Harmful — हानिकारक
• Damaging — नुकसान पहुँचाने वाला
• Deleterious — हानिकारक

तीन options Pernicious के synonyms हैं, अतः Antonym **Beneficial** है।

39 ANSWER (a) Commendation

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

• **Admonition** — चेतावनी, मृदु फटकार (a warning or reprimand). इसका विपरीत प्रशंसा है।
• Commendation — सराहना
• Counsel — सलाह
• Forewarning — पूर्व-चेतावनी
• Reprimand — फटकार

Counsel, Forewarning और Reprimand तीनों Admonition के निकट हैं; विपरीत केवल **Commendation** है।

40 ANSWER (b) Truthful

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

• **Mendacious** — झूठ बोलने वाला (lying, untruthful). इसका विपरीत सच्चा है।
• Dishonest — बेईमान
• Truthful — सत्यवादी
• False — झूठा
• Deceitful — धोखेबाज़

बाकी तीनों Mendacious के समानार्थी हैं, इसलिए Antonym **Truthful** है।

41 ANSWER (d) Clear

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

• **Murky** — धुँधला, अस्पष्ट (dark, unclear). इसका विपरीत साफ़ है।
• Dark — अँधेरा
• Gloomy — उदास, अँधियारा
• Obscure — अस्पष्ट
• Clear — साफ़, स्पष्ट

वाक्य में account को समझना कठिन बताया गया है, अतः Antonym **Clear** है।

42 ANSWER (a) Wealthy

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

• **Destitute** — अत्यंत निर्धन (without money or basic necessities). इसका विपरीत धनी है।
• Wealthy — धनवान
• Penniless — कंगाल
• Needy — ज़रूरतमंद
• Poor — गरीब

बाकी तीनों निर्धनता बताते हैं, इसलिए Antonym **Wealthy** है।

43 ANSWER (c) Expand

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

• **Abridge** — संक्षिप्त करना (to shorten a text). इसका विपरीत विस्तार करना है।
• Shorten — छोटा करना
• Condense — संघनित करना
• Expand — विस्तार करना
• Curtail — कम करना

तीन options छोटा करने का अर्थ देते हैं; **Expand** विपरीत है।

44 ANSWER (a) Thorough

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

• **Perfunctory** — दिखावटी, बेमन से किया गया (done with minimum effort). इसका विपरीत सावधानी से किया गया है।
• Thorough — पूर्ण, सावधानीपूर्ण
• Hasty — जल्दबाज़ी वाला
• Casual — लापरवाह
• Careless — असावधान

बाकी तीनों में लापरवाही का भाव है, अतः Antonym **Thorough** है।

45 ANSWER (a) Lax

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

- **Stringent** — कठोर, सख़्त (strict and severe). इसका विपरीत ढीला है।
- Lax — ढीला, शिथिल
- Firm — दृढ़
- Rigorous — कठोर
- Strict — सख़्त

तीन options कठोरता दर्शाते हैं; **Lax** विपरीत है।

46 ANSWER (c) Inaccurate

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

- **Precise** — सटीक (exact and accurate). इसका विपरीत अशुद्ध है।
- Specific — विशिष्ट
- Exact — यथार्थ
- Inaccurate — अशुद्ध, गलत
- Correct — सही

बाकी तीनों सटीकता से जुड़े हैं, इसलिए Antonym **Inaccurate** है।

47 ANSWER (c) Professional

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

- **Dilettante** — शौकिया, जो किसी कला को गंभीरता के बिना अपनाए (one who dabbles without serious training). इसका विपरीत पेशेवर है।
- Amateur — शौकिया
- Dabbler — ऊपरी तौर पर काम करने वाला
- Professional — पेशेवर
- Tyro — नौसिखिया

तीन options अनुभवहीनता या शौकिया स्वभाव बताते हैं; **Professional** विपरीत है।

48 ANSWER (d) Meagre

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

- **Ample** — पर्याप्त, प्रचुर (more than enough). इसका विपरीत अपर्याप्त है।
- Plentiful — भरपूर
- Sufficient — पर्याप्त
- Abundant — प्रचुर
- Meagre — अल्प, कम

बाकी तीनों पर्याप्तता दर्शाते हैं, जबकि **Meagre** कमी दर्शाता है।

49 ANSWER (d) Disperse

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

- **Convene** — सभा के लिए एकत्र करना (to call together for a meeting). इसका विपरीत बिखेरना है।
- Gather — इकट्ठा करना
- Assemble — जमा करना
- Summon — बुलाना
- Disperse — तितर-बितर करना

तीन options एकत्र करने का भाव रखते हैं; **Disperse** विपरीत है।

50 ANSWER (b) Conflicting

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

- **Compatible** — अनुकूल, साथ चलने योग्य (able to work together). इसका विपरीत असंगत है।
- Consistent — संगत
- Conflicting — टकराने वाला, असंगत
- Harmonious — सामंजस्यपूर्ण
- Adaptable — अनुकूलनीय

बाकी तीनों तालमेल बताते हैं, इसलिए Antonym **Conflicting** है।

51 ANSWER (b) Curtail

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

- **Protract** — लंबा खींचना (to prolong). इसका विपरीत घटाना है।
- Prolong — बढ़ाना
- Curtail — छोटा करना, काट-छाँट करना
- Extend — फैलाना, बढ़ाना
- Lengthen — लंबा करना

तीन options लंबा करने का अर्थ देते हैं; **Curtail** विपरीत है।

52 ANSWER (c) Mendacity

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

- **Verity** — सत्यता (truth, the quality of being true). इसका विपरीत असत्य है।
- Authenticity — प्रामाणिकता
- Probity — ईमानदारी
- Mendacity — असत्यता, झूठ बोलना
- Rectitude — सदाचार

बाकी तीनों सत्य या सच्चाई से जुड़े हैं, इसलिए Antonym **Mendacity** है।

53 ANSWER (c) Cheerful

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

- **Morose** — उदास और चिड़चिड़ा (sullen, gloomy). इसका विपरीत प्रसन्नचित्त है।
- Gloomy — उदास
- Sullen — रूखा, मुँह फुलाए
- Cheerful — प्रसन्न
- Glum — मायूस

बाकी तीनों में उदासी है, इसलिए Antonym **Cheerful** है।

54 ANSWER (a) Criticism

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

- **Adulation** — अत्यधिक प्रशंसा, चापलूसी या पूजा जैसा आदर (excessive praise). इसका विपरीत आलोचना है।
- Criticism — आलोचना
- Praise — प्रशंसा
- Worship — पूजा, अत्यधिक सम्मान
- Flattery — चापलूसी

तीन options प्रशंसा की दिशा में हैं; **Criticism** विपरीत है।

55 ANSWER (c) Abasement

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

- **Aggrandizement** — शक्ति या प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ाना (increase of power or status). इसका विपरीत अपमान या पदावनति है।
- Exaltation — उन्नयन, महिमामंडन
- Ennoblement — उदात्त बनाना
- Abasement — अवनति, अपमान
- Glorification — महिमा-गान

बाकी तीनों ऊँचा उठाने का भाव देते हैं, इसलिए Antonym **Abasement** है।

56 ANSWER (a) Prolixity

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

- **Brevity** — संक्षिप्तता (shortness of expression). इसका विपरीत विस्तार या शब्दबाहुल्य है।
- Prolixity — शब्दाधिक्य
- Conciseness — संक्षिप्तता
- Pithiness — सारगर्भितता
- Terse — संक्षिप्त

बाकी तीनों Brevity के निकट हैं, इसलिए Antonym **Prolixity** है।

57 ANSWER (a) Contradictory

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

- **Corroborative** — पुष्टि करने वाला (supporting a claim). इसका विपरीत खंडन करने वाला है।
- Contradictory — विरोधाभासी
- Supporting — समर्थक
- Confirming — पुष्टि करने वाला
- Validating — प्रमाणित करने वाला

बाकी तीनों समर्थन का भाव देते हैं, अतः Antonym **Contradictory** है।

58 ANSWER (d) Stocky

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

- **Lanky** — लंबा और दुबला-पतला (tall and thin). इसका विपरीत ठिगना और गठीला है।
- Tall — लंबा
- Thin — पतला
- Gaunt — सूखा, कृशकाय
- Stocky — ठिगना और मज़बूत कद-काठी वाला

तीन options लंबाई या दुबलेपन से जुड़े हैं; **Stocky** विपरीत है।

59 ANSWER (d) Simple

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

- **Sophisticated** — परिष्कृत, जटिल और सुसंस्कृत (refined; also complex in design). यहाँ इसका विपरीत सरल है।
- Controlled — नियंत्रित
- Cultured — सुसंस्कृत
- Refined — परिष्कृत
- Simple — सरल, सादा

Cultured और Refined तो इसके निकट हैं; अतः **Simple** सही Antonym है।

60 ANSWER (b) Real

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

- **Ostensible** — दिखावटी, ऊपर से प्रतीत होने वाला (seeming, but perhaps not real). इसका विपरीत वास्तविक है।
- Depressed — उदास
- Real — वास्तविक
- Illogical — तर्कहीन
- Unpredictable — अप्रत्याशित

Ostensible का संबंध दिखावे से है, अतः उसका Antonym **Real** है।

61 ANSWER (a) Truthful

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

- **Mendacious** — झूठ बोलने वाला (lying). इसका विपरीत सच बोलने वाला है।
- Truthful — सत्यवादी
- Hidden — छिपा हुआ
- Joyful — आनंदित
- Depressed — उदास

केवल **Truthful** ही सच्चाई के भाव से संबंध रखता है।

---

62 ANSWER (c) Hesitant

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

- **Tenacious** — दृढ़, पकड़ न छोड़ने वाला (persistent, holding firm). इसका विपरीत संकोची या अस्थिर है।
- Angry — क्रोधित
- Elated — अति प्रसन्न
- Hesitant — हिचकिचाने वाला
- Strong — मज़बूत

Strong केवल शारीरिक बल को दर्शाता है, जबकि Tenacious में इरादे की दृढ़ता है। उसका विपरीत **Hesitant** है।

---

63 ANSWER (c) Timid

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

- **Intrepid** — निडर (fearless). इसका विपरीत डरपोक है।
- Fearless — निडर
- Humble — विनम्र
- Timid — डरपोक
- Clear — स्पष्ट

Fearless तो Intrepid का synonym है; **Timid** डर का भाव रखता है।

---

64 ANSWER (c) Confused

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

- **Lucid** — स्पष्ट, सुबोध (clearly expressed). इसका विपरीत भ्रमित करने वाला है।
- Bright — चमकीला
- Clear — स्पष्ट
- Confused — उलझा हुआ
- Transparent — पारदर्शी

Clear और Transparent इसके निकट हैं; Bright केवल प्रकाश से जुड़ा है। Antonym **Confused** है।

---

65 ANSWER (a) Lucid

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

- **Murky** — धुँधला, अस्पष्ट (unclear). इसका विपरीत स्पष्ट है।
- Lucid — स्पष्ट
- Doubtful — संदिग्ध
- Mysterious — रहस्यमय
- Confusing — भ्रमित करने वाला

बाकी तीनों में अस्पष्टता का भाव है, इसलिए Antonym **Lucid** है।

---

66 ANSWER (b) Disfigure

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

- **Adorn** — सजाना (to make more attractive). इसका विपरीत कुरूप बनाना है।
- Decorate — सजाना
- Disfigure — कुरूप करना, रूप बिगाड़ना
- Beautify — सुंदर बनाना
- Accessorize — सहायक वस्तुओं से सजाना

तीन options सजाने के निकट हैं, इसलिए Antonym **Disfigure** है।

---

67 ANSWER (a) Careless

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

- **Meticulous** — अत्यंत सावधान, हर बारीकी पर ध्यान देने वाला (extremely careful). इसका विपरीत लापरवाह है।
- Careless — लापरवाह
- Detailed — विस्तृत
- Flexible — लचीला
- Precise — सटीक

Detailed और Precise तो Meticulous के निकट हैं; विपरीत **Careless** है।



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09
CHAPTER

One Word Substitution

Questions *53 questions · 53 shifts*

Directions (Q. 01): *What is the correct one-word substitute for "the official residence and office representing India in France"?*

01 The Indian government has appointed a new diplomat to head the official residence and office representing India in France.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Consulate
(b) Embassy
(c) High Commission
(d) Chancery

Directions (Q. 02): *Choose the correct one-word substitution for: 'The act of stealing from shops'.*

02

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Robbery
(b) Looting
(c) Burglary
(d) Shoplifting

Directions (Q. 03): *Choose the correct one-word substitute for: 'A person who flatters for personal gain.'*

03

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Altruist
(b) Protégé
(c) Mentor
(d) Sycophant

Directions (Q. 04): *Choose the correct one-word substitute for: 'Pleasure derived from others' misfortune.'*

04

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Antipathy
(b) Schadenfreude
(c) Empathy
(d) Sympathy

05 What is the correct one-word substitution for "descent from an ancestor; family or ancestral line"?

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Heritage
(b) Dynasty
(c) Lineage
(d) Legacy

06 Which of the following is a one-word substitution for a life-sized model of the human body used to display clothes?

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Mannequin
(b) Sculptor
(c) Tailor
(d) Designer

07 Which of the following refers to a group of stars that form a recognizable pattern in the sky?

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Eclipse
(b) Constellation
(c) Meteor
(d) Asteroid

08 Choose the correct **one-word substitute** for: 'A person who lives in solitude for spiritual reasons'.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Anchorite
(b) Herald
(c) Recline
(d) Mystic

09 Choose the correct **one-word substitute** for: 'A situation involving mutually destructive conflict'.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Impasse
(b) Quagmire
(c) Pyrrhic
(d) Stalemate

10 Someone who is capable of doing anything is called.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Omnipotent (b) Omnipresent
(c) Omniscient (d) God

11 Choose the correct **one-word substitute** for: 'A person who studies and deciphers ancient inscriptions'.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Philologist (b) Lexicographer
(c) Epigrapher (d) Numismatist

12 Someone who is skilled at public speaking is called.

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Orator (b) speaker
(c) Messanger (d) Lecturer

13 What is the custom of having many wives called?

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Misogamy (b) Polygamy
(c) Bigamy (d) Monogamy

Directions (Q. 14): *Choose the correct one-word substitute for: 'Travelling from place to place for work.'*

14

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Premedieval (b) Wayfarer
(c) Sedentary (d) Peripatetic

Directions (Q. 15–16): *Choose the appropriate one-word substitution for*

15 A person who composes music.

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Vocalist (b) Singer
(c) Lyricist (d) Composer

16 A person who cannot hear.

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Blind (b) Speechless
(c) Mute (d) Deaf

Directions (Q. 17): *Choose the correct one-word substitute for: 'A false name used by an author.'*

17

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Acronym (b) Pseudonym
(c) Homonym (d) Patronym

Directions (Q. 18): *Choose the correct one-word substitute for: 'Excessively idealistic; impractical.'*

18

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Visionary (b) Pragmatic
(c) Quixotic (d) Dogmatic

Directions (Q. 19): *Choose the correct one-word substitute for: 'A person who cannot be tired'.*

19

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Infallible (b) Invincible
(c) Indefatigable (d) Incurable

Directions (Q. 20): *Choose the correct one-word substitution for*

20 A person who engages in espionage.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Diplomat (b) Spy
(c) Proprietor (d) Investigator

Directions (Q. 21): *Choose the correct one-word substitution for the blank in the sentence below*

21 Despite having three young children and a full-time job, Jenna always kept her house _____, impressing every guest who walked through the door.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) immaculate (b) mediocre
(c) erratic (d) obsolete

Directions (Q. 22–33): *Choose the correct one-word substitute for*

22 'Having keen insight; shrewd'.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Stolid (b) Perspicacious
(c) Obtuse (d) Myopic

23 'Inability to sleep.'

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Narcolepsy (b) Insomnia
(c) Somnolence (d) Somnambulist

24 'Looking or sounding sad and dismal'

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) jubiliant (b) Lugubrious
(c) Maudlin (d) Sardonic

25 'The centre of attraction or attention.'

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Locus (b) Epitome
(c) Cynosure (d) Paradigm

26 'A person who seeks to overthrow established government by unlawful means'.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Anarchist (b) Immigrant
(c) Diplomat (d) Patriot

27 'Habitually dishonest; lying'.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Veracious (b) Candid
(c) Mendacious (d) Frank

28 'A person who is excessively concerned with minor details and rules'.

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Pedant (b) Recluse
(c) Egoist (d) Stoic

29 'An indirect or subtle reference, typically critical in nature'.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Allusion (b) Elusion
(c) Illusion (d) Delusion

30 'One who is indifferent to pleasure or pain'.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Ascetic (b) Skeptic
(c) Optimist (d) Masochist

31 'A person who studies the origin of words'.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Lexicographer (b) Philologist
(c) Etymologist (d) Paleographer

32 'An annual calendar containing important dates and statistical information'.

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Atlas (b) Chronicle
(c) Almanac (d) Ledger

33 'A word that is no longer in use'.

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Jargon (b) Colloquialism
(c) Archaism (d) Neologism

Directions (Q. 34): *Choose the one-word substitute for "an act of talking excessively or pointlessly; rambling."*

34

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Prolixity (b) Taciturnity
(c) Reticence (d) Brevity

Directions (Q. 35): *Choose the correct one-word substitution for the sentence below.*

35 "Ravi is known for his ability to manage money wisely and never spends more than necessary."

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Extravagant (b) Prodigal
(c) Thrifty (d) Spendthrift

Directions (Q. 36): *Choose the correct one-word substitute for: 'Lasting for a very short time.'*

36

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Ephemeral (b) Nascent
(c) Incessant (d) Intransient

Directions (Q. 37): *Choose the correct one-word substitute for: 'Something that cannot be explained or understood'.*

37

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Illegible (b) Incredible
(c) Inexplicable (d) Indelible

Directions (Q. 38): *Choose the correct one-word substitute for: 'Something mysterious or difficult to understand'.*

38

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Enchant (b) Enigma
(c) Meme (d) Riddle

Directions (Q. 39): *Which of the following is the correct definition of the word "protege"?*

39

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) A mentor or advisor
(b) A young person under the guidance of an older, more experienced person
(c) A person who offers help or support
(d) A competitor or rival

Directions (Q. 40): *Choose the correct one-word substitute for: 'Fear of the number thirteen'.*

40

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Triskaidekaphobia (b) Hexakosioihexekontahexaphobia
(c) Pyrophobia (d) Aichmophobia

Directions (Q. 41): *Choose the correct one-word substitution for: 'A person who hates mankind'.*

41

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Misanthrope (b) Pessimist
(c) Skeptic (d) Misogynist

Directions (Q. 42): *Choose the correct one-word substitute for: 'The invention or use of new words or expressions.'*

42

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Neology (b) Neologism
(c) Coinage (d) Jargon

Directions (Q. 43): *Choose the correct one-word substitute for: 'A person who believes that people are motivated purely by self-interest'*

43

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Cynic (b) Fatalist
(c) Stoic (d) Epicure

Directions (Q. 44): *Which term refers to*

44 "The portrayal of realistic and detailed scenes of everyday life, often focusing on mundane or trivial subjects"?

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Impressionism (b) Surrealism
(c) Realism (d) Verism

Directions (Q. 45): *Choose the correct one-word substitution for the italicized phrase*

45 "After a long day, Maya sat by the window in a state of being pleasantly lost in her thoughts."

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Euphoria (b) Solitude
(c) Reverie (d) Delirium

Directions (Q. 46–47): *Select the correct one-word substitution for*

46 A person who believes in or tries to bring about anarchy.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Patriot (b) Anarchist
(c) Idealist (d) Realist

47 A speech delivered without preparation.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Monologue (b) Memorised
(c) Prepared (d) Impromptu

Directions (Q. 48–50): *What is the one-word substitute for*

48 "A person who pretends to be knowledgeable or skilled but is actually a fraud."

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Savant (b) Virtuoso
(c) Charlatan (d) Visionary

49 **"An obscure or deliberately evasive statement used to mislead."**

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Non sequitur (b) Euphemism
(c) Equivocation (d) Tautology

50 "The pathological fear of open spaces or being in situations where escape might be difficult."

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Nyctophobia (b) Nyctophobia
(c) Agoraphobia (d) Xenophobia

Directions (Q. 51): *Identify the correct one-word substitution for*

51 A person who tells lies.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Liar (b) Hypocrite
(c) Speaker (d) Fraud

Directions (Q. 52): *Identify the appropriate one-word substitution for*

52 A person who is indifferent to pain or pleasure.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Stoic (b) Pessimist
(c) Optimist (d) Narcissist

Directions (Q. 53): *Choose the correct one-word substitute for: 'A person who is skilled in beautiful handwriting'*

53

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Numismatist (b) Archivist
(c) Philatelist (d) Calligrapher

Answer Key

लाल रंग = *SSC Key* पर व्याख्या में टिप्पणी

01	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**
(b)	(d)	(d)	(b)	(c)
06	**07**	**08**	**09**	**10**
(a)	(b)	(a)	(c)	(a)
11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**
(c)	(a)	(b)	(d)	(d)
16	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**
(d)	(b)	(c)	(c)	(b)
21	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**
(a)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(c)
26	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**
(a)	(c)	(a)	(a)	(a)

31	**32**	**33**	**34**	**35**
(c)	(c)	(c)	(a)	(c)
36	**37**	**38**	**39**	**40**
(a)	(c)	(b)	(b)	(a)
41	**42**	**43**	**44**	**45**
(a)	(b)	(a)	(c)	(c)
46	**47**	**48**	**49**	**50**
(b)	(d)	(c)	(c)	(c)
51	**52**	**53**		
(a)	(a)	(d)		

Detailed Explanations

रटना बंद, समझना शुरू

01 **ANSWER (b)** Embassy

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

जिस सरकारी भवन और कार्यालय में एक देश अपने राजदूत (Ambassador) के माध्यम से दूसरे देश में अपना प्रतिनिधित्व करता है, उसे **Embassy** कहते हैं। Embassy देश की राजधानी में होती है और उसका प्रमुख Ambassador होता है।

- Consulate — वाणिज्य दूतावास (किसी शहर में नागरिकों और व्यापार की सहायता का कार्यालय)
- Embassy — दूतावास

- High Commission — उच्चायोग (Commonwealth देशों के बीच का दूतावास)
- Chancery — दूतावास का कार्यालय-भाग (केवल office)

02 ANSWER (d) Shoplifting

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

दुकानों से चोरी करने की क्रिया को **Shoplifting** कहते हैं; इसमें Customer बनकर सामान उठा लिया जाता है।

- Robbery — डकैती/लूट (हिंसा या धमकी देकर छीनना)
- Looting — दंगे या आपदा के समय लूटपाट
- Burglary — सेंध लगाकर घर में चोरी
- Shoplifting — दुकान से सामान चुराना

03 ANSWER (d) Sycophant

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

स्वार्थ के लिए खुशामद करने वाले व्यक्ति को **Sycophant** कहते हैं।

- Altruist — परोपकारी, दूसरों की भलाई चाहने वाला
- Protégé — शिष्य, जिसे किसी बड़े व्यक्ति का संरक्षण मिले
- Mentor — मार्गदर्शक
- Sycophant — चापलूस

04 ANSWER (b) Schadenfreude

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

दूसरों के दुर्भाग्य से मिलने वाले आनंद के लिए जर्मन मूल का शब्द **Schadenfreude** प्रयोग होता है।

- Antipathy — घृणा/विरोध-भाव
- Schadenfreude — दूसरों के दुख में सुख
- Empathy — दूसरे की भावनाओं को स्वयं महसूस करना
- Sympathy — सहानुभूति

05 ANSWER (c) Lineage

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

किसी पूर्वज से चली आ रही वंश-परंपरा या पारिवारिक रेखा को **Lineage** कहते हैं।

- Heritage — विरासत (परंपरा, संस्कृति आदि जो पूर्वजों से मिले)
- Dynasty — राजवंश (शासकों की पीढ़ी-दर-पीढ़ी श्रृंखला)
- Lineage — वंश-परंपरा
- Legacy — पूर्वज द्वारा छोड़ी गई संपत्ति या प्रभाव

यहाँ "descent from an ancestor" का सीधा अर्थ वंश-क्रम है, इसलिए Lineage सही है।

06 ANSWER (a) Mannequin

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

कपड़े प्रदर्शित करने के लिए बना मानव-शरीर के आकार का पुतला **Mannequin** कहलाता है।

- Mannequin — पुतला
- Sculptor — मूर्तिकार
- Tailor — दर्ज़ी
- Designer — डिज़ाइनर

बाकी तीनों शब्द व्यक्ति (Person) बताते हैं, वस्तु (Model) नहीं।

07 ANSWER (b) Constellation

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

आकाश में तारों के पहचाने जा सकने वाले समूह को **Constellation** कहते हैं।

- Eclipse — ग्रहण
- Constellation — तारामंडल
- Meteor — उल्का
- Asteroid — क्षुद्रग्रह

08 ANSWER (a) Anchorite

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

आध्यात्मिक कारणों से एकांत में रहने वाले व्यक्ति को **Anchorite** कहते हैं।

- Anchorite — संसार से अलग रहने वाला साधु
- Herald — संदेशवाहक
- Recline — पीछे टिककर लेटना (यह Verb है)
- Mystic — रहस्यवादी, जो ईश्वर से आध्यात्मिक एकता का अनुभव चाहता है

Mystic भी आध्यात्मिक होता है, पर एकांत में रहना उसका अनिवार्य लक्षण नहीं है।

09 ANSWER (c) Pyrrhic

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

'A situation involving mutually destructive conflict' के लिए दिए गए विकल्पों में सबसे उपयुक्त **Pyrrhic** है, क्योंकि Pyrrhic victory इतनी भारी क्षति के साथ मिलती है कि वह लगभग हार के समान हो जाती है, अर्थात् दोनों पक्षों को नष्ट करने वाले संघर्ष का भाव आता है। Impasse और Stalemate में केवल गतिरोध होता है, विनाश नहीं, और Quagmire उलझी हुई कठिन स्थिति है। अतः उत्तर C है।

- Impasse — गतिरोध
- Quagmire — दलदल जैसी कठिन स्थिति
- Pyrrhic — ऐसा (विजय) जिसकी कीमत बहुत भारी हो
- Stalemate — ऐसी स्थिति जिसमें कोई पक्ष आगे न बढ़ सके

10 ANSWER (a) Omnipotent

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

जो सब कुछ करने में समर्थ हो, उसे **Omnipotent** कहते हैं (omni = सर्व, potent = शक्तिशाली)।

- Omnipotent — सर्वशक्तिमान
- Omnipresent — सर्वव्यापी
- Omniscient — सर्वज्ञ
- God — ईश्वर (यह एक Noun है, ऊपर के तीनों गुण-वाचक शब्द हैं)

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11 ANSWER (c) Epigrapher

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

प्राचीन अभिलेखों (शिलालेखों) का अध्ययन और उनकी व्याख्या करने वाले को **Epigrapher** कहते हैं।

- Philologist — भाषा के ऐतिहासिक विकास का अध्ययन करने वाला
- Lexicographer — शब्दकोश बनाने वाला
- Epigrapher — अभिलेख-विशेषज्ञ
- Numismatist — सिक्कों का अध्ययन करने वाला

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12 ANSWER (a) Orator

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

सार्वजनिक रूप से भाषण देने में कुशल व्यक्ति को **Orator** कहते हैं।

- Orator — कुशल वक्ता
- Speaker — बोलने वाला (कुशलता का संकेत नहीं)
- Messenger — संदेशवाहक (प्रश्न में वर्तनी Messanger दी गई है)
- Lecturer — व्याख्याता

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13 ANSWER (b) Polygamy

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

अनेक पत्नियाँ रखने की प्रथा को **Polygamy** कहते हैं (poly = अनेक, gamy = विवाह)।

- Misogamy — विवाह से घृणा
- Polygamy — बहुविवाह
- Bigamy — पहला विवाह रहते हुए दूसरा विवाह करना
- Monogamy — एक समय में एक ही विवाह

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14 ANSWER (d) Peripatetic

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

काम के सिलसिले में एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान घूमते रहने वाले व्यक्ति के लिए **Peripatetic** शब्द आता है।

- Premedieval — मध्यकाल से पहले का
- Wayfarer — पैदल यात्री (यात्रा करने वाला, पर काम के लिए घूमना आवश्यक नहीं)
- Sedentary — एक ही जगह बैठे रहने वाला
- Peripatetic — काम के लिए जगह-जगह घूमने वाला

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15 ANSWER (d) Composer

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

संगीत की रचना करने वाले व्यक्ति को **Composer** कहते हैं।

- Vocalist — गायक
- Singer — गाने वाला
- Lyricist — गीतकार (शब्द लिखने वाला)
- Composer — संगीतकार (धुन रचने वाला)

Lyricist शब्द लिखता है, धुन नहीं; इसी अंतर पर यह option बनाया गया है।

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16 ANSWER (d) Deaf

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

जो व्यक्ति सुन नहीं सकता, उसे **Deaf** कहते हैं।

- Blind — नेत्रहीन
- Speechless — आश्चर्य आदि से निःशब्द
- Mute — जो बोल न सके
- Deaf — बधिर

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17 ANSWER (b) Pseudonym

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

लेखक द्वारा अपने असली नाम की जगह प्रयोग किए गए नाम को **Pseudonym** कहते हैं (pseudo = नकली, onym = नाम)।

- Acronym — संक्षिप्त रूप (जैसे NATO)
- Pseudonym — उपनाम, छद्म नाम
- Homonym — एक जैसे उच्चारण या वर्तनी वाला शब्द
- Patronym — पिता के नाम से बना नाम

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18 ANSWER (c) Quixotic

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

जो व्यक्ति अत्यधिक आदर्शवादी हो और जिसके विचार व्यावहारिक न हों, उसके लिए **Quixotic** शब्द प्रयोग होता है; यह Don Quixote उपन्यास के पात्र से बना है।

- Visionary — दूरदर्शी, कल्पनाशील
- Pragmatic — व्यावहारिक (Quixotic का विपरीत)
- Quixotic — अव्यावहारिक आदर्शवादी
- Dogmatic — अपने मत पर अड़ा रहने वाला

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19 ANSWER (c) Indefatigable

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

जो व्यक्ति कभी थकता नहीं, उसे **Indefatigable** कहते हैं (in = नहीं, fatigue = थकान)। यहाँ fatigue शब्द ही अर्थ का संकेत देता है।

- Infallible — जो कभी गलती न करे
- Invincible — अजेय
- Indefatigable — अथक

• Incurable — असाध्य

20 ANSWER (b) Spy

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

जासूसी करने वाले व्यक्ति को **Spy** कहते हैं।

• Diplomat — राजनयिक
• Spy — जासूस
• Proprietor — मालिक
• Investigator — जाँचकर्ता (जाँच करता है, पर गुप्त रूप से सूचना जुटाना आवश्यक नहीं)

21 ANSWER (a) immaculate

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

वाक्य में बताया गया है कि तीन छोटे बच्चों के बावजूद Jenna घर को ऐसा रखती थी कि मेहमान प्रभावित हो जाते थे; इसलिए रिक्त स्थान के लिए सकारात्मक अर्थ वाला शब्द **immaculate** उपयुक्त है।

• immaculate — बिलकुल साफ़-सुथरा
• mediocre — साधारण
• erratic — अनियमित
• obsolete — अप्रचलित

22 ANSWER (b) Perspicacious

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

तीक्ष्ण बुद्धि वाले, बारीकी से देखने-समझने वाले व्यक्ति के लिए **Perspicacious** शब्द आता है।

• Stolid — भावहीन, बेपरवाह
• Perspicacious — सूझ-बूझ वाला, पैनी दृष्टि का
• Obtuse — मंदबुद्धि
• Myopic — अदूरदर्शी (या निकट-दृष्टि दोष वाला)

23 ANSWER (b) Insomnia

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

नींद न आने की बीमारी को **Insomnia** कहते हैं।

• Narcolepsy — अचानक नींद आ जाने का रोग
• Insomnia — अनिद्रा
• Somnolence — उनींदापन
• Somnambulist — नींद में चलने वाला व्यक्ति

24 ANSWER (b) Lugubrious

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

उदास और खिन्न दिखने या सुनाई देने वाले के लिए **Lugubrious** शब्द प्रयोग होता है।

• Jubilant — उल्लसित (यहाँ वर्तनी jubiliant दी गई है, अर्थ विपरीत है)
• Lugubrious — शोकपूर्ण, विषादग्रस्त
• Maudlin — अत्यधिक भावुक, रोने-धोने वाला
• Sardonic — व्यंग्यपूर्ण, कटाक्ष भरा

25 ANSWER (c) Cynosure

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

आकर्षण या ध्यान का केंद्र **Cynosure** कहलाता है।

• Locus — स्थान या बिंदु
• Epitome — सर्वोत्तम उदाहरण, सार
• Cynosure — आकर्षण का केंद्र
• Paradigm — आदर्श नमूना

26 ANSWER (a) Anarchist

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

जो व्यक्ति अवैध तरीकों से स्थापित सरकार को उखाड़ फेंकना चाहता है, उसे **Anarchist** कहते हैं।

• Anarchist — अराजकतावादी
• Immigrant — अप्रवासी
• Diplomat — राजनयिक
• Patriot — देशभक्त

27 ANSWER (c) Mendacious

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

आदतन झूठ बोलने वाले के लिए **Mendacious** शब्द प्रयोग होता है।

• Veracious — सत्यवादी
• Candid — स्पष्टवादी
• Mendacious — झूठा
• Frank — खुला और ईमानदार

बाकी तीनों शब्द सत्य या स्पष्टता बताते हैं, इसलिए वे विपरीत अर्थ वाले हैं।

28 ANSWER (a) Pedant

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

जो व्यक्ति छोटी-छोटी बातों और नियमों पर अत्यधिक ध्यान देता है, उसे **Pedant** कहते हैं।

• Pedant — छिद्रान्वेषी, नियमों का अंधभक्त
• Recluse — एकांतवासी
• Egoist — अहंकारी
• Stoic — सुख-दुख में सम रहने वाला

29 ANSWER (a) Allusion

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

किसी बात की ओर परोक्ष संकेत करने को **Allusion** कहते हैं। ध्यान रखिए कि Allusion, Elusion, Illusion और Delusion देखने में मिलते-जुलते हैं, पर अर्थ अलग हैं।

- Allusion — परोक्ष उल्लेख
- Elusion — बच निकलना
- Illusion — भ्रम, छलावा
- Delusion — मिथ्या विश्वास

30 ANSWER (a) Ascetic

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

'One who is indifferent to pleasure or pain' के लिए सही शब्द **Ascetic** है। Ascetic वह है जो संयम और आत्म-त्याग का कठोर जीवन जीता है, सांसारिक सुखों को छोड़ देता है और कष्ट सहन करता है, इसलिए वह सुख और दुःख दोनों के प्रति उदासीन रहता है। Skeptic संदेह करने वाला, Optimist सदा अच्छे की आशा रखने वाला, और Masochist पीड़ा में आनंद पाने वाला होता है, जो दिए गए अर्थ से मेल नहीं खाते। अतः उत्तर A है।

- Ascetic — संन्यासी, तपस्वी
- Skeptic — संशयवादी
- Optimist — आशावादी
- Masochist — जो पीड़ा में आनंद पाए

31 ANSWER (c) Etymologist

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

शब्दों की उत्पत्ति का अध्ययन करने वाले को **Etymologist** कहते हैं (etymology = शब्द-व्युत्पत्ति)।

- Lexicographer — शब्दकोश-निर्माता
- Philologist — भाषा और साहित्य का ऐतिहासिक अध्ययन करने वाला
- Etymologist — शब्द-व्युत्पत्ति का ज्ञाता
- Paleographer — प्राचीन हस्तलेखों का अध्ययन करने वाला

32 ANSWER (c) Almanac

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

महत्त्वपूर्ण तिथियों और आँकड़ों वाले वार्षिक कैलेंडर को **Almanac** कहते हैं।

- Atlas — मानचित्रों की पुस्तक
- Chronicle — घटनाओं का कालक्रमानुसार वृत्तांत
- Almanac — वार्षिक पंचांग/सूचना-ग्रंथ
- Ledger — खाता-बही

33 ANSWER (c) Archaism

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

जो शब्द अब प्रयोग में नहीं रहा, उसे **Archaism** कहते हैं (archaic = प्राचीन)।

- Jargon — विशेष पेशे की शब्दावली
- Colloquialism — बोलचाल का शब्द
- Archaism — अप्रचलित शब्द
- Neologism — नया गढ़ा गया शब्द (यह Archaism का विपरीत है)

34 ANSWER (a) Prolixity

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

अनावश्यक रूप से देर तक बोलते रहने की प्रवृत्ति को **Prolixity** कहते हैं।

- Prolixity — वाचालता, बातों का अनावश्यक विस्तार
- Taciturnity — कम बोलने का स्वभाव
- Reticence — संकोच के कारण चुप रहना
- Brevity — संक्षिप्तता

बाकी तीनों शब्द कम बोलने या संक्षेप से जुड़े हैं, इसलिए विपरीत अर्थ वाले हैं।

35 ANSWER (c) Thrifty

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

जो व्यक्ति धन का समझदारी से प्रबंध करता है और आवश्यकता से अधिक खर्च नहीं करता, उसे **Thrifty** कहते हैं।

- Extravagant — फ़िज़ूलख़र्च
- Prodigal — उड़ाऊ
- Thrifty — मितव्ययी
- Spendthrift — अपव्ययी

बाकी तीनों शब्द ज़्यादा खर्च करने वाले के लिए हैं।

36 ANSWER (a) Ephemeral

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

बहुत थोड़े समय तक रहने वाली वस्तु के लिए **Ephemeral** शब्द प्रयोग होता है।

- Ephemeral — क्षणभंगुर
- Nascent — नवजात, अभी उभरता हुआ
- Incessant — लगातार चलने वाला
- Intransient — स्थायी (यह Transient का विपरीत है)

37 ANSWER (c) Inexplicable

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

जिसे समझाया या समझा न जा सके, उसके लिए **Inexplicable** शब्द आता है (explicable = जिसकी व्याख्या हो सके)।

- Illegible — अपठनीय
- Incredible — अविश्वसनीय
- Inexplicable — अव्याख्येय, समझ से परे
- Indelible — जो मिटाया न जा सके

38 ANSWER (b) Enigma

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

रहस्यमय या कठिनाई से समझ आने वाली वस्तु को **Enigma** कहते हैं।

- Enchant — मंत्रमुग्ध करना (Verb)
- Enigma — पहेली जैसा रहस्य
- Meme — इंटरनेट पर फैलने वाला विचार या चित्र
- Riddle — बुझौवल (जिसका उत्तर मौजूद होता है)

Riddle भी पहेली है, पर Enigma उस वस्तु या व्यक्ति के लिए है जिसे समझना कठिन हो; इसलिए यहाँ Enigma अधिक उपयुक्त है।

39 ANSWER (b) A young person under the guidance of an older, more experienced person

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Protégé वह युवा व्यक्ति होता है जिसे किसी अनुभवी और प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति से मार्गदर्शन और संरक्षण मिलता है।

- A mentor or advisor — मार्गदर्शक (यह Protégé का उल्टा पक्ष है)
- A person who offers help or support — सहायक
- A competitor or rival — प्रतिद्वंद्वी

A young person under the guidance of an older, more experienced person – संरक्षण में आगे बढ़ने वाला शिष्य

40 ANSWER (a) Triskaidekaphobia

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

तेरह की संख्या से भय को **Triskaidekaphobia** कहते हैं (triskaideka = तेरह, phobia = भय)।

- Triskaidekaphobia — 13 से डर
- Hexakosioihexekontahexaphobia — 666 की संख्या से डर
- Pyrophobia — आग से डर
- Aichmophobia — नुकीली वस्तुओं से डर

41 ANSWER (a) Misanthrope

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

मनुष्य जाति से घृणा करने वाले को **Misanthrope** कहते हैं (miso = घृणा, anthropos = मनुष्य)।

- Misanthrope — मानव-द्वेषी
- Pessimist — निराशावादी
- Skeptic — संशयवादी
- Misogynist — स्त्रियों से द्वेष करने वाला

42 ANSWER (b) Neologism

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

दिए गए अर्थ 'नए शब्दों या अभिव्यक्तियों का आविष्कार या प्रयोग' के लिए सही One Word Substitute **Neologism** है। Neologism नए गढ़े गए शब्द या अभिव्यक्ति को तथा उन्हें गढ़ने और प्रयोग करने की प्रथा को भी कहते हैं, जबकि Coinage किसी एक शब्द को गढ़ने की क्रिया भर है और Jargon किसी पेशे की विशिष्ट शब्दावली है। अतः उत्तर B है।

- Neology — नए शब्द गढ़ने का अध्ययन या प्रचलन
- Neologism — नया गढ़ा गया शब्द या अभिव्यक्ति, तथा उसे गढ़ने और प्रयोग करने की प्रथा
- Coinage — किसी नए शब्द को गढ़ने की क्रिया
- Jargon — किसी पेशे की विशिष्ट शब्दावली

43 ANSWER (a) Cynic

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

जो व्यक्ति मानता है कि लोग केवल स्वार्थ से प्रेरित होकर कार्य करते हैं, उसे **Cynic** कहते हैं।

- Cynic — दूसरों के उद्देश्यों पर अविश्वास करने वाला
- Fatalist — भाग्यवादी
- Stoic — सुख-दुख में समान रहने वाला
- Epicure — खाने-पीने का शौकीन, भोग-विलासी

44 ANSWER (c) Realism

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

रोज़मर्रा के जीवन के यथार्थ और विस्तृत चित्रण को **Realism** कहते हैं।

- Impressionism — प्रभाववाद (प्रकाश और क्षणिक प्रभाव का चित्रण)
- Surrealism — अतियथार्थवाद (स्वप्न जैसे दृश्य)
- Realism — यथार्थवाद
- Verism — अत्यंत कठोर यथार्थ का चित्रण (मुख्यतः इतालवी कला और ओपेरा में)

Verism, Realism का ही एक विशिष्ट रूप है, पर stem का सामान्य वर्णन Realism पर ठीक बैठता है।

45 ANSWER (c) Reverie

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

वाक्य के अनुसार Maya खिड़की के पास बैठी अपने विचारों में सुखद रूप से खोई हुई थी; ऐसी अवस्था को **Reverie** कहते हैं।

- Euphoria — अत्यधिक हर्ष
- Solitude — एकांत
- Reverie — सुखद दिवास्वप्न
- Delirium — बुखार या रोग में होने वाला प्रलाप

46 ANSWER (b) Anarchist

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

अराजकता में विश्वास रखने या उसे लाने का प्रयास करने वाला व्यक्ति **Anarchist** कहलाता है।

- Patriot — देशभक्त
- Anarchist — अराजकतावादी

- Idealist — आदर्शवादी
- Realist — यथार्थवादी

47 ANSWER (d) Impromptu

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

बिना तैयारी के दिए गए भाषण को **Impromptu** कहते हैं।

- Monologue — एक ही व्यक्ति का लंबा संवाद
- Memorised — याद किया हुआ
- Prepared — तैयार किया हुआ
- Impromptu — तत्काल, बिना तैयारी का

48 ANSWER (c) Charlatan

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

जो व्यक्ति ज्ञान या कौशल का दिखावा करता है, पर वास्तव में धोखेबाज़ होता है, उसे **Charlatan** कहते हैं।

- Savant — विद्वान
- Virtuoso — किसी कला में निपुण कलाकार
- Charlatan — ढोंगी, नीम-हकीम
- Visionary — दूरदर्शी

49 ANSWER (c) Equivocation

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

अस्पष्ट या जान-बूझकर टालमटोल वाले कथन, जो भ्रमित करने के लिए प्रयोग हो, को **Equivocation** कहते हैं।

- Non sequitur — ऐसा निष्कर्ष जो पिछली बात से तर्कसंगत रूप से न निकले
- Euphemism — कठोर बात को नरम शब्दों में कहना
- Equivocation — द्व्यर्थक, टालमटोल वाला कथन
- Tautology — एक ही बात को दोहराना

50 ANSWER (c) Agoraphobia

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

खुले स्थानों से या ऐसी स्थिति से, जहाँ से निकल पाना कठिन हो, रोगात्मक भय को **Agoraphobia** कहते हैं (agora = खुला बाज़ार)। ध्यान दें कि प्रश्न में option A और B दोनों में Nyctophobia छपा है, पर उत्तर पर इसका प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता।

- Nyctophobia — अंधेरे से डर
- Agoraphobia — खुली या भीड़-भरी जगहों से डर
- Xenophobia — विदेशियों से घृणा या भय

51 ANSWER (a) Liar

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

झूठ बोलने वाले व्यक्ति को सीधे **Liar** कहते हैं।

- Liar — झूठा
- Hypocrite — पाखंडी (कहता कुछ और करता कुछ और है)
- Speaker — वक्ता
- Fraud — धोखेबाज़

52 ANSWER (a) Stoic

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

सुख और दुख दोनों के प्रति उदासीन रहने वाले व्यक्ति को **Stoic** कहते हैं।

- Stoic — सुख-दुख में समान रहने वाला
- Pessimist — निराशावादी
- Optimist — आशावादी
- Narcissist — आत्ममुग्ध व्यक्ति

53 ANSWER (d) Calligrapher

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

सुंदर हस्तलेख में निपुण व्यक्ति को **Calligrapher** कहते हैं (calli = सौंदर्य, graph = लिखना)।

- Numismatist — सिक्कों का संग्राहक/अध्येता
- Archivist — अभिलेखों का संरक्षक
- Philatelist — डाक-टिकटों का संग्राहक
- Calligrapher — सुलेखक


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TOPPERS' WISDOM

10
CHAPTER

Idioms & Phrases

Questions *109 questions · 53 shifts*

Directions (Q. 01–17): *Choose the correct idiom for the word highlighted in bold.*

01 "Mrs. Robinson has three children to support, and she doesn't make very much money at her job. She is barely **keeping her head above water.**"

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Struggling to survive financially
(b) Learning how to swim
(c) Feeling relaxed and stress-free
(d) Living in a house near the water

02 The parents are **in high spirits** as their son has got a decent job.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Very happy
(b) Feeling dizzy
(c) Extremely angry
(d) In a confused state

03 "I don't believe Tara really hurt herself when she fell. I think she's crying **crocodile tears** just to get attention."

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Genuine sadness and emotional pain
(b) Tears caused by a physical injury
(c) Insincere or fake tears meant to fool others
(d) A loud and dramatic cry of joy

04 He didn't tell me directly, but **reading between the lines**, I think he is not happy with them.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Understanding the hidden or implied meaning.
(b) Taking words literally as they are written.
(c) Skipping parts of a text while reading.
(d) Guessing randomly without any context.

05 "The teacher **took me to task** for not completing my homework."

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Praised me for my efforts
(b) Scolded me for my mistake
(c) Helped me with my homework
(d) Ignored my mistake

06 My uncle has a **green thumb** and can grow anything in his garden.

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) He has a thumb that is actually green.
(b) He is very good at gardening.
(c) He dislikes gardening.
(d) He only grows green plants.

07 "The voters know very little about Mr. Singh, but he's a **dark horse** and I think he'll win the election."

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) A dishonest candidate who hides the truth
(b) A person who is not expected to succeed but ends up doing well
(c) A candidate who is very experienced and well-known
(d) A person who refuses to take part in the competition

08 "Kavita told her manager that she planned to leave the company, but after the manager offered her a pay raise, she had a **change of heart** and agreed to stay."

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) To become physically unwell due to stress
(b) To change one's feelings or decision about something
(c) To get emotional during a conversation
(d) To start working harder to get promoted

09 "Benjamin isn't happy now that he's **working the graveyard shift**."

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) He is working at a cemetery.
(b) He is working late-night hours.
(c) He is working fewer hours than before.
(d) He is working in a dangerous job.

10 Jatin was progressing **by leaps and bounds** because of his hard work.

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Very slowly
(b) With great speed and progress
(c) Without making any progress
(d) In a confused and disorganized manner

11 There is no point in discussing the new project with him as he always **pours cold water on** any ideas.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) He strongly supports new ideas.
(b) He discourages or criticizes new ideas.
(c) He ignores new ideas completely.
(d) He enthusiastically accepts new ideas.

12 She didn't realize that the clever salesman was **taking her for a ride**.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Giving her a lift in his car
(b) Cheating or deceiving her
(c) Taking her on an amusement park ride
(d) Offering her a business opportunity

13 The two famous writers **crossed swords** with each other on every issue.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Became good friends
(b) Engaged in a heated argument
(c) Collaborated on a project
(d) Ignored each other

14 This is so simple that even **a man in the street** can understand it.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) A common or ordinary person
(b) A homeless person
(c) A wealthy businessman
(d) A police officer

15 Yesterday, in a collision between a truck and a car, he had a **close shave**.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) A minor injury
(b) A lucky escape
(c) A serious accident
(d) A smooth journey

16 "The president told the people that if they wanted the country to continue to move forward, they should reelect him. He said that to elect his opponent would be like **changing horses in midstream.**"

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Switching to a new leader or plan in the middle of an ongoing process
(b) Going horseback riding during a flood
(c) Trying a new hobby while still learning the old one
(d) Giving up on something before even starting it

17 Having no arguments to defend his point, the Manager began to **beat about the bush.**

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) To avoid coming to the main point
(b) To directly address the issue
(c) To make a false statement
(d) To strongly defend one's argument

Directions (Q. 18–39): *Choose the correct meaning of idiom*

18 **Beard the lion in his den**

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Hide from danger
(b) Flatter a powerful person
(c) Feed captive animals
(d) Confront someone powerful on their own ground

19 **Giving a false colouring to**

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Describing something vividly
(b) Misrepresenting the facts
(c) Hiding something completely
(d) Adding visual detail to a scene

20 **Cried up**

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Ignored intentionally (b) Exposed harshly
(c) Praised extravagantly (d) Rejected summarily

21 Ride roughshod over

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Travel very quickly
(b) Disregard others' feelings or rights
(c) Improve something drastically
(d) Face obstacles bravely

22 Give someone the slip

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) To insult someone subtly
(b) To evade or escape from someone unnoticed
(c) To forgive after insult
(d) To follow and copy someone

23 To milk the ram

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) To exploit one's privilege
(b) To attempt the impossible or futile
(c) To exaggerate defeat
(d) To question authority subtly

24 Break the fourth wall

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) To construct a theater set
(b) To hide from the audience
(c) To address the audience directly
(d) To remove a character from a play

25 Cut him up

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) To assist him generously (b) To criticize him severely
(c) To imitate him humorously (d) To promote him rapidly

26 To steal a march on someone

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) To win unexpectedly
(b) To surpass someone by cunning or timing
(c) To escape scrutiny subtly
(d) To lead without recognition

27 To ride the high horse

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Detached and reclusive (b) Arrogant and self-righteous
(c) Humble and grounded (d) Boastful but harmless

28 Grain of salt

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Complete faith in something
(b) A hint of manipulation
(c) A cautious or skeptical attitude toward truth
(d) An excess of honesty

29 To throw one's cap over the windmill

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) To act recklessly
(b) To challenge authority in public
(c) To mock traditional values
(d) To fall prey to delusion

30 Man of straw

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) A person of high emotional strength
(b) A confident negotiator
(c) A highly rigid and disciplined man
(d) A weak or ineffectual person

31 Hoist with one's own petard

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) To elevate one's reputation
(b) To be harmed by one's own scheme
(c) To succeed after effort
(d) To compete fearlessly

32 Rock the boat

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) To maintain balance (b) To disturb the status quo
(c) To enjoy boating (d) To avoid trouble

33 To kick against the pricks

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) To act with excessive caution
(b) To challenge injustice successfully
(c) To resist futilely against authority
(d) To support power without question

34 Put a good face on

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) To appear angry despite happiness
(b) To act cheerfully despite adversity
(c) To distort the truth intentionally
(d) To change appearance for attention

35 **Hung on his lips**

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Argued relentlessly
(b) Was emotionally unstable
(c) Listened with deep admiration
(d) Spoke in riddles

36 **Gild the lily**

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) To beautify something already perfect
(b) To plant lilies in spring
(c) To decorate unnecessarily
(d) To misrepresent reality

37 **The die is cast**

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) A new choice is offered
(b) An irreversible decision has been made
(c) There's a risk involved
(d) The plan has failed

38 **Brought into play**

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Put under physical strain
(b) Engaged in recreational activity
(c) Made operational or effective
(d) Delayed unnecessarily

39 **To pour new wine into old bottles**

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) To repeat history unnecessarily
(b) To disguise change as tradition
(c) To force a new idea into an outdated framework
(d) To dilute meaning through overuse

40 Which of the following options most accurately expresses the meaning of the idiom "to hit a purple patch"?

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

(a) To experience a highly volatile period of civil unrest and institutional friction triggered by sudden austerity measures.
(b) To enjoy an extended, highly successful period of outstanding performance, immense creativity, or exceptional good fortune.
(c) To navigate an ideological gridlock within a legislative body where opposing parties refuse to reach an equitable policy compromise.
(d) To have been luckily allotted a highly fertile piece of agricultural land that consistently yields an exceptionally bountiful crop.

41 What does the idiom "Best of both worlds" mean?

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Experiencing the advantages of two different situations at the same time
(b) Choosing between two difficult situations
(c) Losing both opportunities due to indecision
(d) Sacrificing one thing to gain another

42 What does the idiom "A bolt from the blue" mean?

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) A sudden and unexpected event
(b) A predictable outcome
(c) A slow and gradual change
(d) A clear and sunny day

43 What does the idiom "Red letter day" mean?

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) A day of great significance or celebration
(b) A day of financial loss
(c) A day of regret and sadness
(d) A day of strict discipline

44 What does the idiom "to go through fire and water" mean?

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) To face any danger or difficulty for someone or something
(b) To be indecisive and keep changing opinions
(c) To avoid taking risks at all costs
(d) To be extremely lazy and unmotivated

45 What does the idiom "bristle with anger" mean?

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) To become visibly angry and defensive
(b) To remain calm under pressure
(c) To ignore a provocation
(d) To laugh at a situation

46 What is the best meaning of the idiom "Birds of a feather flock together"?

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) People with similar interests or characteristics tend to associate with each other.
(b) Birds always fly in groups.
(c) Different people can never be friends.
(d) Only rich people make friends with other rich people.

47 What does the idiom "a snake in the grass" mean?

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) A loyal and trustworthy friend
(b) A secret or deceitful enemy
(c) A person who loves nature
(d) A shy and introverted person

48 What does the idiom "All his ventures went to the winds" mean?

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) All his efforts were wasted
(b) He became very successful
(c) He changed his business frequently
(d) His ventures were well-organized

49 People who do not lay out their money carefully, soon come to grief.What does "come to grief" mean?

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) To experience failure or trouble
(b) To become very rich
(c) To achieve great success
(d) To find unexpected luck

50 What does the idiom "To have a chip on one's shoulder" mean?

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) To be overly cautious
(b) To be very confident in one's abilities
(c) To be unaware of one's surroundings
(d) To hold a grudge or be easily offended

51 What is meant by the idiom "To jump the gun"?

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) To think things through before acting
(b) To delay taking action
(c) To complete a task without mistakes
(d) To act too soon or prematurely

52 What does the idiom "To cry wolf" mean?

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) To ignore warnings or advice
(b) To express genuine concern
(c) To seek help in a time of need
(d) To raise a false alarm

53 What is meant by the idiom "In hot water"?

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) To experience a sudden burst of energy
(b) To relax and enjoy oneself
(c) To be in trouble
(d) To seek advice from someone

54 What is meant by the idiom "To get cold feet"?

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) To remain neutral in a conflict
(b) To take a break from something
(c) To be very excited about something
(d) To feel nervous or scared

55 What does the idiom "Let the cat out of the bag" mean?

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) To keep a secret
(b) To reveal a secret by mistake
(c) To be dishonest
(d) To create confusion

56 What does the idiom "take the bull by the horns" mean?

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) To face a difficult situation with courage and determination
(b) To avoid a problem by ignoring it
(c) To make a situation worse by interfering
(d) To give up easily when facing a challenge

57 What does the idiom "To add fuel to the fire" mean?

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) To improve a situation
(b) To stop a situation from escalating
(c) To make a bad situation worse
(d) To remain neutral in a conflict

58 What does the idiom "To call it a day" mean?
[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) To stop working for the day
(b) To make a decision
(c) To continue working after a break
(d) To start a new project

59 What does the idiom "To go the extra mile" mean?
[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) To put in extra effort to achieve something
(b) To work just enough to get by
(c) To avoid working on something
(d) To do something with less effort

60 What does the idiom "To have a sweet tooth" mean?
[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) To enjoy spicy foods
(b) To dislike sugary foods
(c) To have a liking for sweet foods
(d) To prefer savoury foods

61 What does the idiom **"let bygones be bygones"** mean?
[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) To forget past grievances and forgive
(b) To hold onto past grudges
(c) To revisit old conflicts frequently
(d) To seek revenge for past wrongs

62 Which of the following options most accurately expresses the meaning of the idiom “to fly a kite”?
[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) To indulge in trivial, non-productive recreational distractions during critical corporate working hours to evade administrative duties.
(b) To harness atmospheric wind patterns through innovative, non-traditional renewable energy technologies to power local manufacturing grids.
(c) To experience an overwhelming sensation of creative euphoria or psychological detachment during a complex brainstorming session.
(d) To intentionally introduce a controversial policy or speculative idea to the public to gauge collective reactions and opinions.

63 What does the idiom "Get up on the wrong side of the bed" mean?
[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) To start the day in a bad mood
(b) To wake up very early in the morning
(c) To feel refreshed after a good night's sleep
(d) To accidentally fall out of bed

64 What does the idiom "Once in a blue moon" mean?
[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Something that happens often
(b) Something that happens daily
(c) Something that happens every year
(d) Something that happens very rarely

65 What does the idiom **"to be pressed for time"** mean?
[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) To have plenty of free time
(b) To be in a hurry due to a lack of time
(c) To waste time on unnecessary things
(d) To manage time effectively

> **Directions (Q. 66):** *Complete the collocation by choosing a suitable word to fill in the blank.*

66 Despite the groundbreaking nature of their discovery, the research team decided ____ all the experimental data had been thoroughly verified and peer-reviewed.
[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) break even
(b) to keep it under wraps
(c) above my hand
(d) slipped my mind

Directions (Q. 67–89): *Choose the correct meaning of idiom given below*

67 **"Bury the hatchet"**

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Hide evidence of wrongdoing
(b) Bury something literally
(c) End a conflict and make peace
(d) Start a new quarrel

68 **"Go the whole hog"**

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Refuse to try
(b) Do something completely
(c) Be lazy
(d) Plan early

69 **"Put the cart before the horse"**

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Prioritize tasks logically
(b) Reverse the proper order
(c) Show urgency
(d) Delegate responsibility

70 **" Break new ground"**

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Create a mess
(b) Innovate or pioneer
(c) Destroy something
(d) Start agriculture

71 **"Break out in hives"**

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) To develop rashes from allergies
(b) To react angrily
(c) To become unconscious
(d) To recover from illness

72 **"The sword of Damocles"**

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) A lucky opportunity
(b) A constant threat hanging over someone
(c) A weapon of power
(d) A tool for justice

73 **"Turn the page"**

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Publish a new chapter
(b) Forget the past and start anew
(c) Add suspense to a story
(d) Reveal a plot twist

74 **"Skeleton in the closet"**

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) A hidden treasure
(b) An unknown character in a book
(c) A family heirloom
(d) A hidden shame or scandal

75 **"Bark is worse than bite"**

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Looks better than it is
(b) Threat is worse than action
(c) Sound is louder
(d) Dog is angry

76 **"Pay through the nose"**

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Get a big discount
(b) Pay much more than usual
(c) Borrow money from a friend
(d) Avoid paying altogether

77 **" The powers that be"**

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Supernatural forces
(b) Current authorities
(c) Past rulers
(d) Media groups

78 **" Penny wise, pound foolish"**

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Economical always
(b) Careful and rich
(c) Frugal yet careless in big matters
(d) Only saves big money

79 **"Ride roughshod over"**

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Treat with extreme care
(b) Disregard others' rights or feelings
(c) Assist someone compassionately
(d) Move slowly

80 **" Know the ropes"**

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Understand procedures
(b) Be a sailor
(c) Learn to fight
(d) Fear nothing

81 " **Hit the roof**"

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Achieve success
(b) Become very angry
(c) Climb a building
(d) Escape trouble

82 "**Poetic justice**"

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Justice through courts
(b) Punishment fits the crime
(c) Irony where villain suffers fittingly
(d) Justice delayed

83 " **No love lost**"

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Mutual dislike
(b) Deep friendship
(c) Unspoken love
(d) Neutrality

84 " **Clutch at straws**"

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Attempt desperately
(b) Handle fragile objects
(c) Succeed against odds
(d) Refuse to help

85 **“Cut the Gordian knot”**

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Take a complicated approach
(b) Solve a complex problem decisively
(c) Create confusion intentionally
(d) Tie a knot tightly

86 **“ Feather in one’s cap”**

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Heavy burden
(b) Past failure
(c) Achievement or honor
(d) Strange habit

87 **“By leaps and bounds”**

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Slowly
(b) Rapidly and noticeably
(c) Carefully
(d) Through politics

88 "Fly in the face of"

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Challenge or contradict
(b) Fly over someone's head
(c) Travel by flight
(d) Act suspiciously

89 " Face the music"

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Attend a concert
(b) Deal with consequences
(c) Celebrate
(d) Avoid issues

Directions (Q. 90–92): *Choose the correct phrase for the word highlighted in bold.*

90 "He expects his subordinates to be always **at his beck and call**"?

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) To be constantly available to obey orders
(b) To challenge authority frequently
(c) To work only when convenient
(d) To ignore requests deliberately

91 The poor subordinates are **made scapegoats** by their superiors.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Blamed for others' faults
(b) Given a reward for their hard work
(c) Promoted to a higher position
(d) Praised for their honesty

92 Ravi and his neighbour are always **at loggerheads**.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Always in agreement
(b) Constantly in conflict
(c) Supporting each other
(d) Ignoring each other

Directions (Q. 93–96): *Identify the option in which the underlined idiom has been used incorrectly.*

93

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) The minister did not **mince words** during the live television broadcast, spending nearly forty minutes delivering vague, evasive responses.

(b) When the journalist suggested that the CEO had intentionally misled investors, the executive angrily cut her off, accusing her of trying to **put words into his mouth**.

(c) The eccentric philosophy professor loved to **talk in riddles**, frequently answering direct student questions with cryptic metaphors that left the entire lecture hall confused.

(d) The interviewer accidentally **hit a raw nerve** when he asked the retired athlete about the career-ending knee injury that had cost his team the championship final.

94

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Realising that their primary competitor was about to file a groundbreaking patent, the tech firm's research department **strained every nerve** to finish their own prototype first.

(b) By introducing a surprise clause that doubled the financial penalty for any late delivery, the procurement attorney managed to **raise the stakes** of the contract negotiations.

(c) After the real estate conglomerate filed for bankruptcy, the director decided to **go down with the ship**, quickly selling off all his corporate shares to protect his personal wealth.

(d) Seeking vengeance for the sabotage that ruined his startup, the entrepreneur claimed **an eye for an eye** by orchestrating a public relations crisis for his rival.

95

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) The elite research institute's academic curriculum is widely considered **a cut above** that of regional universities, owing to its mandatory advanced robotics modules and global lab partnerships.

(b) The lead actors met for the first time during the table read and **hit it off**, resulting in an uncomfortable, visible lack of chemistry on set that forced the director to repeatedly pause production.

(c) Before initiating the cross-border merger, the lead legal strategist spent several weeks analysing the rival firm's previous litigation history **to take the measure of** their executive board.

(d) Trailing by fifteen points in the final quarter, the underdog basketball team completely **turned the tables** by executing a relentless full-court press and securing a dramatic one-point victory at the buzzer.

96

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) The corporate restructuring proposal has been **in the pipeline** for over eighteen months, with the human resources department quietly preparing the final severance packages and contract templates for next week's announcement.

(b) During the high-stakes climate summit, the environmental minister decided **to lock horns with** the automotive lobby, aggressively pushing for an immediate ban on combustion engines despite their fierce resistance.

(c) The seasoned trade diplomat managed **to oil the wheels** of the stalled maritime negotiations by imposing strict, unyielding tariff penalties that deeply angered both international shipping delegations.

(d) Before criticising the regional manager's controversial decision to downsize the customer support department, the consultant tried to **stand in his shoes** by reviewing the severe budget deficits imposed by the board.

> **Directions (Q. 97):** *To be successful in today's world, you require the gift of the gab.*

97 What does "the gift of the gab" mean?

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) The ability to speak fluently and persuasively
(b) The habit of talking too much without making sense
(c) A natural talent for writing poems and stories
(d) The ability to stay silent and observe carefully

Directions (Q. 98–99): *Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence*

98 The boy **fell down from** the bicycle.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) fell down of
(b) fell off
(c) fell from
(d) dropped off

99 The boy **drew a painting** of his village.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) made a painting
(b) painted a picture
(c) drew an art
(d) drew a sketch

Directions (Q. 100): *Read the sentence carefully and select the most suitable idiom/phrase to fill in the blank.*

100 My grandmother ---------- Spanish while living in Spain for three years.

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) picked up
(b) spend up
(c) leaning
(d) talking to

Directions (Q. 101–102): *Read the sentence below and choose the meaning of the idiom that best fits the context*

101 "Kavita managed through hard work to win a big contract for her company. It was a real feather in her cap."

What does the idiom “a feather in her cap” mean in this context?

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) A surprising reward she didn’t expect.
(b) A mistake that hurt her reputation.
(c) An achievement to be proud of.
(d) A personal gift she received from her boss.

102 "Rahul will always be sorry that his father and he fought before he died and he never got a chance to bury the hatchet."

What does the idiom “bury the hatchet” mean in this context?

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) To make peace and end a disagreement
(b) To hide something important from someone
(c) To feel guilty about a past mistake
(d) To physically bury a weapon in the ground

Directions (Q. 103): *What does this idiom mean?*

103 Mohit said to Ananya, “Don’t make a mountain out of a molehill.”

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Don’t exaggerate a small problem
(b) Work hard to achieve success
(c) Keep your emotions under control
(d) Be cautious while making decisions

Directions (Q. 104): *What does the idiom "To take to one's heels" mean?*

104

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) To start running away quickly
(b) To wear new shoes
(c) To stand still in fear
(d) To take a rest after a long walk

Directions (Q. 105): *Read the sentence below and choose the idiom meaning that best fits the context*

105 “Meeta says she doesn’t want to become a big wheel in the company because she doesn’t want so much responsibility.”

What does the idiom “a big wheel” mean in this context?

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) A person who does physical work in the company
(b) A person who is important or powerful in an organization
(c) A person who constantly changes jobs in the company
(d) A person who causes problems in the company

Directions (Q. 106): *Choose the option that best explains the meaning of the underlined idiom in the sentence below.*

106 In order to expedite the approval of the offshore drilling permits through the highly bureaucratic ministry, the multinational energy corporation resorted to **greasing the regional director's palm.**

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Offering illicit financial inducements or surreptitious capital transfers to secure preferential treatment from an official
(b) Registering a systemic administrative grievance to censure an official for regulatory negligence
(c) Leveraging executive political networks to exert coercive, top-down institutional pressure on someone
(d) Utilising aggressive intimidation tactics to psychologically coerce someone into compliance

Directions (Q. 107): *What does the idiom "Rise like a phoenix" mean?*

107

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) To recover and become successful after a setback
(b) To disappear without a trace
(c) To remain in the same place without progress
(d) To lose everything permanently

Directions (Q. 108): *What does the idiom "to smell a rat" mean?*

108

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) To suspect something is wrong
(b) To have a keen sense of smell
(c) To admire someone's intelligence
(d) To clean up a messy situation

Directions (Q. 109): *Select the option that shows the grammatically and lexically correct form of the idiom meaning "to confess something fully to relieve one's conscience."*

109

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) To make a light chest of something
(b) To make a clear chest of something
(c) To make a clean breast of something
(d) To make a light breast of something

Answer Key

लाल रंग = *SSC Key* पर व्याख्या में टिप्पणी

01	02	03	04	05
(a)	(a)	(c)	(a)	(b)
06	**07**	**08**	**09**	**10**
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**
(b)	(b)	(b)	(a)	(b)
16	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**
(a)	(a)	(d)	(b)	(c)
21	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**
(b)	(b)	(b)	(c)	(b)
26	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**
(b)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(d)
31	**32**	**33**	**34**	**35**
(b)	(b)	(c)	(b)	(c)

36	37	38	39	40
(a)	(b)	(c)	(c)	(b)
41	**42**	**43**	**44**	**45**
(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
46	**47**	**48**	**49**	**50**
(a)	(b)	(a)	(a)	(d)
51	**52**	**53**	**54**	**55**
(d)	(d)	(c)	(d)	(b)
56	**57**	**58**	**59**	**60**
(a)	(c)	(a)	(a)	(c)
61	**62**	**63**	**64**	**65**
(a)	(d)	(a)	(d)	(b)
66	**67**	**68**	**69**	**70**
(b)	(c)	(b)	(b)	(b)

71	72	73	74	75
(a)	(b)	(b)	(d)	(b)
76	**77**	**78**	**79**	**80**
(b)	(b)	(c)	(b)	(a)
81	**82**	**83**	**84**	**85**
(b)	(c)	(a)	(a)	(b)
86	**87**	**88**	**89**	**90**
(c)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)

91	92	93	94	95
(a)	(b)	(a)	(c)	(b)
96	**97**	**98**	**99**	**100**
(c)	(a)	(b)	(b)	(a)
101	**102**	**103**	**104**	**105**
(c)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)
106	**107**	**108**	**109**	
(a)	(a)	(a)	(c)	

Detailed Explanations रटना बंद, समझना शुरू

01 ANSWER (a) Struggling to survive financially

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

Keep one's head above water का अर्थ है कठिन परिस्थितियों में, विशेषकर आर्थिक तंगी में, किसी तरह टिके रहना। तीन बच्चों की ज़िम्मेदारी और कम आय वाले संदर्भ में यही अर्थ बनता है।

- A) Struggling to survive financially — आर्थिक रूप से जीवित रहने के लिए संघर्ष करना
- B) Learning how to swim — तैरना सीखना
- C) Feeling relaxed and stress-free — तनावमुक्त और निश्चिंत महसूस करना
- D) Living in a house near the water — पानी के पास बने घर में रहना

02 ANSWER (a) Very happy

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

In high spirits का अर्थ है बहुत प्रसन्न और उत्साह से भरा होना। बेटे को अच्छी नौकरी मिलने पर माता-पिता का ख़ुश होना स्वाभाविक है।

- A) Very happy — बहुत ख़ुश
- B) Feeling dizzy — चक्कर महसूस करना
- C) Extremely angry — अत्यंत क्रोधित
- D) In a confused state — उलझन की स्थिति में

03 ANSWER (c) Insincere or fake tears meant to fool others

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Crocodile tears का अर्थ है दिखावटी या झूठे आँसू, जो दूसरों को धोखा देने या सहानुभूति पाने के लिए बहाए जाएँ। वाक्य में Tara के बारे में वक्ता को शक है कि वह चोट का बहाना कर रही है, इसलिए C सही है।

- A) Genuine sadness and emotional pain — वास्तविक दुःख और भावनात्मक पीड़ा
- B) Tears caused by a physical injury — शारीरिक चोट से निकले आँसू
- C) Insincere or fake tears meant to fool others — आनंद की तेज़ और नाटकीय चीख़
- D) A loud and dramatic cry of joy — दूसरों को मूर्ख बनाने के लिए बहाए गए झूठे आँसू

04 ANSWER (a) Understanding the hidden or implied meaning.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Reading between the lines का अर्थ है किसी बात के अनकहे या छिपे हुए आशय को समझना। जब व्यक्ति सीधे कुछ नहीं कहता, पर उसके व्यवहार या शब्दों से भाव पता चल जाता है, तब यह idiom प्रयुक्त होता है।

- A) Understanding the hidden or implied meaning — छिपे या निहित अर्थ को समझना
- B) Taking words literally as they are written — शब्दों को ज्यों का त्यों शाब्दिक अर्थ में लेना
- C) Skipping parts of a text while reading — पाठ के कुछ भाग छोड़कर पढ़ना
- D) Guessing randomly without any context — बिना संदर्भ के अंदाज़ा लगाना

05 ANSWER (b) Scolded me for my mistake

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Take someone to task का अर्थ है किसी को उसकी ग़लती या लापरवाही के लिए डाँटना। गृहकार्य पूरा न करने पर शिक्षक की प्रतिक्रिया यही दर्शाती है।

- A) Praised me for my efforts — मेरे प्रयासों की प्रशंसा की
- B) Scolded me for my mistake — मेरी ग़लती के लिए डाँटा
- C) Helped me with my homework — गृहकार्य में मेरी सहायता की
- D) Ignored my mistake — मेरी ग़लती को अनदेखा किया

06 **ANSWER (b)** He is very good at gardening.

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Green thumb का अर्थ है बागवानी में निपुण होना, यानी जिसके हाथ से लगाया पौधा आसानी से पनपता है। यह भाव शाब्दिक नहीं, लाक्षणिक है; वाक्य में भी 'can grow anything' इसी ओर संकेत करता है।

- A) He has a thumb that is actually green — उसका अँगूठा सचमुच हरा है
- B) He is very good at gardening — वह बागवानी में बहुत कुशल है
- C) He dislikes gardening — उसे बागवानी पसंद नहीं
- D) He only grows green plants — वह केवल हरे पौधे उगाता है

07 **ANSWER (b)** A person who is not expected to succeed but ends up doing well

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Dark horse का अर्थ है ऐसा व्यक्ति जिसकी क्षमता के बारे में अधिक लोगों को पता न हो और जो अपेक्षा के विपरीत अच्छा प्रदर्शन कर जाए। वाक्य में 'voters know very little about Mr. Singh' इसी का संकेत है।

- A) A dishonest candidate who hides the truth — सच छिपाने वाला बेईमान उम्मीदवार
- C) A candidate who is very experienced and well-known — बहुत अनुभवी और सुप्रसिद्ध उम्मीदवार
- D) A person who refuses to take part in the competition — प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेने से इनकार करने वाला व्यक्ति

B) A person who is not expected to succeed but ends up doing well – ऐसा व्यक्ति जिससे सफलता की आशा न हो, पर वह अच्छा करे

08 **ANSWER (b)** To change one's feelings or decision about something

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Change of heart का अर्थ है किसी विषय पर अपनी भावना या निर्णय बदल लेना। Kavita का कंपनी छोड़ने का इरादा बदलकर रुक जाना इसी का उदाहरण है।

- A) To become physically unwell due to stress — तनाव के कारण शारीरिक रूप से अस्वस्थ होना
- B) To change one's feelings or decision about something — किसी बात पर अपनी भावना या निर्णय बदलना
- C) To get emotional during a conversation — बातचीत में भावुक हो जाना
- D) To start working harder to get promoted — पदोन्नति पाने के लिए अधिक मेहनत करना

09 **ANSWER (b)** He is working late-night hours.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Graveyard shift का अर्थ है रात की पाली, जो प्रायः मध्यरात्रि से सुबह तक चलती है। इसका कब्रिस्तान में काम करने से कोई संबंध नहीं है।

- A) He is working at a cemetery — वह कब्रिस्तान में काम कर रहा है
- B) He is working late-night hours — वह देर रात के घंटों में काम कर रहा है
- C) He is working fewer hours than before — वह पहले से कम घंटे काम कर रहा है
- D) He is working in a dangerous job — वह ख़तरनाक काम कर रहा है

10 **ANSWER (b)** With great speed and progress

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

By leaps and bounds का अर्थ है बहुत तेज़ी से और बड़ी मात्रा में प्रगति करना। मेहनत के कारण Jatin की प्रगति का यही भाव वाक्य में है।

- A) Very slowly — बहुत धीमे
- B) With great speed and progress — बहुत तेज़ गति और प्रगति के साथ
- C) Without making any progress — बिना कोई प्रगति किए
- D) In a confused and disorganized manner — भ्रमित और अव्यवस्थित ढंग से

11 **ANSWER (b)** He discourages or criticizes new ideas.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Pour cold water on का अर्थ है किसी योजना या विचार के प्रति उत्साह को ठंडा कर देना, अर्थात उसे हतोत्साहित करना या उसकी आलोचना करना। वाक्य में 'no point in discussing' इसी नकारात्मक भाव को दर्शाता है।

- A) He strongly supports new ideas — वह नए विचारों का पुरज़ोर समर्थन करता है
- B) He discourages or criticizes new ideas — वह नए विचारों को हतोत्साहित या आलोचित करता है
- C) He ignores new ideas completely — वह नए विचारों को पूरी तरह अनदेखा करता है
- D) He enthusiastically accepts new ideas — वह नए विचारों को उत्साह से स्वीकार करता है

12 **ANSWER (b)** Cheating or deceiving her

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Take someone for a ride का अर्थ है किसी को धोखा देना या ठग लेना। Clever salesman और 'didn't realize' जैसे संकेत शब्द इसी अर्थ को पुष्ट करते हैं।

- A) Giving her a lift in his car — उसे अपनी गाड़ी में लिफ़्ट देना
- B) Cheating or deceiving her — उसे धोखा देना या ठगना
- C) Taking her on an amusement park ride — उसे मनोरंजन पार्क की सवारी पर ले जाना
- D) Offering her a business opportunity — उसे व्यावसायिक अवसर प्रदान करना

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13 ANSWER (b) Engaged in a heated argument

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Cross swords with someone का अर्थ है किसी से तीखी बहस या विवाद में उलझना। यहाँ 'on every issue' से लगातार टकराव का भाव स्पष्ट है।

- A) Became good friends — अच्छे मित्र बन गए
- B) Engaged in a heated argument — तीखी बहस में उलझे
- C) Collaborated on a project — किसी परियोजना पर सहयोग किया
- D) Ignored each other — एक-दूसरे को अनदेखा किया

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14 ANSWER (a) A common or ordinary person

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

A man in the street का अर्थ है आम या साधारण व्यक्ति। वाक्य में भी यही भाव है कि कार्य इतना आसान है कि कोई भी साधारण व्यक्ति उसे समझ सकता है।

- A) A common or ordinary person — आम या साधारण व्यक्ति
- B) A homeless person — बेघर व्यक्ति
- C) A wealthy businessman — धनी व्यवसायी
- D) A police officer — पुलिस अधिकारी

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15 ANSWER (b) A lucky escape

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Idiom **close shave** का अर्थ है किसी बड़े ख़तरे से बाल-बाल बच जाना, अर्थात् a lucky escape। वाक्य में truck और car की टक्कर के बाद भी उसका बच जाना इसी अर्थ को सही ठहराता है।

- A) A minor injury — मामूली चोट
- B) A lucky escape — बाल-बाल बचना
- C) A serious accident — गंभीर दुर्घटना
- D) A smooth journey — आरामदायक यात्रा

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16 ANSWER (a) Switching to a new leader or plan in the middle of an ongoing process

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Idiom **changing horses in midstream** का अर्थ है किसी चल रही प्रक्रिया या कार्य के बीच में नेता या योजना बदल देना। Passage में president का तर्क यही है कि देश आगे बढ़ रहा है, इसलिए बीच में नेतृत्व बदलना ठीक नहीं।

A) Switching to a new leader or plan in the middle of an ongoing process – चल रही प्रक्रिया के बीच नया नेता या योजना अपनाना

- B) Going horseback riding during a flood — बाढ़ में घुड़सवारी करना
- C) Trying a new hobby while still learning the old one — पुराना शौक सीखते हुए नया शौक आज़माना
- D) Giving up on something before even starting it — शुरू करने से पहले ही हार मान लेना

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17 ANSWER (a) To avoid coming to the main point

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Idiom **beat about the bush** का अर्थ है मुख्य बात पर न आकर इधर-उधर की बातें करना (to avoid coming to the main point)। वाक्य में Manager के पास तर्क नहीं हैं, इसलिए वह सीधे जवाब से बच रहा है।

- A) To avoid coming to the main point — मुख्य बात से बचना
- B) To directly address the issue — मुद्दे पर सीधे बात करना
- C) To make a false statement — झूठा कथन करना
- D) To strongly defend one's argument — अपने तर्क का दृढ़ता से बचाव करना

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18 ANSWER (d) Confront someone powerful on their own ground

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

Beard the lion in his den का अर्थ है किसी शक्तिशाली व्यक्ति का सामना उसी के क्षेत्र में जाकर करना। यहाँ Verb beard का अर्थ 'सीधे सामने जाकर चुनौती देना' है, दाढ़ी से इसका कोई संबंध नहीं है।

- A) Hide from danger — ख़तरे से छिपना
- B) Flatter a powerful person — किसी शक्तिशाली व्यक्ति की चापलूसी करना
- C) Feed captive animals — पिंजरे में बंद पशुओं को खिलाना
- D) Confront someone powerful on their own ground — किसी शक्तिशाली व्यक्ति का उसी के गढ़ में सामना करना

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19 ANSWER (b) Misrepresenting the facts

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Give a false colouring to का अर्थ है तथ्यों को इस प्रकार प्रस्तुत करना कि उनसे ग़लत छवि बने, अर्थात तथ्यों को तोड़-मरोड़कर बताना। यहाँ colouring का अर्थ रंग भरना नहीं, बल्कि प्रस्तुति का रंग देना है।

- A) Describing something vividly — किसी चीज़ का सजीव वर्णन करना
- B) Misrepresenting the facts — तथ्यों को ग़लत ढंग से प्रस्तुत करना
- C) Hiding something completely — किसी चीज़ को पूरी तरह छिपाना
- D) Adding visual detail to a scene — दृश्य में दृश्य-विवरण जोड़ना

20 ANSWER (c) Praised extravagantly

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Cry up का अर्थ है किसी की अत्यधिक प्रशंसा करना या उसे बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर सराहना। इसका विपरीत भाव cry down (निंदा करना) में मिलता है।

- A) Ignored intentionally — जान-बूझकर अनदेखा किया
- B) Exposed harshly — कठोरता से उजागर किया
- C) Praised extravagantly — अत्यधिक प्रशंसा की
- D) Rejected summarily — तुरंत अस्वीकार कर दिया

21 ANSWER (b) Disregard others' feelings or rights

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Ride roughshod over का अर्थ है दूसरों की भावनाओं, अधिकारों या विचारों की परवाह किए बिना मनमाने ढंग से व्यवहार करना। Roughshod का शाब्दिक अर्थ कीलों वाली नाल लगे घोड़े से है, जो रौंदता हुआ चलता है।

- A) Travel very quickly — बहुत तेज़ यात्रा करना
- B) Disregard others' feelings or rights — दूसरों की भावनाओं या अधिकारों की उपेक्षा करना
- C) Improve something drastically — किसी चीज़ में भारी सुधार करना
- D) Face obstacles bravely — बाधाओं का साहसपूर्वक सामना करना

22 ANSWER (b) To evade or escape from someone unnoticed

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Give someone the slip का अर्थ है किसी का पीछा करने वाले या निगरानी रखने वाले व्यक्ति से चुपचाप बचकर निकल जाना।

- A) To insult someone subtly — किसी का सूक्ष्म ढंग से अपमान करना
- B) To evade or escape from someone unnoticed — किसी से बिना ध्यान में आए बच निकलना
- C) To forgive after insult — अपमान के बाद क्षमा कर देना
- D) To follow and copy someone — किसी का पीछा कर उसकी नकल करना

23 ANSWER (b) To attempt the impossible or futile

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

To milk the ram का अर्थ है ऐसा काम करने का प्रयास करना जो असंभव या निरर्थक हो, क्योंकि मेढ़े से दूध नहीं निकलता।

- A) To exploit one's privilege — अपने विशेषाधिकार का दुरुपयोग करना
- B) To attempt the impossible or futile — असंभव या व्यर्थ कार्य का प्रयास करना
- C) To exaggerate defeat — हार को बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर बताना
- D) To question authority subtly — सूक्ष्म ढंग से सत्ता पर प्रश्न उठाना

24 ANSWER (c) To address the audience directly

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Break the fourth wall का अर्थ है नाटक या फ़िल्म में पात्र द्वारा दर्शकों से सीधे संवाद करना। मंच की तीन दीवारें दिखती हैं और चौथी काल्पनिक दीवार दर्शकों व अभिनेताओं को अलग करती है।

- A) To construct a theater set — नाट्य-मंच का निर्माण करना
- B) To hide from the audience — दर्शकों से छिपना
- C) To address the audience directly — दर्शकों को सीधे संबोधित करना
- D) To remove a character from a play — नाटक से किसी पात्र को हटाना

25 ANSWER (b) To criticize him severely

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Cut someone up का अर्थ है किसी की कठोर आलोचना करना या उसे बुरी तरह लताड़ना।

- A) To assist him generously — उसकी उदारता से सहायता करना
- B) To criticize him severely — उसकी कड़ी आलोचना करना
- C) To imitate him humorously — उसकी हास्यपूर्ण नकल करना
- D) To promote him rapidly — उसे तेज़ी से पदोन्नत करना

26 ANSWER (b) To surpass someone by cunning or timing

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Steal a march on someone का अर्थ है चतुराई या समय का लाभ उठाकर किसी से आगे निकल जाना। March का अर्थ यहाँ प्रयाण या चाल है, और यह प्रयोग सैन्य शब्दावली से आया है।

- A) To win unexpectedly — अप्रत्याशित रूप से जीतना
- B) To surpass someone by cunning or timing — चतुराई या समय के लाभ से किसी से आगे निकलना
- C) To escape scrutiny subtly — जाँच से चुपचाप बच निकलना
- D) To lead without recognition — बिना पहचान के नेतृत्व करना

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27 ANSWER (b) Arrogant and self-righteous

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

To ride the high horse का अर्थ है स्वयं को दूसरों से श्रेष्ठ मानकर घमंडी और उपदेशक के भाव से व्यवहार करना।

- A) Detached and reclusive — अलग-थलग और एकाकी
- B) Arrogant and self-righteous — घमंडी और स्वयं को सही मानने वाला
- C) Humble and grounded — विनम्र और ज़मीन से जुड़ा
- D) Boastful but harmless — डींग हाँकने वाला पर हानिरहित

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28 ANSWER (c) A cautious or skeptical attitude toward truth

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Take with a grain of salt का अर्थ है किसी बात पर पूरी तरह विश्वास न करके उसे सावधानी और संदेह के साथ ग्रहण करना। प्रश्न में Grain of salt ही दिया गया है, इसलिए भाव 'सतर्क या संदेहपूर्ण दृष्टिकोण' है।

- A) Complete faith in something — किसी चीज़ में पूर्ण विश्वास
- B) A hint of manipulation — छल-कपट का संकेत
- C) A cautious or skeptical attitude toward truth — सत्य के प्रति सतर्क या संदेहपूर्ण दृष्टिकोण
- D) An excess of honesty — ज़रूरत से अधिक ईमानदारी

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29 ANSWER (a) To act recklessly

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

To throw one's cap over the windmill का अर्थ है परिणामों की चिंता किए बिना लापरवाही या लापरवाह साहस से कार्य करना।

- A) To act recklessly — लापरवाही से कार्य करना
- B) To challenge authority in public — सार्वजनिक रूप से सत्ता को चुनौती देना
- C) To mock traditional values — परंपरागत मूल्यों का उपहास करना
- D) To fall prey to delusion — भ्रम का शिकार हो जाना

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30 ANSWER (d) A weak or ineffectual person

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Man of straw का अर्थ है कमज़ोर, सारहीन या ऐसा व्यक्ति जिस पर भरोसा न किया जा सके; भूसे का पुतला जैसे असली शक्ति से रहित होता है। इसलिए D सही है।

- A) A person of high emotional strength — भावनात्मक रूप से सुदृढ़ व्यक्ति
- B) A confident negotiator — आत्मविश्वासी वार्ताकार
- C) A highly rigid and disciplined man — अत्यंत कठोर और अनुशासित व्यक्ति
- D) A weak or ineffectual person — कमज़ोर या प्रभावहीन व्यक्ति

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31 ANSWER (b) To be harmed by one's own scheme

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Hoist with one's own petard का अर्थ है अपनी ही बनाई योजना या चाल से स्वयं हानि उठाना। Petard एक पुराना विस्फोटक यंत्र था, जो कभी-कभी चलाने वाले को ही उड़ा देता था; यह idiom Shakespeare के Hamlet से आया है।

- A) To elevate one's reputation — अपनी प्रतिष्ठा ऊँची करना
- B) To be harmed by one's own scheme — अपनी ही योजना से स्वयं को हानि पहुँचना
- C) To succeed after effort — प्रयास के बाद सफल होना
- D) To compete fearlessly — निडर होकर प्रतिस्पर्धा करना

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32 ANSWER (b) To disturb the status quo

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Rock the boat का अर्थ है यथास्थिति को बिगाड़ना, अर्थात शांत चल रही स्थिति में हलचल या परेशानी पैदा करना।

- A) To maintain balance — संतुलन बनाए रखना
- B) To disturb the status quo — यथास्थिति को बिगाड़ना
- C) To enjoy boating — नौका-विहार का आनंद लेना
- D) To avoid trouble — परेशानी से बचना

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33 ANSWER (c) To resist futilely against authority

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Kick against the pricks का अर्थ है किसी शक्तिशाली सत्ता या अपरिहार्य स्थिति का व्यर्थ विरोध करना, जिससे अपनी ही हानि होती है। Pricks यहाँ नुकीली अंकुश या काँटों के लिए प्रयुक्त है, और यह प्रयोग बाइबिल से आया है।

- A) To act with excessive caution — अत्यधिक सावधानी से कार्य करना

- B) To challenge injustice successfully — अन्याय को सफलतापूर्वक चुनौती देना
- C) To resist futilely against authority — सत्ता के विरुद्ध व्यर्थ प्रतिरोध करना
- D) To support power without question — बिना प्रश्न किए सत्ता का समर्थन करना

34 ANSWER (b) To act cheerfully despite adversity

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Put a good face on का अर्थ है कठिन या अप्रिय परिस्थिति में भी प्रसन्नता या सकारात्मकता का भाव दिखाना।

- A) To appear angry despite happiness — ख़ुश होते हुए भी क्रोधित दिखना
- B) To act cheerfully despite adversity — विपत्ति में भी प्रसन्नता से व्यवहार करना
- C) To distort the truth intentionally — जान-बूझकर सत्य को विकृत करना
- D) To change appearance for attention — ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए रूप बदलना

35 ANSWER (c) Listened with deep admiration

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Hang on someone's lips का अर्थ है किसी की बात को गहरी श्रद्धा और ध्यान से सुनना। इसमें वक्ता के हर शब्द को पकड़ लेने की उत्सुकता का भाव है।

- A) Argued relentlessly — अनवरत बहस करना
- B) Was emotionally unstable — भावनात्मक रूप से अस्थिर होना
- C) Listened with deep admiration — गहरी प्रशंसा के साथ ध्यानपूर्वक सुनना
- D) Spoke in riddles — पहेलियों में बोलना

36 ANSWER (a) To beautify something already perfect

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Gild the lily का अर्थ है ऐसी चीज़ को सजाने का प्रयास करना जो पहले से ही सुंदर या पूर्ण हो, जिससे वह अनावश्यक अलंकरण बन जाए। इसलिए भाव 'पहले से परिपूर्ण वस्तु को और सँवारना' है। Option C भी निकट दिखता है, परंतु मूल अर्थ में 'पहले से पूर्ण' होना निर्णायक है, जो A में स्पष्ट है।

- A) To beautify something already perfect — पहले से पूर्ण वस्तु को और सजाना
- B) To plant lilies in spring — वसंत में लिली के पौधे लगाना
- C) To decorate unnecessarily — अनावश्यक रूप से सजाना
- D) To misrepresent reality — वास्तविकता को ग़लत ढंग से प्रस्तुत करना

37 ANSWER (b) An irreversible decision has been made

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

The die is cast का अर्थ है कि अब निर्णय हो चुका है और उसे वापस नहीं लिया जा सकता। यह वाक्यांश कहा जाता है जब पासा फेंका जा चुका हो और परिणाम भाग्य पर छोड़ दिया गया हो।

- A) A new choice is offered — नया विकल्प प्रस्तुत किया गया है
- B) An irreversible decision has been made — अपरिवर्तनीय निर्णय लिया जा चुका है
- C) There's a risk involved — इसमें जोखिम निहित है
- D) The plan has failed — योजना विफल हो गई है

38 ANSWER (c) Made operational or effective

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Bring into play का अर्थ है किसी वस्तु, शक्ति या साधन को प्रयोग में लाना या प्रभावी बनाना। Play यहाँ खेल नहीं, क्रियाशीलता का सूचक है।

- A) Put under physical strain — शारीरिक दबाव में डालना
- B) Engaged in recreational activity — मनोरंजन गतिविधि में लगाना
- C) Made operational or effective — क्रियाशील या प्रभावी बनाना
- D) Delayed unnecessarily — अनावश्यक विलंब करना

39 ANSWER (c) To force a new idea into an outdated framework

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

To pour new wine into old bottles का अर्थ है किसी नए विचार या व्यवस्था को पुराने, अनुपयुक्त ढाँचे में बैठाने का प्रयास करना। यह प्रयोग बाइबिल की कथा से आया है, जहाँ नई शराब पुरानी मशकों को फाड़ देती है।

- A) To repeat history unnecessarily — इतिहास को अनावश्यक रूप से दोहराना
- B) To disguise change as tradition — परिवर्तन को परंपरा के रूप में छिपाना
- C) To force a new idea into an outdated framework — नए विचार को पुराने ढाँचे में ठूँसना
- D) To dilute meaning through overuse — अति-प्रयोग से अर्थ को पतला करना

40 ANSWER (b) To enjoy an extended, highly successful period of outstanding ...

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

Hit a purple patch का अर्थ है जीवन या कार्य में ऐसा दौर आना जब लगातार सफलता, अच्छा प्रदर्शन या सौभाग्य मिले। खेल की भाषा में इसे अच्छी फ़ॉर्म का समय कहा जाता है।

A) To experience a highly volatile period of civil unrest and institutional friction triggered by sudden austerity measures – अचानक कटौती के कारण उत्पन्न अशांति और संस्थागत टकराव का दौर

B) To enjoy an extended, highly successful period of outstanding performance, immense creativity, or exceptional good fortune – उत्कृष्ट प्रदर्शन, रचनात्मकता या सौभाग्य का लंबा सफल दौर

C) To navigate an ideological gridlock within a legislative body where opposing parties refuse to reach an equitable policy compromise – विधायिका में विरोधी दलों के बीच समझौता न होने की गतिरोध-स्थिति

D) To have been luckily allotted a highly fertile piece of agricultural land that consistently yields an exceptionally bountiful crop – संयोग से अत्यंत उपजाऊ कृषि भूमि का मिल जाना

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41 ANSWER (a) Experiencing the advantages of two different situations at the same ...

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Best of both worlds का अर्थ है ऐसी स्थिति जिसमें एक साथ दो अलग-अलग परिस्थितियों के लाभ प्राप्त हों, जैसे नौकरी भी और घर से काम करने की सुविधा भी।

A) Experiencing the advantages of two different situations at the same time – दो अलग स्थितियों के लाभ एक साथ पाना

- B) Choosing between two difficult situations — दो कठिन स्थितियों में से एक चुनना
- C) Losing both opportunities due to indecision — दुविधा के कारण दोनों अवसर गँवा देना
- D) Sacrificing one thing to gain another — कुछ पाने के लिए किसी एक चीज़ का त्याग करना

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42 ANSWER (a) A sudden and unexpected event

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

A bolt from the blue का अर्थ है अचानक आई अप्रत्याशित घटना, ठीक वैसे जैसे साफ़ नीले आसमान से बिजली गिर पड़े।

- A) A sudden and unexpected event — अचानक और अप्रत्याशित घटना
- B) A predictable outcome — पूर्वानुमानित परिणाम
- C) A slow and gradual change — धीमा और क्रमिक परिवर्तन
- D) A clear and sunny day — साफ़ और धूप वाला दिन

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43 ANSWER (a) A day of great significance or celebration

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Red letter day का अर्थ है ऐसा दिन जो किसी विशेष उत्सव या महत्त्वपूर्ण घटना के कारण यादगार हो। पुराने कैलेंडर में महत्त्वपूर्ण दिन लाल रंग से लिखे जाते थे।

- A) A day of great significance or celebration — अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण या उत्सव का दिन
- B) A day of financial loss — आर्थिक हानि का दिन
- C) A day of regret and sadness — पछतावे और उदासी का दिन
- D) A day of strict discipline — कठोर अनुशासन का दिन

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44 ANSWER (a) To face any danger or difficulty for someone or something

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Go through fire and water का अर्थ है किसी व्यक्ति या उद्देश्य के लिए हर प्रकार के ख़तरे और कठिनाई का सामना करना।

- A) To face any danger or difficulty for someone or something — किसी के लिए हर ख़तरे या कठिनाई का सामना करना
- B) To be indecisive and keep changing opinions — अनिर्णय में रहकर बार-बार राय बदलना
- C) To avoid taking risks at all costs — जोखिम से हर क़ीमत पर बचना
- D) To be extremely lazy and unmotivated — अत्यंत आलसी और उत्साहहीन होना

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45 ANSWER (a) To become visibly angry and defensive

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Bristle with anger का अर्थ है क्रोध से भर उठना और आक्रामक या रक्षात्मक रुख़ अपनाना। Bristle का मूल अर्थ क्रोधित पशु के खड़े हो जाने वाले रोम से है।

- A) To become visibly angry and defensive — स्पष्ट रूप से क्रोधित और रक्षात्मक हो जाना
- B) To remain calm under pressure — दबाव में शांत रहना
- C) To ignore a provocation — उकसावे को अनदेखा करना
- D) To laugh at a situation — किसी स्थिति पर हँसना

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46 ANSWER (a) People with similar interests or characteristics tend to associate ...

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Birds of a feather flock together का अर्थ है कि समान स्वभाव, रुचि या प्रवृत्ति वाले लोग आपस में मेल-जोल रखते हैं। यह एक proverb है, पक्षियों के झुंड का शाब्दिक वर्णन नहीं।

A) People with similar interests or characteristics tend to associate with each other – समान रुचि या स्वभाव वाले लोग एक-दूसरे के साथ रहते हैं

- B) Birds always fly in groups — पक्षी हमेशा झुंड में उड़ते हैं
- C) Different people can never be friends — अलग-अलग लोग कभी मित्र नहीं हो सकते
- D) Only rich people make friends with other rich people — केवल धनी लोग धनी लोगों से मित्रता करते हैं

47 ANSWER (b) A secret or deceitful enemy

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

A snake in the grass का अर्थ है ऐसा छिपा हुआ शत्रु या विश्वासघाती व्यक्ति जो मित्र का रूप धरकर हानि पहुँचाए। घास में छिपा साँप जैसे अचानक काटता है, वैसा ही भाव है।

- A) A loyal and trustworthy friend — वफ़ादार और भरोसेमंद मित्र
- B) A secret or deceitful enemy — छिपा हुआ या धोखेबाज़ शत्रु
- C) A person who loves nature — प्रकृति से प्रेम करने वाला व्यक्ति
- D) A shy and introverted person — शर्मीला और अंतर्मुखी व्यक्ति

48 ANSWER (a) All his efforts were wasted

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Go to the winds का अर्थ है पूरी तरह व्यर्थ हो जाना या नष्ट हो जाना, जैसे हवा में बिखरी वस्तु। इसलिए 'All his ventures went to the winds' का अर्थ है उसके सारे प्रयास बेकार गए।

- A) All his efforts were wasted — उसके सारे प्रयास व्यर्थ हो गए
- B) He became very successful — वह बहुत सफल हो गया
- C) He changed his business frequently — वह अपना व्यवसाय बार-बार बदलता रहा
- D) His ventures were well-organized — उसके उपक्रम सुव्यवस्थित थे

49 ANSWER (a) To experience failure or trouble

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Come to grief का अर्थ है असफल होना या मुसीबत में पड़ना। वाक्य में पैसा सोच-समझकर ख़र्च न करने वालों के बारे में कहा गया है, इसलिए परिणाम विफलता या कष्ट ही होगा।

- A) To experience failure or trouble — असफलता या कठिनाई का सामना करना
- B) To become very rich — बहुत धनी हो जाना
- C) To achieve great success — बड़ी सफलता पाना
- D) To find unexpected luck — अप्रत्याशित भाग्य मिलना

50 ANSWER (d) To hold a grudge or be easily offended

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

To have a chip on one's shoulder का अर्थ है किसी पुरानी शिकायत को मन में पाले रखना और बात-बात पर बुरा मान जाना।

- A) To be overly cautious — अत्यधिक सतर्क होना
- B) To be very confident in one's abilities — अपनी क्षमताओं पर बहुत विश्वास करना
- C) To be unaware of one's surroundings — अपने आसपास से अनजान होना
- D) To hold a grudge or be easily offended — मन में गाँठ रखना या जल्दी नाराज़ हो जाना

51 ANSWER (d) To act too soon or prematurely

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

To jump the gun का अर्थ है उचित समय से पहले कार्य शुरू कर देना। दौड़ में गोली चलने से पहले भाग पड़ना इसका मूल चित्र है।

- A) To think things through before acting — कार्य से पहले सोच-विचार करना
- B) To delay taking action — कार्रवाई में देरी करना
- C) To complete a task without mistakes — बिना भूल के कार्य पूरा करना
- D) To act too soon or prematurely — समय से पहले जल्दबाज़ी में कार्य करना

52 ANSWER (d) To raise a false alarm

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

To cry wolf का अर्थ है बिना किसी वास्तविक ख़तरे के झूठी चेतावनी देना। चरवाहे बालक की कथा में झूठी पुकार के कारण असली संकट में किसी ने उसकी नहीं सुनी।

- A) To ignore warnings or advice — चेतावनी या सलाह को अनदेखा करना
- B) To express genuine concern — वास्तविक चिंता व्यक्त करना
- C) To seek help in a time of need — संकट में सहायता माँगना
- D) To raise a false alarm — झूठा अलार्म बजाना

53 ANSWER (c) To be in trouble

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

In hot water का अर्थ है किसी मुसीबत या कठिनाई में फँसा होना।

- A) To experience a sudden burst of energy — ऊर्जा का अचानक उफान महसूस करना
- B) To relax and enjoy oneself — आराम और आनंद लेना
- C) To be in trouble — मुसीबत में होना
- D) To seek advice from someone — किसी से सलाह लेना

54 ANSWER (d) To feel nervous or scared

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

To get cold feet का अर्थ है किसी योजना को पूरा करने से ठीक पहले घबराहट या भय से पीछे हटने की स्थिति में आ जाना।

- A) To remain neutral in a conflict — विवाद में तटस्थ रहना
- B) To take a break from something — किसी कार्य से विराम लेना
- C) To be very excited about something — किसी बात को लेकर बहुत उत्साहित होना
- D) To feel nervous or scared — घबराहट या भय महसूस करना

55 ANSWER (b) To reveal a secret by mistake

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Let the cat out of the bag का अर्थ है अनजाने में कोई रहस्य उजागर कर देना। Option C, 'be dishonest' से यह भिन्न है, क्योंकि यहाँ बेईमानी नहीं, चूक से रहस्य खुलने का भाव है।

- A) To keep a secret — रहस्य को गुप्त रखना
- B) To reveal a secret by mistake — भूल से रहस्य प्रकट कर देना
- C) To be dishonest — बेईमान होना
- D) To create confusion — भ्रम उत्पन्न करना

56 ANSWER (a) To face a difficult situation with courage and determination

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Take the bull by the horns का अर्थ है किसी कठिन परिस्थिति का साहस और दृढ़ निश्चय से सीधे सामना करना।

A) To face a difficult situation with courage and determination – कठिन स्थिति का साहस और दृढ़ता से सामना करना

- B) To avoid a problem by ignoring it — समस्या को अनदेखा करके टाल देना
- C) To make a situation worse by interfering — हस्तक्षेप करके स्थिति को बिगाड़ना
- D) To give up easily when facing a challenge — चुनौती आने पर आसानी से हार मान लेना

57 ANSWER (c) To make a bad situation worse

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

To add fuel to the fire का अर्थ है पहले से बिगड़ी स्थिति को और बिगाड़ देना, जैसे जलती आग में ईंधन डालना।

- A) To improve a situation — स्थिति को सुधारना
- B) To stop a situation from escalating — स्थिति को बिगड़ने से रोकना
- C) To make a bad situation worse — बुरी स्थिति को और बुरा बनाना
- D) To remain neutral in a conflict — विवाद में तटस्थ रहना

58 ANSWER (a) To stop working for the day

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

To call it a day का अर्थ है उस दिन का कार्य रोक देना या कार्य को आगे न बढ़ाना।

- A) To stop working for the day — उस दिन का कार्य बंद कर देना
- B) To make a decision — निर्णय लेना
- C) To continue working after a break — विश्राम के बाद काम जारी रखना
- D) To start a new project — नई परियोजना शुरू करना

59 ANSWER (a) To put in extra effort to achieve something

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

To go the extra mile का अर्थ है अपेक्षा से अधिक प्रयास करना ताकि लक्ष्य अच्छी तरह पूरा हो।

- A) To put in extra effort to achieve something — लक्ष्य पाने के लिए अतिरिक्त प्रयास करना
- B) To work just enough to get by — केवल काम चलाऊ मेहनत करना
- C) To avoid working on something — काम से बचना
- D) To do something with less effort — कम प्रयास से काम करना

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60 ANSWER (c) To have a liking for sweet foods

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Idiom **To have a sweet tooth** का अर्थ है मीठी चीज़ों का शौकीन होना (to have a liking for sweet foods)। यहाँ tooth का प्रयोग शाब्दिक अर्थ में नहीं, बल्कि स्वाद की पसंद दर्शाने के लिए हुआ है।

- A) To enjoy spicy foods — तीखा भोजन पसंद करना
- B) To dislike sugary foods — मीठे भोजन को नापसंद करना
- C) To have a liking for sweet foods — मीठे भोजन का शौकीन होना
- D) To prefer savoury foods — नमकीन/चटपटा भोजन पसंद करना

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61 ANSWER (a) To forget past grievances and forgive

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Idiom **let bygones be bygones** का अर्थ है बीती बातों और पुराने गिले-शिकवे को भुलाकर क्षमा कर देना (to forget past grievances and forgive)। Bygones का अर्थ है 'बीती हुई बातें'।

- A) To forget past grievances and forgive — पुरानी शिकायतें भुलाकर माफ़ करना
- B) To hold onto past grudges — पुरानी रंजिश पालना
- C) To revisit old conflicts frequently — पुराने झगड़ों को बार-बार उठाना
- D) To seek revenge for past wrongs — पुराने अन्याय का बदला लेना

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62 ANSWER (d) To intentionally introduce a controversial policy or speculative ...

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Idiom **to fly a kite** का अर्थ है जनता की प्रतिक्रिया जानने के लिए कोई विवादित नीति या अनुमानित विचार पहले से सामने रख देना (to test public opinion)। इसे floating a trial balloon भी कहा जाता है।

A) समय-सीमा वाले कार्य-घंटों में दायित्वों से बचने के लिए व्यर्थ मनोरंजन में लगना

B) वायु-ऊर्जा की नई तकनीकों से स्थानीय उद्योगों को बिजली देना

C) विचार-मंथन के दौरान रचनात्मक उल्लास या मानसिक अलगाव का अनुभव करना

D) जनता की राय जानने के लिए कोई विवादित नीति या विचार सामने रखना

A, B और C में केवल kite उड़ाने या वायु से जुड़े शाब्दिक अर्थ की ओर भटकाया गया है; D ही idiom का वास्तविक अर्थ है।

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63 ANSWER (a) To start the day in a bad mood

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Idiom **Get up on the wrong side of the bed** का अर्थ है दिन की शुरुआत ही चिड़चिड़े या खराब मूड में करना (to start the day in a bad mood)। इसका बिस्तर से गिरने या जल्दी उठने से कोई संबंध नहीं है।

- A) To start the day in a bad mood — दिन खराब मूड में शुरू करना
- B) To wake up very early in the morning — सुबह बहुत जल्दी जागना
- C) To feel refreshed after a good night's sleep — अच्छी नींद के बाद तरोताज़ा महसूस करना
- D) To accidentally fall out of bed — अचानक बिस्तर से गिर जाना

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64 ANSWER (d) Something that happens very rarely

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Idiom **Once in a blue moon** का अर्थ है बहुत कम, कभी-कभार होने वाली घटना (something that happens very rarely)। इसका संकेत 'ऐसा दुर्लभ अवसर जो मुश्किल से आता है' है।

- A) Something that happens often — जो अक्सर होता है
- B) Something that happens daily — जो प्रतिदिन होता है
- C) Something that happens every year — जो हर वर्ष होता है
- D) Something that happens very rarely — जो बहुत ही कम होता है

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65 ANSWER (b) To be in a hurry due to a lack of time

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Idiom **to be pressed for time** का अर्थ है समय की कमी के कारण जल्दी में होना (to be in a hurry due to a lack of time)। यहाँ pressed का अर्थ है 'दबाव में होना'।

- A) To have plenty of free time — पर्याप्त खाली समय होना
- B) To be in a hurry due to a lack of time — समय की कमी से जल्दबाज़ी में होना
- C) To waste time on unnecessary things — व्यर्थ कार्यों में समय गँवाना
- D) To manage time effectively — समय का प्रभावी प्रबंधन करना

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66 ANSWER (b) to keep it under wraps

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

SSC Key (b) · विवादित प्रश्न

यहाँ stem में conjunction छपा हुआ नहीं है, इसलिए वाक्य अधूरा दिखता है; इसका सही रूप 'decided **to keep it under wraps** until all the experimental data had been verified' होना चाहिए। फिर भी चारों options में केवल B ही अर्थपूर्ण है, क्योंकि decide के बाद to-infinitive आता है और **keep it under wraps** का अर्थ है किसी बात को गुप्त रखना। खोज को प्रकाशित न करके डेटा के सत्यापन तक रोके रखना संदर्भ से मेल खाता है।

- break even — न लाभ, न हानि की स्थिति
- above my hand — इस रूप में कोई मान्य idiom नहीं
- slipped my mind — मैं भूल गया

चूँकि stem का छपाई-दोष स्पष्ट है, SSC की Key B को ही उत्तर मानना चाहिए।

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67 ANSWER (c) End a conflict and make peace

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Bury the hatchet का अर्थ है आपसी झगड़ा समाप्त करके मित्रता या शांति स्थापित करना। यह idiom पुरानी प्रथा से आया है जिसमें युद्ध रोकने पर हथियार गाड़ दिए जाते थे।

- A) Hide evidence of wrongdoing — अपराध के सबूत छिपाना
- B) Bury something literally — किसी चीज़ को सचमुच गाड़ देना
- C) End a conflict and make peace — झगड़ा समाप्त कर शांति स्थापित करना
- D) Start a new quarrel — नया झगड़ा शुरू करना

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68 ANSWER (b) Do something completely

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Go the whole hog का अर्थ है किसी काम को आधा-अधूरा न छोड़कर पूरी तरह से करना।

- A) Refuse to try — प्रयास करने से इनकार करना
- B) Do something completely — कोई काम पूरी तरह करना
- C) Be lazy — आलसी होना
- D) Plan early — पहले से योजना बनाना

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69 ANSWER (b) Reverse the proper order

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Put the cart before the horse का अर्थ है काम का स्वाभाविक क्रम उलट देना, यानी जो बाद में होना चाहिए उसे पहले कर देना। घोड़े के आगे गाड़ी बाँधने की कल्पना से ही यह भाव बनता है।

- A) Prioritize tasks logically — कार्यों को तर्कसंगत क्रम में प्राथमिकता देना
- B) Reverse the proper order — उचित क्रम को उलट देना
- C) Show urgency — तत्परता दिखाना
- D) Delegate responsibility — ज़िम्मेदारी सौंपना

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70 ANSWER (b) Innovate or pioneer

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Break new ground का अर्थ है किसी क्षेत्र में कुछ नया शुरू करना या अग्रणी बनकर नवाचार करना।

- A) Create a mess — गड़बड़ी फैलाना
- B) Innovate or pioneer — नवाचार करना या अग्रणी बनना
- C) Destroy something — किसी चीज़ को नष्ट करना
- D) Start agriculture — खेती शुरू करना

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71 ANSWER (a) To develop rashes from allergies

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Break out in hives का अर्थ है allergy या घबराहट के कारण त्वचा पर चकत्ते या दाने निकल आना। Hives एक त्वचा-संबंधी स्थिति है।

- A) To develop rashes from allergies — एलर्जी से त्वचा पर चकत्ते निकलना
- B) To react angrily — क्रोध में प्रतिक्रिया देना
- C) To become unconscious — बेहोश हो जाना
- D) To recover from illness — बीमारी से स्वस्थ होना

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72 ANSWER (b) A constant threat hanging over someone

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

The sword of Damocles का अर्थ है ऐसा निरंतर ख़तरा जो किसी के सिर पर हर क्षण मँडराता रहे, खासकर तब जब व्यक्ति सुख-सुविधा में हो। यह कथा Damocles के सिर पर बाल से लटकी तलवार से आई है।

- A) A lucky opportunity — सौभाग्यपूर्ण अवसर

- B) A constant threat hanging over someone — किसी के सिर पर लगातार मँडराता ख़तरा
- C) A weapon of power — शक्ति का हथियार
- D) A tool for justice — न्याय का साधन

73 ANSWER (b) Forget the past and start anew

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Turn the page का अर्थ है अतीत को भुलाकर नई शुरुआत करना।

- A) Publish a new chapter — नया अध्याय प्रकाशित करना
- B) Forget the past and start anew — अतीत भुलाकर नई शुरुआत करना
- C) Add suspense to a story — कहानी में रहस्य जोड़ना
- D) Reveal a plot twist — कथानक का मोड़ प्रकट करना

74 ANSWER (d) A hidden shame or scandal

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Skeleton in the closet का अर्थ है किसी परिवार या व्यक्ति का ऐसा छिपा हुआ रहस्य या कलंक, जो उजागर होने पर शर्मिंदगी दे। इसे American English में skeleton in the cupboard भी कहा जाता है।

- A) A hidden treasure — छिपा हुआ ख़ज़ाना
- B) An unknown character in a book — पुस्तक का कोई अज्ञात पात्र
- C) A family heirloom — पारिवारिक विरासत
- D) A hidden shame or scandal — छिपी हुई शर्मनाक बात या कलंक

75 ANSWER (b) Threat is worse than action

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Bark is worse than bite का अर्थ है कि व्यक्ति की धमकी या कठोर बातें उसके वास्तविक कार्य से अधिक भयानक होती हैं, अर्थात वह कहता अधिक है, करता कम है।

- A) Looks better than it is — दिखावट वास्तविकता से बेहतर है
- B) Threat is worse than action — धमकी कार्रवाई से अधिक बुरी है
- C) Sound is louder — आवाज़ अधिक तेज़ है
- D) Dog is angry — कुत्ता क्रोधित है

76 ANSWER (b) Pay much more than usual

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Pay through the nose का अर्थ है किसी वस्तु या सेवा के लिए सामान्य से बहुत अधिक कीमत चुकाना।

- A) Get a big discount — बड़ी छूट पाना
- B) Pay much more than usual — सामान्य से बहुत अधिक चुकाना
- C) Borrow money from a friend — मित्र से धन उधार लेना
- D) Avoid paying altogether — भुगतान से पूरी तरह बचना

77 ANSWER (b) Current authorities

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

The powers that be का अर्थ है वर्तमान में सत्ता में बैठे अधिकारी या प्रशासन। यह किसी संस्था या शासन के निर्णायक लोगों के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है।

- A) Supernatural forces — अलौकिक शक्तियाँ
- B) Current authorities — वर्तमान सत्ताधारी अधिकारी
- C) Past rulers — पूर्व शासक
- D) Media groups — मीडिया समूह

78 ANSWER (c) Frugal yet careless in big matters

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Penny wise, pound foolish का अर्थ है छोटी बचत में सावधान रहना, पर बड़े ख़र्चों या महत्त्वपूर्ण विषयों में लापरवाही करना। Penny छोटी और pound बड़ी राशि का प्रतीक है।

- A) Economical always — सदा मितव्ययी
- B) Careful and rich — सावधान और धनी
- C) Frugal yet careless in big matters — मितव्ययी, पर बड़े मामलों में लापरवाह
- D) Only saves big money — केवल बड़ी बचत करने वाला

79 ANSWER (b) Disregard others' rights or feelings

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Ride roughshod over का अर्थ है दूसरों के अधिकारों या भावनाओं की अनदेखी करते हुए मनमाने ढंग से कार्य करना।

- A) Treat with extreme care — अत्यधिक सावधानी से व्यवहार करना
- B) Disregard others' rights or feelings — दूसरों के अधिकारों या भावनाओं की उपेक्षा करना
- C) Assist someone compassionately — करुणापूर्वक किसी की सहायता करना
- D) Move slowly — धीरे चलना

80 ANSWER (a) Understand procedures

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Know the ropes का अर्थ है किसी कार्य की प्रक्रियाओं और बारीकियों को भलीभाँति जानना। यह प्रयोग जहाज़ों की रस्सियों के ज्ञान से आया है।

- A) Understand procedures — प्रक्रियाओं को समझना
- B) Be a sailor — नाविक होना
- C) Learn to fight — लड़ना सीखना
- D) Fear nothing — किसी से न डरना

81 **ANSWER (b)** Become very angry

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Hit the roof का अर्थ है अत्यंत क्रोधित हो जाना। इसका पर्यायी idiom hit the ceiling भी है।

- A) Achieve success — सफलता पाना
- B) Become very angry — बहुत क्रोधित होना
- C) Climb a building — इमारत पर चढ़ना
- D) Escape trouble — संकट से बच निकलना

82 **ANSWER (c)** Irony where villain suffers fittingly

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Poetic justice का अर्थ है ऐसी विडंबनापूर्ण स्थिति जिसमें दुष्ट पात्र को उसके कर्मों के अनुरूप दंड मिले। यह साहित्य में प्रयुक्त होता है, जहाँ अंत में अच्छे को पुरस्कार और बुरे को उपयुक्त दंड मिलता है। Option B साधारण न्याय जैसा लगता है, पर idiom का विशेष भाव 'irony के साथ उचित दंड' है।

- A) Justice through courts — अदालतों के माध्यम से न्याय
- B) Punishment fits the crime — अपराध के अनुरूप दंड
- C) Irony where villain suffers fittingly — विडंबना, जिसमें खलनायक को उपयुक्त दंड मिले
- D) Justice delayed — विलंब से मिला न्याय

83 **ANSWER (a)** Mutual dislike

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

No love lost का अर्थ है दो व्यक्तियों के बीच आपसी नापसंदगी या शत्रुता का भाव होना। वाक्य में प्रयोग जैसे 'There is no love lost between them' से भाव स्पष्ट है।

- A) Mutual dislike — आपसी नापसंदगी
- B) Deep friendship — गहरी मित्रता
- C) Unspoken love — अनकहा प्रेम
- D) Neutrality — तटस्थता

84 **ANSWER (a)** Attempt desperately

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Clutch at straws का अर्थ है संकट की स्थिति में बचाव के लिए हताशा में किसी भी आशा या उपाय को पकड़ने की कोशिश करना, चाहे उसमें सफलता की संभावना बहुत कम हो।

- A) Attempt desperately — हताशा में प्रयास करना
- B) Handle fragile objects — नाज़ुक वस्तुओं को सँभालना
- C) Succeed against odds — विषम परिस्थितियों में सफल होना
- D) Refuse to help — सहायता से इनकार करना

85 **ANSWER (b)** Solve a complex problem decisively

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Idiom **Cut the Gordian knot** का अर्थ है किसी अत्यंत जटिल समस्या को साहसी और निर्णायक तरीके से सुलझा देना। यह कथा Alexander the Great से जुड़ी है, जिन्होंने गाँठ खोलने के बजाय उसे तलवार से काट दिया था।

- A) Take a complicated approach — जटिल तरीका अपनाना
- B) Solve a complex problem decisively — जटिल समस्या को निर्णायक ढंग से सुलझाना
- C) Create confusion intentionally — जानबूझकर भ्रम पैदा करना
- D) Tie a knot tightly — गाँठ कसकर बाँधना

86 **ANSWER (c)** Achievement or honor

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Idiom **Feather in one's cap** का अर्थ है ऐसी उपलब्धि या सम्मान, जिस पर व्यक्ति गर्व कर सके (achievement or honour)। पुराने समय में वीरता के प्रतीक के रूप में पगड़ी या टोपी में पंख लगाया जाता था।

- A) Heavy burden — भारी बोझ
- B) Past failure — पिछली असफलता
- C) Achievement or honor — उपलब्धि या सम्मान
- D) Strange habit — अजीब आदत

87 **ANSWER (b)** Rapidly and noticeably

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Idiom **By leaps and bounds** का अर्थ है बहुत तेज़ी से और स्पष्ट रूप से बढ़ना या सुधरना (rapidly and noticeably)। Leap और bound दोनों का अर्थ 'छलाँग' है, इसलिए यह तेज़ प्रगति दर्शाता है।

- A) Slowly — धीरे-धीरे
- B) Rapidly and noticeably — तेज़ी से और स्पष्ट रूप से
- C) Carefully — सावधानी से
- D) Through politics — राजनीति के माध्यम से

88 **ANSWER (a)** Challenge or contradict

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Idiom **Fly in the face of** का अर्थ है किसी नियम, तर्क या अपेक्षा का खुला विरोध करना या उसके विपरीत जाना (to challenge or contradict)। उदाहरण: His decision flew in the face of all advice.

- A) Challenge or contradict — चुनौती देना या विरोध करना
- B) Fly over someone's head — किसी के सिर के ऊपर से उड़ना
- C) Travel by flight — हवाई यात्रा करना

• D) Act suspiciously — संदिग्ध ढंग से व्यवहार करना

89 ANSWER (b) Deal with consequences

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Idiom **Face the music** का अर्थ है अपने किए के परिणामों या आलोचना का सामना करना (to deal with consequences)। इसका संगीत या concert से कोई संबंध नहीं है।

• A) Attend a concert — संगीत-समारोह में जाना
• B) Deal with consequences — परिणामों का सामना करना
• C) Celebrate — उत्सव मनाना
• D) Avoid issues — समस्याओं से बचना

90 ANSWER (a) To be constantly available to obey orders

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

At someone's beck and call का अर्थ है हर समय किसी के आदेश का पालन करने के लिए तत्पर रहना। Beck का अर्थ संकेत और call का अर्थ पुकार है, अर्थात संकेत या पुकार पर हाज़िर होना।

• A) To be constantly available to obey orders — आदेश मानने के लिए हर समय उपलब्ध रहना
• B) To challenge authority frequently — सत्ता को बार-बार चुनौती देना
• C) To work only when convenient — केवल सुविधा होने पर काम करना
• D) To ignore requests deliberately — अनुरोधों को जान-बूझकर अनदेखा करना

91 ANSWER (a) Blamed for others' faults

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Make a scapegoat का अर्थ है दूसरों की ग़लतियों का दोष किसी निर्दोष पर डाल देना। इसलिए 'made scapegoats' का अर्थ है दूसरों की ग़लतियों के लिए दोषी ठहराया जाना।

• A) Blamed for others' faults — दूसरों की ग़लतियों के लिए दोषी ठहराए गए
• B) Given a reward for their hard work — कड़ी मेहनत के लिए पुरस्कृत किए गए
• C) Promoted to a higher position — उच्च पद पर पदोन्नत किए गए
• D) Praised for their honesty — ईमानदारी के लिए सराहे गए

92 ANSWER (b) Constantly in conflict

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

At loggerheads का अर्थ है किसी से लगातार विवाद या मतभेद की स्थिति में होना।

• A) Always in agreement — हमेशा सहमत
• B) Constantly in conflict — निरंतर विवाद में
• C) Supporting each other — एक-दूसरे का समर्थन करते हुए
• D) Ignoring each other — एक-दूसरे को अनदेखा करते हुए

93 ANSWER (a) The minister did not mince words during the live television ...

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

इस प्रश्न में idiom का ग़लत प्रयोग पहचानना है। **Mince words** का अर्थ है बात को नरम बनाकर कहना, इसलिए did not mince words का अर्थ होता है स्पष्ट और दो-टूक बोलना। जबकि वाक्य A में मंत्री के उत्तरों को 'vague, evasive' बताया गया है, जो इस अर्थ का सीधा विरोध है; इसलिए A ग़लत प्रयोग है।

B में put words into someone's mouth (किसी पर वह बात थोपना जो उसने कही ही नहीं), C में talk in riddles (पहेलियों में बोलना) और D में hit a raw nerve (किसी की दुखती रग छूना) का प्रयोग संदर्भ के अनुसार सही है।

94 ANSWER (c) After the real estate conglomerate filed for bankruptcy, the ...

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

इस प्रश्न में वह वाक्य खोजना है जिसमें idiom का प्रयोग ग़लत हुआ है। **Go down with the ship** का अर्थ है असफल होते उपक्रम के साथ अंत तक डटे रहना और उसकी विफलता का नुक़सान स्वयं झेलना। जबकि वाक्य C में निदेशक अपने शेयर बेचकर निजी संपत्ति बचा लेता है, जो इस अर्थ के बिल्कुल विपरीत है; अतः C ग़लत प्रयोग है।

A में strain every nerve (पूरा ज़ोर लगा देना), B में raise the stakes (दाँव या जोखिम बढ़ाना) और D में an eye for an eye (बराबर का बदला) संदर्भ के अनुरूप सही हैं।

95 ANSWER (b) The lead actors met for the first time during the table read and ...

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

इस प्रश्न में वह वाक्य खोजना है जिसमें idiom का ग़लत प्रयोग हुआ है। **Hit it off** का अर्थ है पहली मुलाक़ात में ही अच्छी तरह घुल-मिल जाना, जबकि वाक्य B में परिणाम 'lack of chemistry' बताया गया है, जो इस अर्थ से मेल नहीं खाता; इसलिए B ग़लत प्रयोग है।

A में a cut above (श्रेष्ठ), C में take the measure of (किसी का आकलन करना) और D में turn the tables (पासा पलट देना) सही संदर्भ में प्रयुक्त हैं।

96 ANSWER (c) The seasoned trade diplomat managed to oil the wheels of the ...

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

इस प्रश्न में वह वाक्य खोजना है जिसमें idiom का ग़लत प्रयोग हुआ है। **Oil the wheels** का अर्थ है किसी कार्य को सुगम और सुचारु बनाना। वाक्य C

में कठोर tariff-दंड लगाने की बात कही गई है, जिससे दोनों पक्ष नाराज़ हुए; यह कार्य को सुगम बनाने के बजाय अटकाने वाला है, अतः C ग़लत प्रयोग है।

A में in the pipeline (तैयारी के अधीन), B में lock horns with (किसी से भिड़ना) और D में stand in his shoes (उसकी स्थिति में स्वयं को रखना) संदर्भ के अनुसार सही हैं।

97 ANSWER (a) The ability to speak fluently and persuasively

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

The gift of the gab का अर्थ है धाराप्रवाह और प्रभावशाली ढंग से बोलने की स्वाभाविक कला। Gab का अर्थ बातचीत है, और यह idiom सामान्यतः प्रशंसा के भाव में आता है।

- A) The ability to speak fluently and persuasively — धाराप्रवाह और प्रभावी ढंग से बोलने की क्षमता
- B) The habit of talking too much without making sense — बिना सार के अधिक बोलने की आदत
- C) A natural talent for writing poems and stories — कविता और कहानी लिखने की प्राकृतिक प्रतिभा
- D) The ability to stay silent and observe carefully — चुप रहकर ध्यान से देखने की क्षमता

98 ANSWER (b) fell off

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

यहाँ fell down from में down अनावश्यक है, क्योंकि fell में गिरने का भाव पहले से मौजूद है। साइकिल, घोड़े या सीढ़ी जैसी चीज़ से गिरने के लिए standard phrasal verb **fall off** प्रयुक्त होता है, इसलिए 'The boy fell off the bicycle' सही वाक्य है।

A में 'fell down of' व्याकरणिक रूप से ग़लत है। D में dropped off का अर्थ है झपकी लेना या मात्रा में घटना, जो यहाँ बेमेल है। C (fell from) व्याकरणिक रूप से बनता है, पर सवारी की वस्तु के साथ idiomatic collocation **fell off** ही है।

99 ANSWER (b) painted a picture

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Drawing और painting दो अलग कलाएँ हैं: pencil या pen से रेखाचित्र बनाने के लिए draw और रंगों से चित्र बनाने के लिए paint का प्रयोग होता है। इसलिए 'drew a painting' में Verb और Noun का collocation ठीक नहीं है, और सही रूप **painted a picture** है।

A में made a painting का प्रयोग प्रचलित नहीं है। C में art अगणनीय Noun है, इसलिए 'an art' ग़लत है। D में sketch कहने से अर्थ बदल जाता है, क्योंकि मूल वाक्य painting की बात करता है।

100 ANSWER (a) picked up

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

रिक्त स्थान पर Past Simple में एक ऐसा phrasal verb चाहिए जिसका अर्थ 'सीख लेना' हो और जो दादी के Spain में रहने के संदर्भ में बैठे। **Pick up** का अर्थ है किसी भाषा या कौशल को सहज रूप से सीख लेना, और picked up में Past Tense भी सही है।

spend up और leaning के रूप Subject के बाद बिना auxiliary के व्याकरणिक नहीं हैं; talking to का अर्थ 'बातचीत करना' है और इससे वाक्य अधूरा रह जाता है।

101 ANSWER (c) An achievement to be proud of.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

A feather in one's cap का अर्थ है ऐसी उपलब्धि जिस पर गर्व किया जा सके। मेहनत से बड़ा contract जीतना Kavita की सफलता है, इसलिए C सही है।

- A) A surprising reward she didn't expect — अप्रत्याशित पुरस्कार
- B) A mistake that hurt her reputation — प्रतिष्ठा को हानि पहुँचाने वाली भूल
- C) An achievement to be proud of — गर्व करने योग्य उपलब्धि
- D) A personal gift she received from her boss — बॉस से मिला निजी उपहार

102 ANSWER (a) To make peace and end a disagreement

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Bury the hatchet का अर्थ है झगड़े को समाप्त करके मेल-मिलाप कर लेना। वाक्य में Rahul पिता से लड़ाई के बाद उनसे सुलह का अवसर नहीं पा सका, इसलिए संदर्भ में 'सुलह करना' ही सही अर्थ है।

- A) To make peace and end a disagreement — शांति स्थापित करना और मतभेद समाप्त करना
- B) To hide something important from someone — किसी महत्त्वपूर्ण बात को किसी से छिपाना
- C) To feel guilty about a past mistake — पिछली ग़लती पर अपराध-बोध महसूस करना
- D) To physically bury a weapon in the ground — हथियार को भूमि में गाड़ देना

103 ANSWER (a) Don't exaggerate a small problem

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Make a mountain out of a molehill का अर्थ है छोटी-सी समस्या को बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर बहुत बड़ा बना देना। छोटे मिट्टी के ढेर (molehill) को पहाड़ बताने की कल्पना से यह भाव स्पष्ट होता है।

- A) Don't exaggerate a small problem — छोटी समस्या को बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर मत बताओ

- B) Work hard to achieve success — सफलता के लिए कड़ी मेहनत करो
- C) Keep your emotions under control — अपनी भावनाओं को नियंत्रण में रखो
- D) Be cautious while making decisions — निर्णय लेते समय सावधान रहो

104 ANSWER (a) To start running away quickly

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

To take to one's heels का अर्थ है भय या ख़तरे के कारण तेज़ी से भाग खड़ा होना।

- A) To start running away quickly — तेज़ी से भाग निकलना
- B) To wear new shoes — नए जूते पहनना
- C) To stand still in fear — भय से स्थिर खड़े रह जाना
- D) To take a rest after a long walk — लंबी सैर के बाद आराम करना

105 ANSWER (b) A person who is important or powerful in an organization

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

A big wheel का अर्थ है किसी संगठन में महत्त्वपूर्ण और प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति। संदर्भ में Meeta अधिक ज़िम्मेदारी नहीं चाहती, इसलिए बड़े पद से बचना चाहती है, जो इसी अर्थ से मेल खाता है।

- A) A person who does physical work in the company — कंपनी में शारीरिक श्रम करने वाला व्यक्ति
- B) A person who is important or powerful in an organization — संगठन में महत्त्वपूर्ण या शक्तिशाली व्यक्ति
- C) A person who constantly changes jobs in the company — कंपनी में बार-बार नौकरी बदलने वाला व्यक्ति
- D) A person who causes problems in the company — कंपनी में समस्याएँ उत्पन्न करने वाला व्यक्ति

106 ANSWER (a) Offering illicit financial inducements or surreptitious capital ...

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Grease someone's palm का अर्थ है किसी अधिकारी को अपना काम निकलवाने के लिए रिश्वत देना। संदर्भ में permits जल्दी पाने के लिए corporation द्वारा director को अवैध धन देने की बात है।

A) Offering illicit financial inducements or surreptitious capital transfers to secure preferential treatment from an official – किसी अधिकारी से तरजीह पाने के लिए अवैध आर्थिक प्रलोभन देना

B) Registering a systemic administrative grievance to censure an official for regulatory negligence – अधिकारी की लापरवाही पर शिकायत दर्ज कराना

C) Leveraging executive political networks to exert coercive, top-down institutional pressure on someone – राजनीतिक संपर्कों के दबाव से किसी पर शक्ति आज़माना

D) Utilising aggressive intimidation tactics to psychologically coerce someone into compliance – डराने-धमकाने के तरीक़ों से किसी को झुकाना

107 ANSWER (a) To recover and become successful after a setback

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Rise like a phoenix का अर्थ है असफलता या विनाश के बाद पुनः उठकर सफल हो जाना। पौराणिक phoenix पक्षी अपनी राख से फिर जन्म लेता है।

- A) To recover and become successful after a setback — विफलता के बाद उबरकर सफल होना
- B) To disappear without a trace — बिना निशान छोड़े ग़ायब हो जाना
- C) To remain in the same place without progress — बिना प्रगति के एक ही स्थान पर रहना
- D) To lose everything permanently — स्थायी रूप से सब कुछ खो देना

108 ANSWER (a) To suspect something is wrong

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

To smell a rat का अर्थ है यह संदेह होना कि कहीं कुछ गड़बड़ या धोखा है।

- A) To suspect something is wrong — संदेह होना कि कुछ गड़बड़ है
- B) To have a keen sense of smell — सूँघने की तीव्र क्षमता होना
- C) To admire someone's intelligence — किसी की बुद्धिमत्ता की प्रशंसा करना
- D) To clean up a messy situation — गड़बड़ स्थिति को साफ़ करना

109 ANSWER (c) To make a clean breast of something

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Make a clean breast of something का अर्थ है किसी बात को पूरी तरह स्वीकार करके मन का बोझ हल्का करना। Breast यहाँ हृदय या अंतःकरण का प्रतीक है और clean उसे दोष से मुक्त करने का भाव देता है।

A, B और D में light chest, clear chest तथा light breast जैसे संयोजन वास्तविक idiom नहीं हैं; इसलिए केवल C ही व्याकरण और शब्दार्थ दोनों दृष्टि से सही है।



11
CHAPTER

Spelling

Questions *122 questions · 53 shifts*

Directions (Q. 01–16): *Fill in the blank with the correctly spelt word.*

01 The speaker's ____ tone alienated many listeners during the debate.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

(a) supercilious (b) supercillious
(c) supercileous (d) suppercillious

02 The scientist maintained ____ even when her theory was harshly criticized.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

(a) equanamity (b) equanimity
(c) equinimity (d) equinammity

03 His ____ mannerisms made him a target for ridicule.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) grotesque (b) grotisque
(c) grottesque (d) groteseque

04 You must always _____ your luggage before the flight.

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) recieve (b) receive
(c) receeve (d) receve

05 The ritual had a distinctly _____ feel to it.

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) hieratick (b) hieretical
(c) hieratic (d) hiearatic

06 The investment strategy was criticized for its _____ risks.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) unbridled (b) unbreidled
(c) unbriddled (d) umbridled

07 The _____ behavior of electrons challenged classical physics.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) anomaleous (b) anomallous
(c) anomalous (d) anomulous

08 He gave a very ____ explanation of the scientific theory.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) conscientious (b) consciensious
(c) consciencious (d) consientious

09 The committee requested a detailed ____ before approving the project funding.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) proposal (b) proposel
(c) propasal (d) proposall

10 The climate model is still _____ due to limited data.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) specullative (b) speculative
(c) specculative (d) speculattive

11 The environmental impact of the project was assessed using _____ models.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) stocastic (b) stochastic
(c) stocchastic (d) stochhastic

12 The team proposed a _____ solution that addressed all major concerns.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) comprihensive (b) comprehansive
(c) comprehenzive (d) comprehensive

13 Their argument was weakened by _____ assumptions not supported by data.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) tenious (b) tenuous
(c) tenuos (d) tennuous

14 The diplomat spoke in a _____ manner, avoiding any inflammatory remarks.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) circumspect (b) circumpect
(c) circumspeckt (d) circumspace

15 The treaty marked a _____ moment in international diplomacy.

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) watershed (b) wotershed
(c) watershead (d) wottershed

16 She was praised for her _____ handling of the sensitive situation.

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) diplomattic (b) diplomatik
(c) diplomatic (d) diplometic

Directions (Q. 17–18): *Which of the following is the correct spelling of the word?*

17

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Logorrhoea (b) Logorhoea
(c) Loggorrhoea (d) Loggorrhea

18

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Disenfranchaisement (b) Desenfranchisement
(c) Disinfranchisement (d) Disenfranchisement

Directions (Q. 19–32): *Select the wrongly spelt word out of the four alternatives.*

19

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Prejudise (b) Ignorant
(c) Repulsive (d) Ancestor

20

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Anesthetic (b) Intricate
(c) Unexpectid (d) Creeping

21

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Comprehention (b) Surgeon
(c) Discovery (d) Fathoms

22

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Superstistious (b) Courteously
(c) Superficial (d) Fertilizer

23

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Assasination (b) Indispensable
(c) Sentimental (d) Expressionless

24

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Absoloot (b) Brusquely
(c) Messenger (d) Exhausted

25

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Assassination (b) Unacustomed
(c) Ruthlessness (d) Liaison

26

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Brusquely (b) Messenjer
(c) Absolute (d) Exhausted

27

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Millennium (b) Perrenial
(c) Centennial (d) Biannual

28

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Pterodactyl (b) Phsychology
(c) Pneumatic (d) Pseudo

29

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Occurrence (b) Reference
(c) Preference (d) Diferrence

30

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Liquefy (b) Stupefy
(c) Putrefy (d) Pacifiy

31

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Brusquely (b) Messenger
(c) Exhaustid (d) Absolute

32

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Indispensible (b) Sentimental
(c) Expressionless (d) Rustling

Directions (Q. 33–50): *Select the correctly spelt word to replace the highlighted word in the given sentence.*

33 The gardens are **perenially** beautiful and lush.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Perennially (b) Perenially
(c) Perenialy (d) Perennialy

34 The climate there is very **salubrius.**

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Salubrious (b) Salubrius
(c) Salubreeous (d) Salubreous

35 Her **scintilating** wit charmed every single guest.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Scintilating (b) Scintillating
(c) Scintallating (d) Scintalating

36 A **propencity** for violence was noted during the investigation.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Propensity (b) Propensitty
(c) Propencitty (d) Propencity

37 The movie was a **poinyant** family drama.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Poinyant (b) Poinant
(c) Poignnant (d) Poignant

38 The weather was truly **bizaare** today.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Bizar (b) Bizarre
(c) Bizaare (d) Bizzare

39 His **averice** led to his eventual downfall.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Avarice (b) Averice
(c) Avvarice (d) Avarise

40 His **punicious** habits eventually led to a very serious illness.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Pernicious (b) Pernicius
(c) Punicious (d) Pernicous

41 He faced a **conundrom** regarding his future.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Conundrom (b) Conundrum
(c) Connundrum (d) Conunderum

42 Her **supersilious** manner often alienated her from her many colleagues.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Supercilioussss (b) Supersilious
(c) Supercillious (d) Supercilious

43 His **ecentricity** was noted by his peers.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Eccentricity (b) Ecentricity
(c) Eccantricity (d) Eccentriccity

44 That remark was an **inuendo** about her career.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Inuendo (b) Innuendoe
(c) Innuenndo (d) Innuendo

45 The **curiculum** was revised by the board.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Curiculum (b) Curricullum
(c) Curriculum (d) Cerriculum

46 To alter a historic monument is considered a **sacriligious** act.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Sacreligious (b) Sacrilegious
(c) Sacriligious (d) Sacriligeous

47 The **buraeu** was made of solid oak.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Buro (b) Buraeu
(c) Burau (d) Bureau

48 The new business was launched on an **auspiciouss** day.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Auspiciouss (b) Auspicious
(c) Auspiceous (d) Auspisious

49 The ship was kept in **quarrentine**.

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Quarrentine (b) Quarantine
(c) Quarantyne (d) Quarentine

50 The **vicisitudes** of life can be quite challenging for anyone.

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Vicisitudes (b) Visissitudes
(c) Vicissitudes (d) Vicissatudes

Directions (Q. 51): *Which is the correct spelling of a word meaning 'prevent from happening'?*

51

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Avert (b) Avart
(c) Avirrt (d) Avurt

Directions (Q. 52–54): *Identify the misspelt word.*

52

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Belligerent (b) Beligerent
(c) Ineffable (d) Inscrutable

53

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Licencious (b) Obsequious
(c) Countenance (d) Vouchsafe

54

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Apostrophize (b) Ethereal
(c) Munificense (d) Penumbra

Directions (Q. 55): *Identify the misspelt word*

55

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Magnanimous (b) Gregarious
(c) Perserverance (d) Meticulous

Directions (Q. 56–67): *Identify the misspelt word.*

56

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Internecine (b) Equivocate
(c) Magnanimus (d) Lassitude

57

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Deliquesce (b) Ennui
(c) Surreptious (d) Halcyon

58

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Discomfiture (b) Abnegation
(c) Perspicacity (d) Efflugence

59

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Impecunious (b) Susurration
(c) Mellifluos (d) Languorous

60

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Hegemony (b) Panache
(c) Epiphanny (d) Bombastic

61

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Winsom (b) Veneration
(c) Temerity (d) Supercilious

62

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Pulchritude (b) Redolant
(c) Paroxysm (d) Inchoate

63

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Elucubrate (b) Anachronism
(c) Sobriquett (d) Peremptory

64

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Recalcitrant (b) Perspicuity
(c) Superfluous (d) Prophane

65

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Anathema (b) Renumeration
(c) Obstreperous (d) Epistolary

66

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Disconsolate (b) Demogoguery
(c) Temerity (d) Grandiloquent

67

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Reprihensible (b) Idiosyncratic
(c) Obstreperous (d) Lamentable

Directions (Q. 68): *Identify the misspelt word*

68

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Entrepreneur (b) Surveillance
(c) Judgement (d) Embarrasment

Directions (Q. 69): *Identify the misspelt word.*

69

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Assiduous (b) Lambent
(c) Malapropism (d) Prestegious

Directions (Q. 70): *Spot the correct spelling of the ear-nose-throat specialty.*

70

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Otorhinolarynology (b) Otorhinolaryngology
(c) Otorhinolaringology (d) Otorrhinolaryngology

Directions (Q. 71): *Spot the correct spelling of blood-vessel narrowing.*

71

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Vasoconstriction (b) Vasokonstruction
(c) Vasioconstriction (d) Vasoconstriktian

Directions (Q. 72): *Spot the spelling error*

72

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Irrefutable (b) Hieroglyphics
(c) Anomally (d) Euphemism

Directions (Q. 73): *Spot the correct spelling of a word meaning "gold or silver in bulk form".*

73

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Bullian (b) Bullon
(c) Bullion (d) Bulyon

Directions (Q. 74): *Which is the correct spelling for a word meaning 'without equal or unmatched'?*

74

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Incomparable (b) Incomparible
(c) Incompareable (d) Incomperable

Directions (Q. 75–80): *Choose the correctly spelt word that best completes the sentence meaningfully.*

75 His _____ car blocked the main road for hours, causing a major traffic jam.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) stationary (b) stationery
(c) statuary (d) statutory

76 The company's new marketing strategy has received _____ feedback from customers.

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) positiv (b) posotive
(c) positve (d) positive

77 The _____ of the meeting was clear: the new policy would improve employee morale.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) objctive
(b) objctve
(c) objective
(d) objectve

78 The team's _____ towards the timely delivery of the project was appreciated by the management.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) comitment
(b) committment
(c) comittment
(d) commitment

79 The _____ for the new building will be presented to the committee next week.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) bleprint
(b) bluepring
(c) blueprint
(d) bluprint

80 The _____ of the new software update includes several useful features.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) fuctionality
(b) functinality
(c) functionality
(d) functionallity

Directions (Q. 81): *Spot the correct spelling of mountain-building term.*

81

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Orogensis
(b) Orogenesis
(c) Orogenisis
(d) Oroginisis

Directions (Q. 82): *Spot the correct spelling of a cross-sensory phenomenon.*

82

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Synesthesia
(b) Synesthasia
(c) Synaesthesia
(d) Synestesia

Directions (Q. 83–84): *Select the incorrectly spelt word.*

83

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Vignette
(b) Viguour
(c) Victuals
(d) Vindicate

84

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) vertebraites
(b) unnatural
(c) understand
(d) vanish

Directions (Q. 85): *Choose the correct spelling of the word, which means a general agreement or collective opinion reached by a group of people.*

85

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Consanus
(b) Consensus
(c) Consensus
(d) Consenus

Directions (Q. 86): *Spot the correct spelling of a philosophical term meaning 'lifelessness or indifference'.*

86

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Apathy
(b) Appathy
(c) Apathie
(d) Apithy

Directions (Q. 87): *Spot the correct spelling of a molecular-lattice science.*

87

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Crystallography
(b) Crystallographi
(c) Crystalography
(d) Crystaloography

Directions (Q. 88): *Spot the correct spelling of an ancient tear-bottle.*

88

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Lacrimetory
(b) Lacrymatory
(c) Lacrimattory
(d) Lacrymotory

Directions (Q. 89): *Spot the correct spelling of word meaning 'disguise or concealment'*

89

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Camoflage (b) Camouflage
(c) Camoflauge (d) Camuoflage

Directions (Q. 90): *Choose the correct spelling for a word meaning 'capable of burning'.*

90

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Corosive (b) Corrosive
(c) Corrosiv (d) Corroisive

Directions (Q. 91): *Spot the correct spelling of a thorny ornamental plant genus.*

91

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Bouganvillea (b) Bougainvillea
(c) Bougainvillaea (d) Bougainvilea

92 Which of the following is incorrectly spelled?

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Onerous (b) Indispensable
(c) Equanimity (d) Qintessential

93 Which of the following is the correct spelling of the word that means "in the middle" or "most important"?

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Cental (b) Centril
(c) Centrel (d) Central

94 Spot the **correct spelling** of a philosophical term.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Consciousness (b) Conscienceness
(c) Conshousness (d) Consciencenes

95 Spot the **correct spelling** of a blood-disorder term.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Thrombocytopaenia (b) Thrombocytopenia
(c) Thrombocitopenia (d) Thrombosytopenia

96 Identify the **misspelt** word.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Obfuscate (b) Dispondent
(c) Inveigle (d) Capitulation

97 Identify the **misspelt** word.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Recondite (b) Apothegm
(c) Impregnable (d) Sagacius

98 Which of the following is NOT a misspelt word?

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Accomadation (b) Accommodation
(c) Accommodetion (d) Accomodation

99 Identify the correct spelling of the word used to describe someone who serves the nation, especially in the army.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Soldier (b) Soldior
(c) Souldier (d) Soulier

100 Spot the **correct spelling** of a term for 'human-centered thinking'.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Anthropocentric (b) Anthropocentrix
(c) Anthropacentric (d) Anthropocentik

101 Spot the **correct spelling** of a word meaning 'mental picture or image'.

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Imaginashun (b) Imagynation
(c) Imagination (d) Immagination

102 Spot the **correct spelling** of a term meaning 'study of existence'.

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Ontollogy (b) Ontologie
(c) Ontology (d) Ontolegy

103 Identify the **misspelt** word.

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Egregious (b) Inimitible
(c) Garrulous (d) Pugnacious

104 Spot the **correct spelling** of the study of fingerprints.

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Dermatoglyphic (b) Dermatoglyphics
(c) Dermatoglyphiks (d) Dermatoglyfics

105 Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) prepositionel (b) seize
(c) sewage (d) shoulder

Directions (Q. 106): *Spot the correct spelling of a word for long-winded style.*

106

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Sesquipidalian (b) Sesquipedelian
(c) Sesquipedalian (d) Sesquipadalian

Directions (Q. 107): *Spot the correct spelling of 'the process where particles form clumps or flocs'.*

107

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Floculation (b) Flocullation
(c) Flocculation (d) Flokkulation

Directions (Q. 108): *Choose the correct spelling of a word meaning 'abundant in growth, especially vegetation'.*

108

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Luxuriant (b) Luxuirant
(c) Luxurient (d) Luxureant

Directions (Q. 109): *Spot the correct spelling of a practitioner who treats musculoskeletal issues.*

109

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Chiropracter (b) Kiropractor
(c) Chiropractor (d) Chirapractor

Directions (Q. 110): *Spot the correct spelling of a phase-change term for absorbing moisture from air.*

110

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Deliquescence (b) Deliquesence
(c) Deliquessence (d) Deliquescense

Directions (Q. 111): *Which of the following is incorrectly spelled?*

111

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Viceregal (b) Egregious
(c) Magnanimity (d) Opprobreum

Directions (Q. 112): *Which of the following words is misspelt?*

112

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Juxtaposition (b) Sychophant
(c) Obfuscate (d) Quandary

Directions (Q. 113): *Spot the correct spelling of a five-year interval term.*

113

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Quinquennial (b) Quinquenniel
(c) Quinquenial (d) Quinquannial

Directions (Q. 114): *Which spelling correctly refers to 'a skilled legal professional'?*

114

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Attourney (b) Attorney
(c) Atourney (d) Attorny

Directions (Q. 115): *Which of these is NOT a misspelt word?*

115

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Definately (b) Definetely
(c) Definitely (d) Definitly

Directions (Q. 116): *Identify the correctly spelt word which means a detailed plan or schedule of a trip, listing the places to visit, activities, and times for each part of the journey.*

116

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Itenary (b) Iteniry
(c) Itinerery (d) Itinerary

Directions (Q. 117): *Identify the correct spelling of the term which means the supreme legislative body in a country.*

117

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Parliamant (b) Parliament
(c) Parlimant (d) Parliment

Directions (Q. 118): *Select the correctly spelt word meaning 'a person who loves and collects books'.*

118

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Biblophile (b) Bibliophyle
(c) Bibliophile (d) Bibliofeal

Directions (Q. 119): *Spot the correct spelling of a word meaning "impossible to compare".*

119

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Incommensurabel (b) Incomensurable
(c) Incommensurable (d) Incommensuarable

Directions (Q. 120): *Spot the correct spelling of a word meaning 'beyond physical'.*

120

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Metaphysics (b) Metaphisics
(c) Metaphesics (d) Metaphyzics

Directions (Q. 121): *Spot the correct spelling of a Jurassic "first bird".*

121

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Archeopteryx (b) Archaeopterix
(c) Archaeopteryx (d) Archaopteryx

Directions (Q. 122): *Spot the correct spelling of a term meaning 'state of self-rule or independence'.*

122

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Autonomy (b) Autonamy
(c) Autonnomy (d) Autonimy

Answer Key

लाल रंग = *SSC Key* पर व्याख्या में टिप्पणी

01	02	03	04	05
(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)
06	**07**	**08**	**09**	**10**
(a)	(c)	(a)	(a)	(b)
11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**
(b)	(d)	(b)	(a)	(a)
16	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**
(c)	(a)	(d)	(a)	(c)
21	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**
(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)
26	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**
(b)	(b)	(b)	(d)	(d)
31	**32**	**33**	**34**	**35**
(c)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)

36	37	38	39	40
(a)	(d)	(b)	(a)	(a)
41	**42**	**43**	**44**	**45**
(b)	(d)	(a)	(d)	(c)
46	**47**	**48**	**49**	**50**
(b)	(d)	(b)	(b)	(c)
51	**52**	**53**	**54**	**55**
(a)	(b)	(a)	(c)	(c)
56	**57**	**58**	**59**	**60**
(c)	(c)	(d)	(c)	(c)
61	**62**	**63**	**64**	**65**
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(b)
66	**67**	**68**	**69**	**70**
(b)	(a)	(d)	(d)	(b)

71	72	73	74	75
(a)	(c)	(c)	(a)	(a)
76	77	78	79	80
(d)	(c)	(d)	(c)	(c)
81	82	83	84	85
(b)	(a/c)	(b)	(a)	(c)
86	87	88	89	90
(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)	(b)
91	92	93	94	95
(b/c)	(d)	(d)	(a)	(b)
96	97	98	99	100
(b)	(d)	(b)	(a)	(a)

101	102	103	104	105
(c)	(c)	(b)	(b)	(a)
106	107	108	109	110
(c)	(c)	(a)	(c)	(a)
111	112	113	114	115
(d)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)
116	117	118	119	120
(d)	(b)	(c)	(c)	(a)
121	122			
(c)	(a)			

Detailed Explanations रटना बंद, समझना शुरू

01 ANSWER (a) supercilious

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

सही वर्तनी **supercilious** है, जिसका अर्थ है घमंडी या दूसरों को तुच्छ समझने वाला। इस शब्द में **-cil-** के बाद केवल एक l आता है और अंत में **-ious** लगता है; दोहरा l या 'suppe-' जैसी शुरुआत ग़लत है। यहाँ tone के लिए यही अर्थ उपयुक्त है।

02 ANSWER (b) equanimity

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

सही वर्तनी **equanimity** है, जिसका अर्थ है कठिन परिस्थिति में भी मन की शांति और संतुलन बनाए रखना। इसमें equ + **anim** + ity का क्रम है, जहाँ 'anim' का संबंध मन से है। अधिकांश विद्यार्थी -nam- या -nim- के बीच भ्रमित होते हैं; सही रूप -nim- है।

03 ANSWER (a) grotesque

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

सही वर्तनी **grotesque** है, जिसका अर्थ है विचित्र या बेढंगा। French मूल के इस शब्द का अंत **-esque** से होता है, जैसे picturesque और statuesque।

04 ANSWER (b) receive

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

सही वर्तनी **receive** है। यहाँ Concept है: c के बाद **ei** आता है (receive, deceive, ceiling), जबकि अन्य स्थिति में प्रायः ie आता है (believe, achieve)।

05 ANSWER (c) hieratic

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

सही वर्तनी **hieratic** है, जिसका अर्थ है पुरोहितों से संबंधित या अनुष्ठान जैसा। 'hieretical' मान्य शब्द नहीं है; यह heretical (धर्मविरोधी) से मिलता-जुलता भ्रम पैदा करता है। अंत में -ick नहीं, केवल **-ic** आता है।

06 ANSWER (a) unbridled

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

सही वर्तनी **unbridled** है, जिसका अर्थ है बेलगाम। यह bridle (लगाम) से बना है, जिसमें -idle का क्रम है; इसलिए 'unbridled' के अलावा बाकी रूप ग़लत हैं।

07 ANSWER (c) anomalous

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

सही वर्तनी **anomalous** है, जिसका अर्थ है असामान्य या विसंगत। यह anomaly से बना Adjective है, जिसमें l एक ही आता है और अंत -ous होता है।

08 ANSWER (a) conscientious

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

सही वर्तनी **conscientious** है, जिसका अर्थ है कर्तव्यनिष्ठ और सावधानीपूर्वक कार्य करने वाला। यह conscience से बना है, पर बीच में **-scien-** आता है और अंत -tious होता है; 's' या 'c' से बना रूप ग़लत है।

09 ANSWER (a) proposal

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

सही वर्तनी **proposal** है, जिसका अर्थ है प्रस्ताव। यह Verb propose में **-al** जोड़कर बना Noun है; अंत -el या दोहरा l नहीं होता।

10 ANSWER (b) speculative

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

सही वर्तनी **speculative** है, जिसका अर्थ है अनुमान पर आधारित। यह Verb speculate से बना है, इसलिए बीच के l और t में कोई अक्षर दोहरा नहीं होता।

11 ANSWER (b) stochastic

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

सही वर्तनी **stochastic** है, जिसका अर्थ है संयोग या प्रायिकता पर आधारित। यह Greek stochos से आया है, इसलिए इसमें **-ch-** आता है, -cc- या -c- नहीं।

12 ANSWER (d) comprehensive

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

सही वर्तनी **comprehensive** है, जिसका अर्थ है व्यापक। यह comprehend से बना है, इसलिए बीच में **-hens-** आता है और अंत -ive होता है, -ize नहीं।

13 ANSWER (b) tenuous

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

सही वर्तनी **tenuous** है, जिसका अर्थ है कमज़ोर या आधारहीन। यह Latin tenuis (पतला) से बना है, इसलिए इसमें n एक ही बार आता है और बीच में **-u-** आता है।

14 ANSWER (a) circumspect

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

वाक्य के अनुसार राजनयिक ने सोच-समझकर और संयमित ढंग से बात की, इसलिए सही शब्द **circumspect** (सतर्क, सोच-विचारकर चलने वाला) है। यह Latin के 'circum' (चारों ओर) और 'specere' (देखना) से बना है, इसलिए इसमें **-spect** आता है, जैसे inspect और respect में। Circumpect में 's' छूट गया है, circumspeckt में 'ck' गलत है और circumspace का अर्थ ही अलग है।

15 ANSWER (a) watershed

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

वाक्य में निर्णायक मोड़ की बात है, इसलिए सही शब्द **watershed** है, जिसका अर्थ है ऐसा महत्वपूर्ण क्षण जो स्थिति को बदल दे। यह दो शब्दों water और shed से बना है। Option B और D में 'wa' के स्थान पर 'wo' या 'wot' लिखा गया है, जबकि watershead में 'shed' को 'shead' बना दिया गया है।

16 ANSWER (c) diplomatic

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

वाक्य में 'handling' को modify करने के लिए Adjective चाहिए, और सही शब्द **diplomatic** (कूटनीतिक, चतुराई भरा) है। यह diplomat से बना है और इसमें 'm' तथा 't' एक-एक बार आते हैं, अंत में '-ic' लगता है। diplomattic में 't' दोहरा है, diplomatik में अंत 'k' से है और diplometic में 'a' के स्थान पर 'e' लिखा गया है।

17 ANSWER (a) Logorrhoea

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

सही British वर्तनी **Logorrhoea** है, जिसका अर्थ है अत्यधिक और अनियंत्रित बोलना। इसमें logo (शब्द) + **rrhoea** (बहाव) है, इसलिए r दोहरा आता है और g एक ही रहता है। Option B में r एक है और C, D में g दोहरा है, इसलिए ये ग़लत हैं; '-rrhea' इसका American रूप है।

18 ANSWER (d) Disenfranchisement

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

सही वर्तनी **Disenfranchisement** है, जिसका अर्थ है मताधिकार या नागरिक अधिकार छीन लेना। इसमें dis + en + **franchise** + ment है, इसलिए franchise का -ise अंश सुरक्षित रहता है।

19 ANSWER (a) Prejudise

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Prejudise** है; सही शब्द **Prejudice** है (पूर्वाग्रह), क्योंकि Noun रूप में अंत -ice से होता है।

- Ignorant — अज्ञानी
- Repulsive — घृणित
- Ancestor — पूर्वज

20 ANSWER (c) Unexpectid

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Unexpectid** है; सही शब्द **Unexpected** है, क्योंकि Past Participle रूप -ed से बनता है।

- Anesthetic — संवेदनाशून्य करने वाला (American रूप; British में anaesthetic)
- Intricate — जटिल
- Creeping — रेंगता हुआ

21 ANSWER (a) Comprehention

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Comprehention** है; सही शब्द **Comprehension** है (बोध, समझ), क्योंकि इसका अंत -sion से होता है।

- Surgeon — शल्य चिकित्सक
- Discovery — खोज
- Fathoms — गहराई मापने की इकाई

22 ANSWER (a) Superstistious

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Superstistious** है; सही शब्द **Superstitious** है (अंधविश्वासी), जिसमें '-sti-' एक ही बार आता है।

- Courteously — शिष्टता से
- Superficial — सतही
- Fertilizer — उर्वरक

23 ANSWER (a) Assasination

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Assasination** है; सही शब्द **Assassination** है (हत्या), जिसमें assassin के कारण दो बार **ss** आता है।

- Indispensable — अनिवार्य
- Sentimental — भावुक
- Expressionless — भावहीन

24 ANSWER (a) Absoloot

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Absoloot** है; सही शब्द **Absolute** है (पूर्ण), जिसका अंत -ute से होता है।

- Brusquely — रूखेपन से
- Messenger — संदेशवाहक
- Exhausted — थका हुआ

25 ANSWER (b) Unacustomed

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Unacustomed** है; सही शब्द **Unaccustomed** है (जिसे आदत न हो), जिसमें accustom के कारण **cc** आता है।

- Assassination — हत्या
- Ruthlessness — निर्दयता
- Liaison — संपर्क, तालमेल

26 ANSWER (b) Messenjer

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Messenjer** है; सही शब्द **Messenger** है (संदेशवाहक), जिसमें 'g' आता है, 'j' नहीं।

- Brusquely — रूखेपन से
- Absolute — पूर्ण
- Exhausted — थका हुआ

27 ANSWER (b) Perrenial

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Perrenial** है; सही शब्द **Perennial** है (बारहमासी), जिसमें r एक ही आता है और n दोहरा आता है।

- Millennium — सहस्राब्दी
- Centennial — शताब्दी से संबंधित
- Biannual — वर्ष में दो बार होने वाला

28 ANSWER (b) Phsychology

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Phsychology** है; सही शब्द **Psychology** है (मनोविज्ञान), जिसमें शुरुआत 'ps' से होती है।

- Pterodactyl — उड़ने वाला प्राचीन सरीसृप
- Pneumatic — हवा से चलने वाला
- Pseudo — नकली

29 ANSWER (d) Diferrence

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Diferrence** है; सही शब्द **Difference** है (अंतर), जिसमें f दोहरा और r एक होता है, यानी dif-fer-ence।

- Occurrence — घटना
- Reference — संदर्भ
- Preference — वरीयता

30 ANSWER (d) Pacifiy

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Pacifiy** है; सही शब्द **Pacify** है (शांत करना), जिसका अंत केवल -fy से होता है।

- Liquefy — द्रवित करना
- Stupefy — स्तब्ध करना
- Putrefy — सड़ना

31 ANSWER (c) Exhaustid

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Exhaustid** है; सही शब्द **Exhausted** है (थका हुआ), क्योंकि Past Participle रूप -ed से बनता है।

- Brusquely — रूखेपन से
- Messenger — संदेशवाहक
- Absolute — पूर्ण

32 ANSWER (a) Indispensible

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Indispensible** है; सही शब्द **Indispensable** है (अनिवार्य), जिसका अंत **-able** से होता है।

- Sentimental — भावुक
- Expressionless — भावहीन
- Rustling — सरसराहट

33 ANSWER (a) Perennially

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

सही वर्तनी **perennially** है, जिसका अर्थ है सदाबहार या वर्ष भर। यह शब्द Latin के per + **annus** (वर्ष) से बना है, इसलिए इसमें **nn** आता है। Adjective perennial में -nn- के बाद Adverb बनाने के लिए -ly जुड़ता है, इसलिए अंत में -ially रहता है।

34 ANSWER (a) Salubrious

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

सही वर्तनी **salubrious** है, जिसका अर्थ है स्वास्थ्यवर्धक। Adjective बनाने वाला suffix यहाँ **-ious** है, इसलिए -ius वाला रूप अधूरा है। Options C और D में स्वर ग़लत रखे गए हैं।

35 ANSWER (b) Scintillating

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

सही वर्तनी **scintillating** है, जिसका अर्थ है चमकदार या प्रभावशाली। यह Verb scintillate से बना है, जिसमें **ll** आता है; शेष options में एक l या ग़लत स्वर हैं।

36 ANSWER (a) Propensity

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

सही वर्तनी **propensity** है, जिसका अर्थ है झुकाव या प्रवृत्ति। इसका अंत **-sity** से होता है, -city से नहीं; इसलिए 'propencity' ग़लत है।

37 ANSWER (d) Poignant

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

सही वर्तनी **poignant** है, जिसका अर्थ है मार्मिक या हृदयस्पर्शी। इसमें g मौन रहता है और उसके बाद -nant आता है; y या दोहरा n जोड़ने से वर्तनी ग़लत हो जाती है।

38 ANSWER (b) Bizarre

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

सही वर्तनी **bizarre** है, जिसका अर्थ है विचित्र। इसमें z एक ही बार आता है और **rr** दोहरा है, इसलिए Option D और C दोनों में चूक है।

39 ANSWER (a) Avarice

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

सही वर्तनी **avarice** है, जिसका अर्थ है धन का अत्यधिक लालच। इसका अंत **-ice** से होता है (जैसे justice), -ise से नहीं; और बीच के स्वर a, a, i के क्रम में आते हैं।

40 ANSWER (a) Pernicious

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

सही शब्द **pernicious** है, जिसका अर्थ है घातक या अत्यंत हानिकारक। वाक्य में 'punicious' का कोई अर्थ नहीं बनता। Option B और D में अक्षर छूटे हैं, इसलिए पूरा रूप **-icious** वाला A ही सही है।

41 ANSWER (b) Conundrum

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

सही वर्तनी **conundrum** है, जिसका अर्थ है पहेली या उलझन भरी स्थिति। इसका अंत **-rum** से होता है और n एक ही बार आता है, इसलिए conundrom ग़लत है।

42 ANSWER (d) Supercilious

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

सही वर्तनी **supercilious** है, जिसका अर्थ है घमंडी और दूसरों को नीचा देखने वाला। इसमें 'super' के बाद **cilious** आता है, जिसमें c से शुरुआत होती है और l एक ही आता है।

43 ANSWER (a) Eccentricity

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

सही वर्तनी **eccentricity** है, जिसका अर्थ है सनक या अनोखापन। इसकी शुरुआत **ecc-** से होती है और अंत -ity होता है; बीच में c दोहराने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

44 ANSWER (d) Innuendo

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

सही वर्तनी **innuendo** है, जिसका अर्थ है परोक्ष रूप से किया गया कटाक्ष या इशारा। यह Latin innuere से बना है, इसलिए शुरुआत में **nn** आता है और अंत -o से होता है।

45 ANSWER (c) Curriculum

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

सही वर्तनी **curriculum** है, जिसका अर्थ है पाठ्यक्रम। यह Latin currere (दौड़ना) से बना है, इसलिए इसमें **rr** आता है, और l एक ही बार आता है।

46 ANSWER (b) Sacrilegious

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

सही वर्तनी **sacrilegious** है, जिसका अर्थ है पवित्र वस्तु का अपमान करने वाला। यह Noun sacrilege से बना है, इसलिए बीच में **-leg-** आता है, 'religious' की तरह -lig- नहीं।

47 ANSWER (d) Bureau

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

वाक्य में 'solid oak' से बनी वस्तु की बात है, इसलिए सही शब्द **Bureau** है, जिसका अर्थ यहाँ लिखने की मेज़ या दराज़ों वाली अलमारी है। इसमें 'eau'

का क्रम ध्यान रखना चाहिए। 'buraeu' में 'e' और 'a' का क्रम बदल गया है, Buro में अक्षर छूट गए हैं और Burau में 'e' नहीं है।

48 ANSWER (b) Auspicious

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

सही Spelling **Auspicious** है, जिसका अर्थ है शुभ। शब्द 'auspice' से बना है और अंत में Adjective Suffix '-ious' आता है, जिसमें 's' एक ही बार होता है। Auspiciouss में अंत में अतिरिक्त 's' है, Auspiceous में '-eous' लिखा गया है और Auspisious में 'c' के स्थान पर 's' आ गया है।

49 ANSWER (b) Quarantine

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

सही Spelling **Quarantine** है, जिसका अर्थ है संक्रमण रोकने के लिए अलग रखना। यह शब्द Italian 'quaranta' (चालीस) से आया है, इसलिए 'qua' के बाद '-ran-' और अंत में '-tine' आता है; 'quarrentine' की तरह 'rr' नहीं आता। Option A में वही गलती दोहराई गई है, Quarantyne में अंत 'yne' है और Quarentine में 'a' के स्थान पर 'e' है।

50 ANSWER (c) Vicissitudes

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

सही Spelling **Vicissitudes** है, जिसका अर्थ है जीवन के उतार-चढ़ाव। इसमें **c** एक बार और **ss** दोहरा आता है: vi-**c**i-**ss**i-tudes। Vicisitudes में 's' एक ही है, Visissitudes में पहला 'c' 's' बन गया है और Vicissatudes में 'i' के स्थान पर 'a' लिखा गया है।

51 ANSWER (a) Avert

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

सही वर्तनी **Avert** है, जिसका अर्थ है किसी बात को घटित होने से रोकना या टालना। इसमें Verb के अंत में -ert आता है, जैसे divert, convert; बाकी options में स्वर बदलकर ग़लत शब्द बनाए गए हैं।

52 ANSWER (b) Beligerent

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Beligerent** है; सही शब्द **Belligerent** है (लड़ाकू, झगड़ालू), जिसमें **ll** आता है क्योंकि यह Latin bellum (युद्ध) से बना है।

- Ineffable — अवर्णनीय
- Inscrutable — रहस्यमय, जिसे समझना कठिन हो

53 ANSWER (a) Licencious

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Licencious** है; सही शब्द **Licentious** है (उच्छृंखल, अनैतिक आचरण वाला)। Noun licence में c आता है, परंतु Adjective में -ti- आता है।

- Obsequious — चापलूस
- Countenance — चेहरे के भाव
- Vouchsafe — कृपापूर्वक प्रदान करना

54 ANSWER (c) Munificense

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Munificense** है; सही शब्द **Munificence** है (उदारता, दानशीलता), जिसमें अंत -ence से होता है।

- Apostrophize — संबोधित करना
- Ethereal — अलौकिक
- Penumbra — उपछाया

55 ANSWER (c) Perserverance

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Perserverance** है; सही शब्द **Perseverance** है (दृढ़ता), जिसमें 'ser' के बाद सीधे 've' आता है।

- Magnanimous — उदार
- Gregarious — मिलनसार
- Meticulous — अत्यंत सावधान

56 ANSWER (c) Magnanimus

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Magnanimus** है; सही शब्द **Magnanimous** है (उदार), जिसका अंत -ous से होता है।

- Internecine — आपसी संघर्ष से विनाशकारी
- Equivocate — टालमटोल करना
- Lassitude — सुस्ती, थकान

57 ANSWER (c) Surreptious

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Surreptious** है; सही शब्द **Surreptitious** है (चोरी-छिपे किया गया), जिसमें '-tit-' छूट गया है।

- Deliquesce — नमी सोखकर घुल जाना
- Ennui — ऊब
- Halcyon — शांत और सुखद

58 ANSWER (d) Efflugence

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Efflugence** है; सही शब्द **Effulgence** है (दीप्ति, तेज़ चमक), जिसमें ful आता है।

- Discomfiture — असफलता से उपजी घबराहट

- Abnegation — आत्मत्याग
- Perspicacity — सूझबूझ

59 ANSWER (c) Mellifluos

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Mellifluos** है; सही शब्द **Mellifluous** है (मधुर, कर्णप्रिय), जिसका अंत -ous से होता है।

- Impecunious — निर्धन
- Susurration — फुसफुसाहट
- Languorous — सुस्त, शिथिल

60 ANSWER (c) Epiphanny

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Epiphanny** है; सही शब्द **Epiphany** है (अचानक हुई गहरी अनुभूति), जिसमें n एक ही आता है।

- Hegemony — आधिपत्य
- Panache — शान, रौब
- Bombastic — आडंबरपूर्ण

61 ANSWER (a) Winsom

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Winsom** है; सही शब्द **Winsome** है (आकर्षक, मनोहर), जिसके अंत में e आता है।

- Veneration — श्रद्धा
- Temerity — दुस्साहस
- Supercilious — घमंडी

62 ANSWER (b) Redolant

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Redolant** है; सही शब्द **Redolent** है (सुगंधित, या किसी बात की याद दिलाने वाला), जिसका अंत -ent से होता है।

- Pulchritude — शारीरिक सुंदरता
- Paroxysm — अचानक तीव्र दौरा
- Inchoate — अविकसित, प्रारंभिक अवस्था का

63 ANSWER (c) Sobriquett

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Sobriquett** है; सही शब्द **Sobriquet** है (उपनाम), जिसमें अंत में एक ही t आता है।

- Elucubrate — रात में परिश्रम से रचना करना
- Anachronism — कालदोष
- Peremptory — अटल, आदेशात्मक

64 ANSWER (d) Prophane

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Prophane** है; सही शब्द **Profane** है (अपवित्र), जो pro + fane से बना है, इसमें 'ph' नहीं आता।

- Recalcitrant — ज़िद्दी
- Perspicuity — स्पष्टता
- Superfluous — अनावश्यक

65 ANSWER (b) Renumeration

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Renumeration** है; सही शब्द **Remuneration** है (पारिश्रमिक), जो Latin munus (उपहार) से बना है, इसलिए 'remun-' आता है।

- Anathema — घोर घृणित वस्तु
- Obstreperous — शोर मचाने वाला, उपद्रवी
- Epistolary — पत्रों से संबंधित

66 ANSWER (b) Demogoguery

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Demogoguery** है; सही शब्द **Demagoguery** है (जनभावना भड़काकर राजनीति करना), जो demagogue से बना है।

- Disconsolate — अत्यंत निराश
- Temerity — दुस्साहस
- Grandiloquent — आडंबरपूर्ण भाषा वाला

67 ANSWER (a) Reprihensible

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Reprihensible** है; सही शब्द **Reprehensible** है (निंदनीय), जो reprehend से बना है।

- Idiosyncratic — विलक्षण, व्यक्ति-विशेष का
- Obstreperous — उपद्रवी
- Lamentable — शोचनीय

68 ANSWER (d) Embarrasment

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Embarrasment** है; सही शब्द **Embarrassment** है (झेंप, असमंजस), जिसमें **rr** और **ss** दोनों दोहरे आते हैं।

- Entrepreneur — उद्यमी
- Surveillance — निगरानी
- Judgement — निर्णय (British में यह रूप स्वीकार्य है)

69 ANSWER (d) Prestegious

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

गलत Spelling वाला शब्द **Prestegious** है; सही रूप **Prestigious** (प्रतिष्ठित) है, जो prestige से बना है, इसलिए 'ti' आता है, 'te' नहीं।

- Assiduous — परिश्रमी
- Lambent — मंद चमकता हुआ
- Malapropism — शब्दों का हास्यजनक गलत प्रयोग

ये तीनों शब्द सही लिखे गए हैं।

70 ANSWER (b) Otorhinolaryngology

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

सही वर्तनी **Otorhinolaryngology** है। यह oto (कान) + rhino (नाक) + laryngo (स्वरयंत्र) + **-logy** (अध्ययन) से बना है। अंत में अध्ययन-शाखा बताने वाला **-logy** आता है, और 'rhino' में केवल एक r तथा 'laryng' में y आता है।

71 ANSWER (a) Vasoconstriction

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

सही वर्तनी **Vasoconstriction** है, जिसका अर्थ है रक्तवाहिकाओं का सिकुड़ना। इसमें vaso (वाहिका) + constriction (सिकुड़न) जुड़ा है; बीच में 'i' या अंत में '-tian' जोड़ने का कोई आधार नहीं है।

72 ANSWER (c) Anomally

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Anomally** है; सही शब्द **Anomaly** है (विसंगति), जिसमें अंत में एक ही l आता है।

- Irrefutable — अकाट्य
- Hieroglyphics — चित्रलिपि
- Euphemism — कठोर बात को मृदु शब्दों में कहना

73 ANSWER (c) Bullion

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

सही वर्तनी **Bullion** है, जिसका अर्थ है सिल्लियों के रूप में सोना या चाँदी। इसे bull + **ion** के रूप में याद रखा जा सकता है; बीच में 'ia' या 'yo' नहीं आता।

74 ANSWER (a) Incomparable

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

सही वर्तनी **Incomparable** है, जिसका अर्थ है अद्वितीय। Adjective बनाने के लिए यहाँ suffix **-able** जुड़ता है, -ible नहीं; और compar के बाद e नहीं आता।

75 ANSWER (a) stationary

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

यहाँ कार का घंटों खड़ा रहना बताया गया है, इसलिए **stationary** (स्थिर) सही है।

- stationery — लेखन सामग्री
- statuary — मूर्तिकला
- statutory — क़ानून द्वारा निर्धारित

Trick: stationEry में E, envelope वाली लेखन सामग्री के लिए है।

76 ANSWER (d) positive

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

सही वर्तनी **positive** है, जिसका अर्थ है सकारात्मक। यहाँ feedback के लिए Adjective चाहिए और अंत -ive से होता है; 'positiv' जैसे रूप अधूरे हैं।

77 ANSWER (c) objective

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

सही वर्तनी **objective** है, जिसका अर्थ है उद्देश्य। इसमें ob + ject + ive के सभी अक्षर रहते हैं, यानी **-jec-** छूटना नहीं चाहिए।

78 ANSWER (d) commitment

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

सही वर्तनी **commitment** है, जिसका अर्थ है प्रतिबद्धता। Verb commit में suffix -ment जुड़ने पर t दोहरा नहीं होता, इसलिए 'committment' ग़लत है।

79 ANSWER (c) blueprint

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

वाक्य में Noun की आवश्यकता है, और सही Spelling **blueprint** है (blue + print), जिसका अर्थ है भवन की योजना या नक्शा। यह दो पूरे शब्दों से बना Compound Word है, इसलिए 'blue' का 'ue' और 'print' का 't' नहीं छूटना चाहिए। Option A, B और D में इन्हीं में से कोई एक अक्षर गलत है: bleprint, bluepring और bluprint।

80 ANSWER (c) functionality

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

वाक्य में Noun चाहिए, और सही Spelling **functionality** है (function + al + ity), जिसका अर्थ है कार्यक्षमता। यहाँ 'func-' के बाद 'tion' आता है और अंत में '-ality' में 'l' केवल एक बार लिखा जाता है। fuctionality में 'n' छूट गया है, functinality में 'o' छूट गया है और functionallity में 'l' दोहरा दिया गया है।

81 ANSWER (b) Orogenesis

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

सही वर्तनी **Orogenesis** है, जिसका अर्थ है पर्वत-निर्माण की प्रक्रिया। यह oros (पर्वत) + **genesis** (उत्पत्ति) से बना है, इसलिए अंत में genesis जैसा ही रूप आता है।

82 ANSWER (a)/(c) Synesthesia / Synaesthesia

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

SSC Key (a) · एक से अधिक सही विकल्प: (a), (c)

SSC ने केवल A (Synesthesia) को सही माना है, परंतु Oxford और Cambridge में **synaesthesia** British वर्तनी है और **synesthesia** American वर्तनी है। Merriam-Webster दोनों रूप देता है। इसलिए A और C दोनों सही वर्तनियाँ हैं और दोनों स्वीकार्य होने चाहिए। Options B और D ग़लत हैं।

83 ANSWER (b) Viguour

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Viguour** है; सही शब्द **Vigour** है (ओज, शक्ति; American में vigor), जिसमें 'u' के बाद सीधे r आता है।

- Vignette — छोटा चित्र या संक्षिप्त वर्णन
- Victuals — खाद्य सामग्री
- Vindicate — निर्दोष सिद्ध करना

84 ANSWER (a) vertebraites

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

गलत Spelling वाला शब्द **vertebraites** है; सही रूप **vertebrates** (रीढ़धारी प्राणी) है। इसमें 'i' अनावश्यक रूप से जुड़ गया है। Unnatural, understand और vanish तीनों सही Spelling में लिखे गए हैं।

85 ANSWER (c) Consensus

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

सही वर्तनी **Consensus** है, जिसका अर्थ है सर्वसम्मति। इसे consent से भ्रमित नहीं करना चाहिए; इसमें '**sens**' के बाद 'us' आता है। Options A और D में स्वर या अक्षर छूटे हैं। ध्यान दें कि छपे प्रश्न में B और C एक जैसे दिखते हैं; कुंजी C है।

86 ANSWER (a) Apathy

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

सही वर्तनी **Apathy** है, जिसका अर्थ है उदासीनता। यह a (बिना) + pathos (भावना) से बना है, इसलिए बीच में th आता है और p एक ही रहता है।

87 ANSWER (a) Crystallography

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

सही वर्तनी **Crystallography** है, जिसका अर्थ है क्रिस्टलों की संरचना का विज्ञान। इसमें crystal का l और **-ography** दोनों सुरक्षित रहते हैं, इसलिए ll आता है; अंत -graphy से होता है, -graphi से नहीं।

88 ANSWER (b) Lacrymatory

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

सही वर्तनी **Lacrymatory** है, जिसका अर्थ है आँसू रखने की प्राचीन छोटी शीशी। यह Latin lacrima (आँसू) से बना है, पर इस शब्द की मानक वर्तनी में y आता है और अंत -atory होता है।

89 ANSWER (b) Camouflage

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

सही वर्तनी **Camouflage** है, जिसका अर्थ है छद्मावरण। यह French मूल का शब्द है, जिसमें **-ou-** और **-flage** आते हैं; इसलिए camo- और -flauge जैसे रूप ग़लत हैं।

90 ANSWER (b) Corrosive

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

सही वर्तनी **Corrosive** है, जिसका अर्थ है संक्षारक, अर्थात किसी पदार्थ को धीरे-धीरे गलाने वाला। इसमें **rr** आता है और अंत -ive से होता है।

91 ANSWER (b)/(c) Bougainvillea / Bougainvillaea

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

SSC Key (b) · एक से अधिक सही विकल्प: (b), (c)

SSC ने B (Bougainvillea) को सही माना है, जो मुख्य वर्तनी है। परंतु Oxford और Merriam-Webster **bougainvillaea** (option C) को भी स्वीकृत variant के रूप में देते हैं। इसलिए B और C दोनों सही वर्तनियाँ हैं। Options A और D में g के बाद 'ainv' का क्रम बिगड़ा है।

92 ANSWER (d) Qintessential

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Qintessential** है; सही शब्द **Quintessential** है (सार-स्वरूप, आदर्श), जिसमें q के बाद u अनिवार्य है।

- Onerous — बोझिल, कठिन
- Indispensable — अनिवार्य
- Equanimity — मन की शांति

93 ANSWER (d) Central

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

सही Spelling **Central** है, जिसका अर्थ है केंद्रीय / बीच का / सबसे महत्वपूर्ण। यह शब्द Centre से बना है, इसलिए इसमें 'cent' के बाद **r** और

अंत में **-al** आता है। Cental में 'r' छूट गया है, जबकि Centril और Centrel में अंतिम Suffix गलत लिखा गया है।

94 ANSWER (a) Consciousness

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

सही Spelling **Consciousness** है (conscious + ness) और इसका अर्थ है चेतना। इसमें 'sc' के बाद 'i' और 'ou' आता है। Conscienceness में Conscience (अंतःकरण) जैसा रूप जोड़ दिया गया है, जो गलत है। Conshousness में 'sc' के स्थान पर 'sh' लिख दिया गया है और Consciencenes में अंत का 'ss' छूट गया है।

95 ANSWER (b) Thrombocytopenia

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

SSC Key (b) · विवादित प्रश्न

SSC ने **Thrombocytopenia** को सही माना है, जो आज अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मानक Spelling है; यह blood में platelets की कमी की स्थिति को बताता है। Thrombocytopaenia इसका British variant है, इसलिए इस पर आपत्ति की जा सकती है, पर परीक्षा में मानक रूप ही उत्तर माना गया है। Thrombocitopenia और Thrombosytopenia में 'cyto' (cell) के स्थान पर 'cito' और 'sy' लिखा गया है, इसलिए ये स्पष्ट रूप से गलत हैं।

96 ANSWER (b) Dispondent

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

गलत Spelling वाला शब्द **Dispondent** है; सही रूप **Despondent** है, जिसका अर्थ है निराश। यह Latin के 'despondere' (आशा छोड़ देना) से आया है, इसलिए शब्द 'des-' से शुरू होता है, 'dis-' से नहीं।

- Obfuscate — उलझाना / धुँधला करना
- Inveigle — फुसलाकर फँसाना
- Capitulation — आत्मसमर्पण

ये तीनों शब्द सही लिखे गए हैं।

97 ANSWER (d) Sagacius

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

गलत Spelling वाला शब्द **Sagacius** है; सही रूप **Sagacious** (बुद्धिमान, दूरदर्शी) है। Adjective बनाने वाला Suffix यहाँ '-ious' है, '-ius' नहीं।

- Recondite — गूढ़ / दुर्बोध
- Apothegm — सूक्ति
- Impregnable — अभेद्य

ये तीनों शब्द सही लिखे गए हैं।

98 ANSWER (b) Accommodation

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

यहाँ प्रश्न सही Spelling पूछ रहा है, और सही शब्द **Accommodation** है। इसमें **double c** और **double m** दोनों आते हैं, तथा अंत में '-ation' है। Accomadation और Accomodation में एक 'm' छूटा है, जबकि Accommodetion में '-ation' के स्थान पर '-etion' लिखा गया है।

Trick: दो c, दो m।

99 ANSWER (a) Soldier

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

सही Spelling **Soldier** है, जिसका अर्थ है सैनिक। इसमें 'sol' के बाद '-dier' आता है, जहाँ 'i' 'd' के बाद है और 'e' के बाद 'r' है। Soldior, Souldier और Soulier में स्वर गलत जोड़े गए हैं, या 'd' छूट गया है।

100 ANSWER (a) Anthropocentric

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

सही Spelling **Anthropocentric** है, जिसका अर्थ है मानव-केंद्रित। यह 'anthropos' (मानव) और 'centric' (केंद्र वाला) से मिलकर बना है। Adjective के अंत में '-ic' आता है, इसलिए Anthropocentrix और Anthropocentik गलत हैं। Anthropacentric में 'o' के स्थान पर 'a' लिख दिया गया है।

101 ANSWER (c) Imagination

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

सही Spelling **Imagination** है, जिसका अर्थ है कल्पना। यह Verb imagine से बना Noun है; इसमें 'm' एक ही बार आता है, 'g' के बाद 'i' आता है, और अंत में '-ation' होता है। Imaginashun में '-shun' का उच्चारण-आधारित रूप लिखा गया है, Imagynation में 'i' के स्थान पर 'y' है और Immagination में 'm' दोहरा है।

102 ANSWER (c) Ontology

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

सही Spelling **Ontology** है, जिसका अर्थ अस्तित्व का अध्ययन है। '-logy' वाले शब्दों में एक ही 'l' आता है, जैसे biology और geology। Ontollogy में 'l' दोहरा है, Ontologie में अंत '-ie' से किया गया है, और Ontolegy में 'o' के स्थान पर 'e' लिखा गया है।

103 ANSWER (b) Inimitible

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

गलत Spelling वाला शब्द **Inimitible** है; सही रूप **Inimitable** (अनुपम, जिसकी नकल न हो सके) है। Adjective का अंत '-able' से होता है, '-ible' से नहीं।

- Egregious — अत्यंत बुरा / कुख्यात
- Garrulous — बातूनी
- Pugnacious — झगड़ालू

ये तीनों शब्द सही लिखे गए हैं।

104 ANSWER (b) Dermatoglyphics

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

सही Spelling **Dermatoglyphics** है, जिसका अर्थ है उँगलियों के निशानों का अध्ययन। 'glyph' में 'ph' आता है और अध्ययन के क्षेत्र के नाम में अंत में '-ics' लगता है, जैसे physics और mathematics। Dermatoglyphic केवल Adjective रूप है, जबकि Dermatoglyphiks और Dermatoglyfics में 'k' और 'f' गलत प्रयोग हुए हैं।

105 ANSWER (a) prepositionel

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

गलत Spelling वाला शब्द **prepositionel** है; सही रूप **prepositional** है। Adjective बनाने वाला Suffix '-al' होता है, '-el' नहीं।

- Seize — पकड़ना (यहाँ 'ei' आता है)
- Sewage — मल-जल
- Shoulder — कंधा

ये तीनों शब्द सही लिखे गए हैं।

106 ANSWER (c) Sesquipedalian

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

सही वर्तनी **Sesquipedalian** है, जिसका अर्थ है लंबे शब्दों का प्रयोग करने वाला। यह sesqui (डेढ़) + **ped** (पाँव) से बना है, अर्थात डेढ़ फुट लंबे शब्द; इसके बाद -alian आता है।

107 ANSWER (c) Flocculation

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

सही वर्तनी **Flocculation** है, जिसका अर्थ है कणों का गुच्छों में जमना। यह Latin floccus (ऊन का गुच्छा) से बना है, इसलिए इसमें **cc** और उसके बाद -ulation आता है।

108 ANSWER (a) Luxuriant

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

सही वर्तनी **Luxuriant** है, जिसका अर्थ है घना और भरपूर बढ़ने वाला। यह luxury से संबंधित है और इसका अंत **-iant** से होता है, -ient या -eant से नहीं।

109 ANSWER (c) Chiropractor

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

सही वर्तनी **Chiropractor** है, जिसका अर्थ है रीढ़ और जोड़ों के उपचार का चिकित्सक। यह Greek cheir (हाथ) से बना है, इसलिए शुरुआत **chiro-** से होती है और अंत -tor से होता है।

110 ANSWER (a) Deliquescence

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

सही वर्तनी **Deliquescence** है, जिसका अर्थ है वायु की नमी सोखकर पदार्थ का घुल जाना। इसमें **-sc-** आता है (Latin liquescere), और अंत -ence से होता है।

111 ANSWER (d) Opprobreum

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Opprobreum** है; सही शब्द **Opprobrium** है (कलंक, अपमान), जिसका अंत -ium से होता है।

- Viceregal — वायसराय से संबंधित
- Egregious — अत्यंत बुरा
- Magnanimity — उदारता

112 ANSWER (b) Sychophant

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

ग़लत वर्तनी **Sychophant** है; सही शब्द **Sycophant** है (चाटुकार), जिसमें syco- के बाद phant आता है।

- Juxtaposition — दो वस्तुओं को पास-पास रखना
- Obfuscate — धुंधला करना
- Quandary — दुविधा

113 ANSWER (a) Quinquennial

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

सही वर्तनी **Quinquennial** है, जिसका अर्थ है पाँच वर्ष में एक बार होने वाला। यह quinque (पाँच) + **annus** (वर्ष) से बना है, इसलिए annus के कारण **nn** आता है और अंत -ial होता है।

114 ANSWER (b) Attorney

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

सही वर्तनी **Attorney** है, जिसका अर्थ है वकील या क़ानूनी प्रतिनिधि। इसमें tt के बाद -orney आता है; 'ou' या अक्षर छूटने वाले रूप ग़लत हैं।

115 ANSWER (c) Definitely

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

प्रश्न पूछता है कि कौन-सा शब्द ग़लत नहीं है, इसलिए सही वर्तनी **Definitely** है। यह definite में -ly जोड़कर बना है, जिसमें -ite- आता है। Definately और Definetely में a/e आ गया है, और Definitly में i छूट गया है।

116 ANSWER (d) Itinerary

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

सही वर्तनी **Itinerary** है, जिसका अर्थ है यात्रा का विस्तृत कार्यक्रम। इसका अंत -ary से होता है और बीच में **-tin-** आता है।

117 ANSWER (b) Parliament

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

सही वर्तनी **Parliament** है, जिसका अर्थ है संसद। इसमें par-**lia**-ment का क्रम है; बीच में 'lia' के स्थान पर 'li' या 'la' लिखना ग़लत है।

118 ANSWER (c) Bibliophile

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

सही वर्तनी **Bibliophile** है, जिसका अर्थ है पुस्तक-प्रेमी। यह biblio (पुस्तक) + **phile** (प्रेमी) से बना है, इसलिए अंत में -phile आता है, -phyle या -feal नहीं।

119 ANSWER (c) Incommensurable

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

सही वर्तनी **Incommensurable** है, जिसका अर्थ है जिसकी तुलना संभव न हो। यह in + com + mensura (माप) से बना है, इसलिए **mm** आता है और अंत -able होता है।

120 ANSWER (a) Metaphysics

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

सही Spelling **Metaphysics** है, जो 'meta' (परे) और 'physics' से बना है और भौतिक जगत से परे की दार्शनिक शाखा को बताता है। चूँकि इसमें physics शब्द मौजूद है, इसलिए 'ph' और 'y' ज्यों के त्यों रहते हैं। Metaphisics, Metaphesics और Metaphyzics में इसी भाग में अक्षर बदल गए हैं।

121 ANSWER (c) Archaeopteryx

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

सही Spelling **Archaeopteryx** है, जो Jurassic काल के प्रारंभिक पक्षी जैसे जीवाश्म का नाम है। यह Greek शब्दों 'archaios' (प्राचीन) और 'pteryx' (पंख) से बना है, इसलिए शुरुआत में **-archaeo-** और अंत में **-pteryx** आता है। Archeopteryx में 'a' छूटा है, Archaeopterix में अंत 'ix' है और Archaopteryx में 'e' छूट गया है।

122 ANSWER (a) Autonomy

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

सही Spelling **Autonomy** है, जिसका अर्थ है स्वायत्तता। यह 'auto' (स्वयं) और 'nomos' (नियम) से बना है, इसलिए 'auto' के बाद 'no' और फिर '-my' आता है। Autonamy और Autonimy में बीच का 'o' बदल गया है, जबकि Autonnomy में 'n' दोहरा हो गया है।



12
CHAPTER

Para Jumbles

Questions *172 questions · 53 shifts*

Directions (Q. 01–39): *Rearrange the parts of the sentence in the correct order.*

01 As the 2024 Paris Olympics approached,
P. raising concerns over diplomatic boycotts and the potential exclusion of certain nations,
Q. global geopolitical tensions, including conflicts in Eastern Europe and trade disputes among superpowers,
R. while the International Olympic Committee attempted to maintain neutrality and ensure an inclusive competition
S. cast a shadow over the event's spirit of international unity and sportsmanship,

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

(a) PSQR (b) SRQP
(c) RSPQ (d) QSPR

02 In response to persistent inflationary pressures,
P. against the risk of prolonged stagnation
Q. restrictive monetary policies were implemented,
R. by raising interest rates and reducing liquidity
S. forcing central banks to balance economic growth

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

(a) PRQS (b) QSRP
(c) SQPR (d) RPSQ

03 In a landmark moment for space exploration,
P. offering unprecedented insights into planetary formation and the conditions necessary for life,
Q. raising the possibility of habitable worlds beyond our solar system,
R. the James Webb Space Telescope detected the presence of complex organic molecules in the atmosphere of an exoplanet,
S. while astronomers cautioned that further studies were required to confirm the findings

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) QSRP (b) QPRS
(c) RPQS (d) SRPQ

04 The escalating climate crisis
P. with rising sea levels and extreme weather patterns
Q. has intensified global efforts towards mitigation,
R. urging industries to adopt sustainable practices
S. while reinforcing commitments to international climate accords

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) QPRS (b) SRPQ
(c) SPRQ (d) RSPQ

05 A groundbreaking medical discovery
P. has been developed by scientists
Q. using innovative genetic engineering techniques
R. paving the way for more effective vaccines
S. which enhances the body's immune response,

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) RSPQ (b) QPSR
(c) QSPR (d) PSRQ

06 The expansion of space programs
P. has led to discussions on regulatory frameworks,
Q. as technological capabilities advance at an unprecedented pace
R. among major spacefaring nations and private entities
S. ensuring peaceful exploration and equitable resource distribution

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) QPSR (b) PSRQ
(c) SRPQ (d) RPQS

07 Following a series of controversial decisions in major football tournaments,
P. while some argued that its inconsistent application undermined the integrity of the sport
Q. the Video Assistant Referee (VAR) system faced intense scrutiny from players, coaches, and fans,
R. as governing bodies struggled to standardize its usage across different leagues,
S. raising concerns about the subjectivity of interpretations despite the promise of technological precision,

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) QRSP (b) SPRQ
(c) RSPQ (d) PQSR

08 With the awarding of the 2024 Nobel Prize in Physics,
P. for their pioneering work in quantum materials,
Q. as scientists hailed the breakthrough for its potential applications in next-generation computing and renewable energy
R. the recipients sparked renewed interest in the study of exotic electronic properties,
S. while debates emerged over the accessibility of high-cost experimental setups required for further research.

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) PRQS (b) PSQR
(c) RPQS (d) QPRS

09 The geopolitical landscape
P. necessitating strategic alliances and diplomatic interventions
Q. has been reshaped by emerging superpowers,
R. as nations navigate complex economic and military rivalries
S. to maintain regional stability and global influence

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) QPRS (b) SRPQ
(c) RSPQ (d) SQPR

10 The recent advancements in space exploration
P. and paving the way for future Mars colonization
Q. unlocking new possibilities for interplanetary travel,
R. have been driven by international collaborations,
S. focused on developing sustainable lunar habitats

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) PSQR (b) RQSP
(c) SRPQ (d) QPSR

11 Following the approval of a groundbreaking cancer therapy,
P. while skeptics warned of the long-term side effects and limited accessibility for low-income patients,
Q. oncologists and researchers hailed the innovation as a paradigm shift in cancer treatment,
R. leading to global discussions on the affordability and regulatory challenges of the new treatment
S. as early trials demonstrated unprecedented success in eliminating aggressive tumors,

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) PQRS (b) SQRP
(c) QSPR (d) QPSR

12 The ethical dilemmas in scientific research
P. have sparked ongoing debates among scholars,
Q. concerning genetic modifications and bioengineering,
R. as technological advancements outpace regulatory frameworks,
S. raising concerns about moral boundaries and unintended consequences

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) QPRS (b) SPRQ
(c) PRQS (d) SQPR

13 Amid the rising threat of state-sponsored cyberattacks,
P. while also collaborating with private sector firms to safeguard national digital assets
Q. targeting critical infrastructure such as power grids, financial institutions, and defense systems,
R. by investing heavily in advanced threat detection and response mechanisms,
S. governments worldwide bolstered their cybersecurity frameworks,

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) SPQR (b) RSPQ
(c) PRQS (d) SQRP

14 The constitutional amendment
P. to ensure greater fiscal transparency,
Q. was introduced in the parliament
R. with provisions mandating periodic audits

S. of government expenditure across all departments

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) SRPQ (b) QPRS
(c) PSQR (d) RQPS

15 Although the emergence of general relativity,
P. by postulating that gravity arises from spacetime curvature
Q. rather than being a Newtonian force acting at a distance
R. fundamentally altered our understanding of gravitation
S. it remained incomplete without a quantum-theoretic formulation

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) RPSQ (b) RPQS
(c) PRSQ (d) SQRP

16 The global push for sustainability
P. necessitating urgent collaboration among nations
Q. has been intensified by alarming environmental shifts,
R. and fostering the transition towards renewable energy sources
S. leading to policy frameworks aimed at reducing carbon emissions

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) RSPQ (b) QPSR
(c) PSRQ (d) SPRQ

17 With FIFA's decision to expand the 2026 World Cup to 48 teams,
P. despite concerns over player fatigue and scheduling congestion in an already crowded football calendar,
Q. with critics arguing that the dilution of quality and increased logistical challenges could diminish the tournament's prestige,
R. while commercial stakeholders welcomed the move due to its potential to generate higher broadcasting revenues
S. football federations worldwide debated the impact of this expansion on competitiveness,

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) SQPR (b) PRQS
(c) RPSQ (d) QPRS

18 Excessive use of social media has
P. affecting self-esteem and emotional well-being due to
Q. teenagers and young adults,
R. been linked to mental health issues among
S. unrealistic portrayals of success and beauty

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) PSRQ (b) QSRP
(c) RQPS (d) SPRQ

19 Amid the escalating trade war between the United States and China,
P. which included extensive tariffs, regulatory restrictions, and sanctions on key industries,
Q. disrupting global supply chains and triggering price volatility across financial markets
R. both nations engaged in aggressive economic retaliatory measures,
S. forcing multinational corporations to diversify their production hubs to mitigate risks

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) QPRS (b) RSPQ
(c) RPQS (d) PQSR

20 The code of digital ethics
P. in response to rising cyberbullying cases
Q. was proposed to regulate online behavior
R. that disrupt democratic processes
S. and misinformation campaigns

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) QPSR (b) QPRS
(c) SPQR (d) RPQS

21 The enforcement of international human rights laws
P. to hold violators accountable for war crimes and genocide
Q. has faced obstacles due to political resistance,
R. despite the establishment of global courts and legal frameworks
S. and the complexities of diplomatic immunity in sovereign states

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) SRQP (b) QRSP
(c) PSQR (d) RSQP

22 Despite the abstract nature of quantum mechanics,
P. mathematical formulations such as Hilbert

spaces and wave functions
Q. to make remarkably accurate predictions
R. provide a rigorous framework
S. about the behaviour of subatomic particles

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) PRQS (b) PSQR
(c) RPQS (d) QPRS

23 As geopolitical tensions reshaped international diplomacy,
P. as emerging economies sought to assert greater influence in global decision-making,
Q. leading to the realignment of trade agreements and defense partnerships
R. traditional alliances among major world powers faced significant strain,
S. while long-standing institutions like the United Nations and G7 faced calls for reform

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) RPSQ (b) RPQS
(c) PRSQ (d) SQRP

24 The transboundary conservation program
P. through joint international efforts
Q. that traverse national borders
R. protects migratory species
S. by creating safe corridors

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) PRSQ (b) RQSP
(c) SPQR (d) RPQS

25 With the integration of artificial intelligence in historical research,
P. sparking debates on whether AI-driven interpretations maintain the authenticity of the original scripts,
Q. while some researchers expressed concerns about the reliability of automated translations in understanding linguistic nuances
R. machine learning algorithms have successfully deciphered ancient texts previously considered unreadable,
S. enabling scholars to reconstruct lost fragments of knowledge from damaged manuscripts,

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) PSQR (b) RSPQ
(c) QPSR (d) SRPQ

26 The dietary guidelines
P. to reduce dependence on imports
Q. and encourage balanced nutrition
R. promote locally sourced ingredients
S. in both urban and rural populations

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) PSQR (b) RPQS
(c) QPRS (d) SRPQ

27 The recent diplomatic summit
P. and fostering regional cooperation
Q. witnessed discussions on security concerns
R. while addressing climate change policies,
S. aimed at strengthening bilateral trade

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) PQRS (b) QSRP
(c) QRSP (d) PRSQ

28 The Nobel Prize in Literature
P. for its powerful storytelling and deep philosophical insights
Q. was awarded to the renowned author
R. whose latest novel explores human resilience
S. in the face of adversity and historical struggles

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) PRSQ (b) QRSP
(c) PRQS (d) QSPR

29 The recent excavation
P. shedding light on lost civilizations
Q. dating back over two thousand years
R. with unique linguistic patterns
S. unearthed inscriptions and artifacts

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) QRSP (b) SPRQ
(c) PSQR (d) QSPR

30 Traditional folk music
P. reflecting historical narratives and local traditions
Q. shaping the cultural identity of diverse communities
R. while preserving indigenous languages and artistic expressions
S. continues to evolve in response to contemporary influences,

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) SPRQ (b) QPRS
(c) PRSQ (d) RPQS

31 As global debt levels reached an all-time high,
P. raising concerns over potential defaults and economic downturns,
Q. developing nations struggled to service their loans due to rising interest rates,
R. while major economies implemented austerity measures to curb fiscal imbalances
S. prompting international financial institutions to consider restructuring debt repayment plans,

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) SRPQ (b) PQSR
(c) RPQS (d) QSPR

32 Recent medical trials,
P. previously considered untreatable
Q. in targeting rare genetic disorders
R. have yielded promising results
S. involving mRNA technology,

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) SRQP (b) PSRQ
(c) QPRS (d) RSPQ

33 While Gödel's incompleteness theorems,
P. demonstrating that in any sufficiently powerful formal system
Q. unprovable statements must necessarily exist
R. shattered the foundational ambitions of mathematical logic,
S. they also paradoxically reinforced its internal consistency

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) PRSQ (b) RQPS
(c) RSPQ (d) PQRS

34 The record-breaking performance
P. established a new world record
Q. after years of rigorous training
R. and was hailed as a historic achievement
S. by the young athlete at the championship

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) SPQR (b) RSQP
(c) SRPQ (d) PQSR

35 With the rapid expansion of the cryptocurrency market,
P. prompting governments to establish strict regulatory frameworks,
Q. while investors faced heightened market volatility due to regulatory uncertainties
R. concerns over financial stability and illicit transactions escalated,
S. leading to increased scrutiny on decentralized finance platforms,

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) PRSQ (b) RPSQ
(c) SQPR (d) QPRS

36 The prestigious innovation award
P. for developing a revolutionary energy-efficient device
Q. that significantly reduces carbon emissions
R. was presented to the young engineer
S. at an international technology summit

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) SQPR (b) RPQS
(c) PSRQ (d) QPSR

37 Following the geopolitical crisis triggered by the Russia- Ukraine war,
P. compelling European nations to accelerate their transition towards renewable energy
Q. while industries struggled to maintain production levels amid skyrocketing operational costs,
R. forcing governments to implement emergency measures such as energy rationing,
S. severe disruptions in energy supplies sent natural gas prices soaring,

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) PRSQ (b) SQRP
(c) QSPR (d) SRPQ

38 The legacy of colonialism
P. contributing to persistent economic and social inequalities
Q. as former colonies navigate issues of national identity and sovereignty
R. continues to shape global political dynamics,
S. while striving for reparations and historical accountability

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) SRPQ (b) QPSR
(c) PQRS (d) RPQS

39 As women's sports gained increasing global recognition,
P. sparking discussions on the long-term impact of these changes on gender equality in athletics,
Q. while governing bodies introduced policies to ensure equal prize money in certain competitions,
R. major broadcasting networks and corporate sponsors started investing heavily in female athletes,
S. despite ongoing disparities in media coverage and sponsorship deals compared to men's sports

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) SPQR (b) RSQP
(c) RPQS (d) PQSR

Directions (Q. 40): *Rearrange the parts of the sentence in the correct order*

40 The nature of consciousness
P. has long been a subject of philosophical inquiry,
Q. integrating perspectives from neuroscience and artificial intelligence
R. as scholars attempt to decipher its origins and mechanisms
S. while exploring the boundaries between cognition and perception

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) PQRS (b) PRSQ
(c) SRPQ (d) QPRS

Directions (Q. 41–65): *Which of the given options arranges the following sentences in the most logical sequence to form a meaningful paragraph?*

41 1. This led to the development of groundbreaking theories such as Heisenberg's uncertainty principle and Schrödinger's wave equation.
2. In the early 20th century, physicists realized that classical mechanics could not explain certain atomic and subatomic phenomena.
3. Quantum mechanics revolutionized technology, enabling advancements in semiconductors, lasers, and quantum computing.
4. Scientists like Max Planck and Albert Einstein introduced the idea that energy is quantized, laying the foundation for quantum mechanics.
5. Despite its success, the theory remains counterintuitive, challenging our understanding of reality at the fundamental level.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

(a) 2-4-1-3-5 (b) 3-1-4-2-5
(c) 1-3-4-2-5 (d) 3-2-5-4-1

42 1. Despite their seemingly simple form, jellyfish possess specialized cells called nematocysts that deliver venomous stings to their prey.
2. Scientists continue to study jellyfish to understand their unique regenerative abilities and their potential applications in medicine.
3. The evolutionary history of jellyfish dates back over 500 million years, making them one of the oldest living creatures on Earth.
4. Some species, like the Turritopsis dohrnii, exhibit biological immortality by reverting to their juvenile state after reaching maturity.
5. Their ability to thrive in diverse marine environments has made them a key subject of research in evolutionary biology.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) 4-3-2-1-5 (b) 1-3-4-5-2
(c) 3-1-5-4-2 (d) 2-1-4-3-5

43 1. Some theories suggest that language evolved as a tool for social bonding, replacing grooming behavior seen in primates.
2. The development of complex language is considered one of the most defining traits of Homo sapiens.
3. Archaeological evidence shows that early humans created symbolic representations, such as cave paintings, which indicate the ability to communicate abstract ideas.
4. The emergence of language enabled cooperation, cultural transmission, and the rapid expansion of human societies.
5. Scientists continue to study the origins of language using genetics, neurology, and comparative studies of primates.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) 3-2-1-5-4 (b) 1-3-4-2-5
(c) 2-1-3-4-5 (d) 4-3-2-1-5

44 1. Some researchers believe that the decline of the Neanderthals was due to competition with early Homo sapiens, who had superior tools and social structures.
2. Neanderthals, an extinct species of hominins, lived in Eurasia for thousands of years before

disappearing around 40,000 years ago.
3. Genetic studies reveal that modern humans share a small percentage of DNA with Neanderthals, indicating interbreeding between the two species.
4. Others argue that climate change played a crucial role in their extinction by reducing food sources and altering their habitats.
5. Despite their disappearance, the legacy of Neanderthals lives on through genetic traces found in modern human populations.

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) 5-1-2-3-4
(b) 2-1-4-3-5
(c) 5-4-3-1-2
(d) 2-1-3-4-5

45 1. Fossil evidence suggests that whales evolved from land-dwelling ancestors that gradually adapted to aquatic life.
2. Over millions of years, their limbs transformed into flippers, and their nostrils shifted to the top of their heads, forming blowholes.
3. This transformation is considered one of the most remarkable examples of evolutionary adaptation in the animal kingdom.
4. The discovery of transitional fossils, such as Ambulocetus, provides crucial insights into this evolutionary shift.
5. The ancestors of modern whales were hoofed mammals that once roamed the land before returning to the sea.

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) 2-4-3-5-1
(b) 2-4-5-1-3
(c) 4-2-1-3-5
(d) 5-1-2-4-3

46 1. However, rising ocean temperatures and acidification are causing coral bleaching, threatening reef survival.
2. Corals have a symbiotic relationship with algae, which provide them with nutrients and vibrant colors.
3. When stressed by environmental changes, corals expel the algae, leading to their pale, bleached appearance.
4. Coral reefs are among the most biodiverse ecosystems, providing habitat for thousands of marine species.
5. Scientists are exploring conservation strategies, including artificial reefs and selective breeding of heat-resistant coral species.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) 2-3-1-4-5
(b) 3-1-4-2-5
(c) 4-2-1-3-5
(d) 5-4-1-3-2

47 1. Philosophers debate the role of experience, reason and perception in the acquisition of knowledge.
2. The nature of knowledge is a central concern in philosophy, particularly in the field of epistemology.
3. Some argue that knowledge comes from sensory experiences, while others believe in the primacy of reason or innate ideas.
4. Epistemology explores the sources, limits and validity of knowledge, asking questions like "What can we know?"
5. Ultimately, understanding knowledge involves examining the relationship between the knower, the known and the process of knowing.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) 3-1-2-4-5
(b) 2-4-1-3-5
(c) 4-3-1-2-5
(d) 5-2-1-3-4

48 1. Predators evolve sharper claws, faster speeds, or enhanced hunting techniques to catch prey more effectively.
2. This cycle of adaptation and counter-adaptation drives the continuous evolution of both groups.
3. In response, prey species develop defensive adaptations such as camouflage, speed, or toxic chemicals.
4. The concept of an evolutionary arms race describes the ongoing adaptations between predators and prey.
5. Such evolutionary arms races are seen in species like cheetahs and gazelles or venomous snakes and resistant prey.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) 3-4-2-1-5
(b) 1-4-5-3-2
(c) 2-1-3-5-4
(d) 4-1-3-2-5

49 1. Over generations, cultural and genetic adaptations improved their resilience to extreme environments.
2. They created insulated clothing from animal skins and built durable shelters to retain heat.
3. Early humans living during the Ice Age had to develop survival strategies to endure harsh conditions.
4. The ability to control fire allowed them to cook food, stay warm, and protect themselves from

predators.
5. These adaptations enabled human populations to spread across colder regions and establish new settlements.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) 5-2-3-1-4
(b) 1-3-2-4-5
(c) 4-1-2-5-3
(d) 3-2-4-5-1

50 1. Mass media plays a crucial role in shaping public opinion and cultural norms.
2. Understanding media literacy is essential to critically analyze and interpret information.
3. The influence of media extends to politics, social behavior, and consumer choices.
4. While it can educate and inform, media can also spread misinformation and biases.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

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

51 1. Their research revealed that fungi play a crucial role in nutrient cycling, breaking down organic matter and forming symbiotic relationships with plant roots.
2. Understanding these fungal connections has transformed ecological studies and highlights the interdependence of forest ecosystems.
3. In recent years, scientists have discovered vast underground fungal networks known as mycorrhizal networks.
4. These networks allow trees and plants to share nutrients and even send chemical signals, sometimes described as the "Wood Wide Web."
5. Some species of fungi can even warn trees about insect attacks by transmitting distress signals through the underground network.

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) 2-4-5-1-3
(b) 3-1-4-5-2
(c) 1-4-3-5-2
(d) 5-3-2-1-4

52 1. The first confirmed exoplanet was discovered in 1992, marking a breakthrough in space exploration.
2. In recent decades, advanced telescopes like Kepler and TESS have identified thousands of exoplanets.
3. Astronomers classify exoplanets based on size, atmosphere, and their position within the habitable zone.
4. Some exoplanets exhibit Earth-like characteristics, fueling scientific interest in their potential for hosting life.
5. These planets orbit stars beyond our solar system and may provide insights into the possibility of extraterrestrial life.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) 2-1-3-4-5
(b) 1-3-2-4-5
(c) 1-5-2-3-4
(d) 1-4-5-2-3

53 1. Groups like the Society of Revolutionary Republican Women demanded equal rights and representation.
2. Despite their contributions, women's rights were largely ignored in post-revolutionary France.
3. Women played a significant role in the French Revolution, advocating for political rights and social reforms.
4. This struggle laid the foundation for later feminist movements in Europe

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

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

54 1. It was formed due to tectonic activity, where the Earth's crust is slowly pulling apart, creating deep fissures and valleys.
2. The Great Rift Valley in East Africa is one of the most significant geological formations on Earth.
3. The valley is home to some of the richest fossil sites, including discoveries of Australopithecus fossils that provide insights into early human ancestors.
4. Over time, the valley has influenced the course of human evolution, as early hominins adapted to its diverse environments.
5. Today, the region continues to be studied by geologists and anthropologists to understand both Earth's history and the origins of humankind.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) 2-1-4-3-5
(b) 3-1-4-5-2
(c) 3-2-1-4-5
(d) 5-4-3-2-1

55 1. Socialization is the process by which individuals learn and internalize the values, beliefs, and norms of their society.
2. Role theory explains how individuals occupy different roles in society and how their behavior is shaped by these roles.
3. The process of socialization is critical for an individual's development and is influenced by

various agents like family, peers, and media.
4. The roles people play, such as being a student, parent, or worker, come with expectations that guide their actions and interactions.
5. Through socialization, individuals learn to perform specific social roles within their community.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) 3-5-4-1-2
(b) 2-5-4-3-1
(c) 1-4-3-2-5
(d) 1-3-5-2-4

56 1. Mythology played a vital role in early societies by explaining natural events and human existence.
2. Over time, mythology evolved, influencing literature, art and philosophy.
3. Many ancient civilizations, such as the Greeks and Egyptians, used myths to explain the origins of the world.
4. These myths were often passed down orally, shaping cultural traditions and religious beliefs.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

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

57 1. Many birds migrate seasonally, traveling thousands of kilometers to find suitable breeding or feeding grounds.
2. Scientists have discovered that birds use a combination of celestial navigation, Earth's magnetic field, and learned landmarks to guide their journeys.
3. This behavior is often triggered by changes in daylight duration and temperature, signaling the need to relocate.
4. Some species, such as the Arctic Tern, undertake the longest migration, covering distances between the Arctic and Antarctic.
5. Understanding bird migration patterns is crucial for conservation efforts, as climate change and habitat destruction pose growing threats.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) 2-1-4-3-5
(b) 1-3-2-4-5
(c) 3-4-2-5-1
(d) 3-2-1-5-4

58 1. This groundbreaking finding has led archaeologists to reconsider the role of religious practices in shaping early human societies.
2. Recent excavations at Göbekli Tepe in Turkey have challenged conventional theories about the development of civilization.
3. The discovery of massive, intricately carved stone pillars suggests that organized religion may have preceded the advent of agriculture.
4. Previously, scholars believed that settled farming communities were necessary for the rise of large-scale social structures.
5. The site, dating back over 11,000 years, predates Stonehenge and the Egyptian pyramids by several millennia.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) 1-3-2-4-5
(b) 3-4-5-2-1
(c) 3-2-4-1-5
(d) 2-4-3-5-1

59 1. It relies on measuring the decay of carbon-14, a radioactive isotope found in organic materials.
2. Carbon dating is a scientific method used to determine the age of ancient artifacts.
3. Despite its accuracy, carbon dating has limitations when applied to very old or non-organic materials.
4. Archaeologists use this technique to estimate the age of fossils, tools, and historical objects.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

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

60 1. The concrete operational stage marks the development of logical thinking and understanding of conservation.
2. In the sensorimotor stage, infants learn through sensory experiences and motor actions, developing object permanence.
3. In the preoperational stage, children begin using symbols and language but still lack logical reasoning abilities.
4. In the formal operational stage, adolescents develop the ability to think abstractly and hypothetically.
5. Jean Piaget proposed that cognitive development occurs in four distinct stages.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) 1-3-5-4-2
(b) 2-5-1-4-3
(c) 5-2-3-1-4
(d) 3-1-2-4-5

61 1. The therapist and client work together to replace maladaptive thinking with healthier, more rational thought processes.
2. It helps individuals identify and challenge

negative thought patterns that lead to emotional distress.
3. The goal is to teach clients coping strategies to manage their emotions and behaviours effectively.
4. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy focuses on the relationship between thoughts, feelings and behaviours.
5. This method has been shown to be effective in treating a wide range of mental health conditions, including anxiety and depression.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) 3-2-5-4-1
(b) 2-4-5-1-3
(c) 3-1-4-2-5
(d) 4-2-1-3-5

62 1. Social stratification refers to the hierarchical arrangement of individuals in a society based on factors such as wealth, power and prestige.
2. This stratification system shapes individuals' access to resources and opportunities in society.
3. Sociologists have identified various forms of social stratification, including caste, class and race.
4. Social mobility, the ability to move between different strata, varies across societies and can be influenced by education and employment opportunities.
5. The study of social stratification is crucial in understanding inequality and its impact on individuals and communities.

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) 2-3-4-1-5
(b) 1-3-2-4-5
(c) 2-4-5-1-3
(d) 3-5-4-1-2

63 1. It helps safeguard individual freedoms and maintain the rule of law in the country.
2. The executive branch implements laws, while the legislative branch makes laws, and the judiciary interprets them.
3. The separation of powers is a core principle in many democratic systems, such as the United States.
4. The separation of powers is a model for governance in which the functions of government are divided into distinct branches.
5. This system prevents any one branch from gaining too much power and ensures checks and balances.

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) 2-4-3-1-5
(b) 1-3-2-4-5
(c) 1-2-3-4-5
(d) 4-5-2-3-1

64 1. According to Kant, individuals must treat others as ends in themselves, not merely as means to an end.
2. The Categorical Imperative is a moral law that commands individuals to act in ways that could be made a universal law.
3. Immanuel Kant's ethical theory is based on the idea of the Categorical Imperative, which dictates that actions must be universally applicable.
4. Kant believed that morality is not based on the consequences of actions, but on the principle behind them.
5. Thus, the Categorical Imperative is a key component of Kant's deontological ethics, which emphasizes duty over outcomes.

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) 3-2-4-1-5
(b) 4-3-1-2-5
(c) 5-1-2-3-4
(d) 4-3-1-5-2

65 1. With the help of allies and through personal growth, the hero ultimately conquers the ordeal and returns home with a gift or knowledge.
2. The hero receives a call to adventure, often from a mentor or supernatural source, prompting them to leave their ordinary world.
3. The hero's return marks the completion of their transformation and reintegration into society.
4. The Hero's Journey is a narrative pattern that involves a hero who goes on an adventure, faces a crisis, and returns home transformed.
5. After a series of challenges, the hero faces a major ordeal, often involving life or death situations.

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) 3-5-1-2-4
(b) 4-2-5-1-3
(c) 2-4-1-5-3
(d) 5-1-4-3-2

Directions (Q. 66–77): *In the following question, the first and last parts of the sentence (1 and 6) are given. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R, and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct.*

66 1. Lack of sleep
P. and negatively affects
Q. not only impairs

R. but also weakens
S. cognitive functions
6. the immune system.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

(a) PQRS (b) RQSP
(c) QSRP (d) SQRP

67 1. If we do not
P. of our natural resources
Q. take immediate steps
R. then future generations
S. for the conservation
6. will have to face severe crises.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

(a) QSPR (b) PSQR
(c) QRPS (d) RSQP

68 1. The fundamental right
P. which ensures that every citizen
Q. is a cornerstone
R. to freedom of speech
S. of modern democracy
6.can express their opinions without fear.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) RQSP (b) PQRS
(c) RPSQ (d) SRQP

69 **1. Not only did**
P. the socio-economic conditions
Q. but it also highlighted
R. the revolution improve
S. of the working class
6. the inherent flaws of the monarchy.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) RPSQ (b) SQRP
(c) RQSP (d) PQRS

70 **1. Economic growth is**
P. the standard of living
Q. a sustained increase
R. in the production of
S. goods and services that improves
6. for the entire population.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) QRSP (b) RSQP
(c) QPSR (d) QSPR

71 **1. The concept of the Blue Economy**
P. to promote economic growth
Q. while ensuring the environmental sustainability
R. seeks to harness ocean resources
S. and improved social inclusion
6. of the vast marine and coastal ecosystems.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) PQSR (b) RPSQ
(c) RSQP (d) QSRP

72 1. The Thar Desert constitutes
P. rainfall and high evaporation
Q. characterised by extremely low
R. a vast arid region
S. which results in a
6. landscape dominated by shifting sand dunes.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) RSPQ (b) SQRP
(c) RQPS (d) PSQR

73 1. Mount Kailash stands as a
P. reaching a height that remains
Q. and serves as a sacred
R. magnificent peak in the Himalayas
S. destination for several religious pilgrimages
6. largely unchallenged by modern mountaineering expeditions.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) RQSP (b) PSQR
(c) QSRP (d) RSPQ

74 1. Our ability to
P. of others is what
Q. and feel the emotions
R. understand the perspectives
S. makes us truly
6. compassionate human beings.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) PQSR (b) RSPQ
(c) RPSQ (d) RQPS

75 1. It is widely
P. to the environment
Q. believed that the
R. poses a serious threat
S. use of plastic bags
6. and our marine life.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) QSRP (b) PRSQ
(c) QRPS (d) QRSP

76 1. Moisturisers for the face
P. as oily ones may block
Q. in greater concentration on the face
R. the oil glands found
S. should be chosen carefully
6. and cause pimple/acne to break out.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) RSQP (b) PQRS
(c) SRPQ (d) SPRQ

77 1. The Harappan culture was
P. to have developed a
Q. known for its advanced
R. distinguished by being the first
S. town planning and is
6. sophisticated system of standardised weights.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) QSRP (b) PQSR
(c) RQPS (d) QRPS

Directions (Q. 78–79): *Rearrange the following sentences to form a meaningful passage*

78 1. Ancient Greek democracy laid the foundation for civic participation.
2. Citizens debated laws in public assemblies.
3. This model influenced later republics worldwide.
4. However, rights were limited to free adult males.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

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

79 1. Augmented reality (AR) enhances user interaction by overlaying digital elements onto the physical world. 2. It has applications in gaming, education, and training. 3. AR uses devices like smartphones and AR glasses to deliver experiences. 4. However, widespread adoption is limited due to the cost of AR hardware.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

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

Directions (Q. 80–84): *Rearrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph*

80 1. This process ensures that the food we eat is safe and does not contain harmful bacteria or other contaminants.
2. Food processing is a series of methods used to transform raw ingredients into consumable products.
3. These methods can range from simple actions like cutting and grinding to more complex procedures such as pasteurization and fermentation.
4. Furthermore, it also helps to preserve food, extend its shelf life, and enhance its nutritional value.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

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

81 1. The integrity of scientific research is maintained through a rigorous process of documentation and peer review. 2. This systematic approach ensures the reproducibility of findings and builds a body of reliable knowledge. 3. This process creates a detailed paper trail of experiments, data analysis, and conclusions. 4. These documents are then subjected to scrutiny by other experts in the field to identify potential errors or biases.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

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

82 1. The erosion of trust in public institutions is a defining feature of contemporary political discourse, influencing voter behavior and policy outcomes. 2. Consequently, robust and transparent governance mechanisms are essential to rebuilding public confidence and ensuring the legitimacy of a democratic system. 3. This crisis can be traced to a historical understanding of the "social contract" where the public grants authority in exchange for protection and well-being. 4. The breakdown of this unwritten agreement has led to widespread disillusionment and a perception of institutional failure, with significant social consequences.

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

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

83 1. This phenomenon, where the physical state of a substance changes without a change in temperature, is a result of the absorption or release of latent heat. 2. When a solid, such as ice, melts, its temperature remains constant at 0°C until all of the

ice has turned to water. 3. This energy is used to break the molecular bonds of the solid, rather than increasing the kinetic energy of the molecules. 4. The concept of latent heat is crucial for understanding phase transitions in thermodynamics.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

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

84 1. The most prevalent of these is the peer review process, where a manuscript is evaluated by other experts in the same field.
2. The integrity of scientific publications is upheld by a series of rigorous checks and balances.
3. The goal of this process is to validate the methodology, findings, and conclusions of the research before it is made public.
4. This external scrutiny helps to ensure that only high-quality, credible research is disseminated to the scientific community.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

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

Directions (Q. 85–107): *Rearrange the following sentences in correct order to make a meaningful sentence*

85 P: and cultural pluralism Q: India's democratic fabric R: is deeply rooted S: in historical dialogues

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) QRSP
(b) PRSQ
(c) QSPR
(d) QPSR

86 P. as part of a nationwide public health intervention
Q. through mobile diagnostic units
R. regular screening camps
S. were conducted in remote and underserved areas

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) RQSP
(b) RSPQ
(c) QPRS
(d) PRSQ

87 P. by integrating machine learning diagnostics
Q. to minimize false negatives
R. the AI-powered screening tool
S. has significantly improved early disease detection

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) RSPQ
(b) RQPS
(c) PQRS
(d) RPSQ

88 P. reflecting the precarious balance between economic development and environmental conservation
Q. the recent Supreme Court judgment on mining activities in forest regions
R. has set a legal precedent
S. for all future industrial clearance protocols

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) QPRS
(b) QRSP
(c) RQPS
(d) QSRP

89 P. following a joint recommendation from the audit and ethics committees Q. the procurement policy R. was suspended indefinitely S. due to procedural inconsistencies and budgetary overreach

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) QRSP
(b) PQRS
(c) QPRS
(d) RQSP

90 P. amid global economic instability Q. the central bank's monetary interventions R. were cautiously adjusted S. to manage inflation without stalling growth

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) QRSP
(b) QSPR
(c) QSRP
(d) RQSP

91 P: than decolonial methods of inquiry Q: is more extractive R: the dominance of Eurocentric paradigms S: in indigenous research contexts

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) RQSP
(b) QRSP
(c) RPQS
(d) QSRP

92 P: remains elusive Q: in fragmented welfare systems R: the ideal of universal access S: to healthcare entitlements

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) RPSQ
(b) RPQS
(c) QSRP
(d) RQSP

93 P: in emerging democracies Q: media literacy R: must be integrated S: into school curricula

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) QRSP (b) QSRP
(c) RQPS (d) RPQS

94 **P.** after a decade of legal deliberations and forensic analysis **Q.** was conclusively settled by the supreme adjudicating body **R.** the dispute over land ownership **S.** in favor of the indigenous claimants

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) RQPS (b) RPSQ
(c) QRSP (d) QPRS

95 **P.** were introduced as part of the digital governance reform **Q.** biometric attendance systems **R.** to reduce proxy attendance and data manipulation **S.** across all urban local bodies

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) QRPS (b) QPRS
(c) RQPS (d) RSPQ

96 **P.** were subjected to scrutiny by audit authorities **Q.** for inconsistencies in declared financial holdings **R.** senior administrative officers **S.** across multiple state departments

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) RQSP (b) RSQP
(c) RPSQ (d) RQPS

97 **P:** of community-oriented justice **Q:** modern legal systems **R:** often marginalise **S:** the embedded practices

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) QSRP (b) QSPR
(c) QRSP (d) RPQS

98 **P:** in legitimising state violence **Q:** under regimes of legal formalism **R:** the abstraction of rule of law **S:** often functions

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) QRPS (b) RSQP
(c) RQSP (d) QSRP

99 **P.** were finalized after months of inter-agency deliberations **Q.** the national disaster response protocols **R.** under the supervision of the central emergency council **S.** to streamline rescue operations

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) QPRS (b) SPRQ
(c) QSRP (d) QPSR

100 P: in fostering innovation and collaboration Q : plays a critical role R: across interdisciplinary fields S: institutional support

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) SQRP (b) QSRP
(c) SRQP (d) RSQP

101 P. to detect early-stage structural vulnerabilities in bridges Q. using AI-driven sensors and real-time analytics R. a nationwide safety audit mechanism S. has been deployed by the Ministry of Transport

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) RQSP (b) QRSP
(c) RSQP (d) PRSQ

102 P: continues to shape legal consciousness Q: within postcolonial judicial reasoning R: the legacy of colonial jurisprudence S: in subtle but significant ways

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) RPSQ (b) RPQS
(c) QRSP (d) PRSQ

103 P: at the intersection of caste and gender Q: the vulnerability of Dalit women R: is compounded S: by systemic exclusions

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) SQPR (b) QRSP
(c) QSRP (d) PRSQ

104 **P.** using advanced meteorological models **Q.** cyclone warnings **R.** are now issued with greater lead time **S.** by the national weather bureau

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) QRSP (b) RQSP
(c) SQRP (d) PRSQ

105 **P.** using the real-time demographic dashboard **Q.** migration patterns during economic

downturns **R.** were mapped by the analytics cell **S.** for targeted policy interventions

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) QPRS (b) QRSP
(c) RQPS (d) QRPS

106 **P.** under the sovereign green bonds framework **Q.** were allocated to renewable energy infrastructure **R.** funds mobilized from the January 2023 issuance **S.** after alignment with climate action goals

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) QRPS (b) RQSP
(c) RQPS (d) QSRP

107 **P:** in producing ethical legal judgments **Q:** within adversarial frameworks **R:** judicial discretion **S:** remains a contentious variable

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) RSPQ (b) RQSP
(c) RQPS (d) RPQS

Directions (Q. 108–111): *Rearrange the following sentences in correct order to make a logical passage.*

108 1. Therefore, libraries are evolving into community learning hubs.
2. The role of traditional libraries is changing.
3. They now offer more than just books, including digital resources and workshops.
4. This adaptation ensures their continued relevance in the digital age.

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

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

109 1. The first stage involves identifying suitable candidates.
2. The recruitment process is vital for any organization.
3. Subsequent steps include interviews and background checks.
4. The goal is to find the best fit for the company culture.

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

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

110 1. This enhances their engagement and productivity.
2. Employee recognition programs are highly beneficial.
3. They acknowledge hard work and foster a positive work environment.
4. Companies often implement various reward systems.

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

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

111 1. Therefore, critical thinking skills are increasingly valued.
2. In the modern information age, data is abundant.
3. However, discerning reliable information from misinformation is challenging.
4. Education systems are adapting to cultivate these abilities.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

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

Directions (Q. 112–127): *Four parts of a sentence are given below in a jumbled order. When arranged correctly, they form a complete and meaningful sentence. While multiple combinations may appear grammatically correct, choose the one that best conveys the intended meaning as per the given options.*

112 A) affordable medicines
B) through Jan Aushadhi Kendras
C) are being made available
D) to the public

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) D-B-C-A (b) B-A-D-C
(c) A-D-C-B (d) A-C-D-B

113 A) in Tamil Nadu
B) was inaugurated
C) a new desalination plant
D) by the Prime Minister

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) B-D-C-A (b) D-C-B-A
(c) C-B-D-A (d) C-D-B-A

114 A) due to better crop prices
B) rural consumption

C) in recent years
D) has seen steady growth

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) C-B-D-A (b) B-D-C-A
(c) A-D-B-C (d) D-A-B-C

115 A) to ensure faster delivery
B) across departments
C) services are being digitised
D) through the Digital India program

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) D-B-C-A (b) C-B-D-A
(c) B-D-A-C (d) A-C-B-D

116 A) in digital transactions
B) through UPI platforms
C) there has been exponential growth
D) in the last five years

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) B-D-A-C (b) A-C-D-B
(c) C-A-B-D (d) D-B-C-A

117 A) government welfare schemes
B) fail to avail
C) many beneficiaries
D) due to lack of awareness

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) B-C-A-D (b) A-B-C-D
(c) C-B-A-D (d) D-A-B-C

118 A) of the National Education Policy
B) multilingual education
C) is a key feature
D) to enhance inclusivity

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) D-A-C-B (b) A-B-C-D
(c) B-C-A-D (d) C-A-B-D

119 A) aims to position
B) the country as a global leader
C) on artificial intelligence
D) India's National Strategy

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) A-D-C-B (b) C-B-D-A
(c) B-D-C-A (d) D-A-B-C

120 A) to support artisans
B) the Ministry of Textiles
C) launched a scheme
D) in traditional handloom clusters

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) A-D-B-C (b) C-B-A-D
(c) B-C-A-D (d) B-A-C-D

121 A) continues to face challenges
B) in post-harvest storage
C) India
D) despite increased grain production

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) B-C-A-D (b) D-B-C-A
(c) C-D-A-B (d) C-A-D-B

122 A) for climate adaptation
B) are being taken
C) several initiatives
D) by Indian cities

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) A-B-C-D (b) C-B-D-A
(c) D-C-B-A (d) B-C-D-A

123 A) to track delivery
B) of government schemes
C) a real-time dashboard
D) has been introduced

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) D-C-A-B (b) A-B-C-D
(c) C-D-A-B (d) B-D-C-A

124 A) during the festival season
B) traffic congestion
C) is a common sight
D) in metropolitan cities

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) C-B-D-A (b) A-B-C-D
(c) D-A-B-C (d) B-D-A-C

125 A) under the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme
B) improvement in gender ratio
C) several districts
D) have shown

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) C-D-B-A (b) D-B-C-A
(c) A-B-C-D (d) B-D-C-A

126 A) basic banking habits
B) financial literacy camps

C) promote awareness of
D) in rural areas

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) B-C-A-D (b) C-A-D-B
(c) A-B-C-D (d) D-B-C-A

127 A) at district headquarters
B) to streamline service delivery
C) citizen facilitation centres
D) have been established

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) D-C-B-A (b) C-D-A-B
(c) C-A-D-B (d) A-C-D-B

Directions (Q. 128–130): *There are four jumbled sentences given below. Your task is to rearrange them into a logically coherent and meaningful paragraph and choose the correct sequence from the given options.*

128 1. Students are encouraged to work on real-life problem-solving.
2. The Atal Innovation Mission promotes start-up culture in schools and colleges.
3. It provides funding and mentoring for innovation labs.
4. This has led to student-led projects in rural technology and healthcare.

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

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

129 1. Several studies show increased enrolment due to this scheme.
2. It also incentivises attendance in government schools.
3. However, hygiene in food preparation needs stricter monitoring.
4. The midday meal scheme aims to improve nutrition among schoolchildren.

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

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

130 1. It blends entertainment, sports, and business.
2. The Indian Premier League (IPL) has transformed cricket into a festival.
3. The league generates massive viewership and revenues.
4. Players from around the world participate each season.

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

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

Directions (Q. 131–132): *Rearrange the following sentences in correct order to make a meaningful passage.*

131 1. Final version was published online.
2. Experts were consulted for feedback.
3. A preliminary draft was circulated.
4. Comments were incorporated and edits were made.

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

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

132 1. Next, the patient is given a mild sedative.
2. First, the doctor checks vital signs.
3. After the procedure, the patient is monitored for side effects.
4. Then, the injection is administered.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

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

Directions (Q. 133): *Rearrange the following sentences in correct order to make a meaningful passage*

133 1. A new cohort of civil officers is inducted through lateral recruitment streams.
2. Training schedules are personalized via role-specific benchmarks.
3. Induction records are submitted for background standardization.
4. Cross-department placements are finalized.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

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

Directions (Q. 134–149): *Rearrange the following sentences in correct order to make a meaningful passage.*

134 1. Garbage trucks collect waste from residential zones.
2. Waste is taken to a segregation unit.
3. Non-biodegradable items are sent for recycling.
4. Biodegradable waste is moved to compost pits.

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

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

135 1. The blood sample is centrifuged to separate plasma.
2. It is collected from the vein using a sterile needle.
3. Plasma is extracted into a fresh container.
4. It is labeled and sent for testing.

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

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

136 1. The sample is then placed for testing.
2. A detailed report is generated after analysis.
3. The test begins after the equipment is confirmed ready.
4. The technician calibrates the instrument using standard samples.

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

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

137 1. The Panchayat submits its annual development plan as per the bottom-up planning mandate.
2. Delays in fund release from the state treasury lead to stalled work mid-cycle.
3. The District Planning Committee forwards the plan to the state department.
4. Budget approvals are issued after prolonged scrutiny and conditionalities.

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

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

138 1. A barcode is scanned at the billing counter.
2. Items are bagged after successful payment.
3. The system generates an itemized receipt.
4. The customer proceeds to exit with the purchase.

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

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

139 1. A list of shortlisted candidates is published.
2. Applications are screened.
3. Interviews are scheduled.
4. Selected candidates are emailed.

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

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

140 1. The request is routed to the IT department.
2. A ticket is raised by the user.
3. A technician is assigned based on availability.
4. The issue is resolved and marked closed.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

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

141 1. Final budget was uploaded to the department portal.
2. Initial estimates were gathered from field officers.
3. Proposals were revised based on input.
4. The finance team consolidated the entries.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

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

142 1. The router allocates a dynamic IP address.
2. A device connects to the Wi-Fi network.
3. Connection is authenticated using stored credentials.
4. Internet access is enabled upon approval.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

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

143 1. After encoding, the video file is compressed.
2. Compression reduces file size for web streaming.
3. The original video is first trimmed and edited.
4. It is then encoded into a preferred format.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

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

144 1. The software is compiled and checked for bugs.
2. The client requirements are discussed and documented.
3. Once approved, development of features begins.
4. Final deployment is carried out on the live server.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

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

145 1. The package is labelled and handed over to the delivery service.
2. The items are carefully packed using protective materials.
3. A confirmation is sent to the buyer with tracking details.
4. The payment is verified before packaging.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

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

146 1. All drawings are submitted to the design review committee.
2. Clients finalize the space utilization plan.
3. The architect prepares preliminary layout drawings.
4. Suggestions are incorporated before final approval.

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

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

147 1. The crew loaded the cargo onto the ship.
2. The departure was cleared by the harbor master.
3. Navigation paths were confirmed.
4. The engines were powered up.

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

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

148 1. Results are compiled into dashboards.
2. Data is fetched from sources.
3. It is cleaned and standardized.
4. Analysis is performed.

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

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

149 1. Visitors are required to register at the reception desk.
2. They are provided with temporary ID badges.
3. Security personnel verify their details.
4. Access to the premises is then granted.

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

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

Directions (Q. 150–152): *In the following question, the first and last parts of the sentence (1 and 6) are given. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named A, B, C, and D. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct.*

150 **1. The global fashion industry**
A. shifting toward sustainable fabrics
B. is undergoing a transformation
C. to reduce their massive
D. as more brands are
6. environmental footprint and waste.

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) BDAC (b) DCAB
(c) ACBD (d) BACD

151 1. Modern architects are increasingly
A. to combat rising pollution
B. designing vertical forests that
C. integrate lush vegetation into
D. high-rise residential buildings
6. and improve the local biodiversity.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) ACDB (b) BCDA
(c) DACB (d) BADC

152 1. Explorers venture into the
A. to study unique organisms
B. that thrive in extreme
C. depths of the Mariana Trench
D. pressure and complete darkness
6. where no sunlight can penetrate.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) CABD (b) DCAB
(c) BCAD (d) CBAD

Directions (Q. 153–158): *Rearrange the following sentences in correct order to make a logical sentence*

153 P: under digital precarity Q: Informal gig workers R: face algorithmic control S: without collective bargaining

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) QRPS (b) QPRS
(c) QPSR (d) PRSQ

154 P: against linguistic imperialism Q: Indigenous language movements R: reassert cultural sovereignty S: via grassroots mobilisation

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) QRSP (b) PRSQ
(c) PQRS (d) QPRS

155 P: within colonial land tenure frameworks
Q: Agrarian dispossession
R: was systemically legitimised
S: through cadastral mapping

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) QRSP (b) QPRS
(c) PQRS (d) PRSQ

156 P: reveals the paradox
Q: in contemporary economic reforms
R: The exclusion of marginal voices
S: of inclusive rhetoric

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) RPSQ (b) PRSQ
(c) RSQP (d) RQSP

157 P: as proxies for social legitimacy Q: Educational credentials R: operate S: in stratified economies

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) QRSP (b) PQRS
(c) QPSR (d) QRPS

158 P: in trans-border water negotiations Q: Hydro-political asymmetries R: continue to shape S: regional cooperation outcomes

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) RQSP (b) QSPR
(c) QRSP (d) PQRS

Directions (Q. 159–166): *The following sentence has been divided into four parts (P, Q, R, and S). The last part (S5) is fixed. Rearrange the remaining parts to form a grammatically correct and meaningful sentence, and choose the correct sequence.*

159 P: been able on more than one occasion to verify Professor Clark's observations in regard to
Q: nerve-tissue is found in all animals above and including Hydrozoa according to Romanes, but
R: I am inclined to believe that it is present in animals even lower than Hydrozoa because I have
S: the protozoan “Stentor Polymorphus”, which has a well-developed nervous system, and I have
S5: moreover seen unquestionable acts of conscious determination enacted by this little creature.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) RPQS (b) PSRQ
(c) SQPR (d) QRPS

160 P: especially as we ascend the scale and discover that certain animals are capable of remembering other animals
Q: the recognition of enemies can be noticed in animals quite low in the scale of life, and although this
R: after a hostile encounter with them, as shown quite plainly by the white mouse, that he had not forgotten the pet crow
S: psychical phase is almost universally instinctive, it carries with it certain elements of consciousness
S5: from whose clutches he had been rescued, even after three years had passed by.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) RQSP (b) QSPR
(c) PSQR (d) SQRP

161 S1: The colossal statues of Egypt are wonderful on account of their vast weight and size, with
P: the most famous being two forty-seven-foot-high colossi standing on the west bank of the Nile at Thebes, each occupying
Q: a third statue representing King Rameses II, which is still larger, weighing eight hundred and eighty-seven tons, made from a single stone that
R: was moved a distance of one hundred and thirty-eight miles from Assouan to Thebes, making it wonderful to consider moving

S: eleven thousand five hundred cubic feet and made from single blocks of stone not found within several days' journey of their location, and
S5: such a mass over that great distance and raising the question as to how the sculptors could work on such statues.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) RQSP (b) QSPR
(c) PSQR (d) SQRP

162 S1: The number of Assyrian statues that have been found is small, with one of Sardanapalus I
P: about forty-two inches high, whereas the statuettes of the Assyrians are less artistic than the statues, made
Q: of a grotesque appearance and usually representing gods or genii that combine human and animal forms
R: from a clay which turned red on baking and coloured so as to resemble Greek pottery, almost always
S: being in the best state of preservation of any of them, despite being smaller than life size at
S5: in a less noble and artistic way than was done in the Egyptian representation of the Sphinx.

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) QRSP (b) RSQP
(c) PQRS (d) SPRQ

163 S1: There is in the British Museum a monument which was discovered
P: in 1838 called "The Harpy Monument," which is thought to have been made
Q: in 500 B.C. and consists of a tower where a white marble frieze is let into the
R: sandstone frieze running round all four sides at a height of about twenty-one feet
S: from the ground, a design reflecting that the Lycians, in whose country it was found
S5: were accustomed to bury their dead at the top of such towers.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) QRSP (b) RSQP
(c) PQRS (d) SPRQ

164 S1: The gods of the Greeks were not all-wise, all-powerful, and all-good, as we believe our God to be
P: are sometimes represented as depending upon mortals for information, and all these religious views tended to make the human form far more noble
Q: or omnipresent and was himself subject to the decrees of Fate, as when he could not save his loved Sarpedon from death, meaning that not knowing all things, even the gods
R: because if you read their mythology, you will find that with the power of the god, much imperfection and weakness were mingled, since
S: they did not believe that Zeus had been the greatest god from the beginning, but that there was a time when he had no power, nor was he omniscient
S5: to the Greek than it can be to the Christian, with his different views of the relations of God and man.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) QRSP (b) RSQP
(c) PQRS (d) SPRQ

165 S1: Close to the royal dwelling was the fore-court, which was as often dressed out with flowers and lawn as with tiles and flags
P: tennis-courts came to be a regularly installed accessory, and the basins and "mirrors" of water were frequently supplemented
Q: and from it radiated long alleys and avenues stretching out almost to infinity at a time when the grass-plots were developed
R: by cascades, with some of the canals being so large that barges of state floated thereon under bridges
S: to high order and featured groves, rest-houses, bowers, and theatres de verdure at each turning, while
S5: built as fantastic in design as those of the Japanese, and again others as monumental as the Pont Neuf.

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) RQSP (b) QSPR
(c) PSQR (d) SQRP

166 S1: The earliest works of Egyptian sculpture are the bas-reliefs found in the chambers of the tombs, where the walls are covered
P: with them and painted with colours still bright and fresh, though more than four thousand years have passed, representing
Q: on the stone and cutting it away between the figures, though the mode of arrangement does not satisfy our modern ideas, because

R: it seems the artists had no finished plan in mind, on the contrary, impressing us as if the sculptors simply added figures to tell a fact
S: subjects taken from the life, possessions, and occupations of the buried individuals, which were made by tracing the designs
S5: without attention to the beauty of the whole, resulting in disjointed parts which lack unity and have no relation to each other.

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) RQSP (b) QSPR
(c) PSQR (d) SQRP

Directions (Q. 167): *In the following question, the first and last parts of a sentence are fixed as S1 and S5. The remaining parts, P, Q, R, and S, are given in jumbled order. Rearrange these parts to form a grammatically correct and logically meaningful sentence. Choose the correct sequence from the given options.*

167 S1: It is possible that Claude Mollet, who began his career under Henri III
P: and wrote his elaborate work "Theatre des Plans et Jardinage" in 1612, which
Q: was only published half a century later, was the creator of the parterres and broderies
R: and plant forms resembling oriental embroideries in design, while making equal use of the labyrinth
S: so largely used in his time and after because his formula was derived chiefly from flower
S5: and the sunken garden, with the idea to develop the simple parquet into the elaborate parterre.

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) QSRP (b) SPQR
(c) PQSR (d) RSPQ

Directions (Q. 168): *In this question, five sentence fragments – P, Q, R, S, T – are provided in a jumbled manner. While four of these fragments can be rearranged to construct a single grammatically and logically coherent sentence, one of the fragments does not fit into the logic or structure of the sentence. Ignoring the irrelevant fragment, rearrange the other parts to form a grammatically and logically coherent sentence. Choose the correct sequence from the options provided*

168 P: mapping odour molecules requires a much bigger and more diverse data set, one that includes data from non-expert noses, to better reflect
Q: because if it does not move fast enough, it risks the more dangerous outcome of death by necrosis, which is an explosive and
R: when a hazard such as ultraviolet light, ionising radiation, or certain chemicals damages DNA, the cell needs to respond at breakneck speed
S: uncontrolled death that damages its neighbours, or passing mutated DNA to its descendants, which could develop into cancer
T: to ideally either repair the damage to its genomic information repository or sacrifice itself through a controlled cell death process

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) PSQR (b) QTRS
(c) RTQS (d) SPQT

Directions (Q. 169–170): *Choose the correct option to rearrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph*

169 B. They were calling out to him loudly.
A. He lowered his legs to land on the green sea.
C. His parents, brothers, and sister had landed ahead on the green surface.
D. But his legs sank into the water.

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) CBAD (b) CBDA
(c) ADCB (d) ABCD

170 D. At last, we have gained our political freedom.
C. We make a strong promise to our people.
B. We will fight against poverty and suffering.
A. We will also end gender and all other discrimination.

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) DCBA (b) ABDC
(c) CABD (d) DACB

Directions (Q. 171): *In this question, the closing fragment of a sentence is fixed and labelled as S5. The remainder of the sentence has been split into four parts – P, Q, R, S – which are not in the proper order. Rearrange these parts to form the most*

grammatically and logically coherent sentence ending with S5. Choose the correct sequence from the options provided.

171 P: simultaneously charged with triangular grains of starch, I observed some Actinophorous rhizopods creeping about them that had similar shaped
Q: on one occasion, while investigating the nature of some large, transparent, spore-like elliptical cells whose protoplasm was rotating while being
R: grains of starch in their interior, and after determining the nature of these grains by the addition of iodine, I cleansed the glasses and placed under the
S: microscope a new portion of the sediment from the basin containing these cells and Actinophryans for further examination, at which point I observed
S5: that one of the spore-like cells had become ruptured and that a portion of its protoplasm, charged with the triangular starch grains, was slightly protruding through the crevice.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) SRQP (b) QPRS
(c) RQPS (d) PRSQ

Directions (Q. 172): *Five sentence fragments—P, Q, R, S, and T—are given in a jumbled order. Four of these fragments can be arranged to form a single grammatically and logically coherent sentence, while one fragment does not fit the meaning or structure. Identify the correct sequence of the four relevant fragments, ignoring the irrelevant one, and select the correct option from the given choices.*

172 P: in the summer of 1991, Pinatubo, a volcano in the Philippines, started erupting on June 12 and culminated in a tremendous
Q: those scientists saved countless lives, but their forecast of the eruption was more of an educated guess than
R: while killing more than 800 people, when their roofs, weighed down by rain-saturated ash, collapsed
S: explosion three days later, and by the time pyroclastic flows, which are incandescent avalanches of molten rock and gas
T: tumbled down its sterilised slopes, Pinatubo's peak had been obliterated and replaced by a 2.5-kilometre-wide chasm

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) PSTR (b) TQRS
(c) QRPS (d) PRQS

Answer Key

लाल रंग = *SSC Key* पर व्याख्या में टिप्पणी

01	02	03	04	05	36	37	38	39	40
(d)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(d)	(b)	(b)	(d)	(c)	(b)
06	**07**	**08**	**09**	**10**	**41**	**42**	**43**	**44**	**45**
(b)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(c)	(c)	(b)	(d)
11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**46**	**47**	**48**	**49**	**50**
(c)	(c)	(d)	(b)	(b)	(c)	(b)	(d)	(d)	(b)
16	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**51**	**52**	**53**	**54**	**55**
(b)	(a)	(c)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(d)
21	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**56**	**57**	**58**	**59**	**60**
(b)	(a)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(d)	(b)	(d)	(b)	(c)
26	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**	**61**	**62**	**63**	**64**	**65**
(b)	(c)	(b)	(b)	(a)	(d)	(b)	(d)	(a)	(b)
31	**32**	**33**	**34**	**35**	**66**	**67**	**68**	**69**	**70**
(d)	(a)	**(d)**	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)

71	72	73	74	75
(b)	(c)	(a)	(d)	(a)
76	**77**	**78**	**79**	**80**
(d)	(a)	(c)	(d)	(a)
81	**82**	**83**	**84**	**85**
(c)	(c)	(a)	(a)	(a)
86	**87**	**88**	**89**	**90**
(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(a)
91	**92**	**93**	**94**	**95**
(a)	**(a)**	(a)	(a)	(b)
96	**97**	**98**	**99**	**100**
(c)	(c)	(b)	**(a/c)**	(a)
101	**102**	**103**	**104**	**105**
(c)	(a)	(b)	(a)	**(b/d)**
106	**107**	**108**	**109**	**110**
(c)	(a)	(d)	(d)	(b)
111	**112**	**113**	**114**	**115**
(d)	(d)	(c)	(b)	(b)
116	**117**	**118**	**119**	**120**
(c)	(c)	(c)	(d)	(c)
121	**122**	**123**	**124**	**125**
(c)	(b)	(c)	**(b/d)**	(a)

126	127	128	129	130
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(d)
131	**132**	**133**	**134**	**135**
(d)	(a)	(d)	(b)	(a)
136	**137**	**138**	**139**	**140**
(b)	(a)	**(b)**	(d)	(a)
141	**142**	**143**	**144**	**145**
(b)	(b)	(d)	(d)	(a)
146	**147**	**148**	**149**	**150**
(d)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
151	**152**	**153**	**154**	**155**
(b)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
156	**157**	**158**	**159**	**160**
(a)	(d)	(c)	(d)	(b)
161	**162**	**163**	**164**	**165**
(c)	(d)	(c)	(b)	(b)
166	**167**	**168**	**169**	**170**
(c)	(c)	(c)	(a)	(a)
171	**172**			
(b)	(a)			

Detailed Explanations रटना बंद, समझना शुरू

01 ANSWER (d) QSPR

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Sentence Parts – Subject then Verb) Opening phrase के बाद Subject चाहिए, जो Q (global geopolitical tensions) है, और फिर उसका Verb S (cast a shadow over...) आएगा। उसके बाद P में participle "raising concerns..." परिणाम बताता है और अंत में R का "while" वाला भाग IOC के प्रयास का contrast देता है।

✓ सही sentence As the 2024 Paris Olympics approached, global geopolitical tensions, including conflicts in Eastern Europe and trade disputes among superpowers, **cast a shadow** over the event's spirit of international unity and sportsmanship, raising concerns over diplomatic boycotts and the potential exclusion of certain nations, while the International Olympic Committee attempted to maintain neutrality and ensure an inclusive competition.

02 ANSWER (b) QSRP

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Sentence Parts – Main Clause First) Opening phrase के बाद Main Clause चाहिए, जो Q (restrictive monetary policies were implemented) है। फिर S का participle "forcing central banks to balance economic growth" आता है, R बताता है कि यह संतुलन कैसे बनाया गया (by raising interest rates...), और P "against the risk of prolonged stagnation" वाक्य को पूरा करता है।

✓ सही sentence In response to persistent inflationary pressures, restrictive monetary policies were implemented, forcing central banks to balance economic growth by raising interest rates and

reducing liquidity against the risk of prolonged stagnation.

03 ANSWER (c) RPQS

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Sentence Parts – Subject and Verb) Opening phrase के बाद Subject और Verb वाला भाग R (the James Webb Space Telescope detected...) आएगा। P और Q दोनों इस खोज के परिणाम बताने वाले participle phrases हैं (offering..., raising...), और "while" से शुरू होने वाला S सावधानी का contrast देकर वाक्य को समाप्त करता है।

✓ सही sentence In a landmark moment for space exploration, the James Webb Space Telescope detected the presence of complex organic molecules in the atmosphere of an exoplanet, offering unprecedented insights into planetary formation and the conditions necessary for life, raising the possibility of habitable worlds beyond our solar system, while astronomers cautioned that further studies were required to confirm the findings.

04 ANSWER (a) QPRS

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Sentence Parts – Participle Flow) Subject "The escalating climate crisis" का Verb Q (has intensified global efforts towards mitigation) है। P (with rising sea levels...) crisis का विवरण देता है, R (urging industries...) प्रयासों का रूप बताता है और "while" वाला S उसी में एक और पहलू जोड़ता है।

✓ सही sentence The escalating climate crisis has intensified global efforts towards mitigation, with rising sea levels and extreme weather patterns, urging industries to adopt sustainable practices while reinforcing commitments to international climate accords.

05 ANSWER (d) PSRQ

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Sentence Parts – Relative Clause) Subject के बाद Verb P आता है, "which" वाला S उसी discovery के बारे में बताता है, फिर participle R परिणाम देता है और Q तरीका बताकर वाक्य पूरा करता है।

✓ सही sentence A groundbreaking medical discovery has been developed by scientists, which enhances the body's immune response, paving the way for more effective vaccines using innovative genetic engineering techniques.

06 ANSWER (b) PSRQ

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Sentence Parts – As Clause Last) Subject के बाद Verb P, फिर participle S, उसके बाद R, और कारण बताने वाला "as" clause Q अंत में आता है।

✓ सही sentence The expansion of space programs has led to discussions on regulatory frameworks, ensuring peaceful exploration and equitable resource distribution among major spacefaring nations and private entities as technological capabilities advance at an unprecedented pace.

07 ANSWER (a) QRSP

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Sentence Parts – Subject and Verb) Opening phrase के बाद Subject-Verb वाला Q (the VAR system faced intense scrutiny) आएगा। R में "as" clause कारण देता है, S का participle "raising concerns..." उसका असर बताता है और "while" वाला P अंत में एक और विरोधी पक्ष जोड़ता है।

✓ सही sentence Following a series of controversial decisions in major football tournaments, the Video Assistant Referee (VAR) system faced intense scrutiny from players, coaches, and fans, as governing bodies struggled to standardize its usage across different leagues, raising concerns about the subjectivity of interpretations despite the promise of technological precision, while some argued that its inconsistent application undermined the integrity of the sport.

08 ANSWER (a) PRQS

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Sentence Parts – Opening Phrase) Opening phrase "With the awarding of the 2024 Nobel Prize in Physics" के बाद "for their pioneering work in quantum materials" (P) सबसे स्वाभाविक है। फिर Subject-Verb वाला R, "as" से कारण बताने वाला Q और अंत में "while" से विरोधी पक्ष देने वाला S आता है।

✓ सही sentence With the awarding of the 2024 Nobel Prize in Physics, for their pioneering work in quantum materials, the recipients sparked

renewed interest in the study of exotic electronic properties, as scientists hailed the breakthrough for its potential applications in next-generation computing and renewable energy while debates emerged over the accessibility of high-cost experimental setups required for further research.

09 ANSWER (a) QPRS

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Sentence Parts – Result, Cause, Purpose) Subject "The geopolitical landscape" के बाद Verb वाला Q (has been reshaped by emerging superpowers) आएगा। P उसका परिणाम (necessitating...), R कारण (as nations navigate...) और S उद्देश्य (to maintain regional stability...) बताता है।

✓ सही sentence The geopolitical landscape has been reshaped by emerging superpowers, necessitating strategic alliances and diplomatic interventions as nations navigate complex economic and military rivalries to maintain regional stability and global influence.

10 ANSWER (b) RQSP

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Participle Chain in Jumbles) Subject के बाद Verb वाला R (have been driven by international collaborations) आएगा। Q का participle 'unlocking...' उसका परिणाम बताता है, S 'focused on developing sustainable lunar habitats' उसी प्रयास का विवरण देता है और P 'and paving the way...' से वाक्य पूरा होता है।

✓ सही sentence The recent advancements in space exploration have been driven by international collaborations, unlocking new possibilities for interplanetary travel, focused on developing sustainable lunar habitats and paving the way for future Mars colonization.

11 ANSWER (c) QSPR

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

SSC Key (d) · सही उत्तर (c)

Concept (Cause Clause in Jumbles) इस प्रश्न में SSC ने D (QPSR) को सही माना है, परंतु सही क्रम C (QSPR) है। S ('as early trials demonstrated unprecedented success...') उस सफलता का कारण बताता है जिसके कारण oncologists ने इनोवेशन की सराहना की, इसलिए वह Q के तुरंत बाद आएगा। QPSR में यही कारण संशयवादियों की चेतावनी के बाद आ जाता है और अर्थ बिगड़ जाता है।

✓ सही sentence Following the approval of a groundbreaking cancer therapy, oncologists and researchers hailed the innovation as a paradigm shift in cancer treatment, as early trials demonstrated unprecedented success in eliminating aggressive tumors, while skeptics warned of the long-term side effects and limited accessibility for low-income patients, leading to global discussions on the affordability and regulatory challenges of the new treatment.

Examiner का trap SSC की Key D (QPSR) में S, P के बाद आकर सराहना के कारण को संशयवादियों की चेतावनी से जोड़ देता है, जो तर्कसंगत नहीं है।

12 ANSWER (c) PRQS

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Verb, Reason Clause, Participle in Jumbles) Subject के बाद Verb P (have sparked ongoing debates among scholars) आता है, फिर R में 'as' clause कारण देता है। Q (concerning genetic modifications and bioengineering) बहस का विषय बताता है और S का participle 'raising concerns...' उसका परिणाम देकर वाक्य पूरा करता है।

✓ सही sentence The ethical dilemmas in scientific research have sparked ongoing debates among scholars, as technological advancements outpace regulatory frameworks, concerning genetic modifications and bioengineering, raising concerns about moral boundaries and unintended consequences.

13 ANSWER (d) SQRP

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Opening Phrase and Main Clause in Jumbles) Opening phrase के बाद Subject-Verb वाला S (governments worldwide bolstered their cybersecurity frameworks) आता है। Q उन cyberattacks का विवरण देता है, R तरीका (by investing heavily...) और 'while also' वाला P अंत में एक और कदम जोड़ता है।

✓ सही sentence Amid the rising threat of state-sponsored cyberattacks, governments worldwide bolstered their cybersecurity frameworks, targeting critical infrastructure such as power grids, financial institutions, and defense systems,

by investing heavily in advanced threat detection and response mechanisms, while also collaborating with private sector firms to safeguard national digital assets.

14 ANSWER (b) QPRS

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Purpose Infinitive in Jumbles) Subject के बाद Verb Q आता है, फिर उद्देश्य P, फिर प्रावधान R और उनका विस्तार S आता है।

✓ सही sentence The constitutional amendment was introduced in the parliament to ensure greater fiscal transparency, with provisions mandating periodic audits of government expenditure across all departments.

15 ANSWER (b) RPQS

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Sentence Rearrangement – Clause Order) Opening phrase के बाद Verb और Object वाला R (fundamentally altered our understanding of gravitation) आता है। P और Q 'by postulating... rather than...' से उसी बात को समझाते हैं और Main Clause S (it remained incomplete...) अंत में आता है।

✓ सही sentence Although the emergence of general relativity, **R → P → Q → S**: fundamentally altered our understanding of gravitation by postulating that gravity arises from spacetime curvature rather than being a Newtonian force acting at a distance, it remained incomplete without a quantum-theoretic formulation.

16 ANSWER (b) QPSR

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Sentence Rearrangement – Participle Phrases) Subject के बाद Verb वाला Q (has been intensified by alarming environmental shifts) आता है। P उसका परिणाम (necessitating...), S नीतिगत ढाँचे (leading to...) और R नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा की ओर बदलाव (and fostering...) बताता है।

✓ सही sentence The global push for sustainability **has been intensified by alarming environmental shifts, necessitating urgent collaboration among nations, leading to policy frameworks aimed at reducing carbon emissions and fostering the transition towards renewable energy sources.**

17 ANSWER (a) SQPR

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Sentence Rearrangement – Contrast Linkers) Opening phrase के बाद Subject-Verb वाला S (football federations debated...) आता है। Q में 'with critics arguing...' आलोचकों का पक्ष देता है, P में 'despite concerns...' बाधाओं का उल्लेख है और 'while' वाला R व्यावसायिक पक्ष का contrast देकर वाक्य पूरा करता है।

✓ सही sentence With FIFA's decision to expand the 2026 World Cup to 48 teams, **football federations worldwide debated the impact of this expansion on competitiveness, with critics arguing that the dilution of quality... could diminish the tournament's prestige, despite concerns over player fatigue..., while commercial stakeholders welcomed the move...**

18 ANSWER (c) RQPS

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Sentence Rearrangement – Passive Verb) दिए गए भाग 'has' के बाद 'been linked' (R) आता है, 'among' के बाद उसका Object Q, फिर Participle P और अंत में कारण S आता है।

✓ सही sentence Excessive use of social media has **been linked to mental health issues among teenagers and young adults, affecting self-esteem and emotional well-being due to unrealistic portrayals of success and beauty.**

19 ANSWER (c) RPQS

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Sentence Rearrangement – Participle Result) Opening phrase के बाद Subject-Verb वाला R (both nations engaged in aggressive economic retaliatory measures) आता है। P उन उपायों का विवरण (which included...) देता है, Q का participle परिणाम बताता है और S उसी का आगे का असर जोड़ता है।

✓ सही sentence Amid the escalating trade war between the United States and China, **both nations engaged in aggressive economic retaliatory measures, which included extensive tariffs, regulatory restrictions, and sanctions on key industries, disrupting global supply chains and triggering price volatility across financial**

markets, forcing multinational corporations to diversify their production hubs to mitigate risks.

20 ANSWER (a) QPSR

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Sentence Rearrangement – Relative Clause) Verb Q के बाद P, फिर 'and' से जुड़ा S और अंत में Relative Clause R आता है, जो misinformation campaigns को modify करता है।

✓ सही sentence The code of digital ethics **was proposed to regulate online behavior in response to rising cyberbullying cases and misinformation campaigns that disrupt democratic processes.**

21 ANSWER (b) QRSP

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Sentence Rearrangement – Infinitive of Purpose)
Subject के बाद Verb वाला Q (has faced obstacles due to political resistance) आता है। R (despite...) और S (and the complexities...) बाधाओं का विस्तार करते हैं, और P का Infinitive 'to hold violators accountable...' उद्देश्य बताकर वाक्य पूरा करता है।

✓ सही sentence The enforcement of international human rights laws **has faced obstacles due to political resistance, despite the establishment of global courts and legal frameworks and the complexities of diplomatic immunity in sovereign states to hold violators accountable for war crimes and genocide.**

22 ANSWER (a) PRQS

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Sentence Rearrangement – Subject, Verb, Object)
Opening phrase के बाद Subject P आता है, फिर उसका Verb R, फिर उद्देश्य बताने वाला Infinitive Q और अंत में 'about...' वाला S आता है।

✓ सही sentence Despite the abstract nature of quantum mechanics, **mathematical formulations such as Hilbert spaces and wave functions provide a rigorous framework to make remarkably accurate predictions about the behaviour of subatomic particles.**

23 ANSWER (b) RPQS

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Sentence Rearrangement – Cause and Result) खंड R मुख्य कथन है: traditional alliances पर दबाव पड़ा। P उसका कारण देता है कि उभरती अर्थव्यवस्थाएँ अधिक प्रभाव चाहती थीं, और Q ('leading to...') उसी कारण के परिणाम को बताता है, इसलिए Q को P के तुरंत बाद आना चाहिए। अंत में S 'while' के साथ एक समानांतर घटना जोड़ता है कि संस्थाओं में सुधार की माँग उठी। इस प्रकार क्रम RPQS बनता है। अतः Option B सही है।

✓ सही sentence As geopolitical tensions reshaped international diplomacy, **traditional alliances among major world powers faced significant strain, as emerging economies sought to assert greater influence in global decision-making, leading to the realignment of trade agreements and defense partnerships while long-standing institutions like the United Nations and G7 faced calls for reform.**

24 ANSWER (b) RQSP

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Sentence Rearrangement – Relative Clause) Subject के बाद Verb R आता है, फिर Object से जुड़ा Relative Clause Q, फिर तरीका बताने वाला S और अंत में P आता है।

✓ सही sentence The transboundary conservation program **protects migratory species that traverse national borders by creating safe corridors through joint international efforts.**

25 ANSWER (b) RSPQ

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Long Sentence Jumbles – Participles) Opening phrase के बाद Subject-Verb वाला R (machine learning algorithms have successfully deciphered ancient texts...) आता है। S का Participle 'enabling scholars...' उसका लाभ बताता है, P बहस उठाता है और Q 'while' से शोधकर्ताओं की चिंता जोड़ता है।

✓ सही sentence With the integration of artificial intelligence in historical research, **machine learning algorithms have successfully deciphered ancient texts previously considered unreadable, enabling scholars to reconstruct lost fragments of knowledge from damaged manuscripts, sparking debates on whether AI-driven interpretations maintain the**

authenticity of the original scripts, while some researchers expressed concerns about the reliability of automated translations in understanding linguistic nuances

26 ANSWER (b) RPQS

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Sentence Rearrangement – Infinitive) Subject के बाद Verb R आता है, फिर उद्देश्य का Infinitive P, उससे जुड़ा Q और अंत में S आता है।

✓ सही sentence The dietary guidelines **promote locally sourced ingredients to reduce dependence on imports and encourage balanced nutrition in both urban and rural populations.**

27 ANSWER (c) QRSP

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Sentence Rearrangement – Participle) Subject के बाद Verb Q आता है, फिर 'while' वाला R, फिर Participle S और अंत में 'and' से जुड़ा P आता है।

✓ सही sentence The recent diplomatic summit **witnessed discussions on security concerns while addressing climate change policies, aimed at strengthening bilateral trade and fostering regional cooperation.**

28 ANSWER (b) QRSP

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Sentence Arrangement by Structure) Subject 'The Nobel Prize in Literature' के बाद Verb वाला भाग Q आता है। उसके बाद 'whose' से जुड़ा R आता है, फिर S और अंत में कारण बताने वाला P आता है।

✓ सही sentence The Nobel Prize in Literature **was awarded to the renowned author whose latest novel explores human resilience in the face of adversity and historical struggles for its powerful storytelling and deep philosophical insights.**

29 ANSWER (b) SPRQ

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Sentence Arrangement by Participles) Subject के बाद Verb वाला S आता है, फिर participle P, 'with...' वाला R और अंत में 'dating back...' का Q।

✓ सही sentence The recent excavation **unearthed inscriptions and artifacts, shedding light on lost civilizations, with unique linguistic patterns, dating back over two thousand years.**

30 ANSWER (a) SPRQ

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Sentence Arrangement by Participles) Stem का Subject है Traditional folk music, इसलिए उसके तुरंत बाद Verb आना चाहिए। S में 'continues to evolve' Verb-phrase है, अतः S पहले आता है। उसके बाद P ('reflecting...') Participle phrase बनकर music को modify करता है, फिर R ('while preserving...') और अंत में Q ('shaping the cultural identity...') आता है।

✓ सही sentence Traditional folk music **continues to evolve in response to contemporary influences, reflecting historical narratives and local traditions while preserving indigenous languages and artistic expressions shaping the cultural identity of diverse communities.**

31 ANSWER (d) QSPR

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Clause Order in a Long Sentence) Stem 'As global debt levels reached an all-time high,' के बाद Main Clause चाहिए। Q में Subject और Verb दोनों हैं, इसलिए वह पहले आता है। S का 'prompting' इसी स्थिति का परिणाम बताता है, P का 'raising concerns' उसे आगे बढ़ाता है, और R का 'while major economies...' Contrast जोड़कर वाक्य पूरा करता है।

✓ सही sentence As global debt levels reached an all-time high, developing nations struggled to service their loans due to rising interest rates, prompting international financial institutions to consider restructuring debt repayment plans, raising concerns over potential defaults and economic downturns, while major economies implemented austerity measures to curb fiscal imbalances.

32 ANSWER (a) SRQP

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Modifier Before the Verb) Stem का Subject 'Recent medical trials' है। S ('involving mRNA technology') सीधे trials को modify करता है, फिर R में Verb 'have yielded promising results' आता है। उसके बाद Q बताता है

कि results किस क्षेत्र में हैं, और P disorders की विशेषता बताकर वाक्य पूरा करता है।

✓ सही sentence Recent medical trials, involving mRNA technology, have yielded promising results in targeting rare genetic disorders previously considered untreatable.

33 ANSWER (d) PQRS

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

SSC Key (c) · सही उत्तर (d)

Concept (Sentence Parts (Key Wrong)) SSC ने C (RSPQ) को Key माना है, परंतु सही उत्तर D (PQRS) है। Stem 'While Gödel's incompleteness theorems,' कॉमा पर समाप्त होता है, इसलिए उसके बाद parenthetical phrase आनी चाहिए, क्योंकि कॉमा Subject को उसके Verb से अलग नहीं करता। वह phrase P+Q है। उसके बाद R मुख्य Verb देता है और S वाक्य को पूरा करता है। RSPQ में 'demonstrating...' गलत रूप से 'reinforced its internal consistency' से जुड़ जाता है।

✓ सही sentence While Gödel's incompleteness theorems, **demonstrating that in any sufficiently powerful formal system unprovable statements must necessarily exist, shattered the foundational ambitions of mathematical logic, they also paradoxically reinforced its internal consistency**

Examiner का trap Key वाला क्रम Subject के तुरंत बाद Verb रखता है, जो स्वाभाविक लगता है, पर उसमें participle phrase गलत Verb से जुड़ जाता है।

34 ANSWER (a) SPQR

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Sentence Parts Arrangement) Subject 'The record-breaking performance' है। उसके तुरंत बाद S ('by the young athlete at the championship') आता है, जो performance करने वाले और स्थान को बताता है। फिर P में Verb आता है, Q समय/पृष्ठभूमि देता है, और R ('and was hailed...') दूसरा Verb जोड़ता है।

✓ सही sentence **The record-breaking performance by the young athlete at the championship established a new world record after years of rigorous training and was hailed as a historic achievement.**

35 ANSWER (b) RPSQ

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Sentence Parts Arrangement) Stem 'With the rapid expansion of the cryptocurrency market,' के बाद मुख्य घटना आती है: R ('concerns over financial stability...escalated'), जिसमें Subject और Verb दोनों हैं। उसके परिणामस्वरूप P ('prompting governments...'), फिर S ('leading to increased scrutiny...') आते हैं, और अंत में Q ('while investors faced...') एक समानांतर स्थिति जोड़ता है।

✓ सही sentence With the rapid expansion of the cryptocurrency market, **concerns over financial stability and illicit transactions escalated, prompting governments to establish strict regulatory frameworks, leading to increased scrutiny on decentralized finance platforms, while investors faced heightened market volatility due to regulatory uncertainties.**

36 ANSWER (b) RPQS

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Passive Sentence Arrangement) Subject 'The prestigious innovation award' है, और उसका Passive Verb R ('was presented to the young engineer') है। उसके बाद P ('for developing a revolutionary energy-efficient device') कारण देता है, Q ('that significantly reduces carbon emissions') device को modify करता है, और S ('at an international technology summit') स्थान बताकर वाक्य पूरा करता है।

✓ सही sentence **The prestigious innovation award was presented to the young engineer for developing a revolutionary energy-efficient device that significantly reduces carbon emissions at an international technology summit.**

37 ANSWER (b) SQRP

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Sentence Rearrangement after Stem) Stem 'Following the geopolitical crisis ...,' के बाद मुख्य Clause S है ('severe disruptions in energy supplies sent natural gas prices soaring'), जिसमें Subject और Verb हैं। फिर Q ('while industries struggled ...') उद्योगों पर प्रभाव जोड़ता है, R ('forcing governments ...') सरकारों की प्रतिक्रिया देता है, और P ('compelling European nations ...') अंतिम दीर्घकालिक परिणाम बताता है। क्रम **SQRP** है।

✓ सही sentence Following the geopolitical crisis triggered by the Russia-Ukraine war, **severe disruptions in energy supplies sent natural gas prices soaring, while industries struggled to maintain production levels amid skyrocketing operational costs, forcing governments to implement emergency measures such as energy rationing, compelling European nations to accelerate their transition towards renewable energy.**

Examiner का trap P या R को पहले रखना आकर्षक लगता है क्योंकि वे '-ing' रूप में परिणाम बताते हैं, परंतु उनमें Subject-Verb नहीं है, इसलिए मुख्य Clause S ही पहले आएगा।

38 ANSWER (d) RPQS

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Sentence Rearrangement: Participle Chain) Subject 'The legacy of colonialism' है, और उसका Verb R ('continues to shape global political dynamics,') है। उसके बाद P ('contributing to persistent economic and social inequalities') परिणाम बताता है, Q ('as former colonies navigate issues ...') संदर्भ देता है, और S ('while striving for reparations ...') इसी स्थिति को आगे बढ़ाता है। क्रम **RPQS** है।

✓ सही sentence The legacy of colonialism **continues to shape global political dynamics, contributing to persistent economic and social inequalities as former colonies navigate issues of national identity and sovereignty while striving for reparations and historical accountability.**

39 ANSWER (c) RPQS

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Sentence Rearrangement after Stem) Stem 'As women's sports gained increasing global recognition,' के बाद पहली प्रतिक्रिया R है ('broadcasting networks and corporate sponsors started investing heavily'), जिसमें Subject और Verb दोनों हैं। उसके परिणामस्वरूप P ('sparking discussions ...') आता है, फिर Q ('while governing bodies introduced policies ...') एक और बदलाव जोड़ता है, और S ('despite ongoing disparities ...') 'despite' से विरोधाभास बताकर वाक्य पूरा करता है। क्रम **RPQS** है।

✓ सही sentence As women's sports gained increasing global recognition, **major broadcasting networks and corporate sponsors started investing heavily in female athletes, sparking discussions on the long-term impact of these changes on gender equality in athletics, while governing bodies introduced policies to ensure equal prize money in certain competitions, despite ongoing disparities in media coverage and sponsorship deals compared to men's sports.**

40 ANSWER (b) PRSQ

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Sentence Rearrangement: Participle Ending) Subject 'The nature of consciousness' है, और उसका Verb-phrase P ('has long been a subject of philosophical inquiry,') है। उसके बाद R ('as scholars attempt to decipher its origins') कारण/संदर्भ देता है, S ('while exploring the boundaries between cognition and perception') उसी प्रयास को आगे बढ़ाता है, और Q ('integrating perspectives from neuroscience and artificial intelligence') अंतिम विस्तार देता है। क्रम **PRSQ** है।

✓ सही sentence The nature of consciousness **has long been a subject of philosophical inquiry, as scholars attempt to decipher its origins and mechanisms while exploring the boundaries between cognition and perception, integrating perspectives from neuroscience and artificial intelligence.**

41 ANSWER (a) 2-4-1-3-5

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Logical Sequence – Classical to Quantum) Sentence 2 विषय की शुरुआत करता है (classical mechanics की विफलता)। Sentence 4 उसके समाधान के रूप में Planck और Einstein के विचार देता है, "This led to" वाला Sentence 1 आगे के theories बताता है, Sentence 3 उनके technological उपयोग और Sentence 5 "Despite its success" के साथ निष्कर्ष देता है।

✓ सही sentence In the early 20th century, physicists realized that classical mechanics could not explain certain atomic and subatomic phenomena. Scientists like Max Planck and Albert Einstein introduced the idea that energy is quantized, laying the foundation for quantum mechanics. This led to the development of groundbreaking theories such as Heisenberg's uncertainty principle and Schrödinger's wave equation. Quantum mechanics revolutionized technology, enabling advancements in semiconductors, lasers, and quantum computing. Despite its success, the theory remains

counterintuitive, challenging our understanding of reality at the fundamental level.

42 ANSWER (c) 3-1-5-4-2

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Logical Sequence – History to Research) Sentence 3 जेलीफ़िश के विकास-इतिहास से शुरू करता है, Sentence 1 में "Despite their seemingly simple form" उनकी विशेषता बताता है। Sentence 5 "Their ability" से जुड़ता है, Sentence 4 एक विशेष प्रजाति का उदाहरण देता है और Sentence 2 "Scientists continue to study" से निष्कर्ष है।

✓ सही sentence The evolutionary history of jellyfish dates back over 500 million years, making them one of the oldest living creatures on Earth. Despite their seemingly simple form, jellyfish possess specialized cells called nematocysts that deliver venomous stings to their prey. Their ability to thrive in diverse marine environments has made them a key subject of research in evolutionary biology. Some species, like the Turritopsis dohrnii, exhibit biological immortality by reverting to their juvenile state after reaching maturity. Scientists continue to study jellyfish to understand their unique regenerative abilities and their potential applications in medicine.

43 ANSWER (c) 2-1-3-4-5

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Logical Sequence – General to Specific) Sentence 2 में भाषा के विकास का सामान्य परिचय है। Sentence 1 उस पर एक सिद्धांत देता है, Sentence 3 पुरातात्विक प्रमाण जोड़ता है, Sentence 4 भाषा के उदय के प्रभाव बताता है और Sentence 5 "continue to study" के साथ आगे के शोध पर अंत करता है।

✓ सही sentence The development of complex language is considered one of the most defining traits of Homo sapiens. Some theories suggest that language evolved as a tool for social bonding, replacing grooming behavior seen in primates. Archaeological evidence shows that early humans created symbolic representations, such as cave paintings, which indicate the ability to communicate abstract ideas. The emergence of language enabled cooperation, cultural transmission, and the rapid expansion of human societies. Scientists continue to study the origins of language using genetics, neurology, and comparative studies of primates.

44 ANSWER (b) 2-1-4-3-5

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Logical Sequence – Two Views) Sentence 2 Neanderthals का परिचय देता है, Sentence 1 उनके पतन का एक कारण (competition) बताता है, और "Others argue" वाला Sentence 4 दूसरा कारण (climate change) देता है। Sentence 3 genetic प्रमाण जोड़ता है और Sentence 5 "Despite their disappearance" से निष्कर्ष है।

✓ सही sentence Neanderthals, an extinct species of hominins, lived in Eurasia for thousands of years before disappearing around 40,000 years ago. Some researchers believe that the decline of the Neanderthals was due to competition with early Homo sapiens, who had superior tools and social structures. Others argue that climate change played a crucial role in their extinction by reducing food sources and altering their habitats. Genetic studies reveal that modern humans share a small percentage of DNA with Neanderthals, indicating interbreeding between the two species. Despite their disappearance, the legacy of Neanderthals lives on through genetic traces found in modern human populations.

45 ANSWER (d) 5-1-2-4-3

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Logical Sequence – Ancestors to Conclusion) Sentence 5 व्हेल के पूर्वजों का परिचय देता है, Sentence 1 fossil प्रमाण से इसकी पुष्टि करता है और Sentence 2 शारीरिक बदलाव बताता है। Sentence 4 transitional fossils का प्रमाण देता है तथा Sentence 3 "This transformation" से निष्कर्ष है।

✓ सही sentence The ancestors of modern whales were hoofed mammals that once roamed the land before returning to the sea. Fossil evidence suggests that whales evolved from land-dwelling ancestors that gradually adapted to aquatic life. Over millions of years, their limbs transformed into flippers, and their nostrils shifted to the top of their heads, forming blowholes. The discovery of transitional fossils, such as Ambulocetus, provides crucial insights into this evolutionary shift. This transformation is considered one of the most

remarkable examples of evolutionary adaptation in the animal kingdom.

46 ANSWER (c) 4-2-1-3-5

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Logical Sequence: General to Problem to Solution)

Sentence 4 coral reefs का सामान्य परिचय देता है और Sentence 2 उनके algae के साथ संबंध के लाभ बताता है। 'However' वाला Sentence 1 इन लाभों के विपरीत bleaching का खतरा बताता है, Sentence 3 उसकी प्रक्रिया समझाता है और Sentence 5 संरक्षण के उपायों से अंत करता है।

✓ सही sentence Coral reefs are among the most biodiverse ecosystems, providing habitat for thousands of marine species. Corals have a symbiotic relationship with algae, which provide them with nutrients and vibrant colors. However, rising ocean temperatures and acidification are causing coral bleaching, threatening reef survival. When stressed by environmental changes, corals expel the algae, leading to their pale, bleached appearance. Scientists are exploring conservation strategies, including artificial reefs and selective breeding of heat-resistant coral species.

47 ANSWER (b) 2-4-1-3-5

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Logical Sequence: General to Specific to Conclusion)

Sentence 2 में epistemology का सामान्य परिचय है और Sentence 4 उसकी व्याख्या करता है। Sentence 1 दार्शनिकों की बहस बताता है, Sentence 3 उस बहस के दो पक्ष देता है और Sentence 5 'Ultimately' से निष्कर्ष है।

✓ सही sentence The nature of knowledge is a central concern in philosophy, particularly in the field of epistemology. Epistemology explores the sources, limits and validity of knowledge, asking questions like “What can we know?” Philosophers debate the role of experience, reason and perception in the acquisition of knowledge. Some argue that knowledge comes from sensory experiences, while others believe in the primacy of reason or innate ideas. Ultimately, understanding knowledge involves examining the relationship between the knower, the known and the process of knowing.

48 ANSWER (d) 4-1-3-2-5

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Logical Sequence: Action and Response) Sentence 4 evolutionary arms race की परिभाषा देता है। Sentence 1 में predators की प्रतिक्रिया है और 'In response' वाला Sentence 3 prey की जवाबी प्रतिक्रिया बताता है। Sentence 2 'This cycle' से पूरे चक्र का सार देता है और Sentence 5 उदाहरणों से अंत करता है।

✓ सही sentence The concept of an evolutionary arms race describes the ongoing adaptations between predators and prey. Predators evolve sharper claws, faster speeds, or enhanced hunting techniques to catch prey more effectively. In response, prey species develop defensive adaptations such as camouflage, speed, or toxic chemicals. This cycle of adaptation and counter-adaptation drives the continuous evolution of both groups. Such evolutionary arms races are seen in species like cheetahs and gazelles or venomous snakes and resistant prey.

49 ANSWER (d) 3-2-4-5-1

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Logical Sequence: Challenge to Adaptation)

Sentence 3 Ice Age में जीवित रहने की चुनौती बताता है, Sentence 2 कपड़ों और आश्रयों का उपाय देता है और Sentence 4 आग पर नियंत्रण जोड़ता है। Sentence 5 'These adaptations' से इन सबका परिणाम बताता है और Sentence 1 'Over generations' से दीर्घकालीन प्रभाव पर अंत करता है।

✓ सही sentence Early humans living during the Ice Age had to develop survival strategies to endure harsh conditions. They created insulated clothing from animal skins and built durable shelters to retain heat. The ability to control fire allowed them to cook food, stay warm, and protect themselves from predators. These adaptations enabled human populations to spread across colder regions and establish new settlements. Over generations, cultural and genetic adaptations improved their resilience to extreme environments.

50 ANSWER (b) 1-3-4-2

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Logical Sequence: Topic to Contrast) Sentence 1 में mass media का परिचय है और Sentence 3 उसके प्रभाव का क्षेत्र बताता है। 'While' वाला Sentence 4 अच्छे और बुरे दोनों पहलू देता है, और Sentence 2 media literacy की ज़रूरत बताकर निष्कर्ष देता है।

✓ सही sentence Mass media plays a crucial role in shaping public opinion and cultural norms. The influence of media extends to politics, social behavior, and consumer choices. While it can educate and inform, media can also spread misinformation and biases. Understanding media literacy is essential to critically analyze and interpret information.

51 ANSWER (b) 3-1-4-5-2

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Para Jumbles – Logical Flow) Sentence 3 में mycorrhizal networks की खोज का परिचय है। 'Their research' वाला Sentence 1 उन्हीं वैज्ञानिकों से जुड़ता है, Sentence 4 networks का कार्य और Sentence 5 उसका एक उदाहरण बताता है। Sentence 2 'Understanding these fungal connections' से निष्कर्ष देता है।

✓ सही sentence **3 → 1 → 4 → 5 → 2**: In recent years, scientists have discovered vast underground fungal networks known as mycorrhizal networks. Their research revealed that fungi play a crucial role in nutrient cycling... These networks allow trees and plants to share nutrients... Some species of fungi can even warn trees about insect attacks... Understanding these fungal connections has transformed ecological studies.

52 ANSWER (c) 1-5-2-3-4

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Para Jumbles – Reference Words) Sentence 1 पहली exoplanet की खोज बताता है और 'These planets' वाला Sentence 5 उसी के बाद अर्थ देता है। Sentence 2 हाल की खोजों, Sentence 3 वर्गीकरण और Sentence 4 पृथ्वी जैसे गुणों वाले ग्रहों पर अंत करता है।

✓ सही sentence **1 → 5 → 2 → 3 → 4**: The first confirmed exoplanet was discovered in 1992... These planets orbit stars beyond our solar system... In recent decades, advanced telescopes like Kepler and TESS have identified thousands of exoplanets. Astronomers classify exoplanets based on size... Some exoplanets exhibit Earth-like characteristics...

53 ANSWER (d) 3-1-2-4

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Para Jumbles – Cause and Effect) Sentence 3 महिलाओं की भूमिका बताता है, Sentence 1 उसका उदाहरण देता है और Sentence 2 'Despite' से अधिकारों की अनदेखी बताता है। Sentence 4 'This struggle' से उसका दीर्घकालीन प्रभाव बताकर अंत करता है।

✓ सही sentence **3 → 1 → 2 → 4**: Women played a significant role in the French Revolution... Groups like the Society of Revolutionary Republican Women demanded equal rights... Despite their contributions, women's rights were largely ignored... This struggle laid the foundation for later feminist movements in Europe.

54 ANSWER (a) 2-1-4-3-5

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Paragraph Jumbles – Topic to Detail) Sentence 2 में Great Rift Valley का परिचय है और 'It was formed' वाला Sentence 1 उसके निर्माण की बात करता है। Sentence 4 मानव विकास पर प्रभाव बताता है, Sentence 3 fossil साक्ष्य जोड़ता है और Sentence 5 'Today' से वर्तमान अध्ययन बताकर अंत करता है।

✓ सही sentence The Great Rift Valley in East Africa is one of the most significant geological formations on Earth. It was formed due to tectonic activity, where the Earth's crust is slowly pulling apart, creating deep fissures and valleys. Over time, the valley has influenced the course of human evolution, as early hominins adapted to its diverse environments. The valley is home to some of the richest fossil sites, including discoveries of Australopithecus fossils that provide insights into early human ancestors. **Today**, the region continues to be studied by geologists and anthropologists to understand both Earth's history and the origins of humankind.

55 ANSWER (d) 1-3-5-2-4

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Paragraph Jumbles – Definition to Role) Sentence 1 socialization की परिभाषा देता है, Sentence 3 उसका महत्व बताता है और Sentence 5 'Through socialization' से उसे roles से जोड़ता है। Sentence 2 role theory लाता है और Sentence 4 roles की अपेक्षाओं से अंत करता है।

✓ सही sentence Socialization is the process by which individuals learn and internalize the values, beliefs, and norms of their society. The process of socialization is critical for an individual's development and is influenced by various agents

like family, peers, and media. Through socialization, individuals learn to perform specific social roles within their community. Role theory explains how individuals occupy different roles in society and how their behavior is shaped by these roles. The roles people play, such as being a student, parent, or worker, come with expectations that guide their actions and interactions.

56 ANSWER (d) 1-3-4-2

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Paragraph Jumbles – General to Specific) Sentence 1 में mythology की भूमिका बताई गई है। Sentence 3 उदाहरण देता है, Sentence 4 'These myths' से उन्हीं का प्रसार बताता है और 'Over time' वाला Sentence 2 बाद के विकास पर अंत करता है।

✓ सही sentence Mythology played a vital role in early societies by explaining natural events and human existence. Many ancient civilizations, such as the Greeks and Egyptians, used myths to explain the origins of the world. These myths were often passed down orally, shaping cultural traditions and religious beliefs. **Over time**, mythology evolved, influencing literature, art and philosophy.

57 ANSWER (b) 1-3-2-4-5

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Logical Sequence of Paragraph) Sentence 1 पक्षियों के प्रवास का परिचय देता है। 'This behavior' वाला Sentence 3 उसके कारण बताता है और Sentence 2 उनके मार्गदर्शन के तरीके बताता है। Sentence 4 एक उदाहरण देता है और Sentence 5 संरक्षण के महत्व पर अंत करता है।

✓ सही sentence **1-3-2-4-5**: Many birds migrate seasonally... This behavior is often triggered by changes in daylight... Scientists have discovered that birds use... Some species, such as the Arctic Tern... Understanding bird migration patterns is crucial for conservation efforts...

Examiner का trap Sentence 2 को परिचय मान लेना एक जाल है, क्योंकि 'This behavior' जैसे Reference शब्द बिना पूर्व वाक्य के नहीं चल सकते।

58 ANSWER (d) 2-4-3-5-1

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Logical Sequence of Paragraph) Sentence 2 में Göbekli Tepe की खुदाई का परिचय है, Sentence 4 पुरानी मान्यता बताता है और Sentence 3 नई खोज से उसे चुनौती देता है। Sentence 5 'The site' से स्थल की प्राचीनता बताता है और Sentence 1 'This groundbreaking finding' से निष्कर्ष देता है।

✓ सही sentence **2-4-3-5-1**: Recent excavations at Göbekli Tepe... Previously, scholars believed... The discovery of massive, intricately carved stone pillars... The site, dating back over 11,000 years... This groundbreaking finding...

Examiner का trap Sentence 3 सीधे खोज बताता है, इसलिए उसे आरंभ में रखने का मन होता है, पर पुरानी मान्यता के बिना उसका विरोधाभास स्पष्ट नहीं होता।

59 ANSWER (b) 2-1-4-3

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Logical Sequence of Paragraph) Sentence 2 carbon dating की परिभाषा देता है, 'It relies on' वाला Sentence 1 उसकी विधि बताता है। Sentence 4 'this technique' से उपयोग बताता है और 'Despite its accuracy' वाला Sentence 3 सीमाओं के साथ अंत करता है।

✓ सही sentence **2-1-4-3**: Carbon dating is a scientific method... It relies on measuring the decay of carbon-14... Archaeologists use this technique... Despite its accuracy, carbon dating has limitations...

Examiner का trap Sentence 1 में 'It' है, इसलिए उसे परिभाषा से पहले नहीं रखा जा सकता।

60 ANSWER (c) 5-2-3-1-4

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Paragraph: Stages in Order) Paragraph का आरंभ सामान्य कथन से होता है: 5 बताता है कि Piaget ने cognitive development को चार चरणों में बाँटा। फिर चरण क्रम से आते हैं: sensorimotor (2), preoperational (3), concrete operational (1) और formal operational (4)। चरणों का यह क्रम स्वयं सिद्धांत में निहित है।

✓ सही sentence 5. Jean Piaget proposed that cognitive development occurs in four distinct stages. 2. In the sensorimotor stage ... 3. In the preoperational stage ... 1. The concrete operational stage ... 4. In the formal operational stage ...

61 ANSWER (d) 4-2-1-3-5

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Paragraph: Introduction to Conclusion) पहले विषय का परिचय आता है: 4 में Cognitive Behavioral Therapy का केंद्रीय

विचार है। 2 'It helps individuals...' से उसकी कार्यप्रणाली बताता है, 1 therapist और client के सहयोग का वर्णन करता है, 3 'The goal' से लक्ष्य रखता है, और 5 'This method has been shown to be effective' से निष्कर्ष देता है।

✓ सही sentence 4. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy focuses on the relationship between thoughts, feelings and behaviours. 2. It helps individuals identify and challenge negative thought patterns that lead to emotional distress. 1. The therapist and client work together to replace maladaptive thinking with healthier, more rational thought processes. 3. The goal is to teach clients coping strategies to manage their emotions and behaviours effectively. 5. This method has been shown to be effective in treating a wide range of mental health conditions, including anxiety and depression.

62 ANSWER (b) 1-3-2-4-5

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Paragraph Order: Definition First) 1 में Social stratification की परिभाषा है, इसलिए वह आरंभ में आता है। 3 में उसके प्रकार (caste, class, race) बताए गए हैं, फिर 2 में 'This stratification system' से उसका प्रभाव आता है। उसके बाद 4 में Social mobility का विस्तार है, और 5 में अध्ययन के महत्व पर निष्कर्ष है। क्रम **1-3-2-4-5** है।

✓ सही sentence Social stratification refers to the hierarchical arrangement of individuals in a society based on factors such as wealth, power and prestige. Sociologists have identified various forms of social stratification, including caste, class and race. This stratification system shapes individuals' access to resources and opportunities in society. Social mobility, the ability to move between different strata, varies across societies and can be influenced by education and employment opportunities. The study of social stratification is crucial in understanding inequality and its impact on individuals and communities.

Examiner का trap वाक्य 2 में 'This stratification system' आता है, इसलिए छात्र उसे पहले रखने की भूल करते हैं, जबकि 'This' का संदर्भ पहले आ चुके किसी वाक्य से ही जुड़ता है।

63 ANSWER (d) 4-5-2-3-1

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Paragraph Order: Define, Purpose, Example) 4 में Separation of powers की परिभाषा है, इसलिए वही आरंभ में आता है। 5 'This system prevents any one branch ...' उसका उद्देश्य बताता है, 2 तीनों branches के कार्य स्पष्ट करता है, 3 बताता है कि यह सिद्धांत अनेक democracies का आधार है, और 1 'It helps safeguard individual freedoms' से लाभ बताकर समाप्त होता है। क्रम **4-5-2-3-1** है।

✓ सही sentence The separation of powers is a model for governance in which the functions of government are divided into distinct branches. This system prevents any one branch from gaining too much power and ensures checks and balances. The executive branch implements laws, while the legislative branch makes laws, and the judiciary interprets them. The separation of powers is a core principle in many democratic systems, such as the United States. It helps safeguard individual freedoms and maintain the rule of law in the country.

Examiner का trap वाक्य 3 और 4 दोनों 'The separation of powers' से शुरू होते हैं, इसलिए छात्र परिभाषा वाले वाक्य 4 को छोड़कर 3 को पहले रख देते हैं।

64 ANSWER (a) 3-2-4-1-5

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Paragraph Order: Introduction to Conclusion) 3 में Kant के सिद्धांत और Categorical Imperative का परिचय है, इसलिए वह आरंभ में आता है। 2 उस Imperative की परिभाषा देता है, 4 बताता है कि Kant के अनुसार नैतिकता परिणामों पर नहीं बल्कि सिद्धांत पर आधारित है, और 1 उसी विचार का एक उदाहरण (लोगों को साध्य मानना) देता है। 'Thus' वाला 5 निष्कर्ष है। क्रम **3-2-4-1-5** है।

✓ सही sentence Immanuel Kant's ethical theory is based on the idea of the Categorical Imperative, which dictates that actions must be universally applicable. The Categorical Imperative is a moral law that commands individuals to act in ways that could be made a universal law. Kant believed that morality is not based on the consequences of actions, but on the principle behind them. According to Kant, individuals must treat others as ends in themselves, not merely as means to an end. Thus, the Categorical Imperative is a key component of Kant's deontological ethics, which emphasizes duty over outcomes.

Examiner का trap वाक्य 2 में Categorical Imperative की परिभाषा है, इसलिए उसे पहले रखना आकर्षक लगता है, परंतु Kant का परिचय देने वाला वाक्य 3 ही आरंभ बनता है।

65 ANSWER (b) 4-2-5-1-3

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Paragraph Order: Narrative Sequence) 4 में Hero's Journey का परिचय है, इसलिए वही आरंभ में आता है। 2 call to adventure के साथ यात्रा की शुरुआत बताता है, 5 बड़ी कठिनाई (ordeal) का वर्णन करता है, 1 'conquers the ordeal' से उसका समाधान देता है, और 3 'return' से यात्रा का समापन करता है। क्रम **4-2-5-1-3** है।

✓ सही sentence The Hero's Journey is a narrative pattern that involves a hero who goes on an adventure, faces a crisis, and returns home transformed. The hero receives a call to adventure, often from a mentor or supernatural source, prompting them to leave their ordinary world. After a series of challenges, the hero faces a major ordeal, often involving life or death situations. With the help of allies and through personal growth, the hero ultimately conquers the ordeal and returns home with a gift or knowledge. The hero's return marks the completion of their transformation and reintegration into society.

66 ANSWER (c) QSRP

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Not Only ... But Also) यहाँ "not only ... but also" का Correlative Conjunction बनता है, इसलिए Q (not only impairs) के बाद उसका Object S (cognitive functions) आएगा, फिर R (but also weakens) और P (and negatively affects) जुड़ेंगे।

✓ सही sentence Lack of sleep **not only** impairs cognitive functions **but also** weakens and negatively affects the immune system.

67 ANSWER (a) QSPR

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Sentence Parts – Verb after If we do not) "If we do not" के बाद Verb चाहिए, जो Q (take immediate steps) है। फिर "for the conservation" (S) के बाद "of our natural resources" (P) आता है, क्योंकि conservation के बाद of का प्रयोग होता है। अंत में R (then future generations) Main Clause की शुरुआत करता है।

✓ सही sentence If we do not take immediate steps for the conservation of our natural resources, then future generations will have to face severe crises.

68 ANSWER (a) RQSP

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Sentence Parts – Relative Clause) "right" के बाद "to freedom of speech" (R) आता है, फिर Verb वाला Q, फिर S और अंत में "which" वाला P, जो अंतिम भाग "can express..." से जुड़ता है।

✓ सही sentence The fundamental right to freedom of speech is a cornerstone of modern democracy which ensures that every citizen can express their opinions without fear.

69 ANSWER (a) RPSQ

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Not Only...But Also Inversion) 'Not only did' से Inversion बना है, इसलिए Subject (the revolution) और Verb (improve) उसके तुरंत बाद आएँगे। फिर Object 'the socio-economic conditions of the working class' और अंत में 'but it also highlighted' आता है।

✓ सही sentence Not only did the revolution improve the socio-economic conditions of the working class but it also highlighted the inherent flaws of the monarchy.

70 ANSWER (a) QRSP

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Relative Clause in Jumbles) 'increase' के बाद 'in the production of' आता है, उसके बाद 'goods and services' और फिर 'that improves' का Relative Clause P से जुड़ता है।

✓ सही sentence Economic growth is a sustained increase in the production of goods and services that improves the standard of living for the entire population.

71 ANSWER (b) RPSQ

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Purpose Infinitive and While-Clause) Subject के बाद Verb R आता है, फिर उद्देश्य P, उसमें जुड़ने वाला S और अंत में 'while ensuring' वाला Q आता है, जो अंतिम भाग 'of the vast marine...' से जुड़ता है।

✓ सही sentence The concept of the Blue Economy seeks to harness ocean resources to promote economic growth and improved social inclusion while ensuring the environmental sustainability of the vast marine and coastal ecosystems.

72 ANSWER (c) RQPS

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Sentence Rearrangement – Participle) Opening part के बाद 'a vast arid region' (R) आता है, फिर 'characterised by extremely low' (Q)। 'extremely low' के बाद 'rainfall' ही आ सकता है (P), और 'which results in a' (S) अंतिम भाग 'landscape...' से जुड़ता है।

✓ सही sentence The Thar Desert constitutes **a vast arid region characterised by extremely low rainfall and high evaporation which results in a** landscape dominated by shifting sand dunes.

73 ANSWER (a) RQSP

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Sentence Rearrangement – Participle) 'A' के बाद 'magnificent peak' (R) आता है, फिर 'and serves as a sacred' (Q), फिर 'destination' (S) और अंत में Participle वाला P आता है।

✓ सही sentence Mount Kailash stands as a **magnificent peak in the Himalayas and serves as a sacred destination for several religious pilgrimages, reaching a height that remains** largely unchallenged by modern mountaineering expeditions.

74 ANSWER (d) RQPS

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Sentence Arrangement by Structure) 'understand' (R) और 'feel' (Q) दोनों Infinitive से जुड़े हैं, उनका साझा Object 'of others' (P) है, और उसके बाद 'is what makes us truly' (S) आता है।

✓ सही sentence Our ability to **understand the perspectives and feel the emotions of others is what makes us truly** compassionate human beings.

75 ANSWER (a) QSRP

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Sentence Arrangement by Structure) 'that the' के बाद Subject 'use of plastic bags' (S) आता है, फिर Verb R, और 'threat' के बाद 'to the environment' (P) आता है।

✓ सही sentence It is widely believed that the **use of plastic bags poses a serious threat to the environment** and our marine life.

76 ANSWER (d) SPRQ

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Sentence Arrangement by Structure) Subject के बाद Verb S आता है, फिर कारण का 'as' clause P, उसका Object R और स्थान बताने वाला Q आता है।

✓ सही sentence Moisturisers for the face **should be chosen carefully as oily ones may block the oil glands found in greater concentration on the face** and cause pimple/acne to break out.

77 ANSWER (a) QSRP

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Fixed First and Last Parts) 'The Harappan culture was' के बाद Q ('known for its advanced') आता है, और 'advanced' को Noun चाहिए, जो S ('town planning and is') देता है। 'is' के बाद R आता है, फिर P और अंत में 6 वाक्य पूरा करता है।

✓ सही sentence The Harappan culture was known for its advanced town planning and is distinguished by being the first to have developed a sophisticated system of standardised weights.

78 ANSWER (c) 1-2-4-3

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Logical Sequence – Introduction to Conclusion) Sentence 1 विषय का परिचय देता है, Sentence 2 बताता है कि यह व्यवस्था कैसे चलती थी। Sentence 4 में "However" इसकी सीमा बताता है और Sentence 3 "This model" से उसके व्यापक प्रभाव पर निष्कर्ष देता है।

✓ सही sentence Ancient Greek democracy laid the foundation for civic participation. Citizens debated laws in public assemblies. However, rights were limited to free adult males. This model influenced later republics worldwide.

79 ANSWER (d) 1-3-2-4

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Logical Sequence of Ideas) पहले वाक्य में AR का परिचय और परिभाषा है, इसलिए वही Paragraph को आरंभ करेगा। उसके बाद 3 बताता है कि AR किन devices से कार्य करता है, फिर 2 उसके applications देता है। 'However' वाला वाक्य 4 contrast दर्शाता है, इसलिए वह अंत में आता है।

✓ सही sentence 1. Augmented reality (AR) enhances user interaction by overlaying digital elements onto the physical world. 3. AR uses devices like smartphones and AR glasses to deliver experiences. 2. It has applications in gaming, education, and training. 4. However, widespread adoption is limited due to the cost of AR hardware.

80 ANSWER (a) 2, 3, 1, 4

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Logical Sequence – Definition First) Sentence 2 में food processing की परिभाषा है, इसलिए वह सबसे पहले आएगा। Sentence 3 "These methods" से उसके तरीके बताता है, Sentence 1 "This process" से सुरक्षा का लाभ बताता है और Sentence 4 में "Furthermore" से अतिरिक्त लाभ जुड़ते हैं।

✓ सही sentence Food processing is a series of methods used to transform raw ingredients into consumable products. These methods can range from simple actions like cutting and grinding to more complex procedures such as pasteurization and fermentation. This process ensures that the food we eat is safe and does not contain harmful bacteria or other contaminants. Furthermore, it also helps to preserve food, extend its shelf life, and enhance its nutritional value.

81 ANSWER (c) 1, 3, 4, 2

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Para Jumbles – Reference Words) Sentence 1 documentation और peer review की बात शुरू करता है। 'This process' वाला Sentence 3 documentation का ब्योरा देता है, 'These documents' वाला Sentence 4 उसी से जुड़ता है और Sentence 2 'This systematic approach' से पूरे परिणाम का सार देता है।

✓ सही sentence **1 → 3 → 4 → 2**: The integrity of scientific research is maintained through a rigorous process of documentation and peer review. This process creates a detailed paper trail of experiments, data analysis, and conclusions. These documents are then subjected to scrutiny by other experts in the field to identify potential errors or biases. This systematic approach ensures the reproducibility of findings and builds a body of reliable knowledge.

82 ANSWER (c) 1, 3, 4, 2

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Para Jumbles – Cause and Effect) पहले Sentence 1 में विश्वास के क्षरण की समस्या रखी गई है। 'This crisis' वाला Sentence 3 उसका ऐतिहासिक कारण देता है, Sentence 4 उसी social contract के टूटने का परिणाम बताता है, और 'Consequently' वाला Sentence 2 समाधान के रूप में अंत में आता है।

✓ सही sentence The erosion of trust in public institutions is a defining feature of contemporary political discourse, influencing voter behavior and policy outcomes. This crisis can be traced to a historical understanding of the "social contract" where the public grants authority in exchange for protection and well-being. The breakdown of this unwritten agreement has led to widespread disillusionment and a perception of institutional failure, with significant social consequences. **Consequently**, robust and transparent governance mechanisms are essential to rebuilding public confidence and ensuring the legitimacy of a democratic system.

83 ANSWER (a) 4, 2, 1, 3

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Paragraph Jumbles – Concept to Example) Sentence 4 latent heat की अवधारणा का परिचय देता है, Sentence 2 बर्फ़ पिघलने का उदाहरण देता है। 'This phenomenon' वाला Sentence 1 उसी उदाहरण की व्याख्या करता है और Sentence 3 'This energy' से उसका कारण बताता है।

✓ सही sentence The concept of latent heat is crucial for understanding phase transitions in thermodynamics. When a solid, such as ice, melts, its temperature remains constant at 0°C until all of the ice has turned to water. This phenomenon, where the physical state of a substance changes without a change in temperature, is a result of the absorption or release of latent heat. This energy is used to break the molecular bonds of the solid,

rather than increasing the kinetic energy of the molecules.

84 ANSWER (a) 2, 1, 3, 4

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Paragraph: General to Specific) Paragraph सामान्य कथन से आरंभ होता है: 2 बताता है कि scientific publications की integrity कई जाँचों से सुरक्षित रहती है। 1 'The most prevalent of these' कहकर उन्हीं जाँचों में से peer review का उल्लेख करता है, 3 उस process का उद्देश्य बताता है, और 4 'This external scrutiny' से उसका परिणाम देता है।

✓ सही sentence 2. The integrity of scientific publications is upheld by a series of rigorous checks and balances. 1. The most prevalent of these is the peer review process, where a manuscript is evaluated by other experts in the same field. 3. The goal of this process is to validate the methodology, findings, and conclusions of the research before it is made public. 4. This external scrutiny helps to ensure that only high-quality, credible research is disseminated to the scientific community.

Examiner का trap 'The most prevalent of these' जैसे संदर्भ-सूचक शब्द वाला वाक्य पहले नहीं आ सकता, क्योंकि 'these' किसी पूर्ववर्ती कथन की ओर संकेत करता है।

85 ANSWER (a) QRSP

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Sentence Parts – Preposition with Rooted) Subject Q के बाद Verb R, फिर "rooted" के साथ आने वाली Preposition "in" वाला S, और अंत में "and" से जुड़ा P आता है।

✓ सही sentence India's democratic fabric is deeply rooted in historical dialogues and cultural pluralism.

86 ANSWER (b) RSPQ

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Subject-Verb Proximity in Jumbles) R ('regular screening camps') Subject है और S ('were conducted in remote and underserved areas') उसकी Verb है, इसलिए वाक्य R से शुरू होकर S पर आता है। इसके बाद P उस कार्य का संदर्भ ('as part of a nationwide public health intervention') देता है और अंत में Q साधन ('through mobile diagnostic units') बताता है। इस प्रकार क्रम RSPQ बनता है। अतः Option B सही है।

✓ सही sentence Regular screening camps **were conducted in remote and underserved areas as part of a nationwide public health intervention through mobile diagnostic units.**

87 ANSWER (a) RSPQ

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Subject, Verb, by + V-ing, Infinitive) Subject R के बाद Verb S आता है, फिर तरीका बताने वाला 'by + V-ing' (P) और अंत में उद्देश्य बताने वाला Infinitive (Q) आता है।

✓ सही sentence The AI-powered screening tool has significantly improved early disease detection by integrating machine learning diagnostics to minimize false negatives.

88 ANSWER (b) QRSP

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Participle Phrase at Sentence End) Subject Q के बाद Verb R आता है, उसके बाद 'for' वाला S और अंत में participle phrase P आता है, जो पूरे कथन का परिणाम या विवरण देता है।

✓ सही sentence The recent Supreme Court judgment on mining activities in forest regions has set a legal precedent for all future industrial clearance protocols, reflecting the precarious balance between economic development and environmental conservation.

89 ANSWER (a) QRSP

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Sentence Rearrangement – Subject Verb Order) Subject Q, Passive Verb R, कारण S और अंत में समय-संदर्भ P आता है।

✓ सही sentence **The procurement policy was suspended indefinitely due to procedural inconsistencies and budgetary overreach following a joint recommendation from the audit and ethics committees.**

90 ANSWER (a) QRSP

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Sentence Rearrangement – Subject Verb Order) Subject के बाद Verb R, फिर उद्देश्य का Infinitive S और अंत में परिस्थिति बताने वाला phrase P आता है।

✓ सही sentence **The central bank's monetary interventions were cautiously adjusted to manage inflation without stalling growth amid global economic instability.**

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91 ANSWER (a) RQSP

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Sentence Rearrangement – Comparative with Than) 'more extractive' Comparative Degree है, इसलिए तुलना वाला 'than' phrase P अंत में आता है।

✓ सही sentence **The dominance of Eurocentric paradigms is more extractive in indigenous research contexts than decolonial methods of inquiry.**

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92 ANSWER (a) त्रुटिपूर्ण प्रश्न

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

SSC Key (a) · त्रुटिपूर्ण प्रश्न — कोई विकल्प पूर्णतः सही नहीं

Concept (Para Jumbles – No Correct Option) SSC ने RPSQ को सही माना है, परंतु इससे बनने वाला वाक्य 'the ideal of universal access remains elusive to healthcare entitlements in fragmented welfare systems' अर्थहीन है, क्योंकि 'access' का Preposition 'to' उससे अलग हो जाता है। सही क्रम R-S-P-Q है, जो किसी option में नहीं है, इसलिए प्रश्न त्रुटिपूर्ण है और कोई भी option सही नहीं है।

✓ सही sentence The ideal of universal access **to healthcare entitlements remains elusive in fragmented welfare systems**. (क्रम: R-S-P-Q)

Examiner का trap Option A (RPSQ) में 'access' और उसका Preposition 'to' अलग हो जाते हैं, जिससे वाक्य अर्थहीन बनता है।

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93 ANSWER (a) QRSP

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Sentence Parts in Order) वाक्य का Subject 'media literacy' (Q) है और उसके साथ 'must be integrated' (R) Passive Verb बनता है। Integrate करने की दिशा S बताता है, और P स्थान बताकर वाक्य पूरा करता है।

✓ सही sentence Media literacy must be integrated into school curricula in emerging democracies.

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94 ANSWER (a) RQPS

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Sentence Parts in Order) Subject R ('the dispute over land ownership') है और उसका Verb Q में है। इसके बाद P समय/परिस्थिति बताता है और S निर्णय किसके पक्ष में हुआ, यह बताकर वाक्य समाप्त करता है।

✓ सही sentence The dispute over land ownership was conclusively settled by the supreme adjudicating body after a decade of legal deliberations and forensic analysis in favour of the indigenous claimants.

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95 ANSWER (b) QPRS

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Sentence Parts in Order) Subject Q ('biometric attendance systems') है और उसका Passive Verb P है। उसके बाद R उद्देश्य बताता है और S क्षेत्र बताकर वाक्य पूरा करता है।

✓ सही sentence Biometric attendance systems were introduced as part of the digital governance reform to reduce proxy attendance and data manipulation across all urban local bodies.

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96 ANSWER (c) RPSQ

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

SSC Key (d) · सही उत्तर (c)

Concept (Disputed Key – Natural Word Order) SSC ने D (RQPS) को Key माना है, परंतु सही उत्तर C है। RQPS में कारण-वाक्यांश Subject और Verb के बीच आ जाता है, जो अस्वाभाविक English है। RPSQ व्याकरण और अर्थ दोनों में सही है।

✓ सही sentence Senior administrative officers were subjected to scrutiny by audit authorities across multiple state departments for inconsistencies in declared financial holdings.

Examiner का trap SSC की Key D में 'for inconsistencies...' Subject के तुरंत बाद आ जाता है, जिससे वाक्य बनता तो है पर अस्वाभाविक रहता है।

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97 ANSWER (c) QRSP

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Sentence Parts in Order) Subject Q ('modern legal systems') है और उसका Verb R है। Verb को Object चाहिए, जो S देता है, और P उस Object को modify करता है।

✓ सही sentence Modern legal systems often marginalise the embedded practices of community-oriented justice.

98 ANSWER (b) RSQP

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Sentence Parts in Order) Subject R ('the abstraction of rule of law') है, और उसके तुरंत बाद Verb S आता है। Q बताता है कि यह किन परिस्थितियों में होता है, और P कार्य का स्वरूप बताकर वाक्य पूरा करता है।

✓ सही sentence The abstraction of rule of law often functions under regimes of legal formalism in legitimising state violence.

99 ANSWER (a)/(c) QPRS / QSRP

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

SSC Key (c) · एक से अधिक सही विकल्प: (a), (c)

Concept (Sentence Arrangement (Two Keys)) SSC ने C (QSRP) को Key माना है। उसमें 'The national disaster response protocols to streamline rescue operations under the supervision of the central emergency council were finalized after months of inter-agency deliberations' बनता है, जो व्याकरण से सही है, पर Subject और Verb के बीच लंबा modifier आ जाता है। A (QPRS) में 'The protocols were finalized after months of deliberations under the supervision of the council to streamline rescue operations' बनता है, जो समान रूप से सही और अधिक स्वाभाविक है। इसलिए A और C दोनों स्वीकार्य हैं।

✓ सही sentence A (QPRS): The national disaster response protocols **were finalized** after months of inter-agency deliberations under the supervision of the central emergency council to streamline rescue operations. C (QSRP): The national disaster response protocols to streamline rescue operations under the supervision of the central emergency council were finalized after months of inter-agency deliberations.

100 ANSWER (a) SQRP

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Sentence Parts Arrangement) Subject S ('institutional support') है और उसका Verb Q ('plays a critical role') है। उसके बाद R ('across interdisciplinary fields') क्षेत्र बताता है और P ('in fostering innovation and collaboration') role का स्वरूप बताकर वाक्य पूरा करता है।

✓ सही sentence **Institutional support plays a critical role across interdisciplinary fields in fostering innovation and collaboration.**

101 ANSWER (c) RSQP

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Sentence Arrangement – Means before Purpose) R में वाक्य का Subject 'a nationwide safety audit mechanism' है और S में उसकी Verb 'has been deployed by the Ministry of Transport' है, इसलिए R के तुरंत बाद S आता है। उसके बाद Q में साधन ('using AI-driven sensors...') बताया जाता है और अंत में P में उद्देश्य ('to detect...') आता है। इस प्रकार क्रम RSQP बनता है, जिसमें Subject-Verb साथ रहते हैं और साधन उद्देश्य से पहले आता है। अतः Option C सही है।

✓ सही sentence A nationwide safety audit mechanism **has been deployed by the Ministry of Transport using AI-driven sensors and real-time analytics to detect early-stage structural vulnerabilities in bridges.**

102 ANSWER (a) RPSQ

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Sentence Parts Arrangement) Subject R ('the legacy of colonial jurisprudence') है और उसका Verb P ('continues to shape legal consciousness') है। उसके बाद S ('in subtle but significant ways') shaping का तरीका बताता है, और Q ('within postcolonial judicial reasoning') उसका क्षेत्र बताकर वाक्य पूरा करता है।

✓ सही sentence **The legacy of colonial jurisprudence continues to shape legal consciousness in subtle but significant ways within postcolonial judicial reasoning.**

103 ANSWER (b) QRSP

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Passive Sentence Arrangement) Subject Q ('the vulnerability of Dalit women') है और उसका Passive Verb R ('is compounded') है। उसके बाद S ('by systemic exclusions') कारण बताता है, और P ('at the intersection of caste and gender') उस स्थिति का संदर्भ देकर वाक्य पूरा करता है।

✓ सही sentence **The vulnerability of Dalit women is compounded by systemic exclusions at the intersection of caste and gender.**

104 ANSWER (a) QRSP

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Sentence Rearrangement: Passive Sentence) Subject Q ('cyclone warnings') है और उसका Passive Verb R ('are now issued with greater lead time') है। उसके बाद S ('by the national weather bureau') agent बताता है, और P ('using advanced meteorological models') साधन बताकर वाक्य पूरा करता है। क्रम **QRSP** है।

✓ सही sentence **Cyclone warnings are now issued with greater lead time by the national weather bureau using advanced meteorological models.**

105 ANSWER (b)/(d) QRSP / QRPS

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

SSC Key (b) · एक से अधिक सही विकल्प: (b), (d)

Concept (Disputed Key – Two Valid Orders) SSC ने B (QRSP) को Key माना है: 'Migration patterns during economic downturns were mapped by the analytics cell for targeted policy interventions using the real-time demographic dashboard', जो सही है। D (QRPS) भी समान रूप से सही है और अधिक स्पष्ट है, क्योंकि dashboard का प्रयोग analytics cell करता है, policy interventions नहीं। इसलिए B और D दोनों स्वीकार्य हैं।

✓ सही sentence B: Migration patterns during economic downturns were mapped by the analytics cell **for targeted policy interventions using the real-time demographic dashboard.** D: Migration patterns during economic downturns were mapped by the analytics cell **using the real-time demographic dashboard for targeted policy interventions.**

Examiner का trap यहाँ दोनों क्रम व्याकरण की दृष्टि से सही हैं, इसलिए छात्र जिस एक को चुनते हैं उसी पर अंक निर्भर कर जाता है, जो प्रश्न की कमज़ोरी है।

106 ANSWER (c) RQPS

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Sentence Rearrangement: Passive Subject) Subject R ('funds mobilized from the January 2023 issuance') है और उसका Passive Verb Q ('were allocated to renewable energy infrastructure') है। उसके बाद P ('under the sovereign green bonds framework') ढाँचा बताता है, और S ('after alignment with climate action goals') शर्त बताकर वाक्य पूरा करता है। क्रम **RQPS** है।

✓ सही sentence **Funds mobilized from the January 2023 issuance were allocated to renewable energy infrastructure under the sovereign green bonds framework after alignment with climate action goals.**

107 ANSWER (a) RSPQ

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Sentence Arrangement – Subject, Verb, Purpose, Setting) R ('judicial discretion') Subject है और S ('remains a contentious variable') उसकी Verb-Complement है, इसलिए दोनों साथ आते हैं। इसके बाद P बताता है कि यह किस विषय में विवादित है ('in producing ethical legal judgments'), और अंत में Q स्थान या संदर्भ ('within adversarial frameworks') जोड़ता है। यह क्रम RSPQ है, जो Subject से Predicate और फिर क्रमशः विशेषताओं की ओर बढ़ता है। अतः Option A सही है।

✓ सही sentence Judicial discretion **remains a contentious variable in producing ethical legal judgments within adversarial frameworks.**

108 ANSWER (d) 2-3-4-1

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Logical Sequence – Therefore Last) Sentence 2 बदलाव की बात शुरू करता है, Sentence 3 "They now offer" से उसका ब्योरा देता है और Sentence 4 "This adaptation" से उसका महत्व बताता है। "Therefore" वाला Sentence 1 परिणाम बताता है, इसलिए वह अंत में आता है।

✓ सही sentence The role of traditional libraries is changing. They now offer more than just books, including digital resources and workshops. This adaptation ensures their continued relevance in the digital age. Therefore, libraries are evolving into community learning hubs.

109 ANSWER (d) 2-1-3-4

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Para Jumbles – Process Sequence) वाक्य 2 विषय का परिचय देता है: भर्ती प्रक्रिया किसी भी संगठन के लिए महत्त्वपूर्ण है। इसके बाद वाक्य 1 पहला चरण बताता है और वाक्य 3 'Subsequent steps' के रूप में आगे के चरण बताता है। अंत में वाक्य 4 पूरी प्रक्रिया का लक्ष्य बताकर निष्कर्ष देता है। इस प्रकार क्रम 2-1-3-4 बनता है। अतः Option D सही है।

✓ सही sentence **2 → 1 → 3 → 4**: The recruitment process is vital for any organization. The first stage

involves identifying suitable candidates. Subsequent steps include interviews and background checks. The goal is to find the best fit for the company culture.

110 ANSWER (b) 2-3-1-4

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Paragraph Jumbles – Topic and Benefit) Sentence 2 विषय बताता है, 'They acknowledge' वाला Sentence 3 उसी recognition programs की व्याख्या करता है और Sentence 1 'This enhances' से उसका लाभ बताता है। Sentence 4 कंपनियों द्वारा reward systems लागू करने की बात से अंत करता है।

✓ सही sentence Employee recognition programs are highly beneficial. They acknowledge hard work and foster a positive work environment. This enhances their engagement and productivity. Companies often implement various reward systems.

111 ANSWER (d) 2-3-1-4

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Connector + Logical Sequence) Paragraph का आरंभ background से होता है: 2 बताता है कि आज data प्रचुर है। 'However' से शुरू होने वाला 3 उसी के विपरीत चुनौती रखता है। 'Therefore' वाला 1 उस चुनौती का परिणाम बताता है, और 4 उसी कौशल को विकसित करने के प्रयास पर समाप्त होता है।

✓ सही sentence 2. In the modern information age, data is abundant. 3. However, discerning reliable information from misinformation is challenging. 1. Therefore, critical thinking skills are increasingly valued. 4. Education systems are adapting to cultivate these abilities.

112 ANSWER (d) A-C-D-B

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Passive Voice Sentence Order) वाक्य का क्रम Subject, Passive Verb, फिर Object-related phrase और अंत में माध्यम के अनुसार बनता है। Subject (affordable medicines) के बाद Passive Verb (are being made available), फिर 'to the public' और अंत में 'through Jan Aushadhi Kendras' आता है।

✓ सही sentence Affordable medicines are being made available to the public through Jan Aushadhi Kendras.

113 ANSWER (c) C-B-D-A

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Passive Voice Sentence Order) यहाँ Passive Voice है: Subject (a new desalination plant), फिर Verb (was inaugurated), फिर agent (by the Prime Minister) और अंत में स्थान (in Tamil Nadu)।

✓ सही sentence A new desalination plant was inaugurated by the Prime Minister in Tamil Nadu.

114 ANSWER (b) B-D-C-A

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Subject, Verb, Time, Reason Order) Subject (rural consumption) के बाद Verb आता है, फिर समय बताने वाला phrase और अंत में कारण (due to...) आता है।

✓ सही sentence Rural consumption has seen steady growth in recent years due to better crop prices.

115 ANSWER (b) C-B-D-A

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Sentence Parts in Order) वाक्य का Subject और Verb 'services are being digitised' (C) है, इसलिए वह पहले आता है। उसके बाद B बताता है कि digitisation कहाँ हो रहा है, D माध्यम बताता है, और A उद्देश्य देकर वाक्य पूरा करता है।

✓ सही sentence Services are being digitised across departments through the Digital India program to ensure faster delivery.

116 ANSWER (c) C-A-B-D

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Sentence Parts in Order) वाक्य का मुख्य भाग 'there has been exponential growth' (C) है, इसलिए वही पहले आता है। उसके बाद A बताता है कि growth किसमें हुई, B माध्यम बताता है, और D समय-सीमा देकर वाक्य पूरा करता है।

✓ सही sentence There has been exponential growth in digital transactions through UPI platforms in the last five years.

117 ANSWER (c) C-B-A-D

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Sentence Parts in Order) Subject 'many beneficiaries' (C) है और उसका Verb 'fail to avail' (B) है। Avail का Object A है, और D कारण बताकर वाक्य पूरा करता है।

✓ सही sentence Many beneficiaries fail to avail government welfare schemes due to lack of awareness.

118 ANSWER (c) B-C-A-D

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Sentence Parts in Order) Subject B ('multilingual education') है और उसका Verb-phrase C है। 'feature of' का संबंध A से जुड़ता है, और D उद्देश्य बताता है।

✓ सही sentence Multilingual education is a key feature of the National Education Policy to enhance inclusivity.

119 ANSWER (d) D-A-B-C

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Sentence Parts Arrangement) Subject D ('India's National Strategy') है और उसका Verb A ('aims to position') है। Position करने का Object B ('the country as a global leader') है, और C ('on artificial intelligence') उस leadership का क्षेत्र बताता है। विकल्पों में केवल D-A-B-C ही अर्थपूर्ण वाक्य देता है।

✓ सही sentence **India's National Strategy aims to position the country as a global leader on artificial intelligence.**

Examiner का trap 'Strategy on artificial intelligence' का संबंध देखकर छात्र C को D के तुरंत बाद रखने की ओर खिंच जाते हैं, जबकि विकल्पों में वह क्रम अर्थपूर्ण वाक्य नहीं देता।

120 ANSWER (c) B-C-A-D

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Sentence Parts Arrangement) Subject B ('the Ministry of Textiles') है और उसका Verb-phrase C ('launched a scheme') है। उसके बाद A ('to support artisans') योजना का उद्देश्य बताता है, और D ('in traditional handloom clusters') बताता है कि artisans कहाँ के हैं।

✓ सही sentence **The Ministry of Textiles launched a scheme to support artisans in traditional handloom clusters.**

121 ANSWER (c) C-D-A-B

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

SSC Key (d) · सही उत्तर (c)

Concept (Misplaced Modifier (Key Wrong)) SSC ने D (C-A-D-B) को Key माना है, परंतु सही उत्तर C (C-D-A-B) है। D वाले क्रम में 'despite increased grain production in post-harvest storage' बनता है, जिसमें 'in post-harvest storage' गलती से production को modify करता है, और production storage में नहीं होता। यह Misplaced Modifier है। सही वाक्य में 'in post-harvest storage' ठीक 'challenges' के बाद आता है।

✓ सही sentence **India, despite increased grain production, continues to face challenges in post-harvest storage.**

Examiner का trap Key वाला क्रम पढ़ने में सहज लगता है, पर उसमें 'in post-harvest storage' गलत शब्द के साथ जुड़ जाता है।

122 ANSWER (b) C-B-D-A

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Sentence Parts: Passive Order) Subject C ('several initiatives') है और उसका Passive Verb B ('are being taken') है। उसके बाद D ('by Indian cities') agent बताता है और A ('for climate adaptation') उद्देश्य देकर वाक्य पूरा करता है। Passive में 'by + agent' Verb के बाद आता है।

✓ सही sentence **Several initiatives are being taken by Indian cities for climate adaptation.**

123 ANSWER (c) C-D-A-B

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Sentence Parts Arrangement) Subject C ('a real-time dashboard') है और उसका Verb D ('has been introduced') है। उसके बाद A ('to track delivery') उद्देश्य बताता है, और B ('of government schemes') delivery का संबंध स्पष्ट करता है।

✓ सही sentence **A real-time dashboard has been introduced to track delivery of government schemes.**

124 ANSWER (b)/(d) A-B-C-D / B-D-A-C

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

SSC Key (b) · एक से अधिक सही विकल्प: (b), (d)

Concept (Sentence Arrangement (Two Keys)) SSC ने B (A-B-C-D) को Key माना है, जो सही है। D (B-D-A-C) भी समान रूप से व्याकरणिक और समान अर्थ वाला है। दोनों विकल्प उपलब्ध होने पर B और D दोनों स्वीकार्य हैं।

✓ सही sentence B: During the festival season **traffic congestion is a common sight in metropolitan**

cities. D: Traffic congestion in metropolitan cities during the festival season is a common sight.

125 ANSWER (a) C-D-B-A

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Sentence Parts Arrangement) Subject C ('several districts') है और उसका Verb D ('have shown') है। Show का Object B ('improvement in gender ratio') है, और A ('under the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme') बताता है कि यह सुधार किस योजना के अंतर्गत हुआ।

✓ सही sentence **Several districts have shown improvement in gender ratio under the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme.**

126 ANSWER (a) B-C-A-D

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Phrase Order: Subject, Verb, Object) Subject B ('financial literacy camps') है, और उसका Verb C ('promote awareness of') है। Awareness of का Object A ('basic banking habits') है, और D ('in rural areas') स्थान बताकर वाक्य पूरा करता है।

✓ सही sentence **Financial literacy camps promote awareness of basic banking habits in rural areas.**

127 ANSWER (b) C-D-A-B

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Phrase Order: Passive Sentence) Subject C ('citizen facilitation centres') है और उसका Passive Verb D ('have been established') है। उसके बाद A ('at district headquarters') स्थान बताता है और B ('to streamline service delivery') उद्देश्य देकर वाक्य पूरा करता है। क्रम **C-D-A-B** है।

✓ सही sentence **Citizen facilitation centres have been established at district headquarters to streamline service delivery.**

128 ANSWER (c) 2-3-1-4

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Logical Sequence: Introduction to Result) Sentence 2 में Atal Innovation Mission का परिचय है। 'It' वाला Sentence 3 उसी Mission के बारे में है, इसलिए वह उसके तुरंत बाद आएगा। Sentence 1 में विद्यार्थियों की भागीदारी है और Sentence 4 'This has led to' से उसका परिणाम बताता है।

✓ सही sentence The Atal Innovation Mission promotes start-up culture in schools and colleges. It provides funding and mentoring for innovation labs. Students are encouraged to work on real-life problem-solving. This has led to student-led projects in rural technology and healthcare.

129 ANSWER (d) 4-2-1-3

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Paragraph Order: Topic then Support) Paragraph विषय के परिचय से शुरू होता है: 4 में Midday meal scheme का उद्देश्य है। 2 'It also incentivises attendance' से उसका दूसरा लाभ जोड़ता है, 1 'Several studies show increased enrolment due to this scheme' से प्रमाण देता है, और 3 'However' से एक कमी रखकर समाप्त होता है। क्रम **4-2-1-3** है।

✓ सही sentence The midday meal scheme aims to improve nutrition among schoolchildren. It also incentivises attendance in government schools. Several studies show increased enrolment due to this scheme. However, hygiene in food preparation needs stricter monitoring.

130 ANSWER (d) 2-1-4-3

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Paragraph Order: Statement then Explanation) Paragraph का आरंभ मुख्य कथन से होता है: 2 बताता है कि IPL ने cricket को एक festival बना दिया। 1 'It blends entertainment, sports, and business' उसी कथन की व्याख्या करता है, 4 में दुनिया भर के players का उल्लेख है, और 3 'The league generates massive viewership' से परिणाम बताकर समाप्त होता है। क्रम **2-1-4-3** है।

✓ सही sentence The Indian Premier League (IPL) has transformed cricket into a festival. It blends entertainment, sports, and business. Players from around the world participate each season. The league generates massive viewership and revenues.

Examiner का trap वाक्य 1 में 'It' आता है, जिसका संदर्भ IPL से है; उसे पहले रखने पर Pronoun का Antecedent अनुपस्थित रहता है।

131 ANSWER (d) 3-2-4-1

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Process Sequence) किसी दस्तावेज़ की प्रक्रिया में पहले draft बनता है (3), फिर experts से feedback लिया जाता है (2), फिर

सुझावों के अनुसार edits होते हैं (4) और अंत में final version प्रकाशित होता है (1)।

✓ सही sentence A preliminary draft was circulated. Experts were consulted for feedback. Comments were incorporated and edits were made. Final version was published online.

132 ANSWER (a) 2-1-4-3

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Process Sequence with Signal Words) First, Next, Then और After the procedure जैसे sequence words क्रम तय करते हैं: पहले vital signs की जाँच (2), फिर sedative (1), फिर injection (4) और अंत में निगरानी (3)।

✓ सही sentence First, the doctor checks vital signs. Next, the patient is given a mild sedative. Then, the injection is administered. After the procedure, the patient is monitored for side effects.

133 ANSWER (d) 1-3-2-4

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Process Sequence: Recruitment to Placement) पहले नए अधिकारियों की भर्ती होती है (1), फिर उनके induction records जमा होते हैं (3)। उसके बाद training schedules बनते हैं (2) और अंत में विभागों में placement तय होता है (4)।

✓ सही sentence A new cohort of civil officers is inducted through lateral recruitment streams. Induction records are submitted for background standardization. Training schedules are personalized via role-specific benchmarks. Cross-department placements are finalized.

134 ANSWER (b) 1-2-4-3

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Para Jumbles – Process Sequence) कचरा पहले इकट्ठा होता है (1), फिर segregation unit में जाता है (2)। उसके बाद अलग किए गए कचरे का निपटान होता है: biodegradable कचरा compost pits में (4) और non-biodegradable recycling के लिए (3)।

✓ सही sentence **1 → 2 → 4 → 3**: Garbage trucks collect waste from residential zones. Waste is taken to a segregation unit. Biodegradable waste is moved to compost pits. Non-biodegradable items are sent for recycling.

135 ANSWER (a) 2-1-3-4

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Para Jumbles – Process Sequence) पहले नस से sample लिया जाता है (2), फिर उसे centrifuge किया जाता है (1)। उसके बाद plasma निकाला जाता है (3) और अंत में labelling तथा जाँच के लिए भेजा जाता है (4)।

✓ सही sentence **2 → 1 → 3 → 4**: It is collected from the vein using a sterile needle. The blood sample is centrifuged to separate plasma. Plasma is extracted into a fresh container. It is labeled and sent for testing.

136 ANSWER (b) 4-1-3-2

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Logical Order of a Process) यह एक Process है, इसलिए क्रम उसके चरणों से तय होता है। पहले technician instrument को calibrate करता है (4), फिर sample testing के लिए रखा जाता है (1, जहाँ 'The sample' नया Subject है), फिर equipment ready होने पर test शुरू होता है (3), और अंत में analysis के बाद report बनती है (2)।

✓ सही sentence 4. The technician calibrates the instrument using standard samples. 1. The sample is then placed for testing. 3. The test begins after the equipment is confirmed ready. 2. A detailed report is generated after analysis.

137 ANSWER (a) 1-3-4-2

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Logical Order of a Process) Governance की प्रक्रिया नीचे से ऊपर चलती है। पहले Panchayat अपनी योजना देता है (1), फिर District Planning Committee उसे राज्य विभाग को भेजता है (3), उसके बाद budget approvals जारी होते हैं (4), और अंत में fund release में देरी का परिणाम बताया जाता है (2)।

✓ सही sentence 1. The Panchayat submits its annual development plan as per the bottom-up planning mandate. 3. The District Planning Committee forwards the plan to the state department. 4. Budget approvals are issued after prolonged scrutiny and conditionalities. 2. Delays in fund release from the state treasury lead to stalled work mid-cycle.

138 ANSWER (b) 1-3-2-4

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

SSC Key (b) · विवादित प्रश्न

Concept (Logical Order of a Process) एक Billing Process का स्वाभाविक क्रम है: पहले barcode scan होता है (1), फिर system receipt बनाता है (3), उसके बाद items bag किए जाते हैं (2), और अंत में customer बाहर जाता है (4)। इस प्रश्न में एक कमज़ोरी है: किसी वाक्य में payment का उल्लेख नहीं है, इसलिए 1-2-3-4 भी व्यवहार में संभव क्रम है, पर SSC की Key को ही उत्तर माना गया है।

✓ सही sentence 1. A barcode is scanned at the billing counter. 3. The system generates an itemized receipt. 2. Items are bagged after successful payment. 4. The customer proceeds to exit with the purchase.

Examiner का trap 1-2-3-4 भी स्वाभाविक लगता है, क्योंकि वाक्य 2 में payment का उल्लेख है; यही प्रश्न की कमज़ोरी है।

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139 ANSWER (d) 2-1-3-4

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Logical Order of a Process) Selection Process का क्रम तर्क से तय होता है। पहले applications की screening होती है (2), फिर shortlisted candidates की सूची प्रकाशित होती है (1), उसके बाद interviews schedule होते हैं (3), और अंत में चयनित candidates को email भेजा जाता है (4)।

✓ सही sentence 2. Applications are screened. 1. A list of shortlisted candidates is published. 3. Interviews are scheduled. 4. Selected candidates are emailed.

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140 ANSWER (a) 2-1-3-4

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Process Sequence (IT Support)) IT Support की प्रक्रिया का क्रम है: पहले user ticket raise करता है (2), फिर request IT department को भेजी जाती है (1, जहाँ 'The request' ticket की ओर संकेत करता है), उसके बाद उपलब्धता के आधार पर technician नियुक्त होता है (3), और अंत में समस्या हल होकर ticket बंद होता है (4)।

✓ सही sentence 2. A ticket is raised by the user. 1. The request is routed to the IT department. 3. A technician is assigned based on availability. 4. The issue is resolved and marked closed.

Examiner का trap 'The request' से शुरू होने वाला वाक्य 1 पहला लगता है, जबकि वह ticket बनने के बाद ही संभव है।

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141 ANSWER (b) 2-4-3-1

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Process Sequence) पहले field officers से initial estimates जुटाए गए (2)। फिर finance team ने 'the entries' को consolidate किया (4); 'the' पहले उल्लिखित estimates की ओर संकेत करता है, इसलिए 4 का स्थान 2 के बाद है। इसके बाद consolidated सामग्री पर प्राप्त input के आधार पर proposals revise हुए (3), और अंत में final budget upload हुआ (1)। इस प्रकार क्रम 2-4-3-1 है। अतः Option B सही है।

✓ सही sentence 2. Initial estimates were gathered from field officers. 4. The finance team consolidated the entries. 3. Proposals were revised based on input. 1. Final budget was uploaded to the department portal.

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142 ANSWER (b) 2-3-1-4

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Process Sequence (Wi-Fi)) Wi-Fi connection की प्रक्रिया का क्रम है: पहले device network से जुड़ता है (2), फिर stored credentials से connection authenticated होता है (3), उसके बाद router dynamic IP address देता है (1), और अंत में approval मिलने पर internet access चालू होता है (4)।

✓ सही sentence 2. A device connects to the Wi-Fi network. 3. Connection is authenticated using stored credentials. 1. The router allocates a dynamic IP address. 4. Internet access is enabled upon approval.

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143 ANSWER (d) 3-4-1-2

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Process Sequence (Video)) यह Video बनाने की प्रक्रिया है। पहले मूल video trim और edit होता है (3), फिर उसे preferred format में encode किया जाता है (4, जहाँ 'It' video के लिए है), उसके बाद encoding के बाद file compress होती है (1), और अंत में 2 बताता है कि compression का लाभ क्या है।

✓ सही sentence 3. The original video is first trimmed and edited. 4. It is then encoded into a preferred format. 1. After encoding, the video file is compressed. 2. Compression reduces file size for web streaming.

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144 ANSWER (d) 2-3-1-4

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Process Sequence (Software)) Software Development का क्रम तर्क से तय होता है। पहले client requirements चर्चा करके दर्ज की जाती हैं (2), फिर approval के बाद features का development शुरू होता है (3, 'Once approved' पिछले वाक्य से जुड़ता है), उसके बाद software compile होकर bugs के लिए जाँचा जाता है (1), और अंत में deployment होता है (4)।

✓ सही sentence 2. The client requirements are discussed and documented. 3. Once approved, development of features begins. 1. The software is compiled and checked for bugs. 4. Final deployment is carried out on the live server.

145 ANSWER (a) 4-2-1-3

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Process Sequence (Delivery)) Delivery की प्रक्रिया का क्रम है: पहले payment verify होता है (4), फिर items सावधानी से pack किए जाते हैं (2), उसके बाद package पर label लगाकर delivery service को सौंपा जाता है (1), और अंत में buyer को tracking details सहित confirmation भेजी जाती है (3)।

✓ सही sentence 4. The payment is verified before packaging. 2. The items are carefully packed using protective materials. 1. The package is labelled and handed over to the delivery service. 3. A confirmation is sent to the buyer with tracking details.

146 ANSWER (d) 2-3-1-4

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Process Order in Paragraph) Architectural process का क्रम है: पहले clients space utilization plan तय करते हैं (2), फिर architect preliminary layout drawings बनाता है (3), उसके बाद सभी drawings design review committee को भेजी जाती हैं (1), और अंत में सुझावों को शामिल करके final approval दी जाती है (4)। क्रम **2-3-1-4** है।

✓ सही sentence Clients finalize the space utilization plan. The architect prepares preliminary layout drawings. All drawings are submitted to the design review committee. Suggestions are incorporated before final approval.

Examiner का trap वाक्य 1 में 'All drawings' आता है, जो पहले बन चुकी drawings की ओर संकेत करता है; उसे शुरू में रखने से क्रम उलट जाता है।

147 ANSWER (a) 1-4-3-2

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Process Order in Paragraph) जहाज़ के प्रस्थान का तर्कसंगत क्रम है: पहले crew cargo लादता है (1), फिर engines चालू होते हैं (4), उसके बाद navigation paths की पुष्टि होती है (3), और अंत में harbor master प्रस्थान की अनुमति देता है (2)। क्रम **1-4-3-2** है।

✓ सही sentence The crew loaded the cargo onto the ship. The engines were powered up. Navigation paths were confirmed. The departure was cleared by the harbor master.

148 ANSWER (a) 2-3-4-1

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Pronoun Reference in Paragraph) Data processing की प्रक्रिया का क्रम है: पहले sources से data fetch होता है (2), फिर 3 में 'It' उसी data के लिए है, जो साफ़ और standardized किया जाता है। उसके बाद analysis होता है (4) और अंत में परिणाम dashboards में संकलित होते हैं (1)। क्रम **2-3-4-1** है।

✓ सही sentence Data is fetched from sources. It is cleaned and standardized. Analysis is performed. Results are compiled into dashboards.

Examiner का trap वाक्य 3 में 'It' का संदर्भ पहले आए Noun (data) के बिना अस्पष्ट रहता है, इसलिए उसे वाक्य 2 के बाद ही आना है।

149 ANSWER (a) 1-3-2-4

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Process Order in Paragraph) Visitor Entry Process का क्रम है: पहले visitors reception पर register करते हैं (1), फिर security personnel उनका विवरण verify करते हैं (3), उसके बाद उन्हें temporary ID badges दिए जाते हैं (2), और अंत में परिसर में प्रवेश दिया जाता है (4)। क्रम **1-3-2-4** है।

✓ सही sentence Visitors are required to register at the reception desk. Security personnel verify their details. They are provided with temporary ID badges. Access to the premises is then granted.

Examiner का trap वाक्य 2 में 'They' आता है, इसलिए छात्र उसे वाक्य 1 के तुरंत बाद रख देते हैं, जबकि सत्यापन के बाद ही badge दिया जाता है।

150 ANSWER (a) BDAC

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Sentence Rearrangement – Fixed Ends) Verb B के बाद कारण का 'as' clause D आता है, फिर A और अंत में उद्देश्य का Infinitive C आता है।

✓ सही sentence The global fashion industry **is undergoing a transformation as more brands are shifting toward sustainable fabrics to reduce their massive** environmental footprint and waste.

151 ANSWER (b) BCDA

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Sentence Arrangement by Structure) 'are increasingly' के बाद V-ing 'designing' (B) आता है, फिर Relative Clause C, फिर D और अंत में उद्देश्य का Infinitive A।

✓ सही sentence Modern architects are increasingly **designing vertical forests that integrate lush vegetation into high-rise residential buildings to combat rising pollution** and improve the local biodiversity.

152 ANSWER (a) CABD

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Fixed First and Last Parts) पहला भाग 'Explorers venture into the' है, जिसके बाद Noun चाहिए; C ('depths of the Mariana Trench') ठीक बैठता है। उसके बाद A उद्देश्य बताता है, B organisms को modify करता है, और D 'extreme' का वाक्यांश पूरा करता है। अंत में 'where no sunlight can penetrate' जुड़ता है।

✓ सही sentence Explorers venture into the depths of the Mariana Trench to study unique organisms that thrive in extreme pressure and complete darkness, where no sunlight can penetrate.

153 ANSWER (a) QRPS

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Sentence Rearrangement – Prepositional Phrases) Subject Q के बाद Verb R और Object आता है, फिर 'under digital precarity' (P) और अंत में 'without collective bargaining' (S) आता है।

✓ सही sentence **Informal gig workers face algorithmic control under digital precarity without collective bargaining.**

154 ANSWER (a) QRSP

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Sentence Rearrangement – Prepositional Phrases) Subject Q, Verb और Object R, तरीका S और अंत में 'against linguistic imperialism' (P) आता है।

✓ सही sentence **Indigenous language movements reassert cultural sovereignty via grassroots mobilisation against linguistic imperialism.**

155 ANSWER (a) QRSP

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Sentence Rearrangement – Passive) Subject Q से वाक्य आरंभ होता है, फिर Passive Verb R, माध्यम बताने वाला S और अंत में स्थान या ढाँचे को बताने वाला P आता है।

✓ सही sentence **Agrarian dispossession was systemically legitimised through cadastral mapping within colonial land tenure frameworks.**

156 ANSWER (a) RPSQ

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Sentence Rearrangement – Subject Verb) Subject R से आरंभ होकर Verb और Object P आते हैं, फिर 'of' वाला S और अंत में स्थान बताने वाला Q आता है।

✓ सही sentence **The exclusion of marginal voices reveals the paradox of inclusive rhetoric in contemporary economic reforms.**

157 ANSWER (d) QRPS

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Sentence Arrangement by Structure) Subject Q के बाद Verb R आता है, फिर 'as proxies...' (P) और अंत में स्थान बताने वाला S आता है।

✓ सही sentence **Educational credentials operate as proxies for social legitimacy in stratified economies.**

158 ANSWER (c) QRSP

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Sentence Arrangement by Structure) Subject Q के बाद Verb R, उसका Object S और अंत में P आता है।

✓ सही sentence **Hydro-political asymmetries continue to shape regional cooperation outcomes in trans-border water negotiations.**

159 ANSWER (d) QRPS

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Long Sentence Jumbles – Connectors) अंतिम भाग S5 निश्चित है। Q में Romanes का मत है, उसके बाद R में लेखक अपनी राय देता है (I am inclined to believe... because I have), और P उसी 'I have' को 'been able... to verify... observations in regard to' से पूरा करता है। फिर S में 'the protozoan Stentor

Polymorphus' आता है और 'and I have' S5 के 'moreover seen...' से जुड़ जाता है।

✓ सही sentence Nerve-tissue is found in all animals above and including Hydrozoa according to Romanes, but I am inclined to believe that it is present in animals even lower than Hydrozoa because I have been able on more than one occasion to verify Professor Clark's observations in regard to the protozoan “Stentor Polymorphus”, which has a well-developed nervous system, and I have **moreover seen** unquestionable acts of conscious determination enacted by this little creature.

160 ANSWER (b) QSPR

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Sentence Arrangement by Connectors) Q में 'the recognition of enemies can be noticed in animals quite low in the scale of life, and although this' से वाक्य शुरू होता है, जिसका अगला भाग 'psychical phase... is almost universally instinctive' (S) है। फिर P में 'especially as we ascend the scale...' बात आगे बढ़ाता है और R उसका उदाहरण (white mouse) देकर S5 से जुड़ता है।

✓ सही sentence **Q-S-P-R**: The recognition of enemies can be noticed in animals quite low in the scale of life, and although this psychical phase is almost universally instinctive, it carries with it certain elements of consciousness, especially as we ascend the scale and discover that certain animals are capable of remembering other animals after a hostile encounter with them, as shown quite plainly by the white mouse, that he had not forgotten the pet crow from whose clutches he had been rescued, even after three years had passed by.

161 ANSWER (c) PSQR

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Long Sentence Jumble with Fixed Part) S1 'with' पर समाप्त होता है, इसलिए उसके बाद वह phrase आना चाहिए जो 'the most famous being...' कहे, यानी P। P का 'each occupying' अपनी Object माँगता है, जो S देता है। उसके बाद Q में तीसरी, और बड़ी, मूर्ति का वर्णन है, और R उसे Thebes तक ले जाने की बात कहकर S5 से जुड़ता है।

✓ सही sentence The colossal statues of Egypt are wonderful on account of their vast weight and size, with the most famous being two forty-seven-foot-high colossi standing on the west bank of the Nile at Thebes, each occupying eleven thousand five hundred cubic feet and made from single blocks of stone not found within several days' journey of their location, and a third statue representing King Rameses II, which is still larger, weighing eight hundred and eighty-seven tons, made from a single stone that was moved a distance of one hundred and thirty-eight miles from Assouan to Thebes, making it wonderful to consider moving such a mass over that great distance and raising the question as to how the sculptors could work on such statues.

162 ANSWER (d) SPRQ

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Sentence Parts with Fixed Last Part) S1 का अंत 'with one of Sardanapalus I' पर होता है, इसलिए उसके बाद S ('being in the best state of preservation of any of them...at') आता है, जो इसी मूर्ति के बारे में है। 'at' के बाद ऊँचाई P ('about forty-two inches high') बताता है, और उसी में 'statuettes' का प्रसंग शुरू होता है। फिर R ('from a clay which turned red...') और Q ('of a grotesque appearance...') statuettes का वर्णन पूरा करते हैं।

✓ सही sentence The number of Assyrian statues that have been found is small, with one of Sardanapalus I **being in the best state of preservation of any of them, despite being smaller than life size at about forty-two inches high, whereas the statuettes of the Assyrians are less artistic than the statues, made from a clay which turned red on baking and coloured so as to resemble Greek pottery, almost always of a grotesque appearance and usually representing gods or genii that combine human and animal forms** in a less noble and artistic way than was done in the Egyptian representation of the Sphinx.

163 ANSWER (c) PQRS

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Sentence Parts with Fixed Last Part) S1 'a monument which was discovered' पर समाप्त होता है, इसलिए P ('in 1838 called The Harpy Monument...') सीधे जुड़ता है। फिर Q में उसका निर्माण-काल और 'a white marble frieze is let into the' आता है, जिसे R ('sandstone frieze running round all four sides') पूरा करता है। उसके बाद S ('from the ground...') ऊँचाई का वाक्य पूरा करके S5 से जुड़ता है।

✓ सही sentence There is in the British Museum a monument which was discovered **in 1838 called "The Harpy Monument," which is thought to have been made in 500 B.C. and consists of a tower where a white marble frieze is let into the sandstone frieze running round all four sides at a height of about twenty-one feet from the ground, a design reflecting that the Lycians, in whose country it was found**, were accustomed to bury their dead at the top of such towers.

164 ANSWER (b) RSQP

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Sentence Rearrangement with Fixed End) S1 के बाद 'because' का कारण-वाक्य R से शुरू होता है ('because if you read their mythology ... since'), और 'since' के बाद S में कारण पूरा होता है। उसी ज़ेउस के संदर्भ में Q ('or omnipresent and was himself subject to the decrees of Fate') आता है, फिर P ('all these religious views tended to make the human form far more noble') निष्कर्ष देता है और S5 ('to the Greek than it can be to the Christian') से जुड़ता है। क्रम **RSQP** है।

✓ सही sentence The gods of the Greeks were not all-wise, all-powerful, and all-good, as we believe our God to be **because if you read their mythology, you will find that with the power of the god, much imperfection and weakness were mingled, since they did not believe that Zeus had been the greatest god from the beginning, but that there was a time when he had no power, nor was he omniscient or omnipresent and was himself subject to the decrees of Fate, as when he could not save his loved Sarpedon from death, meaning that not knowing all things, even the gods are sometimes represented as depending upon mortals for information, and all these religious views tended to make the human form far more noble** to the Greek than it can be to the Christian, with his different views of the relations of God and man.

Examiner का trap 'Since', 'nor' और 'or' जैसे Connectors वाक्यांशों को आपस में जोड़ते हैं; इन पर ध्यान दिए बिना केवल विषय देखकर क्रम बनाने से ग़लत विकल्प चुना जाता है।

165 ANSWER (b) QSPR

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Sentence Rearrangement with Fixed End) S1 ('Close to the royal dwelling was the fore-court ...') के बाद 'and from it radiated long alleys' वाला Q आता है, जो fore-court से जुड़ता है। उसके 'when the grass-plots were developed' को S ('to high order and featured groves ...') पूरा करता है। 'while' के बाद P में tennis-courts और water basins का वर्णन आता है, R ('by cascades, with some of the canals ...') उसी वाक्य को पूरा करता है, और S5 जुड़ता है। क्रम **QSPR** है।

✓ सही sentence Close to the royal dwelling was the fore-court, which was as often dressed out with flowers and lawn as with tiles and flags **and from it radiated long alleys and avenues stretching out almost to infinity at a time when the grass-plots were developed to high order and featured groves, rest-houses, bowers, and theatres de verdure at each turning, while tennis-courts came to be a regularly installed accessory, and the basins and "mirrors" of water were frequently supplemented by cascades, with some of the canals being so large that barges of state floated thereon under bridges** built as fantastic in design as those of the Japanese, and again others as monumental as the Pont Neuf.

166 ANSWER (c) PSQR

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Sentence Rearrangement with Fixed End) S1 'the walls are covered' पर समाप्त होता है, इसलिए P ('with them and painted with colours ... representing') सीधे जुड़ता है। 'representing' का Object S ('subjects taken from the life ..., which were made by tracing the designs') है। फिर Q ('on the stone and cutting it away ... because') आता है, और R ('it seems the artists had no finished plan') उसका कारण पूरा करके S5 से जुड़ता है। क्रम **PSQR** है।

✓ सही sentence The earliest works of Egyptian sculpture are the bas-reliefs found in the chambers of the tombs, where the walls are covered **with them and painted with colours still bright and fresh, though more than four thousand years have passed, representing subjects taken from the life, possessions, and occupations of the buried individuals, which were made by tracing the designs on the stone and cutting it away between the figures, though the mode of arrangement does not satisfy our modern ideas, because it seems the artists had no finished plan**

in mind, on the contrary, impressing us as if the sculptors simply added figures to tell a fact without attention to the beauty of the whole, resulting in disjointed parts which lack unity and have no relation to each other.

167 ANSWER (c) PQSR

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Sentence Arrangement by Relative Clause) S1 के बाद P में Mollet की रचना का उल्लेख है और 'which' से Q जुड़ता है (was only published half a century later, was the creator of the parterres and broderies)। फिर S 'so largely used in his time... because his formula was derived chiefly from flower' आता है और R 'and plant forms... while making equal use of the labyrinth' उसे पूरा करता है, जो S5 से जुड़ता है।

✓ सही sentence **P-Q-S-R**: It is possible that Claude Mollet, who began his career under Henri III and wrote his elaborate work “Theatre des Plans et Jardinage” in 1612, which was only published half a century later, was the creator of the parterres and broderies so largely used in his time and after because his formula was derived chiefly from flower and plant forms resembling oriental embroideries in design, while making equal use of the labyrinth and the sunken garden, with the idea to develop the simple parquet into the elaborate parterre.

168 ANSWER (c) RTQS

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Odd Fragment Out) इस प्रश्न में एक fragment अनावश्यक है। P odour molecules के mapping की बात करता है, जो DNA और cell के विषय से बिल्कुल अलग है, इसलिए वही irrelevant है। R वाक्य आरंभ करता है, T उद्देश्य बताता है, Q कारण देता है, और S उसी खतरे को पूरा करता है।

✓ सही sentence When a hazard such as ultraviolet light, ionising radiation, or certain chemicals damages DNA, the cell needs to respond at breakneck speed to ideally either repair the damage to its genomic information repository or sacrifice itself through a controlled cell death process because if it does not move fast enough, it risks the more dangerous outcome of death by necrosis, which is an explosive and uncontrolled death that damages its neighbours, or passing mutated DNA to its descendants, which could develop into cancer.

Examiner का trap P को चुनने की स्थिति में सभी fragments जोड़ने की कोशिश में छात्र भटक जाते हैं, जबकि P विषय से ही बाहर है।

169 ANSWER (a) CBAD

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Pronoun Reference in Sequence) पहले पृष्ठभूमि बताई जाती है: परिवार के बाकी सदस्य पहले उतर चुके थे (C)। वे उसे ज़ोर से पुकार रहे थे (B, जहाँ 'They' का अर्थ C के लोग हैं), फिर उसने अपने पैर उतारे (A), और 'But' वाला D परिणाम बताता है कि पैर पानी में धँस गए।

✓ सही sentence His parents, brothers, and sister had landed ahead on the green surface. They were calling out to him loudly. He lowered his legs to land on the green sea. But his legs sank into the water.

Examiner का trap B को शुरू में रखने पर 'They' का कोई संदर्भ नहीं मिलता, इसलिए CB का क्रम ही Pronoun को स्पष्ट करता है।

170 ANSWER (a) DCBA

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Paragraph: Declaration then Promise) स्वतंत्रता की घोषणा से आरंभ होता है: D बताता है कि अंततः राजनीतिक आज़ादी मिली। C उसी पर आधारित प्रतिज्ञा का परिचय देता है, B उस प्रतिज्ञा का पहला अंश (गरीबी से लड़ाई) बताता है, और A 'also' के साथ दूसरा अंश (भेदभाव का अंत) जोड़ता है।

✓ सही sentence D. At last, we have gained our political freedom. C. We make a strong promise to our people. B. We will fight against poverty and suffering. A. We will also end gender and all other discrimination.

Examiner का trap 'also' वाला वाक्य A पहले नहीं आ सकता, क्योंकि वह किसी पूर्व बिंदु में जोड़ करता है।

171 ANSWER (b) QPRS

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Long Sentence with Fixed Last Part) वाक्य की शुरुआत 'on one occasion, while investigating...' से होती है, जो Q में है। उसी में 'while being' अधूरा है, जिसे P ('simultaneously charged with triangular grains of starch') पूरा करता है, और P में rhizopods का उल्लेख है। R में 'grains of starch in their interior' और iodine से जाँच का वर्णन है, फिर S में नया sediment रखकर 'at which point I observed' आता है, जो S5 से जुड़ता है।

✓ सही sentence On one occasion, while investigating the nature of some large, transparent, spore-like elliptical cells whose protoplasm was rotating while being simultaneously charged with triangular grains of starch, I observed some Actinophorous rhizopods creeping about them that had similar shaped grains of starch in their interior, and after determining the nature of these grains by the addition of iodine, I cleansed the glasses and placed under the microscope a new portion of the sediment from the basin containing these cells and Actinophryans for further examination, at which point I observed **that** one of the spore-like cells had become ruptured and that a portion of its protoplasm, charged with the triangular starch grains, was slightly protruding through the crevice.

172 ANSWER (a) PSTR

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Odd Fragment in Sentence Rearrangement)

Fragment Q ('those scientists saved countless lives ... forecast was an educated guess') वैज्ञानिकों की भविष्यवाणी की बात करता है, जो ज्वालामुखी विस्फोट की घटना-श्रृंखला से अलग है, इसलिए वही अनावश्यक है। P में Pinatubo का विस्फोट 'culminated in a tremendous' पर रुकता है, जिसे S ('explosion three days later') पूरा करता है। फिर 'by the time pyroclastic flows ...' T ('tumbled down its sterilised slopes ...') से पूरा होता है, और R ('while killing more than 800 people ...') अंत में जुड़ता है। क्रम **PSTR** है।

✓ सही sentence In the summer of 1991, Pinatubo, a volcano in the Philippines, started erupting on June 12 and culminated in a tremendous **explosion** three days later, and by the time pyroclastic flows, which are incandescent avalanches of molten rock and gas **tumbled** down its sterilised slopes, Pinatubo's peak had been obliterated and replaced by a 2.5-kilometre-wide chasm while killing more than 800 people, when their roofs, weighed down by rain-saturated ash, collapsed.

Examiner का trap Fragment Q भी इसी घटना के आसपास का लगता है, परंतु वह वैज्ञानिकों की भविष्यवाणी पर चला जाता है, इसलिए उसे सम्मिलित करने से वाक्य का क्रम टूटता है।



13
CHAPTER

Cloze Test

Questions *140 questions · 53 shifts*

Directions (Q. 01–05): *Complete the following passage by filling in the blanks with the most appropriate words or phrases from the options given below.*

Cloze Test · [SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

The global transition toward renewable energy has become both an environmental and economic necessity. Nations investing in solar, wind, and green hydrogen technologies can reduce carbon emissions and strengthen energy security. However, the pace of transition varies because governments must balance environmental goals with financial realities. Policymakers are often required to (A) _____ substantial public investment against immediate fiscal constraints, a task that demands both political resolve and economic foresight.

Technological innovation has improved the efficiency of renewable systems; (B) _____, the intermittent nature of sunlight and wind continues to pose operational challenges for power grids. Energy storage solutions are promising, but their large-scale deployment depends on sustained research and affordable manufacturing. Experts also argue that renewable projects should not be evaluated solely on short-term costs but on the broader economic benefits they (C) _____ over several decades.

Public enthusiasm alone cannot guarantee success. Effective implementation requires governments, industries, researchers, and citizens to (D) _____ their efforts rather than pursuing isolated initiatives. Without such cooperation, even well-designed policies may fail to achieve their intended objectives. Ultimately, the renewable energy revolution will succeed only if societies remain committed to innovation while refusing to (E) _____ complacency in the face of evolving environmental challenges.

01 Fill in the blank (A) with the most appropriate word.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

(a) weigh
(b) estimate
(c) measure
(d) fathom

02 Fill in the blank (B) with the most appropriate word.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

(a) therefore
(b) moreover
(c) nevertheless
(d) consequently

03 Fill in the blank (C) with the most appropriate word.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

(a) incur
(b) yield
(c) derive
(d) consume

04 Fill in the blank (D) with the most appropriate word.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

(a) pool
(b) scatter
(c) divide
(d) withdraw

05 Fill in the blank (E) with the most appropriate phrase.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

(a) succumb to
(b) aspire to
(c) adhere to
(d) resort to

Directions (Q. 06–10): *In the following question, a sentence with a blank is given, followed by five words labeled (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5). Choose the word that*

fills the blank appropriately in the context of the passage.

Cloze Test · [SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Once a revered ritual, letter writing has steadily **(1)** ___ into a relic of bygone eras, displaced by the relentless immediacy of digital communication. There was a time when a single envelope, ink-smudged and weatherworn, **(2)** ___ profound intimacies across continents, preserving sentiments too sacred to entrust to fleeting conversations. Today's sterile texts and hastily composed emails seldom replicate the tactility that imbued handwritten letters with gravitas; every flourish, every hesitant stroke, bore the **(3) vestiges** of a soul laid bare. It is not merely nostalgia that compels some to cling to this endangered practice, but recognition that certain articulations of the heart **(4)** ___ better when filtered through the slowness of ink and parchment. Indeed, the act of penning a letter demands a kind of **(5) deliberateness** rare in an age characterized by impulsivity and ephemerality. Though the world races ever forward, perhaps in the margins of our modern lives, the art of letter-writing will preserve a fragile thread tethering us to a slower, richer past.

06 Choose correct tense.(1)

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) diminish
(b) diminished
(c) diminishing
(d) had diminished

07 Choose correct verb form.(2)

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) convey
(b) conveying
(c) conveyed
(d) had conveying

08 The word "vestiges" most nearly means: (3)

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Polished embellishments
(b) Remaining traces
(c) Heavy burdens
(d) Concealed meanings

09 Choose correct tense.(4)

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) transpires
(b) have transpired
(c) transpire
(d) transpired

10 The word "deliberateness" most nearly means: (5)

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Spontaneity
(b) Careful intention
(c) Rapid decision
(d) Emotional outburst

Directions (Q. 11–15): *In the given passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage intently and choose the most appropriate option to fill in each blank*

Cloze Test · [SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

The archive, far from a passive container of memory, functions as an apparatus of epistemic engineering—structuring the legibility of the past through regimes of visibility and institutional (1)___. It performs not merely as custodian, but as an authorial surrogate, retrofitting historical fragments into a narratological grammar that flattens the contours of state teleology. What escapes its rubric is not lost, but rendered (2)___—denied syntactic viability within the lexicon of national legitimacy. This architecture does not conceal so much as calibrate. Through procedural neutrality, the archive creates the illusion of factual autonomy, even as its categories enforce ontological obedience. Items included are not only preserved but (3)___, endowed with rhetorical inertia that naturalizes their interpretive authority. What remains uncatalogued is condemned to historiographic latency—neither denied nor debated, but suspended in bureaucratic limbo. Hence, archiving becomes not an act of recall, but of inscription: it encodes memory into a topology of relevance. In doing so, it (4)___ affective possibility—dictating not only what can be known, but what may be mourned, commemorated, or forgotten. To critique this system is not to impugn documentation, but to unmask its metaphysical scaffolding: the unseen grammar that adjudicates between datum and debris, artifact and aberration, history and noise.The scholar's task, then, is not simply retrieval, but ontological sabotage: to (5)___ the archive's predicate assumptions before entering its doors.

11 What should come in the place of blank number (1)?

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) elaboration (b) homogenous
(c) protocol (d) pretext

12 What should come in the place of blank number (2)?

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) anachronistic (b) inarticulable
(c) heretical (d) peripheral

13 What should come in the place of blank number (3)?

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) contextualized (b) indexed
(c) canonized (d) diluted

14 What should come in the place of blank number (4)?

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) differentiate (b) regulates
(c) fabricates (d) memorializes

15 What should come in the place of blank number (5)?

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) integrate (b) destabilize
(c) invoke (d) mimic

Directions (Q. 16–20): *In the passage below, certain words have been removed. Read the passage thoroughly and choose the most suitable option to complete each blank appropriately.*

Cloze Test · [SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

The domain of outer space, once a sublime expanse emblematic of universal aspiration, has morphed into a (1)____ terrain, rife with techno-nationalistic rivalries and juridical lacunae. As states and non-state actors alike pursue orbital hegemony, the narrative has shifted from exploration to securitization. The proliferation of constellations, kinetic kill vehicles, and cyber-vulnerable architectures has (2)____ erstwhile doctrinal separations between civilian and military enterprises. Multilateral compacts, such as the Outer Space Treaty, now appear (3)____ in the face of unilateral adventurism and semantic exploitation of treaty ambiguities. The ethos of cooperative multilateralism is steadily eclipsed by strategic opacity and regime fragmentation. Resource extraction from asteroids and prospective Mars colonization introduce a lexicon of planetary commodification, propelling a new phase of (4)____ governance, where legitimacy is brokered not by consensus but by technological primacy. Increasingly, legal constructs are subordinated to hardware capability, and soft power is reconstituted through launch cadence, orbital coverage, and downstream data monopolies. In this milieu, techno-diplomacy must evolve beyond hortatory platitudes to a (5)____ apparatus for strategic calibration, deterrence, and geopolitical signaling in an emergent multipolar cosmodynamic order.

16 What should come in the place of blank number 1?

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) sanctified (b) labyrinthine
(c) terrestrial (d) homogenized

17 What should come in the place of blank number 2?

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) elided (b) accentuated
(c) punctuated (d) amalgamated

18 What should come in the place of blank number 3?

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) inviolate (b) vestigial
(c) implacable (d) fungible

19 What should come in the place of blank number 4?

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) extractivist (b) fiduciary
(c) anachronistic (d) restitutive

20 What should come in the place of blank number 5?

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) palliative (b) perfunctory
(c) prophylactic (d) prosaic

Directions (Q. 21–25): *Complete the following passage by filling in the blanks with the most*

appropriate words or phrases from the options given below.

Cloze Test · [SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Urban farming has emerged as a practical response to growing concerns about food security, environmental degradation, and rapid urbanisation. Once regarded as a marginal activity, it is now increasingly recognised as a sustainable means of supplementing food supplies while promoting ecological awareness. (A)_____, many city dwellers have transformed vacant rooftops, balconies, and community spaces into productive gardens that contribute to local biodiversity. These initiatives not only reduce dependence on long-distance transportation but also foster a stronger sense of community responsibility. (B)_____ urban farming cannot entirely replace conventional agriculture, it serves as a valuable complement by encouraging responsible consumption and minimising food waste. In addition to producing fresh vegetables, urban gardens often (C)_____ social barriers by bringing together people from diverse economic and cultural backgrounds. Such interactions encourage cooperation and the exchange of practical knowledge, thereby strengthening neighbourhood ties. Moreover, the movement has generated widespread interest among policymakers and environmentalists, who regard it as an effective means of enhancing urban (D)_____. As cities continue to expand, the integration of green spaces into residential areas is increasingly viewed as a necessity rather than a luxury.

Consequently, the long-term success of urban farming depends not only on individual enthusiasm but also (E)_____ supportive public policies, technological innovation, and sustained community participation. If managed effectively, urban farming may become an indispensable element of future city planning, helping to balance economic development with environmental responsibility.

21 Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (A).

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Encouraged by growing environmental awareness
(b) Encourage growing environmental awareness
(c) Having encourage environmental awareness
(d) Environmental awareness encouraging

22 Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (B).

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Unless
(b) Therefore
(c) Although
(d) Likewise

23 Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (C).

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) bring over
(b) break down
(c) call off
(d) put aside

24 Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (D).

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) resilience
(b) hesitation
(c) extravagance
(d) fragility

25 Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (E).

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) on
(b) regarding
(c) at
(d) toward

Directions (Q. 26–30): *In the given passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage intently and choose the most appropriate option to fill in each blank*

Cloze Test · [SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

To regard competitive examinations as neutral arbiters of merit is to mistake calibration for fairness. These trials, draped in metrics and flanked by syllabi, often merely echo the (1)_____ of systemic inequities rather than resolving them. What appears to be an open arena is, upon closer scrutiny, a scaffolded labyrinth—its paths more navigable to the already initiated. In this theatre, memory masquerades as intellect, and swiftness is crowned over (2)_____. Coaching bazaars thrive, not on illumination but on algorithmic mimicry. One does not so much learn as rehearse patterned responses, choreographed to match opaque

rubrics. That which resists formula—intuition, ambiguity, ethical judgment—is too often filtered out as noise. Yet the deeper toll is not pedagogical but psychic. Prolonged exposure to anticipatory failure creates a cognitive sediment, an internalized narrowing. Dreams don't shatter; they (3)_____, calcifying into compliance. In time, the examinee becomes fluent in performance, but foreign to inquiry. To call for reform is insufficient. We must interrogate the architecture itself—its values, its exclusions, its gods. Until the grammar of merit is (4)_____, not rebranded, no revision will suffice. The danger is not that we aim too high, but that the scaffolding remains unseen, and the climb is mistaken for (5)_____.

26 What should come in the place of blank number **(1)**?

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) legacies (b) ruptures
(c) inversions (d) echoes

27 What should come in the place of blank number **(2)**?

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) urgency (b) depth
(c) compliance (d) abstraction

28 What should come in the place of blank number **(3)**?

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) intensify (b) dissolve
(c) fossilize (d) scatter

29 What should come in the place of blank number **(4)**?

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) unlearned (b) dismantled
(c) alphabetized (d) glorified

30 What should come in the place of blank number **(5)**?

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) progress (b) destination
(c) transformation (d) justice

Directions (Q. 31–35): *In the following question, a sentence with a blank is given, followed by five words labeled (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5). Choose the word that fills the blank appropriately in the context of the passage.*

Cloze Test · [SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

In the modern zeitgeist, the ascendancy of technology (1)___ an aura of inexorability, fostering the notion that human agency is increasingly subordinate to algorithmic architectures. Proponents of technological determinism posit that innovation unfolds according to an autonomous trajectory, largely immune to ethical, cultural, or political intervention.

This perspective, however, often (2)___ the complexity of human intentionality, reducing societies to passive recipients of innovation rather than active co-creators. Conversely, advocates for humanistic autonomy assert that technology's deployment is invariably mediated through socio-political frameworks, reflecting collective choices rather than immutable laws of progress.

The crux of the debate hinges upon whether innovation possesses an inherent teleology or whether it is a malleable construct subject to deliberate modulation.

Indeed, to view technological development as (3) **ineluctable** is to diminish the scope of human volition.
Moreover, the asymmetry of technological access across socio-economic strata complicates the deterministic narrative, suggesting that technologies evolve not merely through technical ingenuity but through contested arenas of power, privilege, and ideology.

As artificial intelligence, genetic engineering, and quantum computing advance, the ethical imperative to assert governance and restraint (4) ___ ever more salient. In the absence of such stewardship, humanity risks enacting a form of (5) **autopoiesis**, wherein systems self-perpetuate without conscious human oversight or ethical anchoring.

Thus, the resolution of this tension will critically influence not merely the architecture of future technologies but the very ontology of what it means to be human.

31 Choose correct tense. (1)

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) has conferred (b) had conferred
(c) confers (d) was conferring

32 Choose correct verb form.(2)

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) obscures (b) obscure
(c) obscuring (d) obscured

33 The word 'ineluctable' most nearly means: (3)

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Easily avoided (b) Impossible to evade
(c) Arbitrarily designed (d) Dynamically unstable

34 Choose correct verb form(4)

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) become (b) becomes
(c) became (d) becoming

35 The word 'autopoiesis' most nearly refers to: (5)

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) External regulation
(b) Self-creation and self-maintenance
(c) Hierarchical governance
(d) Spontaneous degradation

Directions (Q. 36–40): *In the passage below, certain words have been removed. Read the passage thoroughly and choose the most suitable option to complete each blank appropriately.*

Cloze Test · [SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

The judiciary, in a constitutional democracy, occupies a space that is both exalted and ambiguous. It is exalted because it claims to stand apart from the immediacies of electoral calculation; it is ambiguous because the boundary between interpretation and invention is often blurred. Judicial review, by its nature, is a **(1)**____ exercise — it does not merely apply the law, it reshapes the very terrain on which law stands. Yet, courts often cloak their transformative role in a language of restraint. They invoke the need to defer to legislative wisdom, even when that deference veers into **(2)**____. In such moments, constitutional morality becomes not a guide but a rhetorical artefact — cited, but rarely contested. The risk is not judicial activism, but judicial **(3)**____: the quiet sanctioning of inertia under the guise of neutrality. To remedy this, one must reframe legitimacy not as insulation from scrutiny, but as **(4)**____ within plural constitutional visions. Only then can jurisprudence become dialogic, rather than doctrinal — a space where dissent is not anomaly, but architecture. The Constitution, after all, is not a monolith but a palimpsest — layered, overwritten, and constantly in the process of **(5)**____.

36 What should come in the place of blank number 1?

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) ceremonial (b) pragmatic
(c) hermeneutic (d) adversarial

37 What should come in the place of blank number 2?

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) abdication (b) submission
(c) reciprocity (d) entitlement

38 What should come in the place of blank number 3?

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) deference (b) minimalism
(c) complicity (d) adventurism

39 What should come in the place of blank number 4?

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) anchoring (b) immersion
(c) entrenchment (d) accountability

40 What should come in the place of blank number 5?

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) ossification (b) reconstitution
(c) adjudication (d) derivation

Directions (Q. 41–45): *In the following question, a sentence with a blank is given, followed by five words labeled (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5). Choose the word that fills the blank appropriately in the context of the passage.*

Cloze Test · [SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Art therapy, a modality that merges creative expression with psychotherapeutic principles, **(1)** _____ increasing recognition in clinical and non-clinical settings alike. Unlike traditional verbal therapies, art therapy **(2)** _____an alternative conduit for articulating experiences that may be difficult to verbalize. Through mediums such as painting, sculpture, and collage, individuals externalize internal conflicts, thereby facilitating catharsis and promoting **(3) affective regulation**. Recent neurobiological research substantiates that creative engagement activates regions of the brain associated with reward processing and emotional resilience. Furthermore, engaging in artistic activities **(4)** _____ positively correlated with reduced cortisol levels, implying diminished physiological stress responses. In therapeutic contexts, art becomes a **(5) palliative** instrument, not merely for symptomatic relief but also for facilitating profound personal transformation. Thus, art therapy transcends the realm of mere creative pastime, emerging as a vital psychosocial tool for emotional healing and integrative wellbeing.

41 Choose the correct tense/form. **(1)**

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) is gaining
(b) has gained
(c) gained
(d) had been gaining

42 Focus on tense and subject-verb.**(2)**

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) provides
(b) providing
(c) has providing
(d) provided

43 In this context, 'affective regulation' most nearly refers to: **(3)**

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Suppression of physical symptoms
(b) Manipulation of external behavior
(c) Control of emotional responses
(d) Elimination of thought processes

44 Focus on complex subject agreement.**(4)**

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) are
(b) is
(c) have been
(d) being

45 The word 'palliative' most nearly means: **(5)**

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Curative and permanent
(b) Soothing without curing
(c) Aggravating or worsening
(d) Preventive by nature

Directions (Q. 46–50): *In the given passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage intently and choose the most appropriate option to fill in each blank*

Cloze Test · [SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Urbanity, once emblematic of civic vitality and democratic congregation, has been increasingly reframed as a matrix of commodified experiences. The aesthetic uniformity of gentrified spaces, lauded for efficiency, often **(1)** _____ the organic disorder essential to pluralistic expression. Where public squares once served as theaters of dissent, we now find algorithmically curated silence—noise filtered, identities streamlined. Technocratic governance, under the guise of neutrality, embeds surveillance into the mundane. Benches are subtly shortened to deter loitering, foliage is pruned not for shade but for visibility, and cameras peer from minimalist lampposts. These are not incidental choices but deliberate gestures in a choreography of control, wherein the citizen is **(2)** _____ into passive compliance. Paradoxically, connectivity multiplies isolation. Inhabitants become nodes in a network, visible yet unheard, quantified but unrepresented. The language of "smart" infrastructure conceals a deeper estrangement—between place and person, inhabitant and city. Without contestation, the commons may be transmuted into a theatre of managed appearance, and freedom reduced to **(3)** _____ within programmed boundaries. What masquerades as urban renewal might, in truth, be an erasure—a calculated **(4)** _____ of messiness, unpredictability, and resistance. In this theatre of optimization, dissent must either be re-scripted or **(5)** _____.

46 What should come in the place of blank number **[1]**?

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) masks
(b) heightens
(c) reclaims
(d) energizes

47 What should come in the place of blank number **[2]**?

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) galvanized (b) domesticated
(c) inducted (d) stimulated

48 What should come in the place of blank number **[3]**?

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) iteration (b) containment
(c) freedom (d) circulation

49 What should come in the place of blank number **[4]**?

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) celebration (b) aggression
(c) purification (d) exile

50 What should come in the place of blank number **[5]**?

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) expunged (b) dramatized
(c) validated (d) softened

Directions (Q. 51–55): *In the following question, a sentence with a blank is given, followed by five words labeled (1), (2), (3), and (4). Choose the word that fills the blank appropriately in the context of the passage.*

Cloze Test · [SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Throughout history, the evolution of women's clothing has mirrored broader societal shifts, **(1)**____ values, technologies, and power structures. In ancient civilizations, garments often **(2)** ___ not only status and wealth but also cultural affiliations, with fabrics and dyes reserved for the privileged classes. The Middle Ages introduced rigid dress codes; women's attire, elaborate and weighty, served as both an ornament and a restraint, subtly **(3) entrenching** gender hierarchies. Fast-forwarding to the 20th century, movements like suffrage and feminism **(4) catalyzed** seismic transformations in fashion, promoting practicality, autonomy, and self-expression. Even today, the politics of women's clothing **(5)** __ a battleground for debates on identity, freedom, and societal expectations.

51 Choose the correct tense/form (1)

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) reflecting (b) reflected
(c) having reflected (d) reflects

52 Tense carefully!(2)

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) signify (b) has signified
(c) signified (d) signifying

53 In this context, 'entrenching' most nearly means: (3)

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Strengthening (b) Questioning
(c) Obliterating (d) Simplifying

54 What does 'catalyzed' most nearly mean here? (4)

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Hindered (b) Stimulated
(c) Disguised (d) Delayed

55 Choose the best tense form of the verb.(5)

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) remains (b) has remained
(c) remain (d) had remained

Directions (Q. 56–60): *In the following question, a sentence with a blank is given, followed by five words labeled (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5). Choose the word that fills the blank appropriately in the context of the passage.*

Cloze Test · [SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

In a world increasingly dominated by constant connectivity, the practice of deliberate solitude (1)____ a counterbalance to the cognitive overload many experience daily. Contrary to the pervasive notion that being alone equates to loneliness, solitude (2)____ a fertile ground for introspection, creativity, and emotional recalibration. Engaging in solitary reflection enables individuals to disentangle themselves from external validation, thereby fostering a more (3) **autonomous** sense of self.

Neurological studies have revealed that periods of intentional solitude stimulate the brain's default mode network — a system linked to memory consolidation, future planning, and self-referential thought. However, the benefits of solitude are contingent upon mindset; when chosen voluntarily, it (4)____ restorative, but when

imposed, it can exacerbate feelings of isolation. Moreover, solitude encourages metacognition, the ability to think about one's own thinking, thereby enhancing problem-solving skills and emotional regulation.
In broader philosophical discourse, solitude is often celebrated as a medium for existential (5) **rumination**.
Thus, rather than being perceived as a void, solitude should be embraced as an opportunity for profound personal growth and inner clarity.

56 Choose correct verb to complete tense.(1)

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) provides
(b) is providing
(c) provided
(d) had provided

57 Focus on article + verb agreement. (2)

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) offer
(b) offers
(c) offered
(d) offering

58 In this context, '**autonomous**' most nearly means: (3)

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Dependent on others
(b) Self-governing and independent
(c) Socially driven
(d) Emotionally unstable

59 Choose best pronoun consistency/verb form. (4)

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) is being
(b) has been
(c) is
(d) would have been

60 The word '**rumination**' most nearly means: (5)

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Casual amusement
(b) Rapid decision-making
(c) Deep, prolonged thought
(d) Immediate physical reaction

Directions (Q. 61–65): *Complete the following passage by choosing the most appropriate word or phrase for each blank.*

Cloze Test · [SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Community gardens have become valuable urban initiatives that promote environmental awareness, food security, and social cooperation.
In many cities, local authorities and residents have begun to (A)____ abandoned plots into productive green spaces, transforming neglected areas into centres of sustainability and community interaction. However, participation often varies according to socioeconomic conditions and institutional support.
Despite practical difficulties, community gardens have (B)____ as effective instruments of environmental education, particularly in areas where access to fresh produce is limited. Their success depends on sustained public involvement, without which even well-planned projects may (C)____ over time because of poor maintenance and weak organisation.
Such gardens also influence behavioural change. As participants become more conscious of consumption patterns and ecological responsibilities, this awareness gradually (D)____ across the wider urban population.
Ultimately, the long-term survival of these projects depends not only on supportive policies but also on the ability of communities to (E)____ collaborative networks that remain active despite changes in leadership and funding.

61 Choose the most appropriate option to fill in blank (A).

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) convert
(b) preserve
(c) withdraw
(d) scatter

62 Choose the most appropriate word to fill in blank (B).

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) declined
(b) retreated
(c) emerged
(d) dissolved

63 Identify the most suitable phrasal verb for blank (C).

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) carry forward
(b) take after
(c) set aside
(d) break down

64 Select the most suitable verb form for blank (D).

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) spread (b) spreads
(c) spreading (d) has spreading

65 Choose the most appropriate phrasal verb for blank (E).

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) build up (b) put off
(c) run into (d) look over

Directions (Q. 66–70): *In the following question, a sentence with a blank is given, followed by five words labeled (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5). Choose the word that fills the blank appropriately in the context of the passage.*

Cloze Test · [SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

In an era marked by global interconnectedness, emerging infectious diseases (1)____ an unprecedented threat to public health infrastructures worldwide. Pathogens such as novel coronaviruses, antibiotic-resistant bacteria, and zoonotic viruses exploit the vulnerabilities of human mobility, urban overcrowding, and ecological disruption.

Although medical science has made formidable strides, the unpredictable nature of outbreaks (2)____ persistent difficulties in preparedness and response mechanisms. Adding to the complexity, misinformation proliferated through digital platforms (3)____ the efficacy of public health interventions, sometimes undermining vaccination campaigns and quarantine measures. Efforts to combat emerging diseases must therefore be interdisciplinary, blending epidemiology, behavioral science, and policy innovation.
One key concept in disease containment is herd immunity, a state wherein a significant portion of a population becomes immune, thereby indirectly shielding vulnerable individuals.

However, achieving (4) **herd immunity,** whether via vaccination or natural exposure, entails considerable ethical and logistical challenges. Beyond infectious diseases, the surge in non-communicable illnesses such as diabetes and cardiovascular disorders further strains public health systems. An effective response to emerging health threats must prioritize resilience, adaptability, and above all, (5) **prophylaxis.** In the absence of robust, coordinated efforts, humanity risks facing pandemics of greater magnitude and complexity than ever previously recorded.

66 Choose correct tense/subject-verb.(1)

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) poses (b) pose
(c) had posed (d) posing

67 Focus on tense and agreement.(2)

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) present (b) presents
(c) presented (d) presenting

68 Choose correct word to get appropriate construction.(3)

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) impede (b) impedes
(c) has impeding (d) impeding

69 In this context, '**herd immunity**' most nearly refers to: (4)

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Immunity achieved only through natural infection
(b) Collective immunity reducing disease transmission
(c) Forced immunity via coercive measures
(d) Immunity affecting only animals

70 The word '**prophylaxis**' most nearly means: (5)

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Treatment after illness
(b) Preventive action against disease
(c) Diagnosis of unknown conditions
(d) Rehabilitation and therapy

Directions (Q. 71–75): *Complete the following passage by filling in the blanks with the most appropriate words from the options given below.*

Cloze Test · [SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

The growing use of virtual reality (VR) in education reflects a shift in how knowledge is constructed and internalised. Unlike conventional media, immersive environments allow learners to engage directly with abstract concepts. Educational psychologists argue that such experiences help learners build mental models

that are more readily (A)_____ into long-term memory than information gained through lectures or textbooks.

However, immersion alone does not ensure intellectual progress. A visually impressive simulation may attract attention without promoting conceptual understanding. Thus, VR depends on technological sophistication and pedagogical frameworks that (B)_____ learners' cognitive limitations while encouraging analytical reflection. Realistic simulations may improve motivation, but excessive sensory information can overwhelm learners. Researchers therefore recommend structured pauses for reflection, (C)_____ students confuse vivid experiences with durable understanding.

VR raises concerns about access. Wealthier institutions are more likely to adopt advanced technologies than those with limited budgets. (D)_____ technological capability continues to expand, disparities in educational access remain persistent. Ultimately, VR will fulfil its educational promise only through thoughtful design and equitable implementation. Otherwise, its initial appeal may gradually (E)_____, leaving impressive technology but limited educational transformation.

71 Which word most appropriately fills blank (A) to convey the process by which newly acquired knowledge becomes deeply integrated into a learner's long-term cognitive framework?

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) assimilated
(b) fabricated
(c) accumulated
(d) inherited

72 Which verb best fills blank (B), reflecting the idea that effective instructional design must take learners' mental capacities into careful consideration rather than ignore them?

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) undermine
(b) intensify
(c) accommodate
(d) surpass

73 Which conjunction most effectively fills blank (C) to express the preventive purpose behind providing opportunities for reflective thinking after immersive experiences?

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) whereas
(b) lest
(c) whereby
(d) notwithstanding

74 Which connector best fills blank (D) to highlight the contrast between rapid technological advancement and the continued persistence of unequal educational opportunities?

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Since
(b) Although
(c) Therefore
(d) Because

75 Which verb most accurately fills blank (E) to describe the gradual decline of public enthusiasm if educational innovation fails to produce meaningful outcomes?

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) proliferate
(b) culminate
(c) subside
(d) intensify

Directions (Q. 76–80): *Complete the following passage by filling in the blanks with the most appropriate words from the options given below.*

Cloze Test · [SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

In contemporary cognitive psychology, attention is regarded as the gateway of perception, _____ (A) the selection and filtering of sensory information before it reaches conscious awareness. This mechanism determines how individuals construct their subjective reality in complex environments, thereby underpinning adaptive behavior and learning efficiency in everyday functioning. _____ (B) researchers have long debated its limitations, recent experimental findings suggest that attention is far more dynamic than previously assumed, particularly under conditions of high cognitive load and environmental uncertainty, which carries significant implications for designing effective cognitive training interventions. Psychologists often _____ (C) elaborate experiments involving divided attention tasks to examine how individuals allocate mental resources under varying conditions, especially when competing stimuli demand simultaneous processing, in both laboratory and real-world multitasking scenarios. Such studies reveal that cognitive overload can distort the mental _____ (D) of decision-making, leading to systematic errors in judgment and memory recall, thereby challenging earlier models of rational cognition within both clinical and educational assessments.

Moreover, the role of attention is increasingly examined _____ (E) emotional regulation, highlighting its influence not only on perception but also on affective states, stress response, and interpersonal behaviour in both clinical psychology and applied neurocognitive research.

76 The correct option to fill in blank (A) is:

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) governing (b) governed
(c) to govern (d) governs

77 The correct connector for the blank (B) is:

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Since (b) Because
(c) Unless (d) While

78 The correct phrasal verb for the blank (C) is:

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) bring up (b) carry out
(c) set off (d) take over

79 The most appropriate word for the blank (D) is:

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) architecture (b) apparatus
(c) spectrum (d) momentum

80 The correct prepositional phrase for the blank (E) is:

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) in relation to (b) in contrast to
(c) in addition to (d) on behalf of

Directions (Q. 81–85): *Complete the passage by choosing the most appropriate words for the blanks.*

Cloze Test · [SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Responsible tourism has emerged as an essential principle in an era when travel has become more accessible than ever before. While tourism generates employment, strengthens local economies, and encourages cultural exchange, it can also impose significant pressure on fragile ecosystems and traditional communities. _____ (A), policymakers, businesses, and travellers must collectively ensure that economic benefits do not come at the expense of environmental sustainability or cultural integrity. Responsible tourism is not merely about reducing waste or avoiding plastic; it also requires visitors to understand the social and historical contexts of the destinations they explore. Such awareness encourages tourists to make _____ (B) decisions that support local artisans, conserve natural resources, and respect indigenous customs. If tourism authorities _____ (C) stricter sustainability standards and monitored their implementation consistently, many ecological challenges associated with mass tourism could be substantially reduced. Equally important is the need for tourism operators to _____ (D) between commercial profitability and ecological responsibility. Long-term prosperity depends not only on attracting more visitors but also on preserving the very landscapes and traditions that make destinations distinctive. Travellers, too, must recognise that every journey carries ethical implications. Choosing locally owned accommodations, minimising resource consumption, and engaging respectfully _____ (E) host communities contribute to a tourism model that benefits both present and future generations. Ultimately, responsible tourism is less about restricting movement than about cultivating thoughtful habits that transform travel into a mutually enriching experience for visitors and residents alike.

81 Identify the correct discourse marker for blank (A).

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Nevertheless (b) Therefore
(c) Likewise (d) Meanwhile

82 Identify the correct word for blank (B).

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) informed (b) impulsive
(c) arbitrary (d) reluctant

83 Identify the correct word/phrase for blank (C).

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) enforce (b) have enforced
(c) had enforced (d) enforced

84 Identify the correct phrase for blank (D).

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) draw a balance (b) strike a balance
(c) build a balance (d) create a balance

85 Identify the correct word for blank (E).

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) to (b) for
(c) at (d) with

Directions (Q. 86–90): *Complete the following passage by selecting the most appropriate option for each blank.*

Cloze Test · [SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Climate policy is often presented as a contest between economic development and environmental restraint. This framing is misleading because unchecked warming itself threatens productivity, infrastructure, food security, and fiscal stability. _____(A), decarbonisation should be understood not as an impediment to economic progress but as a means of protecting its long-term foundations. The apparent conflict between growth and climate action arises largely from the unequal distribution of transitional costs.

Governments frequently hesitate to regulate carbon-intensive industries because such measures may provoke resistance from affected workers, businesses, and consumers. Yet postponement does not eliminate the burden; it merely _____(B) it, often transferring greater costs to younger generations and economically vulnerable communities. Had major economies begun restructuring their energy systems when scientific evidence became sufficiently clear, they _____(C) less exposed today to volatile fuel prices and climate-related disruption.

A credible transition therefore requires not only technological innovation but also a _____(D) that compensates affected workers, ensures transparent consultation, and distributes public investment fairly. Without such safeguards, climate policy may appear detached from the circumstances of communities least able to absorb sudden economic changes. Political leaders must therefore reckon _____(E) the social repercussions of reform rather than assuming that scientific urgency alone will secure public consent.

86 Choose the most appropriate option to fill in Blank (A).

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Nevertheless (b) In other words
(c) Meanwhile (d) By comparison

87 Choose the most appropriate option to fill in Blank (B).

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) defers (b) disperses
(c) diminishes (d) disclaims

88 Choose the most appropriate option to fill in Blank (C).

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

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

89 Choose the most appropriate option to fill in Blank (D).

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) distributive framework (b) procedural formality
(c) rhetorical convention (d) speculative arrangement

90 Choose the most appropriate option to fill in Blank (E).

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) for (b) upon
(c) with (d) against

Directions (Q. 91–95): *In the following question, a sentence with a blank is given, followed by five words labeled (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5). Choose the word that fills the blank appropriately in the context of the passage.*

Cloze Test · [SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

The rapid proliferation of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies **(1)** ___ profound ethical quandaries, necessitating an urgent reevaluation of longstanding moral frameworks. While AI has demonstrably enhanced efficiency across industries, its deployment **(2)** ___ contentious debates surrounding privacy, accountability, and autonomy. One critical concern is the opacity of algorithmic decision-making, wherein even developers may be unable to fully elucidate how outcomes are generated.

This phenomenon, often termed the "black box" problem, undermines **(3)** **transparency**, a

principle integral to ethical governance. Moreover, AI systems trained on biased datasets risk perpetuating and even exacerbating systemic inequalities.
Compounding these challenges is the issue of agency: when machines perform autonomous actions, determining liability **(4)** ____ complex and ambiguous. Beyond technical considerations, the ethical dilemmas posed by AI interrogate deeper philosophical questions about what it means to be human, to choose freely, and to coexist responsibly with non-human intelligences.

Thus, a multidisciplinary approach, encompassing philosophy, computer science, law, and sociology, is imperative to ensure that technological advancement remains **(5) benign** in its societal impact. Unless proactive governance mechanisms are implemented, humanity risks ceding essential elements of moral agency to entities whose operations it neither fully understands nor adequately controls.

91 Choose correct tense.(1)

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) have posed
(b) poses
(c) posed
(d) had posed

92 Choose correct subject-verb agreement.(2)

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) is sparking
(b) are sparking
(c) sparked
(d) sparking

93 In this context, 'transparency' most nearly refers to: (3)

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Maintaining secrecy
(b) Complete openness and clarity
(c) Computational complexity
(d) Unpredictable variability

94 Choose correct verb form.(4)

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) become
(b) becoming
(c) becomes
(d) has become

95 The word 'benign' most nearly means: (5)

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Harmful and destructive
(b) Beneficial and gentle
(c) Overly complex
(d) Artificially constructed

Directions (Q. 96–100): *Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.*

Cloze Test · [SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

The spread of misinformation in the digital age has made critical thinking more (1)____ than ever before. Without the ability to (2)____ facts from falsehoods, citizens cannot make informed decisions about public affairs or hold their elected representatives accountable. Political leaders who rely on emotional (3)____ rather than rational argument may succeed in the short term, but they gradually erode the quality of public discourse and weaken democratic institutions. Educational systems must therefore (4)____ analytical skills in students from the earliest stages of their schooling. A democracy deprived of critical thinkers becomes progressively (5)____ to manipulation and division, ultimately threatening the very foundations of free and fair governance.

96 (1)

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Optional
(b) Trivial
(c) Imperative
(d) Redundant

97 (2)

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Discern
(b) Conceal
(c) Embellish
(d) Dismiss

98 (3)

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Empathy
(b) Guidance
(c) Restraint
(d) Rhetoric

99 (4)

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Suppress
(b) Cultivate
(c) Simplify
(d) Eliminate

100 (5)

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Immune (b) Indifferent
(c) Vulnerable (d) Resilient

Directions (Q. 101–105): *Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.*

Cloze Test · [SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

As the proportion of elderly citizens in India's population gradually increases, the pressure on the country's healthcare and social support systems will become increasingly (1)____. Many older individuals, particularly those in rural areas, lack access to (2)____ pension arrangements or formal employment benefits capable of providing them financial security in old age. The burden of elder care continues to fall (3)____ on families and particularly on women whose own professional opportunities may be significantly curtailed as a result. Governments must develop (4)____ policies that acknowledge the dignity of the elderly while creating affordable and accessible care options across diverse income levels. Without proactive planning, rapid demographic change risks (5)____ social and economic systems that are insufficiently prepared to meet its escalating demands.

101 (1)

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Minimal (b) Manageable
(c) Acute (d) Irrelevant

102 (2)

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Excessive (b) Adequate
(c) Complicated (d) Experimental

103 (3)

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Insignificantly (b) Temporarily
(c) Voluntarily (d) Disproportionately

104 (4)

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Comprehensive (b) Simplistic
(c) Temporary (d) Reactionary

105 (5)

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Strengthening (b) Simplifying
(c) Overwhelming (d) Bypassing

Directions (Q. 106–110): *Complete the following passage by filling in the blanks with the most appropriate words from the options given below.*

Cloze Test · [SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

The modern digital economy moves at an unprecedented pace, driven by consumerism and planned obsolescence. _____ (A), our insatiable appetite for the latest technological innovations has created a serious crisis: the exponential accumulation of electronic waste, or e-waste. Discarded electronic devices contain hazardous materials that threaten the environment and public health. Addressing this crisis requires a shift from the linear take-make-dispose model to a circular economy in which materials are reclaimed and reused. If governments _____ (B) more stringent extended producer responsibility frameworks two decades ago, the present logistical nightmare of urban mining might have been averted.

A significant proportion of global e-waste is shipped to developing nations under the guise of second-hand goods. In these regions, informal recycling sectors dismantle devices without even the most _____ (C) safety equipment or environmental oversight. This practice exposes vulnerable communities to pollution and damages local water sources and agricultural soils. To combat this growing planetary threat, international regulatory bodies must work _____ (D) with local enforcement agencies to eliminate illegal transboundary shipments. Manufacturers must also be held accountable for the entire lifecycle of their products. Ultimately, transitioning to sustainable consumption is no longer a choice; it is an absolute imperative that we can no longer afford to put _____ (E).

106 Choose the most appropriate discourse marker to fill blank (A).

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Similarly (b) Likewise
(c) Ironically (d) Alternatively

107 Identify the correct verb form for blank (B) to ensure grammatical consistency.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) instituted (b) have instituted
(c) had instituted (d) would institute

108 Which of the following words best fits the contextual meaning of blank (C)?

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) rudimentary (b) unmatched
(c) superficial (d) primary

109 Select the most appropriate expression to fill in blank (D).

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) in deep water (b) in tandem
(c) out of hand (d) at first hand

110 Choose the correct particle to complete the phrasal verb in blank (E).

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) out (b) off
(c) away (d) down

Directions (Q. 111–115): *In the passage below, certain words have been removed. Read the passage thoroughly and choose the most suitable option to complete each blank appropriately.*

Cloze Test · [SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

In the aftermath of collective trauma, societies instinctively reach for narrative closure, mistaking coherence for truth. This need to structure experience often leads to the (1)____ of complex realities into simplified myths. While such narratives may offer solace, they frequently occlude the structural forces that made the crisis possible. Memory, in these moments, is less an archive than a battleground—a terrain where meaning is not discovered but contested. Cultural institutions, instead of resisting this flattening, often become its architects, prioritizing commemorative spectacle over analytical excavation. The result is a politics of memory shaped more by utility than by integrity. What emerges is not a history, but a curated (2)____, designed to domesticate discomfort. In this framework, dissent is not persecuted, but anesthetized—absorbed and neutralized through symbolic inclusion. Such strategies manufacture a sense of reconciliation while leaving the epistemic violence untouched. To resist this drift requires an (3)____ commitment to confronting discomfort without prematurely resolving it. Societies must learn to inhabit ambiguity without succumbing to paralysis. Otherwise, public memory will continue to be governed by what is palatable, not what is (4)____, and truth will become a function not of verification but of narrative (5)____.

111 What should come in the place of blank number 1?

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) ossification (b) distillation
(c) subversion (d) transposition

112 What should come in the place of blank number 2?

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) mnemonic (b) palimpsest
(c) artifact (d) dramaturgy

113 What should come in the place of blank number 3?

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) ascetic (b) unflinching
(c) forensic (d) dogmatic

114 What should come in the place of blank number 4?

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) methodical (b) subaltern
(c) dissonant (d) indispensable

115 What should come in the place of blank number 5?

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) circulation (b) coherence
(c) repetition (d) curation

Directions (Q. 116–120): *Complete the following passage by filling in the blanks with the most appropriate words from the options given below.*

Cloze Test · [SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

The concept of Smart Cities has emerged as a strategic response to the challenges of rapid urbanization. These cities integrate digital technologies with urban infrastructure to enhance efficiency, sustainability, and citizen welfare. (1)____, the deployment of sensors, data analytics, and artificial intelligence enables real-time

monitoring of traffic, energy consumption, and waste management. The ultimate objective is not merely technological sophistication but the creation of inclusive and resilient urban ecosystems. (2)____, critics argue that excessive reliance on technology may marginalize communities lacking digital literacy or access.

The governance of Smart Cities requires a delicate balance between innovation and equity. Transparent data policies are essential;

(3)____, concerns about privacy and surveillance remain unresolved. Moreover, the financial burden of establishing such infrastructure is considerable, and many developing nations face resource constraints. (4)____, international collaborations and public-private partnerships have become crucial in bridging these gaps.

Smart cities are often portrayed as futuristic utopias, yet their success depends on pragmatic implementation. They must prioritize human-centric design, ensuring that technology serves social needs rather than dictating them. (5)____, the vision of Smart Cities will remain aspirational unless grounded in participatory governance and sustainable planning.

116 Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (1).

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Nevertheless
(b) For instance
(c) Conversely
(d) Meanwhile

117 Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (2).

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Therefore
(b) However
(c) Moreover
(d) Consequently

118 Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (3).

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) since
(b) similarly
(c) indeed
(d) yet

119 Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (4).

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Notwithstanding
(b) Otherwise
(c) Instead
(d) Nevertheless

120 Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (5).

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) In contrast
(b) Without doubt
(c) After all
(d) Otherwise

Directions (Q. 121–125): *In the passage below, certain words have been removed. Read the passage thoroughly and choose the most suitable option to complete each blank appropriately.*

Cloze Test · [SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Technological advancement has long promised liberation—from drudgery, error, and even mortality. Yet, the deeper paradox of the digital era is that while it expands capacity, it often contracts (1)_____. Algorithms increasingly make decisions once reserved for deliberate humans: from loan approvals to parole assessments. Though marketed as neutral, such systems inevitably inherit the biases of their makers, disguising human judgments as computational objectivity. In this sense, technology becomes less a tool than a (2)_____, shaping choices rather than merely executing them. The problem is not intelligence, but (3)_____—where efficiency is privileged over transparency, and speed over scrutiny. Once outcomes are automated, dissent is harder to formulate, not because it's unwelcome, but because it becomes (4)_____. Citizens may sense unfairness but lack the language or access to challenge opaque systems. The solution is not to reject automation, but to embed in its design the capacity for critique. What society requires is not more data, but a deeper ethics—an insistence that technological systems remain (5)_____ to those they claim to serve.

121 What should come in the place of blank number 1?

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) autonomy
(b) productivity
(c) anonymity
(d) intelligence

122 What should come in the place of blank number 2?

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) mirror
(b) gatekeeper
(c) prosthetic
(d) amplifier

123 What should come in the place of blank number 3?

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) delegation (b) underestimated
(c) optimization (d) humanization

124 What should come in the place of blank number 4?

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) articulate (b) tenacious
(c) redundant (d) invisible

125 What should come in the place of blank number 5?

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) accountable (b) responsive
(c) legible (d) restrictive

Directions (Q. 126–130): *Complete the following passage by filling in the blanks with the most appropriate words from the options given below.*

Cloze Test · [SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Ocean exploration, once confined to myth and imagination, has evolved into a disciplined scientific pursuit that reshapes our understanding of Earth's final frontier, particularly in the context of climate change and resource scarcity, where the oceans are increasingly viewed as both a frontier and a reservoir of critical knowledge.

Modern expeditions, driven by advanced submersibles and satellite-linked technologies, (A)_____ reveal previously inaccessible marine ecosystems that challenge conventional biological theories, thereby expanding the boundaries of contemporary oceanography and interdisciplinary research.

In recent decades, oceanographers have achieved remarkable breakthroughs in mapping the seabed; (B)_____, the vastness and pressure of the deep ocean continue to hinder comprehensive data collection and slow the pace of scientific validation.

Ongoing deep-sea missions often (C)_____ previously held assumptions about marine biodiversity, compelling scientists to revise established classifications within modern marine taxonomy.

The discovery of hydrothermal vents has added a new dimension to marine science, highlighting the _____ (D) nature of life forms thriving in extreme conditions and reshaping prevailing notions of biological adaptability in the abyssal zone.

These insights underscore the importance of sustained investment in oceanic research (E)_____ global environmental sustainability and the long-term preservation of marine ecosystems.

126 In the context of the passage, choose the correct option to fill in blank (A).

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) continually (b) distinctively
(c) subsequently (d) enthusiastically

127 Choose the most appropriate connector for blank (B).

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) moreover (b) therefore
(c) similarly (d) however

128 Identify the correct phrasal verb/idiom for blank (C).

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) call into question (b) bring forward
(c) set up (d) look after

129 Select the most suitable word for blank (D).

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) superficial (b) irrelevant
(c) resilient (d) volatile

130 Choose the correct prepositional phrase for blank (E).

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) in pursuit of (b) in spite of
(c) in accordance with (d) at the cost of

Directions (Q. 131–135): *In the passage below, certain words have been removed. Read the passage thoroughly and choose the most suitable option to complete each blank appropriately.*

Cloze Test · [SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Throughout history, the survival of civilizations has hinged less on conquest and more on the ability to preserve and transmit memory. Archives, oral traditions, and artifacts function not merely as records, but as (1) _____ of continuity across time. When these are disrupted—through war, colonization, or willful neglect—societies

experience not just cultural loss but a rupture in identity. Ironically, modern societies, despite unprecedented access to information, are often more susceptible to (2) _____. The speed at which data is consumed renders it disposable; immediacy replaces reflection. In such climates, memory is not erased but drowned—buried under layers of reaction and novelty. Consequently, knowledge ceases to be a cumulative process and becomes a (3) _____ one, shaped by urgency rather than inquiry. Institutions meant to safeguard knowledge increasingly function as repositories rather than interlocutors, housing facts without cultivating understanding. The true crisis, then, is not ignorance but a kind of curated (4) _____, where forgetting is not accidental but engineered—subtle, continuous, and strategic. Reclaiming memory in such a context requires not nostalgia, but an (5) _____ commitment to intergenerational truth-telling.

131 What should come in the place of blank number 1?

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) scaffolds (b) frameworks
(c) templates (d) vessels

132 What should come in the place of blank number 2?

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) amnesia (b) relativism
(c) novelty (d) distraction

133 What should come in the place of blank number 3?

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) archival (b) reactive
(c) parallel (d) empirical

134 What should come in the place of blank number 4?

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) abstraction (b) omission
(c) forgetting (d) obscurity

135 What should come in the place of blank number 5?

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) adversarial (b) unflinching
(c) affective (d) longitudinal

Directions (Q. 136–140): *Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.*

Cloze Test · [SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Complete the following passage by filling in the blanks with the most appropriate words from the options given below.

Modern organisations increasingly rely on algorithmic systems to analyse large volumes of data and improve decision-making. Although these systems can identify patterns more quickly than human analysts, their reliability is (A)____ questioned when the data used to train them are incomplete or inaccurate. Therefore, organisations must evaluate automated recommendations carefully rather than accept them without verification.

The implementation of algorithmic systems usually evolves through repeated feedback, during which technical adjustments and human supervision become (B)____ intertwined. A change in the system may affect employee decisions, while human responses may require further modification of the technology. This process demonstrates that automation cannot function effectively without appropriate human oversight.

The credibility of such systems is often contingent (C)____ transparent evaluation procedures. Regular audits can identify errors, reveal hidden biases, and improve confidence in automated decisions. Organisations must also clearly explain how important conclusions are reached.

(D)____, employees should receive proper training before using algorithmic tools. Without sufficient knowledge, they may misunderstand the results or rely on recommendations that are unsuitable for a particular situation.

Ultimately, the successful use of algorithmic systems will depend on whether organisations can (E)____ technological efficiency with responsible human supervision. Such a balance can help ensure that automation supports sound judgement instead of replacing it entirely.

136 Which adverb most appropriately fills blank (A)?

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) frequently (b) accidentally
(c) mechanically (d) silently

137 Which adverb best fills blank (B)?

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) independently (b) temporarily
(c) superficially (d) inextricably

138 Which preposition correctly fills blank (C)?

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) across (b) among
(c) beside (d) upon

139 Which connector most appropriately fills blank (D)?

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Consequently (b) Conversely
(c) Moreover (d) Otherwise

140 Which verb most appropriately fills blank (E)?

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) postpone (b) isolate
(c) discard (d) reconcile

Answer Key

लाल रंग = *SSC Key* पर व्याख्या में टिप्पणी

01	02	03	04	05
(a)	(c)	(b)	(a)	(a)
06	**07**	**08**	**09**	**10**
(b)	(c)	(b)	(c)	(b)
11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**
(c)	(b)	(c)	(b)	(b)
16	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**
(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(c)
21	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**
(a)	(c)	(b)	(a)	(a)
26	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**
(a)	(b)	(c)	(b)	(a)
31	**32**	**33**	**34**	**35**
(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)	(b)
36	**37**	**38**	**39**	**40**
(c)	(a)	(c)	(d)	(b)
41	**42**	**43**	**44**	**45**
(a)	(a)	(c)	(b)	(b)
46	**47**	**48**	**49**	**50**
(a)	(b)	(b)	(c)	(a)
51	**52**	**53**	**54**	**55**
(a)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(a)
56	**57**	**58**	**59**	**60**
(a)	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)
61	**62**	**63**	**64**	**65**
(a)	(c)	(d)	(b)	(a)
66	**67**	**68**	**69**	**70**
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)

71	72	73	74	75
(a)	(c)	(b)	(b)	(c)
76	**77**	**78**	**79**	**80**
(a)	(d)	(b)	(a)	(a)
81	**82**	**83**	**84**	**85**
(b)	(a)	(d)	(b)	(d)
86	**87**	**88**	**89**	**90**
(b)	(a)	(d)	(a)	(c)
91	**92**	**93**	**94**	**95**
(b)	(a)	(b)	**(c)**	(b)
96	**97**	**98**	**99**	**100**
(c)	(a)	(d)	(b)	(c)
101	**102**	**103**	**104**	**105**
(c)	(b)	(d)	(a)	(c)
106	**107**	**108**	**109**	**110**
(c)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(b)
111	**112**	**113**	**114**	**115**
(b)	(d)	(b)	(c)	(b)
116	**117**	**118**	**119**	**120**
(b)	(b)	(d)	(d)	(d)
121	**122**	**123**	**124**	**125**
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)
126	**127**	**128**	**129**	**130**
(a)	(d)	(a)	(c)	(a)
131	**132**	**133**	**134**	**135**
(d)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(b)
136	**137**	**138**	**139**	**140**
(a)	(d)	(d)	(c)	(d)

Detailed Explanations रटना बंद, समझना शुरू

01 ANSWER (a) weigh

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Collocation – Weigh Against) यहाँ 'against' के साथ दो चीज़ों की तुलना करके निर्णय लेने का भाव है। weigh A against B का अर्थ है A और B को तौलकर देखना; Policymakers को सार्वजनिक निवेश को राजकोषीय बाधाओं के सामने तौलना पड़ता है। estimate (अनुमान लगाना) और measure (नापना) 'against' के साथ नहीं आते, और fathom का अर्थ गहराई समझना है।

02 ANSWER (c) nevertheless

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Contrast Connector) पहले वाक्यांश में कहा गया है कि technology ने efficiency बढ़ाई है, जबकि बाद वाले भाग में समस्या बताई गई है कि sunlight और wind की अनिश्चितता अब भी चुनौती है। दोनों भागों में विरोध है, इसलिए Contrast दर्शाने वाला connector nevertheless (फिर भी) उचित है।

Examiner का trap therefore और consequently परिणाम बताते हैं तथा moreover अतिरिक्त बात जोड़ता है, इसलिए ये तीनों विरोध के भाव में अनुकूल नहीं हैं।

03 ANSWER (b) yield

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Verb Collocation – Yield Benefits) 'benefits they ____ over several decades' में ऐसा Verb चाहिए जिसका अर्थ 'लाभ उत्पन्न करना' हो। yield का अर्थ है फल या लाभ देना।

Examiner का trap derive का Subject वह होता है जो लाभ पाता है, परियोजना नहीं, इसलिए यहाँ यह फिट नहीं बैठता।

04 ANSWER (a) pool

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Collocation – Pool Efforts) वाक्य में कहा गया है कि सभी को अपने प्रयास 'isolated initiatives' के बजाय मिलकर लगाने चाहिए। pool their efforts एक सामान्य Collocation है, जिसका अर्थ है प्रयासों को एकत्र करके साझा करना।

Examiner का trap scatter, divide और withdraw तीनों 'सहयोग' के भाव के विपरीत हैं।

05 ANSWER (a) succumb to

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Phrasal Verb – Succumb to) वाक्य का भाव है कि समाज को 'complacency' के आगे झुकने से इनकार करना चाहिए। succumb to का अर्थ है किसी दबाव या प्रलोभन के आगे हार मान लेना, जो complacency के साथ ठीक बैठता है।

Examiner का trap adhere to का अर्थ पालन करना है, जिससे यहाँ अर्थ उलट जाता है, और complacency का 'सहारा लेना' (resort to) अर्थ की दृष्टि से अटपटा है।

06 ANSWER (b) diminished

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Present Perfect Verb Form) वाक्य में 'has steadily ____' है, इसलिए यहाँ Present Perfect बनाने के लिए Verb की Third Form (Past Participle) चाहिए। 'has' के बाद base form (diminish) या -ing form नहीं आता, और 'had diminished' के साथ 'has' दोबारा नहीं लग सकता।

✓ सही sentence Once a revered ritual, letter writing has steadily **diminished** into a relic of bygone eras, displaced by the relentless immediacy of digital communication.

07 ANSWER (c) conveyed

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Simple Past after Past Time) 'There was a time when' से स्पष्ट है कि बात अतीत की है। इसलिए Main Verb Simple Past में होनी चाहिए। 'convey' (base form) Singular Subject 'envelope' के साथ गलत है; 'conveying' और 'had conveying' Finite Verb नहीं बनाते।

✓ सही sentence There was a time when a single envelope, ink-smudged and weatherworn, **conveyed** profound intimacies across continents, preserving sentiments too sacred to entrust to fleeting conversations.

08 ANSWER (b) Remaining traces

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Vocabulary – Vestiges) vestiges का अर्थ है किसी बीती हुई चीज़ के बचे हुए चिह्न या अवशेष। वाक्य में कहा गया है कि हर हस्तलिखित stroke में लेखक की आत्मा के अवशेष दिखते थे। Polished embellishments का अर्थ चमकाई हुई सजावट, Heavy burdens का भारी बोझ और Concealed meanings का छिपे हुए अर्थ है।

✓ सही sentence Today's sterile texts and hastily composed emails seldom replicate the tactility that imbued handwritten letters with gravitas; every

flourish, every hesitant stroke, bore the **Remaining traces** vestiges of a soul laid bare.

09 ANSWER (c) transpire

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Present Simple with Plural Subject) Subject 'certain articulations of the heart' बहुवचन (Plural) है और बात सामान्य सत्य की है, इसलिए Present Simple का Plural Verb transpire चाहिए।

✓ सही sentence It is not merely nostalgia that compels some to cling to this endangered practice, but recognition that certain articulations of the heart **transpire** better when filtered through the slowness of ink and parchment.

Examiner का trap 'transpires' Singular है, 'have transpired' Present Perfect है जो सामान्य कथन में नहीं बैठता, और 'transpired' Past है।

10 ANSWER (b) Careful intention

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Vocabulary – Deliberateness) deliberateness का अर्थ है सोच-समझकर, सावधानी से किया गया काम। Passage में इसे 'impulsivity' के विपरीत रखा गया है। Spontaneity का अर्थ सहजता (बिना सोचे), Rapid decision का तुरंत लिया गया निर्णय और Emotional outburst का भावनात्मक विस्फोट है।

✓ सही sentence Indeed, the act of penning a letter demands a kind of **Careful intention** deliberateness rare in an age characterized by impulsivity and ephemerality.

Examiner का trap Spontaneity विपरीत अर्थ वाला विकल्प है, जो ऊपर से निकट दिख सकता है।

11 ANSWER (c) protocol

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Vocabulary – Protocol (Noun)) 'regimes of visibility and institutional ____' में संस्थागत ढाँचे को दर्शाने वाला शब्द चाहिए। protocol का अर्थ है स्थापित नियम और प्रक्रिया, जो archive के ढाँचे और 'procedural neutrality' के संदर्भ से मेल खाता है। elaboration का अर्थ विस्तार और pretext का बहाना है।

✓ सही sentence The archive, far from a passive container of memory, functions as an apparatus of epistemic engineering—structuring the legibility of the past through regimes of visibility and institutional **protocol** .

Examiner का trap homogenous (एकरूप) एक Adjective है, जबकि यहाँ Noun चाहिए।

12 ANSWER (b) inarticulable

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Vocabulary – Inarticulable) जो चीज़ archive की श्रेणी से बाहर रह जाती है, उसे 'syntactic viability' से वंचित किया जाता है, यानी वह कही या व्यक्त ही नहीं की जा सकती। inarticulable का अर्थ है जिसे शब्दों में व्यक्त न किया जा सके। anachronistic का अर्थ काल-विरुद्ध और heretical का पाखंडी है।

✓ सही sentence What escapes its rubric is not lost, but rendered **inarticulable** —denied syntactic viability within the lexicon of national legitimacy.

Examiner का trap peripheral (हाशिये का) निकट लगता है, पर 'syntactic viability' से वंचित होने का भाव उसमें नहीं है।

13 ANSWER (c) canonized

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Vocabulary – Canonized) आगे कहा गया है कि शामिल की गई वस्तुएँ 'endowed with rhetorical inertia that naturalizes their interpretive authority' होती हैं, अर्थात उन्हें अधिकार-प्राप्त मान्यता मिल जाती है। canonized का अर्थ है आधिकारिक रूप से मान्य या प्रतिष्ठित घोषित करना। contextualized का अर्थ संदर्भ में रखना, indexed का सूचीबद्ध करना और diluted का पतला या कमज़ोर करना है।

✓ सही sentence Items included are not only preserved but **canonized** , endowed with rhetorical inertia that naturalizes their interpretive authority.

14 ANSWER (b) regulates

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Vocabulary – Regulates) वाक्य का Subject 'it' (archive) है, इसलिए Verb Singular होनी चाहिए; 'differentiate' इसीलिए बाहर हो जाता है। आगे 'dictating not only what can be known...' से नियंत्रण का भाव है, इसलिए regulates (नियंत्रित करता है) उचित है। fabricates का अर्थ गढ़ना और memorializes का स्मारक बनाकर याद रखना है।

✓ सही sentence In doing so, it **regulates** affective possibility—dictating not only what can be known, but what may be mourned, commemorated, or forgotten.

Examiner का trap 'differentiate' Plural रूप है, जो Singular Subject 'it' के साथ नहीं आता।

15 ANSWER (b) destabilize

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Vocabulary – Destabilize) Passage का केंद्र है कि scholar का काम सिर्फ़ जानकारी निकालना नहीं, बल्कि 'ontological sabotage' है। इसलिए archive की 'predicate assumptions' को destabilize (अस्थिर करना, हिला देना) करना ही तर्कसंगत है। integrate, invoke और mimic तीनों 'sabotage' के भाव के विपरीत हैं।

✓ सही sentence To critique this system is not to impugn documentation, but to unmask its metaphysical scaffolding: the unseen grammar that adjudicates between datum and debris, artifact and aberration, history and noise.The scholar's task, then, is not simply retrieval, but ontological sabotage: to **destabilize** the archive's predicate assumptions before entering its doors.

16 ANSWER (b) labyrinthine

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Context Clue: labyrinthine) Passage के अनुसार outer space अब 'rivalries' और 'juridical lacunae' से भरा हुआ है, यानी उलझा हुआ और जटिल। labyrinthine का अर्थ है भूलभुलैया जैसा जटिल। sanctified (पवित्र किया हुआ), terrestrial (पृथ्वी से संबंधित) और homogenized (एकरूप बनाया हुआ) इस जटिलता के भाव के विरुद्ध हैं।

✓ सही sentence The domain of outer space, once a sublime expanse emblematic of universal aspiration, has morphed into a **labyrinthine** terrain, rife with techno-nationalistic rivalries and juridical lacunae.

17 ANSWER (a) elided

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Vocabulary in Context: elided) 'erstwhile doctrinal separations between civilian and military enterprises' के बारे में कहा गया है कि पुराना भेद अब मिट गया है। elided का अर्थ है मिटा देना या छोड़ देना। accentuated का अर्थ उभारना है, जो उलटा भाव देता है।

✓ सही sentence The proliferation of constellations, kinetic kill vehicles, and cyber-vulnerable architectures has **elided** erstwhile doctrinal separations between civilian and military enterprises.

Examiner का trap 'amalgamated' निकट लगता है, पर separations को 'मिलाया' नहीं जाता, उन्हें मिटाया जाता है।

18 ANSWER (b) vestigial

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Vocabulary in Context: vestigial) Outer Space Treaty जैसे समझौते 'unilateral adventurism' के सामने अब अप्रासंगिक दिखते हैं। vestigial का अर्थ है जिसका अब केवल अवशेष बचा हो और जो अपना कार्य खो चुका हो। inviolate (अनुल्लंघनीय) उलटा अर्थ देता है।

✓ सही sentence Multilateral compacts, such as the Outer Space Treaty, now appear **vestigial** in the face of unilateral adventurism and semantic exploitation of treaty ambiguities.

Examiner का trap inviolate शब्द समझौतों की मज़बूती का आभास देता है, जबकि वाक्य उनके कमज़ोर पड़ने की बात कहता है।

19 ANSWER (a) extractivist

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Vocabulary in Context: extractivist) वाक्य में asteroid से resource extraction और 'planetary commodification' की बात है, इसलिए नए चरण को बताने वाला शब्द extractivist (प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के दोहन पर आधारित) ही उचित है। fiduciary, anachronistic और restitutive का अर्थ संदर्भ से मेल नहीं खाता।

✓ सही sentence Resource extraction from asteroids and prospective Mars colonization introduce a lexicon of planetary commodification, propelling a new phase of **extractivist** governance, where legitimacy is brokered not by consensus but by technological primacy.

20 ANSWER (c) prophylactic

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Vocabulary in Context: prophylactic) Techno-diplomacy से अपेक्षा है कि वह 'deterrence' और 'strategic calibration' का साधन बने, यानी ख़तरे को पहले ही रोकने वाला। prophylactic का अर्थ है निवारक। palliative (केवल राहत देने वाला), perfunctory (बेमन से किया गया) और prosaic (नीरस) में रोकथाम का भाव नहीं है।

✓ सही sentence In this milieu, techno-diplomacy must evolve beyond hortatory platitudes to a **prophylactic** apparatus for strategic calibration,

deterrence, and geopolitical signaling in an emergent multipolar cosmodynamic order.

21 ANSWER (a) Encouraged by growing environmental awareness

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Participial Phrase as Opener) खाली स्थान के बाद अल्पविराम और पूरा वाक्य है, इसलिए यहाँ एक Participial Phrase चाहिए। 'Encouraged by growing environmental awareness' में Past Participle (Passive अर्थ) है, जिसका अर्थ है कि नागरिक बढ़ती जागरूकता से प्रेरित होकर बगीचे बनाते हैं।

Examiner का trap 'Having encourage' जैसे विकल्पों में Verb का रूप गलत है, और D की रचना अधूरी है।

22 ANSWER (c) Although

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Concessive Conjunction: Although) वाक्य में दो विरोधी बातें हैं: urban farming पारंपरिक खेती की जगह नहीं ले सकती, फिर भी वह उसकी पूरक है। विरोध दर्शाने के लिए Concessive Conjunction Although चाहिए।

Examiner का trap Unless (जब तक नहीं), Therefore (इसलिए) और Likewise (उसी प्रकार) में से कोई भी यहाँ विरोध नहीं बताता।

23 ANSWER (b) break down

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Collocation: Break Down Barriers) 'social barriers' के साथ break down एक सामान्य Collocation है, जिसका अर्थ है बाधाओं को तोड़ना। बगीचे अलग-अलग पृष्ठभूमि के लोगों को मिलाते हैं, इसलिए यही भाव उचित है।

24 ANSWER (a) resilience

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Collocation: Urban Resilience) Policymakers urban farming को शहरों की क्षमता बढ़ाने का उपाय मानते हैं, इसलिए यहाँ सकारात्मक शब्द चाहिए। resilience का अर्थ है कठिनाइयों से उबरने की क्षमता, और 'urban resilience' एक प्रचलित Collocation है।

25 ANSWER (a) on

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Fixed Preposition: Depend on) 'depends on' एक Fixed Phrase है, और वाक्य में 'depends not only on individual enthusiasm but also on supportive public policies' की समानांतर संरचना है। इसलिए on सही है।

26 ANSWER (a) legacies

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Vocabulary in Context: legacies) Passage कहता है कि परीक्षाएँ systemic inequities की विरासत को दोहराती हैं। legacies का अर्थ है पीछे से चली आ रही विरासत, जो 'inequities' के साथ स्वाभाविक रूप से जुड़ती है। ruptures का अर्थ टूटन और inversions का अर्थ उलटाव है।

✓ सही sentence These trials, draped in metrics and flanked by syllabi, often merely echo the **legacies** of systemic inequities rather than resolving them.

Examiner का trap echoes वाक्य में पहले से 'echo' Verb के साथ आता है, इसलिए 'echo the echoes' में पुनरुक्ति हो जाती है।

27 ANSWER (b) depth

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Contrast Pair: Swiftness and Depth) वाक्य में 'memory masquerades as intellect' के समानांतर कहा गया है कि 'swiftness' को depth (गहराई) से ऊपर रखा जाता है। गति और गहराई परस्पर विरोधी हैं, जिससे वाक्य का तर्क पूरा होता है। compliance का अर्थ आज्ञापालन और abstraction का अर्थ अमूर्तता है।

✓ सही sentence In this theatre, memory masquerades as intellect, and swiftness is crowned over **depth** .

Examiner का trap urgency गति के निकट का शब्द है, विरोधी नहीं, इसलिए swiftness के साथ उसकी तुलना का तर्क नहीं बनता।

28 ANSWER (c) fossilize

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Vocabulary in Context: fossilize) 'Dreams don't shatter; they ____, calcifying into compliance.' में 'calcifying' (कठोर होना) के साथ सहमत शब्द चाहिए। fossilize का अर्थ है जमकर पत्थर जैसा कठोर हो जाना। intensify, dissolve और scatter 'calcifying' के भाव से मेल नहीं खाते।

✓ सही sentence Dreams don’t shatter; they **fossilize** , calcifying into compliance.

29 ANSWER (b) dismantled

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Vocabulary in Context: dismantled) 'Until the grammar of merit is ____, not rebranded' में rebrand का विपरीत चाहिए, यानी ढाँचे को ही तोड़ देना। dismantled का अर्थ है तोड़कर हटा देना। पिछले वाक्य में 'interrogate the architecture itself' भी इसी भाव का समर्थन करता है।

✓ सही sentence Until the grammar of merit is **dismantled** , not rebranded, no revision will suffice.

Examiner का trap unlearned (भुला दिया गया) कुछ निकट लगता है, पर 'not rebranded' के साथ ढाँचे को तोड़ने का भाव dismantled में ही है।

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30 ANSWER (a) progress

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Vocabulary in Context: progress) अंतिम पंक्ति का भाव है कि सीढ़ी चढ़ने को लोग 'progress' समझ लेते हैं, जबकि ढाँचा वैसा ही अदृश्य रहता है। 'the climb is mistaken for progress' प्रगति का भ्रम दर्शाता है और पूरे Passage की आलोचना से मेल खाता है।

✓ सही sentence The danger is not that we aim too high, but that the scaffolding remains unseen, and the climb is mistaken for **progress** .

Examiner का trap destination, transformation और justice सकारात्मक शब्द हैं, पर इनमें 'भ्रम' का वह भाव नहीं है जो 'mistaken for progress' देता है।

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31 ANSWER (a) has conferred

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Present Perfect in Context) 'Ascendancy of technology' समय के साथ बढ़ी है और उसका प्रभाव (aura of inexorability) अब तक बना हुआ है। अतीत से आरंभ होकर वर्तमान तक चलने वाली और वर्तमान से जुड़ी इस स्थिति के लिए Present Perfect **has conferred** उपयुक्त है। अतः Option A सही है।

✓ सही sentence In the modern zeitgeist, the ascendancy of technology **has conferred** an aura of inexorability, fostering the notion that human agency is increasingly subordinate to algorithmic architectures.

Examiner का trap Had conferred और was conferring अतीत के रूप हैं, जो 'In the modern zeitgeist' से मेल नहीं खाते; 'confers' में बीते समय से चली आती स्थिति का भाव नहीं है।

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32 ANSWER (a) obscures

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Subject-Verb Agreement in Simple Present) Subject 'This perspective' Singular है और Passage Simple Present में चल रहा है, इसलिए Verb obscures चाहिए। Adverb 'often' भी आदतन या सामान्य कथन का संकेत देता है।

✓ सही sentence This perspective, however, often **obscures** the complexity of human intentionality, reducing societies to passive recipients of innovation rather than active co-creators.

Examiner का trap obscure Plural Verb है, और obscuring तथा obscured अकेले Main Verb नहीं बन सकते।

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33 ANSWER (b) Impossible to evade

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Vocabulary in Context: ineluctable) ineluctable का अर्थ है जिससे बचा न जा सके, अपरिहार्य। वाक्य में कहा गया है कि technology के विकास को अपरिहार्य मानना मानवीय इच्छा-शक्ति को कम आँकना है।

✓ सही sentence Indeed, to view technological development as **Impossible to evade** ineluctable is to diminish the scope of human volition.

Examiner का trap Easily avoided (आसानी से टाला जा सकने वाला) इसका सीधा विपरीत अर्थ है।

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34 ANSWER (b) becomes

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Subject-Verb Agreement with Infinitive Phrase) वाक्य का Subject 'the ethical imperative' Singular है; 'to assert governance and restraint' उसे बताने वाला Infinitive Phrase है। वर्तमान की स्थिति कही जा रही है, इसलिए Singular Present Verb becomes सही है।

✓ सही sentence As artificial intelligence, genetic engineering, and quantum computing advance, the ethical imperative to assert governance and restraint **becomes** ever more salient.

Examiner का trap Subject के पास आए plural noun 'restraint' और advance के कारण विद्यार्थी plural become चुन लेते हैं; became Past है और becoming अकेले Finite Verb नहीं बन सकता।

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35 ANSWER (b) Self-creation and self-maintenance

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Vocabulary in Context: autopoiesis) autopoiesis का अर्थ है ऐसी प्रणाली जो स्वयं को स्वयं बनाती और बनाए रखती है। वाक्य में भी इसकी व्याख्या है: 'systems self-perpetuate without human oversight'।

✓ सही sentence In the absence of such stewardship, humanity risks enacting a form of **Self-creation and self-maintenance** autopoiesis, wherein

systems self-perpetuate without conscious human oversight or ethical anchoring.

36 ANSWER (c) hermeneutic

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Cloze – Word in Context) Judicial review के बारे में कहा गया है कि यह कानून को केवल लागू नहीं करता, बल्कि उसकी व्याख्या करके उसका धरातल ही बदल देता है। hermeneutic का अर्थ है व्याख्या से संबंधित। ceremonial का अर्थ औपचारिक, pragmatic का व्यावहारिक और adversarial का प्रतिपक्षी है।

✓ सही sentence Judicial review, by its nature, is a **hermeneutic** exercise — it does not merely apply the law, it reshapes the very terrain on which law stands.

Examiner का trap 'pragmatic' निकट लगता है, पर Passage का मुद्दा 'interpretation' है, व्यावहारिकता नहीं।

37 ANSWER (a) abdication

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Cloze – Word in Context) 'deference' जब हद पार कर जाए तो वह कर्तव्य का त्याग बन जाता है। abdication का अर्थ है ज़िम्मेदारी छोड़ देना, जो 'veers into' के नकारात्मक भाव से मेल खाता है।

✓ सही sentence They invoke the need to defer to legislative wisdom, even when that deference veers into **abdication** .

Examiner का trap submission, reciprocity और entitlement में न्यायपालिका की भूमिका के त्याग का भाव नहीं है।

38 ANSWER (c) complicity

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Cloze – Word in Context) Passage के अनुसार ख़तरा judicial activism नहीं, बल्कि 'quiet sanctioning of inertia' है, यानी निष्क्रियता को चुपचाप मंज़ूरी देना। complicity का अर्थ है ग़लत में मौन सहभागिता, जो इस भाव को ठीक व्यक्त करता है।

✓ सही sentence The risk is not judicial activism, but judicial **complicity** : the quiet sanctioning of inertia under the guise of neutrality.

Examiner का trap 'adventurism' activism के निकट है, जिसे वाक्य में पहले ही नकारा जा चुका है।

39 ANSWER (d) accountability

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Cloze – Word in Context) वाक्य के अनुसार legitimacy को 'insulation from scrutiny' नहीं, बल्कि जाँच के लिए जवाबदेह होने के रूप में देखना चाहिए। accountability का अर्थ जवाबदेही है, जो 'insulation' का सीधा विपरीत है।

✓ सही sentence To remedy this, one must reframe legitimacy not as insulation from scrutiny, but as **accountability** within plural constitutional visions.

Examiner का trap 'entrenchment' (जड़ जमाना) insulation के ही निकट है, इसलिए वह विपरीत भाव वाले वाक्य में नहीं बैठता।

40 ANSWER (b) reconstitution

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Cloze – Word in Context) Palimpsest का अर्थ है ऐसी पांडुलिपि जिस पर बार-बार दोबारा लिखा गया हो। 'layered, overwritten, and constantly in the process of ____' में लगातार नया रूप पाने का भाव है, इसलिए reconstitution (पुनर्गठन) उचित है।

✓ सही sentence The Constitution, after all, is not a monolith but a palimpsest — layered, overwritten, and constantly in the process of **reconstitution** .

Examiner का trap ossification (हड्डी की तरह जम जाना) का भाव निरंतर बदलाव के ठीक विपरीत है।

41 ANSWER (a) is gaining

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Cloze – Present Continuous for an Ongoing Trend) 'Increasing recognition' एक चलती हुई प्रक्रिया है, जिसमें मान्यता लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है। इस निरंतरता को Present Continuous **is gaining** दर्शाता है। 'Has gained' पूर्ण हो चुकी उपलब्धि का भाव देता है, जबकि 'increasing' शब्द क्रिया को अभी जारी बताता है; 'gained' और 'had been gaining' अतीत के रूप हैं। अतः Option A सही है।

✓ सही sentence Art therapy, a modality that merges creative expression with psychotherapeutic principles, **is gaining** increasing recognition in clinical and non-clinical settings alike.

Examiner का trap Has gained में कार्य पूर्ण-सा लगता है, जबकि 'increasing' बताता है कि प्रक्रिया अभी जारी है।

42 ANSWER (a) provides

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Subject-Verb Agreement – Present Simple) Subject 'art therapy' Singular है और बात वर्तमान की सामान्य विशेषता की है ('Unlike traditional verbal therapies...'), इसलिए Simple Present का Singular Verb provides सही है।

✓ सही sentence Unlike traditional verbal therapies, art therapy **provides** an alternative conduit for articulating experiences that may be difficult to verbalize.

Examiner का trap 'providing' और 'provided' से Main Verb नहीं बनती, और 'has providing' का रूप ही गलत है।

43 ANSWER (c) Control of emotional responses

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Cloze – Meaning of Phrase) 'affective' का अर्थ है भावनाओं से संबंधित, और 'regulation' का अर्थ है नियंत्रित करना। इसलिए affective regulation का अर्थ है भावनात्मक प्रतिक्रियाओं पर नियंत्रण।

✓ सही sentence Through mediums such as painting, sculpture, and collage, individuals externalize internal conflicts, thereby facilitating catharsis and promoting **Control of emotional responses** affective regulation.

44 ANSWER (b) is

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Subject-Verb Agreement – Gerund Subject) वाक्य का वास्तविक Subject 'engaging in artistic activities' (Gerund Phrase) है, जो Singular माना जाता है, 'activities' नहीं। इसलिए Singular Verb is आएगा।

✓ सही sentence Furthermore, engaging in artistic activities **is** positively correlated with reduced cortisol levels, implying diminished physiological stress responses.

Examiner का trap 'activities' Plural होने से are लगाना आकर्षक लगता है, पर Subject Gerund Phrase है, इसलिए Verb Singular रहता है।

45 ANSWER (b) Soothing without curing

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Vocabulary – Palliative) palliative का अर्थ है ऐसा उपाय जो लक्षणों से राहत दे, पर रोग को जड़ से ठीक न करे। Passage में भी 'not merely for symptomatic relief' से यही संकेत मिलता है।

✓ सही sentence In therapeutic contexts, art becomes a **Soothing without curing** palliative instrument, not merely for symptomatic relief but also for facilitating profound personal transformation.

46 ANSWER (a) masks

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Cloze – Word in Context) वाक्य का भाव है कि एकरूप सौंदर्य उस 'organic disorder' को ढक देता है जो बहुलतावादी अभिव्यक्ति के लिए ज़रूरी है। masks का अर्थ है छिपा देना या ढक देना। heightens का अर्थ बढ़ाना, reclaims का वापस लेना और energizes का ऊर्जा देना है।

✓ सही sentence The aesthetic uniformity of gentrified spaces, lauded for efficiency, often **masks** the organic disorder essential to pluralistic expression.

Examiner का trap तीनों अन्य विकल्पों का अर्थ सकारात्मक है, जबकि Passage की आलोचना में एकरूपता अव्यवस्था को कम करती है।

47 ANSWER (b) domesticated

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Cloze – Word in Context) अगला शब्द 'passive compliance' है, इसलिए नागरिक को आज्ञाकारी बना दिए जाने की बात है। domesticated का अर्थ है पालतू बना देना या वश में कर लेना, जो 'choreography of control' से मेल खाता है।

✓ सही sentence These are not incidental choices but deliberate gestures in a choreography of control, wherein the citizen is **domesticated** into passive compliance.

Examiner का trap galvanized, inducted और stimulated में 'passive' बनाने का भाव नहीं है।

48 ANSWER (b) containment

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Cloze – Word in Context) Passage का विषय नियंत्रण और निगरानी है, और वाक्य कहता है कि freedom को 'programmed boundaries' के भीतर **containment**, अर्थात् सीमित कर दिए जाने की स्थिति, तक घटा दिया गया है। Circulation का अर्थ मुक्त आवागमन है, जो स्वतंत्रता के घटने का भाव नहीं देता, और 'freedom' पहले ही आ चुका है, इसलिए C दोहराव होगा। 'Iteration' का अर्थ दोहराव है, जो संदर्भ से मेल नहीं खाता। अतः Option B सही है।

✓ सही sentence Without contestation, the commons may be transmuted into a theatre of managed

appearance, and freedom reduced to **containment** within programmed boundaries.

49 ANSWER (c) purification

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Cloze – Word in Context) वाक्य में urban renewal को 'messiness, unpredictability, and resistance' के सुनियोजित सफ़ाए के रूप में दिखाया गया है। purification का अर्थ है अशुद्ध समझी गई चीज़ों को हटाकर साफ़ करना।

✓ सही sentence What masquerades as urban renewal might, in truth, be an erasure—a calculated **purification** of messiness, unpredictability, and resistance.

Examiner का trap 'exile' निकट लगता है, पर 'messiness' जैसी अमूर्त चीज़ का निर्वासन नहीं होता, उसे हटाकर 'शुद्ध' किया जाता है।

50 ANSWER (a) expunged

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Cloze – Word in Context) वाक्य में dissent के लिए दो विकल्प हैं: या तो 're-scripted' हो या फिर हटा दिया जाए। expunged का अर्थ है पूरी तरह मिटा देना। dramatized का अर्थ नाटकीय बनाना, validated का मान्यता देना और softened का नरम करना है।

✓ सही sentence In this theatre of optimization, dissent must either be re-scripted or **expunged** .

Examiner का trap dramatized, validated और softened में से कोई 'erasure' के विषय से मेल नहीं खाता।

51 ANSWER (a) reflecting

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Cloze – Participle Phrase) खाली स्थान से पहले अल्पविराम है और Main Clause पूरा है, इसलिए यहाँ एक Participle Phrase चाहिए जो उसी Subject (evolution) की साथ चलने वाली क्रिया बताए। reflecting values, technologies... यह Present Participle है।

✓ सही sentence Throughout history, the evolution of women's clothing has mirrored broader societal shifts, **reflecting** values, technologies, and power structures.

Examiner का trap 'reflected' और 'reflects' से अलग Clause बन जाता, जिसमें Connector नहीं है, और 'having reflected' पूर्ण हो चुकी क्रिया बताता है।

52 ANSWER (c) signified

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Simple Past with Past Time Marker) 'In ancient civilizations' स्पष्ट रूप से अतीत का संकेत है, इसलिए Simple Past signified चाहिए।

✓ सही sentence In ancient civilizations, garments often **signified** not only status and wealth but also cultural affiliations, with fabrics and dyes reserved for the privileged classes.

Examiner का trap 'signify' Plural है, 'has signified' वर्तमान से जुड़ा है और 'signifying' से Finite Verb नहीं बनती।

53 ANSWER (a) Strengthening

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Cloze – Meaning of Word) entrenching का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को मज़बूती से जमा देना। वाक्य के अनुसार कठोर पोशाक नियम gender hierarchies को और पक्का करते थे।

✓ सही sentence The Middle Ages introduced rigid dress codes; women's attire, elaborate and weighty, served as both an ornament and a restraint, subtly **Strengthening** entrenching gender hierarchies.

54 ANSWER (b) Stimulated

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Cloze – Meaning of Word) catalyzed का अर्थ है किसी प्रक्रिया को तेज़ करना या उसे शुरू करवा देना। Suffrage और feminism आंदोलनों ने फ़ैशन में बड़े परिवर्तन को प्रेरित किया।

✓ सही sentence Fast-forwarding to the 20th century, movements like suffrage and feminism **Stimulated** catalyzed seismic transformations in fashion, promoting practicality, autonomy, and self-expression.

55 ANSWER (a) remains

[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Simple Present with Even Today) 'Even today' वर्तमान की स्थिति बताता है और Subject 'the politics' Singular है, इसलिए Simple Present का Singular Verb remains सही है।

✓ सही sentence Even today, the politics of women's clothing **remains** a battleground for debates on identity, freedom, and societal expectations.

Examiner का trap 'remain' Plural है; 'has remained' और 'had remained' इस कथन में अनावश्यक रूप से पूर्णता का भाव जोड़ते हैं।

56 ANSWER (a) provides

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Cloze – Simple Present Verb) Subject 'the practice of deliberate solitude' का मुख्य शब्द 'practice' Singular है। सामान्य सत्य बताने के लिए Simple Present **provides** उचित है। 'is providing' अस्थायी क्रिया का भाव देता है, जबकि बात स्थायी विशेषता की है; 'provided' और 'had provided' अतीत के हैं।

✓ सही sentence In a world increasingly dominated by constant connectivity, the practice of deliberate solitude **provides** a counterbalance to the cognitive overload many experience daily.

Examiner का trap Deliberate solitude के बाद विद्यार्थी Plural Noun के प्रभाव में आकर Plural Verb खोजते हैं, जबकि Subject का मुख्य शब्द 'practice' Singular है।

57 ANSWER (b) offers

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Cloze – Singular Subject Verb) Subject 'solitude' Singular है, और Passage की बात सामान्य सत्य की है, इसलिए Simple Present का Singular Verb **offers** सही है। 'offer' Plural है; 'offered' अतीत का है; 'offering' से Finite Verb नहीं बनती।

✓ सही sentence Contrary to the pervasive notion that being alone equates to loneliness, solitude **offers** a fertile ground for introspection, creativity, and emotional recalibration.

58 ANSWER (b) Self-governing and independent

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Cloze – Vocabulary in Context) **Autonomous** का अर्थ है स्वतंत्र रूप से अपने निर्णय लेने वाला। वाक्य के अनुसार external validation से अलग होने पर आत्म-बोध अधिक आत्मनिर्भर बनता है। इसलिए Self-governing and independent सही है, जबकि Dependent on others इसका विपरीत है।

✓ सही sentence Engaging in solitary reflection enables individuals to disentangle themselves from external validation, thereby fostering a more **Self-governing and independent** autonomous sense of self.

Examiner का trap Option A इसका सीधा विपरीत अर्थ है, और जल्दबाज़ी में पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थी विपरीत अर्थ को भी चुन लेते हैं।

59 ANSWER (c) is

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Cloze – Simple Present of be) वाक्य 'when chosen voluntarily, it ____ restorative' में सामान्य सत्य बताया जा रहा है। इसलिए Simple Present **is** उचित है, और Pronoun 'it' (solitude) के साथ Singular Verb भी चाहिए। 'is being' अस्थायी क्रिया बताता है, 'has been' और 'would have been' सामान्य कथन के संदर्भ में Tense से मेल नहीं खाते।

✓ सही sentence However, the benefits of solitude are contingent upon mindset; when chosen voluntarily, it **is** restorative, but when imposed, it can exacerbate feelings of isolation.

60 ANSWER (c) Deep, prolonged thought

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Cloze – Vocabulary in Context) **Rumination** का अर्थ है किसी विषय पर लंबे समय तक गहराई से सोचना। 'Existential rumination' का तात्पर्य अस्तित्व से जुड़े प्रश्नों पर गहन चिंतन से है।

✓ सही sentence In broader philosophical discourse, solitude is often celebrated as a medium for existential **Deep, prolonged thought** rumination.

61 ANSWER (a) convert

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Cloze – convert into) 'Abandoned plots into productive green spaces' में 'into' का प्रयोग रूपांतरण दर्शाता है। इसलिए **convert** A into B (A को B में बदलना) सही है। preserve का अर्थ संरक्षित करना, withdraw का वापस लेना और scatter का बिखेरना है।

62 ANSWER (c) emerged

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Cloze – emerge as) Sentence में 'have ____ as effective instruments' है, और 'emerge as' का अर्थ किसी रूप में उभरकर सामने आना है। declined का अर्थ घट गया, retreated का पीछे हट गया और dissolved का घुल गया है; इन तीनों के साथ 'as effective instruments' का अर्थ नहीं बनता।

63 ANSWER (d) break down

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Cloze – Phrasal Verb break down) 'Even well-planned projects may ____ over time because of poor maintenance' में असफल होने या बिगड़ने का भाव है। **break down** का अर्थ ख़राब हो जाना या विफल हो जाना है। carry forward का अर्थ आगे बढ़ाना, take after का किसी पर जाना और set aside का अलग रखना है।

64 ANSWER (b) spreads

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Cloze – Singular Verb) Subject 'this awareness' Singular है और बात वर्तमान की प्रक्रिया की है ('gradually'), इसलिए Simple Present का Singular Verb **spreads** सही है। 'spread' Plural रूप में है, 'spreading' से Finite Verb नहीं बनती और 'has spreading' का रूप ही गलत है।

65 ANSWER (a) build up

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Cloze – Phrasal Verb build up) 'Ability of communities to ____ collaborative networks' में नेटवर्क को खड़ा करने और मज़बूत करने का भाव है। **build up** का अर्थ धीरे-धीरे बनाना या विकसित करना है। put off का अर्थ टालना, run into का अचानक मिलना और look over का सरसरी नज़र से जाँचना है।

66 ANSWER (b) pose

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Cloze – Plural Subject Verb) Subject 'emerging infectious diseases' बहुवचन (Plural) है और बात वर्तमान की है, इसलिए Plural Verb **pose** चाहिए। 'poses' Singular है, जो Subject से मेल नहीं खाता; 'had posed' अतीत का है, और 'posing' अकेले Main Verb नहीं बनती।

✓ सही sentence In an era marked by global interconnectedness, emerging infectious diseases **pose** an unprecedented threat to public health infrastructures worldwide.

Examiner का trap Diseases के पास Singular-दिखने वाला शब्द न होने पर भी विद्यार्थी 's' वाले Verb poses को सही मान लेते हैं।

67 ANSWER (b) presents

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Cloze – Subject Verb Agreement) Subject 'the unpredictable nature of outbreaks' में मुख्य शब्द 'nature' Singular है ('of outbreaks' केवल उसका Modifier है)। इसलिए Singular Present Verb **presents** सही है। 'present' Plural है; 'presented' और 'presenting' यहाँ Main Verb के रूप में अनुपयुक्त हैं।

✓ सही sentence Although medical science has made formidable strides, the unpredictable nature of outbreaks **presents** persistent difficulties in preparedness and response mechanisms.

Examiner का trap Outbreaks Plural के पास होने से विद्यार्थी Plural Verb present चुन लेते हैं, जबकि Subject का मुख्य शब्द nature है।

68 ANSWER (b) impedes

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Cloze – Uncountable Noun Verb) Subject 'misinformation' एक Uncountable Noun है और इसलिए Singular मानी जाती है। 'Proliferated through digital platforms' उसका Reduced Relative Clause है, इसलिए Main Verb Singular Present में चाहिए: misinformation **impedes** the efficacy। 'impede' Plural है, 'has impeding' का रूप गलत है और 'impeding' से Finite Verb नहीं बनती।

✓ सही sentence Adding to the complexity, misinformation proliferated through digital platforms **impedes** the efficacy of public health interventions, sometimes undermining vaccination campaigns and quarantine measures.

Examiner का trap Digital platforms जैसे Plural शब्द के प्रभाव में विद्यार्थी Plural Verb impede चुन लेते हैं।

69 ANSWER (b) Collective immunity reducing disease transmission

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Cloze – Vocabulary in Context) Passage में herd immunity की परिभाषा दी गई है: जब आबादी का बड़ा हिस्सा प्रतिरक्षित हो जाता है, तो कमज़ोर लोग भी अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से सुरक्षित रहते हैं। यही Collective immunity reducing disease transmission है। Passage में 'whether via vaccination or natural exposure' कहा गया है (A गलत), coercion का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है (C गलत), और बात मनुष्यों की आबादी की है (D गलत)।

✓ सही sentence However, achieving **Collective immunity reducing disease transmission** herd immunity, whether via vaccination or natural exposure, entails considerable ethical and logistical challenges.

Examiner का trap Option D में 'herd' शब्द से पशुओं का अर्थ निकल जाता है, जबकि Passage मनुष्यों की आबादी की बात करता है।

70 **ANSWER (b)** Preventive action against disease

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Cloze – Vocabulary in Context) **Prophylaxis** का अर्थ है रोग को होने से पहले ही रोकने के उपाय। Passage भी 'emerging health threats' के लिए पहले से तैयारी की बात करता है।

✓ सही sentence An effective response to emerging health threats must prioritize resilience, adaptability, and above all, **Preventive action against disease** prophylaxis.

71 **ANSWER (a)** assimilated

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Cloze – Vocabulary in Context) वाक्य में mental models का 'long-term memory' में पूरी तरह समा जाना बताया गया है। **Assimilated** का अर्थ है ज्ञान को आत्मसात करना, जो 'into long-term memory' के साथ ठीक बैठता है। fabricated का अर्थ गढ़ा हुआ, accumulated का जमा किया हुआ और inherited का विरासत में मिला है।

Examiner का trap Accumulated में 'जमा होने' का भाव है, जो विद्यार्थियों को उपयुक्त लगता है, पर वह 'into' के साथ गहराई से समाने का भाव नहीं देता।

72 **ANSWER (c)** accommodate

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Verb Meaning in Context) प्रश्न में बताया गया है कि pedagogical frameworks को learners की संज्ञानात्मक सीमाओं का ध्यान रखना चाहिए। **accommodate** का अर्थ है किसी की आवश्यकताओं या सीमाओं को ध्यान में रखकर समायोजित करना। undermine का अर्थ कमज़ोर करना, intensify का तीव्र करना और surpass का पार कर जाना है।

Examiner का trap undermine, intensify और surpass में से कोई भी सीमाओं को 'ध्यान में रखने' का भाव नहीं देता, पर कठिन शब्द होने के कारण विद्यार्थी इनमें भटक जाते हैं।

73 **ANSWER (b)** lest

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Conjunction of Preventive Purpose) खाली स्थान के बाद 'students confuse...' आ रहा है और उद्देश्य यह है कि ऐसा न हो जाए। 'कहीं ऐसा न हो कि' का भाव **lest** देता है, जिसका अर्थ है 'ताकि ऐसा न हो'। whereas का अर्थ जबकि, whereby का जिसके द्वारा और notwithstanding का के बावजूद है।

Examiner का trap whereby भी Conjunction जैसा दिखता है, पर वह साधन बताता है, निवारक उद्देश्य नहीं।

74 **ANSWER (b)** Although

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Concessive Conjunction) वाक्य में दो विरोधी स्थितियाँ हैं: technological capability बढ़ रही है, फिर भी educational access में असमानता बनी हुई है। इस Contrast के लिए Concessive Conjunction **Although** चाहिए। Since और Because कारण बताते हैं, जबकि Therefore परिणाम बताता है।

Examiner का trap Since, Because और Therefore में से कोई भी विरोध नहीं दिखाता; विद्यार्थी इन्हें सामान्य Connector मानकर चुन लेते हैं।

75 **ANSWER (c)** subside

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Verb Showing Decline) Passage कहता है कि यदि design सोच-समझकर न हो, तो VR का आरंभिक आकर्षण 'gradually' कम हो जाएगा। **subside** का अर्थ है धीरे-धीरे शांत होना या घटना। proliferate, culminate और intensify तीनों बढ़ने या चरम पर पहुँचने का अर्थ देते हैं, जबकि संदर्भ गिरावट का है।

Examiner का trap proliferate और intensify जैसे 'बढ़ने' वाले शब्द संदर्भ के विपरीत हैं, फिर भी कठिन Vocabulary के कारण आकर्षक लगते हैं।

76 **ANSWER (a)** governing

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Participle Phrase of Result) खाली स्थान से पहले अल्पविराम है, और 'attention is regarded as the gateway of perception' पूरा Clause है। यहाँ उसी Subject की साथ चलने वाली क्रिया बताने वाला Present Participle **governing** उचित है। 'governed' गलत है क्योंकि attention चयन को स्वयं नियंत्रित करती है। 'governs' के लिए Connector चाहिए और 'to govern' का अर्थ बदल जाता है।

Examiner का trap governs सरल Present Tense है, इसलिए सही लगता है, पर Connector के बिना दो Finite Verbs नहीं जुड़ सकते।

77 **ANSWER (d)** While

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Contrast Connector: While) वाक्य के दोनों भागों में विरोध है: शोधकर्ता वर्षों से सीमाओं पर बहस करते आए हैं, जबकि हाल के निष्कर्ष कहते हैं कि attention कहीं अधिक गतिशील है। Contrast के लिए **While** (जबकि) चाहिए, जो Although के अर्थ में भी प्रयुक्त होता है। Since और Because कारण बताते हैं, Unless शर्त बताता है।

Examiner का trap विद्यार्थी While को केवल समय-सूचक मानते हैं और उसका Contrast वाला प्रयोग भूल जाते हैं।

78 **ANSWER (b)** carry out

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Phrasal Verb: Carry Out) 'elaborate experiments' के साथ **carry out** (प्रयोग करना, संपन्न करना) एक सामान्य Phrasal Verb है। bring up का अर्थ पालना या उठाना, set off का शुरू करना या प्रस्थान करना और take over का कार्यभार लेना है।

Examiner का trap set off में 'शुरू करना' का भाव है, इसलिए वह प्रयोग शुरू करने जैसा लगता है, पर experiments के साथ मानक Phrasal Verb carry out है।

79 ANSWER (a) architecture

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Noun Meaning in Context) 'the mental ____ of decision-making' में निर्णय की आंतरिक संरचना की बात है। **architecture** का अर्थ है किसी तंत्र की मूल संरचना, और 'mental architecture' एक प्रचलित प्रयोग है। apparatus का अर्थ उपकरण, spectrum का वर्णक्रम और momentum का गति है।

Examiner का trap apparatus भी 'तंत्र' जैसा सुनाई देता है, पर वह भौतिक उपकरण के लिए है।

80 ANSWER (a) in relation to

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Prepositional Phrase: In Relation To) वाक्य में attention की भूमिका को emotional regulation के संबंध में देखा जा रहा है। **in relation to** का अर्थ है 'के संबंध में', जो 'examined' के साथ उचित है। in contrast to का अर्थ के विपरीत, in addition to का के अतिरिक्त और on behalf of का की ओर से है।

Examiner का trap in addition to भी जोड़ने का भाव देता है, पर यहाँ 'संबंध' का अर्थ चाहिए, 'अतिरिक्त' का नहीं।

81 ANSWER (b) Therefore

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Discourse Marker of Conclusion) पिछले वाक्य में पर्यटन के दबाव की समस्या बताई गई है, और इस वाक्य में उसका निष्कर्ष है कि सबको मिलकर सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए। परिणाम बताने के लिए Discourse Marker **Therefore** चाहिए। Nevertheless का अर्थ फिर भी, Likewise का उसी प्रकार और Meanwhile का इसी बीच है।

Examiner का trap Nevertheless विरोध के लिए है, पर समस्या के बाद आने के कारण विद्यार्थी उसे चुन लेते हैं।

82 ANSWER (a) informed

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Adjective Meaning in Context) अगली पंक्ति में ऐसे निर्णयों की बात है जो स्थानीय कारीगरों का समर्थन करें और संसाधन बचाएँ। ऐसे निर्णय जानकारी और समझ से लिए जाते हैं, इसलिए **informed** (सुविचारित, जानकारी पर आधारित) उचित है। impulsive का अर्थ आवेग में लिया गया, arbitrary का मनमाना और reluctant का अनिच्छुक है।

83 ANSWER (d) enforced

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Second Conditional If-Clause) वाक्य में 'monitored' (Past) और 'could... be reduced' (Conditional) है। यह Second Conditional है, जिसमें If-clause में Simple Past आता है। इसलिए **enforced** सही है। 'enforce' और 'have enforced' Present रूप हैं, और 'had enforced' Third Conditional का रूप है, जिसके साथ 'could be reduced' मेल नहीं खाता।

Examiner का trap had enforced Past का रूप होने से सही लगता है, पर Main Clause 'could be reduced' Second Conditional की माँग करता है।

84 ANSWER (b) strike a balance

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Collocation: Strike a Balance) 'a balance between commercial profitability and ecological responsibility' के साथ **strike a balance** एक Fixed Collocation है, जिसका अर्थ है दो विरोधी चीज़ों के बीच संतुलन बनाना। draw, build और create के साथ यह स्वाभाविक Collocation नहीं बनता।

Examiner का trap create a balance और build a balance हिंदी के 'संतुलन बनाना' से सीधे अनूदित लगते हैं, इसलिए आकर्षक हैं।

85 ANSWER (d) with

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Preposition with Engage) 'Engage with' एक Fixed Phrase है, जिसका अर्थ है किसी से जुड़ना या संवाद करना। यहाँ 'engaging respectfully with host communities' का भाव है। to, at और for इस अर्थ में प्रयुक्त नहीं होते।

86 ANSWER (b) In other words

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Discourse Marker: In Other Words) पिछले वाक्य में बताया गया कि climate policy और आर्थिक विकास का टकराव भ्रामक है। अगले वाक्य में उसी बात को दूसरे शब्दों में स्पष्ट किया गया है कि decarbonisation बाधा नहीं, बल्कि आधार की रक्षा है। इसलिए **In other words** उपयुक्त है। Nevertheless का अर्थ फिर भी, Meanwhile का इसी बीच और By comparison का तुलना में है।

Examiner का trap Nevertheless कठिन और औपचारिक होने से गंभीर वाक्य में उपयुक्त लगता है, पर यहाँ विरोध नहीं, पुनर्कथन है।

87 ANSWER (a) defers

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Verb Meaning: Defer) 'postponement does not eliminate the burden; it merely ____ it' में बोझ को टाल देने का भाव है। **defers** का अर्थ है आगे के लिए स्थगित कर देना। disperses का अर्थ बिखेरना, diminishes का घटाना (जो 'does not eliminate' के विपरीत है) और disclaims का अस्वीकार करना है।

Examiner का trap diminishes 'burden' के साथ सहज लगता है, पर 'does not eliminate' के तर्क से टकराता है।

88 ANSWER (d) would be

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Mixed Conditional) वाक्य 'Had major economies begun...' से शुरू होता है, जो Third Conditional का Inverted रूप है (If they had begun...)। पर वाक्य में 'today' शब्द है, यानी परिणाम आज की स्थिति पर है। यह Mixed Conditional है, जिसमें Main Clause में 'would + base form' आता है। 'would have been' पूरी तरह अतीत का परिणाम बताता है।

Examiner का trap Third Conditional का सामान्य Pattern देखकर 'would have been' चुन लिया जाता है, और 'today' का संकेत छूट जाता है।

89 ANSWER (a) distributive framework

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Noun Phrase Meaning in Context) वाक्य में ऐसे ढाँचे की बात है जो प्रभावित श्रमिकों को क्षतिपूर्ति दे और सार्वजनिक निवेश को न्यायपूर्ण ढंग से बाँटे। 'distributes' की क्रिया को देखते हुए **distributive framework** (वितरण संबंधी ढाँचा) सही है। procedural formality, rhetorical convention और speculative arrangement से वाक्य में गिनाए गए कार्य पूरे नहीं होते।

90 ANSWER (c) with

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Phrasal Verb: Reckon With) 'Reckon with' एक Phrasal Verb है, जिसका अर्थ है किसी समस्या या परिणाम का सामना करना और उसे ध्यान में रखना। इसलिए 'reckon **with** the social repercussions' सही है। 'reckon on' का अर्थ अपेक्षा रखना है, जो यहाँ नहीं बैठता।

Examiner का trap upon, 'reckon on' के पास लगता है, पर उसका अर्थ अपेक्षा रखना है, सामना करना नहीं।

91 ANSWER (b) poses

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Subject-Verb Agreement in Cloze) Subject 'the rapid proliferation' है, जिसका मुख्य शब्द 'proliferation' Singular है ('of artificial intelligence technologies' केवल Modifier है)। वर्तमान की सामान्य स्थिति बताने के लिए Singular Present Verb **poses** चाहिए। 'have posed' Plural है, और 'posed' तथा 'had posed' अतीत के रूप हैं।

✓ सही sentence The rapid proliferation of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies **poses** profound ethical quandaries, necessitating an urgent reevaluation of longstanding moral frameworks.

Examiner का trap 'technologies' Plural होने से पास का Noun विद्यार्थी को Plural Verb की ओर खींच लेता है।

92 ANSWER (a) is sparking

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Singular Subject with Present Continuous) Subject 'its deployment' Singular है, इसलिए Singular Auxiliary 'is' चाहिए। Verb का वर्तमान में चल रहा रूप **is sparking** उपयुक्त है, क्योंकि बहस अभी भी जारी है। 'are sparking' Plural है; 'sparked' और 'sparking' अकेले Main Verb की तरह यहाँ नहीं चलते।

✓ सही sentence While AI has demonstrably enhanced efficiency across industries, its deployment **is sparking** contentious debates surrounding privacy, accountability, and autonomy.

93 ANSWER (b) Complete openness and clarity

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Vocabulary: Transparency) **transparency** का अर्थ है खुलापन और स्पष्टता। Passage में 'black box' समस्या इसी को कमज़ोर करती है, क्योंकि निर्णय किस तरह लिए गए, यह स्पष्ट नहीं होता। Maintaining secrecy इसका विपरीत है; Computational complexity और Unpredictable variability का इससे संबंध नहीं है।

✓ सही sentence This phenomenon, often termed the "black box" problem, undermines **Complete openness and clarity** transparency, a principle integral to ethical governance.

Examiner का trap Computational complexity 'black box' के संदर्भ में जुड़ी हुई लगती है, पर वह transparency का अर्थ नहीं है।

94 ANSWER (c) becomes

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

SSC Key (d) · सही उत्तर (c)

Concept (Simple Present in General Truth (SSC Key Disputed)) SSC ने D (has become) को सही माना है, पर वास्तव में सही उत्तर C है। 'when machines perform autonomous actions' एक

सामान्य सत्य को बताने वाला when-clause है, जो Simple Present में है। ऐसे सामान्य कथन के Main Clause में भी Simple Present आता है: determining liability **becomes** complex and ambiguous। Present Perfect 'has become' किसी बदलाव के अब तक पूरा हो चुकने को दर्शाता है, जो समयहीन when-clause के साथ मेल नहीं खाता।

✓ सही sentence Compounding these challenges is the issue of agency: when machines perform autonomous actions, determining liability **becomes** complex and ambiguous.

Examiner का trap SSC की Key D है, इसलिए विद्यार्थी Present Perfect को 'अब तक के बदलाव' के भाव से चुन लेते हैं, जबकि यहाँ सामान्य सत्य है।

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95 ANSWER (b) Beneficial and gentle

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Vocabulary: Benign) **benign** का अर्थ है हानिरहित, सौम्य और लाभकारी। वाक्य में कहा गया है कि तकनीकी प्रगति का सामाजिक प्रभाव हानिकारक न होकर लाभदायक बना रहना चाहिए। Harmful and destructive इसका विपरीत है; Overly complex और Artificially constructed का इससे संबंध नहीं है।

✓ सही sentence Thus, a multidisciplinary approach, encompassing philosophy, computer science, law, and sociology, is imperative to ensure that technological advancement remains **Beneficial and gentle** benign in its societal impact.

Examiner का trap 'benign' और 'malignant' का भ्रम होने पर विद्यार्थी विपरीत अर्थ चुन लेते हैं।

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96 ANSWER (c) Imperative

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Adjective Fitting the Context) वाक्य का भाव है कि misinformation के कारण critical thinking पहले से अधिक imperative (अनिवार्य) हो गई है। 'more ... than ever before' यह संकेत देता है कि आवश्यकता बढ़ी है।

✓ सही sentence The spread of misinformation in the digital age has made critical thinking more **Imperative** than ever before.

Examiner का trap Optional, Trivial और Redundant जैसे नकारात्मक अर्थ वाले शब्द context के विपरीत हैं।

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97 ANSWER (a) Discern

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Verb with 'from' – Discern) 'Without the ability to ... facts from falsehoods' में सच और झूठ को अलग पहचानने की क्षमता की बात है। Discern का अर्थ है 'भेद करके पहचानना', जो 'from' के साथ ठीक बैठता है।

✓ सही sentence Without the ability to **Discern** facts from falsehoods, citizens cannot make informed decisions about public affairs or hold their elected representatives accountable.

Examiner का trap Conceal, Embellish और Dismiss में 'भेद करके पहचानने' का भाव नहीं है, इसलिए 'facts from falsehoods' के साथ वे बेमेल रहते हैं।

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98 ANSWER (d) Rhetoric

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Rhetoric vs Rational Argument) 'emotional ___ rather than rational argument' में तर्क के विपरीत भावनाओं को भड़काने वाली भाषा की बात है। Rhetoric का अर्थ है प्रभाव डालने के लिए गढ़ी गई, प्रायः खोखली भाषणबाज़ी, जो इस context में सटीक है।

✓ सही sentence Political leaders who rely on emotional **Rhetoric** rather than rational argument may succeed in the short term, but they gradually erode the quality of public discourse and weaken democratic institutions.

Examiner का trap Empathy और Guidance सकारात्मक शब्द हैं तथा Restraint संयम है; ये 'rational argument' के विपरीत रखे जाने वाले भावनात्मक प्रचार का अर्थ नहीं देते।

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99 ANSWER (b) Cultivate

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Cultivate Analytical Skills) Educational systems से अपेक्षा है कि वे students में analytical skills को विकसित करें। Cultivate का अर्थ है 'पोषित करके विकसित करना'।

✓ सही sentence Educational systems must therefore **Cultivate** analytical skills in students from the earliest stages of their schooling.

Examiner का trap Suppress और Eliminate का अर्थ दबाना या समाप्त करना है, जो वाक्य के उद्देश्य के विपरीत है।

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100 ANSWER (c) Vulnerable

[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Vulnerable to Manipulation) 'A democracy deprived of critical thinkers' के परिणाम की बात है, और आगे 'manipulation and division' का उल्लेख है। जो लोकतंत्र सोचने

वाले नागरिकों से वंचित हो, वह manipulation के प्रति vulnerable (असुरक्षित) होगा।

✓ सही sentence A democracy deprived of critical thinkers becomes progressively **Vulnerable** to manipulation and division, ultimately threatening the very foundations of free and fair governance.

Examiner का trap Immune और Resilient का अर्थ इसके उलट है, यानी वे सुरक्षित रहने का भाव देते हैं, जबकि वाक्य में खतरे की बात है।

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101 ANSWER (c) Acute

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Adjective Fitting the Context) बुज़ुर्ग आबादी बढ़ने पर healthcare और social support systems पर दबाव का वर्णन है, जिसके लिए acute (गंभीर, तीव्र) उपयुक्त है।

✓ सही sentence As the proportion of elderly citizens in India's population gradually increases, the pressure on the country's healthcare and social support systems will become increasingly **Acute** .

Examiner का trap 'pressure ... increasingly' के साथ Minimal या Irrelevant का अर्थ मेल नहीं खाता, और Manageable आगे आने वाली चिंता के स्वर से विपरीत है।

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102 ANSWER (b) Adequate

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Adequate Pension Arrangements) 'lack access to ___ pension arrangements' का अर्थ है कि बुज़ुर्गों को पर्याप्त pension व्यवस्था नहीं मिलती, जो आगे 'financial security' की बात से जुड़ता है। इसलिए Adequate (पर्याप्त) सही है।

✓ सही sentence Many older individuals, particularly those in rural areas, lack access to **Adequate** pension arrangements or formal employment benefits capable of providing them financial security in old age.

Examiner का trap Excessive का अर्थ 'अत्यधिक' है, जो अभाव की बात से मेल नहीं खाता।

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103 ANSWER (d) Disproportionately

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Adverb – Disproportionately) Elder care का बोझ परिवारों और विशेषकर महिलाओं पर असमान रूप से पड़ता है, इसलिए Adverb Disproportionately (अनुपात से अधिक) सही है, जो 'particularly on women' से भी पुष्ट होता है।

✓ सही sentence The burden of elder care continues to fall **Disproportionately** on families and particularly on women whose own professional opportunities may be significantly curtailed as a result.

Examiner का trap Voluntarily और Temporarily में बोझ के अनुचित बँटवारे का भाव नहीं है, और Insignificantly 'बोझ' की गंभीरता के विपरीत है।

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104 ANSWER (a) Comprehensive

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Comprehensive Policies) 'develop ___ policies that acknowledge the dignity ... while creating affordable and accessible care options across diverse income levels' में सभी पहलुओं को समेटने वाली नीतियों की माँग है। इसलिए Comprehensive (व्यापक) सबसे उपयुक्त है।

✓ सही sentence Governments must develop **Comprehensive** policies that acknowledge the dignity of the elderly while creating affordable and accessible care options across diverse income levels.

Examiner का trap Simplistic, Temporary और Reactionary ऐसी नीतियों का वर्णन करते हैं जो 'diverse income levels' तक पहुँचने वाले व्यापक लक्ष्य से मेल नहीं खातीं।

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105 ANSWER (c) Overwhelming

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Concept (Risks Overwhelming Systems) 'risks ___ social and economic systems that are insufficiently prepared' में 'risks' के बाद नकारात्मक परिणाम आना चाहिए। Overwhelming का अर्थ है 'पूरी तरह दबा देना', जो 'escalating demands' से जुड़ता है।

✓ सही sentence Without proactive planning, rapid demographic change risks **Overwhelming** social and economic systems that are insufficiently prepared to meet its escalating demands.

Examiner का trap Strengthening और Simplifying जैसे सकारात्मक शब्द 'risks' के साथ बेमेल हैं।

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106 ANSWER (c) Ironically

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Discourse Marker – Ironically) पिछले वाक्य में बताया गया है कि digital economy तेज़ी से बढ़ रही है, जबकि अगले वाक्य में उसी से

पैदा हुआ संकट बताया गया है। यहाँ विडंबनापूर्ण विरोध है, इसलिए Ironically सही है।

Examiner का trap Similarly और Likewise समानता दर्शाते हैं तथा Alternatively विकल्प बताता है, इसलिए वे यहाँ उचित नहीं हैं।

107 ANSWER (c) had instituted

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Third Conditional – If Clause) 'If governments ___ ... two decades ago, the present ... might have been averted' में 'might have been averted' दिखाता है कि यह Third Conditional है। इस Concept में if-clause में Past Perfect आता है।

Examiner का trap Simple Past या would institute रखने पर if-clause और main clause का Third Conditional वाला मेल टूट जाता है।

108 ANSWER (a) rudimentary

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Rudimentary Safety Equipment) 'without even the most ___ safety equipment' में 'even the most' के बाद सबसे बुनियादी स्तर की बात आती है। Rudimentary का अर्थ है 'मूलभूत, प्रारंभिक'। Superficial का अर्थ 'ऊपरी/सतही' है, जो उपकरण के लिए प्रयुक्त नहीं होता।

Examiner का trap Unmatched और Primary 'even the most' के बाद न्यूनतम स्तर का भाव नहीं देते, इसलिए वे वाक्य को अर्थहीन बना देते हैं।

109 ANSWER (b) in tandem

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Idiom – In Tandem) 'work ___ with local enforcement agencies' में मिलकर साथ-साथ काम करने की बात है। In tandem का अर्थ है 'साथ मिलकर, तालमेल में'।

Examiner का trap In deep water (मुश्किल में) और out of hand (बेकाबू) नकारात्मक Idioms हैं, जो सहयोग के भाव से मेल नहीं खाते।

110 ANSWER (b) off

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Phrasal Verb – Put Off) 'put off' एक Phrasal Verb है जिसका अर्थ है 'टालना, स्थगित करना'। वाक्य का भाव है कि हम इस अनिवार्यता को अब और नहीं टाल सकते। Put out का अर्थ बुझाना, put away का अर्थ रख देना और put down का अर्थ नीचे रखना या अपमानित करना है।

Examiner का trap अन्य तीनों Particles के साथ भी 'put' वास्तविक Phrasal Verb बनाता है, इसलिए छात्र अर्थ जाँचे बिना कोई भी चुन सकते हैं।

111 ANSWER (b) distillation

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Distillation of Complexity) 'complex realities' का 'simplified myths' में बदल जाना यहाँ बताया गया है, अर्थात जटिलता को घटाकर उसका सार निकालना। Distillation का यही अर्थ है। Ossification का अर्थ कठोर हो जाना है, Subversion का अर्थ उलट-पुलट करना है, और Transposition का अर्थ स्थान या क्रम बदलना है।

✓ सही sentence This need to structure experience often leads to the **distillation** of complex realities into simplified myths.

112 ANSWER (d) dramaturgy

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Dramaturgy – Staged Presentation) 'not a history, but a curated ___, designed to domesticate discomfort' में रंगमंच की तरह सजाई गई प्रस्तुति का भाव है, जिसका संकेत पहले 'commemorative spectacle' से भी मिलता है। Dramaturgy का अर्थ है नाटकीय रचना और मंचन की कला।

✓ सही sentence What emerges is not a history, but a curated **dramaturgy** , designed to domesticate discomfort.

Examiner का trap Palimpsest ऐसी पांडुलिपि है जिस पर परतों में लिखा गया हो, और वह 'designed to domesticate' के भाव से मेल नहीं खाता।

113 ANSWER (b) unflinching

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Unflinching Commitment) 'confronting discomfort without prematurely resolving it' के लिए ऐसी प्रतिबद्धता चाहिए जो असुविधाजनक सच से पीछे न हटे। Unflinching का अर्थ है 'अडिग, बिना झिझक के'।

✓ सही sentence To resist this drift requires an **unflinching** commitment to confronting discomfort without prematurely resolving it.

Examiner का trap Ascetic का अर्थ तपस्वी, Forensic का अर्थ जाँच-परक और Dogmatic का अर्थ कट्टर है।

114 ANSWER (c) dissonant

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Dissonant vs Palatable) 'governed by what is palatable, not what is ___' में 'palatable' (सुखद, स्वीकार्य) का विपरीत भाव चाहिए। Passage में असुविधाजनक सच की बात है, इसलिए dissonant (बेसुरा, असहज करने वाला) उपयुक्त है।

✓ सही sentence Otherwise, public memory will continue to be governed by what is palatable, not what is **dissonant** , and truth will become a function not of verification but of narrative (5)____.

Examiner का trap Indispensable का अर्थ अपरिहार्य है, परंतु वह palatable का सीधा विपरीत नहीं है।

115 ANSWER (b) coherence

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Coherence vs Truth) अंतिम वाक्य में कहा गया है कि सत्य 'verification' का नहीं, बल्कि narrative के ___ का फलन बन जाएगा। पूरे passage में 'narrative closure' और 'mistaking coherence for truth' का विषय है, इसलिए coherence (तारतम्य, सुसंगति) सही है।

✓ सही sentence Otherwise, public memory will continue to be governed by what is palatable, not what is (4)____, and truth will become a function not of verification but of narrative **coherence** .

116 ANSWER (b) For instance

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Connector: For instance) Blank (1) से पहले smart cities की सामान्य बात है और बाद में sensors, analytics तथा AI का ठोस उदाहरण दिया गया है। उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करने के लिए For instance सही है; Nevertheless और Conversely विरोध दर्शाते हैं, जो यहाँ नहीं है।

✓ सही sentence **For instance** , the deployment of sensors, data analytics, and artificial intelligence enables real-time monitoring of traffic, energy consumption, and waste management.

117 ANSWER (b) However

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Connector: However) पहले वाक्य में smart cities के लाभ बताए गए हैं, जबकि अगले वाक्य में आलोचकों की आपत्ति है। दो विरोधी विचारों को जोड़ने के लिए Contrast वाला Connector However सही है। Therefore और Consequently परिणाम बताते हैं और Moreover जानकारी जोड़ता है।

✓ सही sentence **However** , critics argue that excessive reliance on technology may marginalize communities lacking digital literacy or access.

118 ANSWER (d) yet

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Connector: yet) 'Transparent data policies are essential; ___, concerns about privacy ... remain unresolved' में आवश्यकता और अनसुलझी चिंताओं के बीच विरोध है। Semicolon के बाद विरोध जताने के लिए yet प्रयुक्त होता है, जिसका अर्थ 'फिर भी' है। Since कारण बताता है और Similarly समानता।

✓ सही sentence Transparent data policies are essential; **yet** , concerns about privacy and surveillance remain unresolved.

119 ANSWER (d) Nevertheless

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Connector: Nevertheless) पिछले वाक्य में बताया गया है कि वित्तीय बोझ बड़ा है और विकासशील देशों के पास संसाधन कम हैं। इसके बावजूद अंतरराष्ट्रीय सहयोग महत्त्वपूर्ण हो गया है, इसलिए विरोधाभास बताने वाला Nevertheless उचित है। Notwithstanding प्रायः Preposition की तरह आता है, इसलिए पूरे वाक्य से पहले अकेले Connector के रूप में यह सहज नहीं बैठता।

✓ सही sentence **Nevertheless** , international collaborations and public-private partnerships have become crucial in bridging these gaps.

Examiner का trap Notwithstanding का अर्थ Nevertheless जैसा है, इसलिए छात्र उसे चुन लेते हैं, पर वह Preposition है और अकेले Connector की तरह नहीं चलता।

120 ANSWER (d) Otherwise

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Concept (Connector: Otherwise) Blank से पहले वाक्य कहता है कि smart cities को human-centric design को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए ताकि technology सामाजिक आवश्यकताओं की सेवा करे। अगला वाक्य बताता है कि ऐसा न होने की स्थिति में उनकी vision केवल aspirational रहेगी। ऐसी विपरीत शर्त का परिणाम **Otherwise** (अन्यथा) व्यक्त करता है। 'In contrast' में तुलना, 'Without doubt' में निश्चितता, और 'After all' में कारण का भाव है, जो यहाँ नहीं बैठता। अतः Option D सही है।

✓ सही sentence **Otherwise** , the vision of Smart Cities will remain aspirational unless grounded in

participatory governance and sustainable planning.

121 ANSWER (a) autonomy

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Cloze: Vocabulary (autonomy)) 'it expands capacity, it often contracts ___' में Capacity के बढ़ने के विपरीत कुछ घटने की बात है। आगे algorithms द्वारा मनुष्यों के निर्णय लेने का उल्लेख है, अर्थात इंसान की स्वतंत्रता घटती है। इसलिए autonomy (स्वायत्तता) सही है। productivity – उत्पादकता; anonymity – गुमनामी; intelligence – बुद्धिमत्ता।

✓ सही sentence Yet, the deeper paradox of the digital era is that while it expands capacity, it often contracts **autonomy** .

122 ANSWER (b) gatekeeper

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Cloze: Vocabulary (gatekeeper)) 'shaping choices rather than merely executing them' से स्पष्ट है कि technology विकल्पों को नियंत्रित करती है, केवल उपकरण नहीं रहती। Gatekeeper वह होता है जो तय करे कि क्या आगे जाएगा, इसलिए यही सटीक है। mirror – दर्पण; prosthetic – कृत्रिम अंग; amplifier – प्रवर्धक।

✓ सही sentence In this sense, technology becomes less a tool than a **gatekeeper** , shaping choices rather than merely executing them.

123 ANSWER (c) optimization

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Cloze: Noun Form (optimization)) 'efficiency is privileged over transparency, and speed over scrutiny' में उसी समस्या की व्याख्या है जो blank में आनी है। Efficiency और speed को सर्वोपरि मानने की प्रवृत्ति optimization कहलाती है। Passage का आरंभ 'The problem is not intelligence, but' से होता है, इसलिए Underestimated यहाँ Noun के स्थान पर आ ही नहीं सकता।

✓ सही sentence The problem is not intelligence, but **optimization** —where efficiency is privileged over transparency, and speed over scrutiny.

Examiner का trap Option A 'delegation' भी Noun है, पर आगे दी गई efficiency और speed की व्याख्या optimization से ही मेल खाती है।

124 ANSWER (d) invisible

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Cloze: Context Clue (invisible)) 'Citizens may sense unfairness but lack the language or access to challenge' में बताया गया है कि असहमति व्यक्त करना कठिन हो जाता है, क्योंकि प्रणाली दिखाई ही नहीं देती। 'opaque systems' के संदर्भ से invisible सबसे उपयुक्त है। Articulate का अर्थ स्पष्ट बोलने वाला है, जो 'harder to formulate' से उलटा है।

✓ सही sentence Once outcomes are automated, dissent is harder to formulate, not because it's unwelcome, but because it becomes **invisible** .

125 ANSWER (a) accountable

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Cloze: Vocabulary (accountable)) अंतिम वाक्य का भाव है कि technological systems उन लोगों के प्रति accountable (जवाबदेह) रहें जिनकी सेवा का वे दावा करते हैं। इससे पूर्व 'ethics', 'critique' और 'opaque' का उल्लेख भी जवाबदेही की माँग को पुष्ट करता है। Responsive का अर्थ केवल प्रतिक्रिया देना है, जो ethics के भाव को पूरा नहीं करता।

✓ सही sentence What society requires is not more data, but a deeper ethics—an insistence that technological systems remain **accountable** to those they claim to serve.

Examiner का trap 'responsive' भी सेवा के भाव से जुड़ा लगता है, पर वह केवल प्रतिक्रिया बताता है, जवाबदेही नहीं।

126 ANSWER (a) continually

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Adverb of Frequency in Cloze) 'Modern expeditions ... continually reveal previously inaccessible marine ecosystems' में बार-बार और लगातार होने वाली खोजों की बात है। इसलिए Adverb **continually** सही है। Subsequently का अर्थ 'उसके बाद' है, और यहाँ किसी क्रम का संकेत नहीं है।

Examiner का trap Subsequently देखने में औपचारिक और उपयुक्त लगता है, परंतु यहाँ क्रम नहीं, बल्कि निरंतरता का भाव चाहिए।

127 ANSWER (d) however

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Contrast Connector in Cloze) Semicolon से पहले seabed की mapping में सफलता बताई गई है और बाद में गहरे समुद्र की कठिनाइयाँ बताई गई हैं। दोनों भागों में विरोध है, इसलिए **however** सही है। Moreover और Similarly जोड़ने या समानता का भाव देते हैं, जो यहाँ बेमेल है।

Examiner का trap Therefore, moreover और similarly जैसे Connectors सकारात्मक कथन के बाद स्वाभाविक लगते हैं, पर यहाँ दोनों भागों का विरोध ही निर्णायक है।

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128 ANSWER (a) call into question

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Phrasal Verb: Call into Question) 'Ongoing deep-sea missions often ___ previously held assumptions' के बाद वैज्ञानिकों को वर्गीकरण बदलना पड़ता है। इसका अर्थ है कि पुरानी मान्यताओं पर प्रश्न उठते हैं, और यही भाव **call into question** (संदेह में डालना) का है। Bring forward – आगे लाना; Set up – स्थापित करना; Look after – देखभाल करना।

Examiner का trap Bring forward और set up भी 'assumptions' के साथ चल जाते हैं, परंतु वे मान्यताओं को चुनौती देने का भाव नहीं देते।

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129 ANSWER (c) resilient

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Adjective in Cloze: Resilient) 'the ___ nature of life forms thriving in extreme conditions' में कठिन परिस्थितियों में भी जीवित रहने वाले जीवों की बात है, और अंत में 'biological adaptability' का भी उल्लेख है। इसलिए **resilient** (लचीला, कठिनाई सह लेने वाला) सही है। Superficial – सतही; Irrelevant – अप्रासंगिक; Volatile – अस्थिर।

Examiner का trap Volatile चरम परिस्थितियों के संदर्भ में सटीक लगता है, परंतु 'thriving' और 'adaptability' जीवों की सहनशक्ति की ओर संकेत करते हैं, अस्थिरता की ओर नहीं।

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130 ANSWER (a) in pursuit of

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Prepositional Phrase of Purpose) 'sustained investment in oceanic research ___ global environmental sustainability' में निवेश का उद्देश्य बताया गया है। **In pursuit of** का अर्थ है 'किसी लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिए', जो यहाँ ठीक बैठता है। In spite of और At the cost of का अर्थ क्रमशः 'बावजूद' और 'क़ीमत पर' है, जो उद्देश्य नहीं दर्शाते।

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131 ANSWER (d) vessels

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Cloze: Metaphorical Noun – Vessels) Passage का विषय है कि archives, oral traditions और artifacts स्मृति को एक पीढ़ी से दूसरी तक ले जाने वाले माध्यम हैं। इस भाव के लिए **vessels** (पात्र, वाहक) सबसे उपयुक्त है। Scaffolds, frameworks और templates संरचना या ढाँचे का भाव देते हैं, पर 'transmit' यानी ढोने का भाव केवल vessels में है।

✓ सही sentence Archives, oral traditions, and artifacts function not merely as records, but as **vessels** of continuity across time.

Examiner का trap Frameworks और scaffolds शैक्षणिक संदर्भ में परिचित शब्द हैं, इसलिए आकर्षक लगते हैं, पर वे स्मृति को ढोने का नहीं, केवल ढाँचा देने का भाव रखते हैं।

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132 ANSWER (a) amnesia

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Cloze: Abstract Noun – Amnesia) 'Ironically, modern societies, despite unprecedented access to information, are often more susceptible to ___' में अत्यधिक जानकारी के बावजूद स्मृति के खो जाने की विडंबना है। आगे 'memory is not erased but drowned' से भी यही स्पष्ट है, इसलिए **amnesia** (विस्मृति) सही है।

✓ सही sentence Ironically, modern societies, despite unprecedented access to information, are often more susceptible to **amnesia** .

Examiner का trap Distraction सूचना की अधिकता से स्वाभाविक रूप से जुड़ता है, परंतु 'memory is drowned' स्मृति-लोप की ओर संकेत करता है।

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133 ANSWER (b) reactive

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Cloze: Adjective – Reactive) 'Consequently, knowledge ceases to be a cumulative process and becomes a ___ one, shaped by urgency rather than inquiry' में ज्ञान के संचय के विपरीत केवल तात्कालिक प्रतिक्रिया पर टिके होने की बात है। 'reaction and novelty' के संदर्भ में **reactive** (प्रतिक्रियात्मक) सही है। Archival – अभिलेखीय; Parallel – समानांतर; Empirical – अनुभवजन्य।

✓ सही sentence Consequently, knowledge ceases to be a cumulative process and becomes a **reactive** one, shaped by urgency rather than inquiry.

Examiner का trap Empirical 'inquiry' के पास होने से आकर्षक लगता है, परंतु वाक्य inquiry के स्थान पर urgency की बात कर रहा है।

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134 ANSWER (c) forgetting

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Cloze: Noun Echoed by Explanation) 'curated ___, where forgetting is not accidental but engineered' में blank के तुरंत बाद 'forgetting' की व्याख्या है। इसलिए **forgetting** सही है, क्योंकि यहाँ सोची-समझी विस्मृति गढ़ने की बात है। Omission और

Obscurity का अर्थ क्रमशः छोड़ देना और धुँधलापन है, पर वे 'engineered' स्मृति-लोप का पूरा भाव नहीं देते।

✓ सही sentence The true crisis, then, is not ignorance but a kind of curated **forgetting** , where forgetting is not accidental but engineered—subtle, continuous, and strategic.

Examiner का trap Omission सुनने में उपयुक्त लगता है, परंतु blank के बाद की व्याख्या में forgetting शब्द ही आया है, जो संकेत का काम करता है।

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135 ANSWER (b) unflinching

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Cloze: Adjective – Unflinching) 'requires not nostalgia, but an ___ commitment to intergenerational truth-telling' में कठोर सच को बिना झिझक कहने की प्रतिबद्धता चाहिए। **Unflinching** का अर्थ है 'अडिग, निर्भीक', इसलिए वही सही है। Adversarial का अर्थ शत्रुतापूर्ण है, जो 'truth-telling' के लिए उचित नहीं है।

✓ सही sentence Reclaiming memory in such a context requires not nostalgia, but an **unflinching** commitment to intergenerational truth-telling.

Examiner का trap Adversarial भी 'कठोर' भाव जैसा लगता है, परंतु उसमें शत्रुता का अर्थ है, जो सच बोलने की प्रतिबद्धता से मेल नहीं खाता।

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136 ANSWER (a) frequently

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Adverb of Frequency in Cloze) 'their reliability is ___ questioned when the data ... are incomplete or inaccurate' में बताया गया है कि डेटा अधूरा होने पर विश्वसनीयता पर बार-बार प्रश्न उठते हैं। इसलिए Adverb **frequently** सही है। Accidentally, mechanically और silently का अर्थ 'questioned' के साथ तर्कसंगत नहीं बनता।

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137 ANSWER (d) inextricably

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Adverb in Cloze: Inextricably) 'technical adjustments and human supervision become ___ intertwined' में दोनों के आपस में अलग न किए जा सकने वाले जुड़ाव की बात है। आगे का उदाहरण भी यही बताता है कि एक में बदलाव दूसरे को प्रभावित करता है, इसलिए **inextricably** (अविभाज्य रूप से) सही है। Independently का अर्थ स्वतंत्र रूप से है, जो 'intertwined' के विपरीत है।

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138 ANSWER (d) upon

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Preposition: Contingent Upon) 'contingent' के साथ सही Preposition **upon** (या on) आता है, जैसे 'contingent upon something' का अर्थ है 'किसी बात पर निर्भर'। इसलिए 'contingent upon transparent evaluation procedures' सही Collocation है।

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139 ANSWER (c) Moreover

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Additive Connector in Cloze) पिछले अनुच्छेद में audits और स्पष्टीकरण का सुझाव है, और इस अनुच्छेद में training का एक और सुझाव जुड़ता है। नई बात जोड़ने के लिए Connector **Moreover** सही है। Conversely और Otherwise विरोध या शर्त का भाव देते हैं, जो यहाँ नहीं है।

Examiner का trap Consequently परिणाम का भाव देता है और छात्र उसे जोड़ने वाला Connector समझ लेते हैं, परंतु यहाँ कारण-परिणाम का संबंध नहीं है।

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140 ANSWER (d) reconcile

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Concept (Verb in Cloze: Reconcile) 'whether organisations can ___ technological efficiency with responsible human supervision' में दोनों के बीच संतुलन बैठाने की बात है, जैसा अगली पंक्ति के 'a balance' से भी स्पष्ट है। **Reconcile** का अर्थ है 'दो भिन्न बातों में तालमेल बैठाना', इसलिए वही सटीक है। Postpone – टालना; Isolate – अलग करना; Discard – त्याग देना।


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14
CHAPTER

Reading Comprehension

Questions *123 questions · 53 shifts*

Directions (Q. 01–05): *Read the passage and answer the questions*

Passage · [SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

In contemporary professional environments, workplace stress has emerged as a pervasive and insidious phenomenon, often undermining both organizational efficiency and employee well-being. Far from being a mere by product of demanding schedules, chronic occupational stress is frequently rooted in deeper systemic issues such as unrealistic expectations, inadequate support structures, and a pervasive culture of constant connectivity. The relentless pursuit of productivity, amplified by technological advancements that blur the boundaries between personal and professional spheres, has exacerbated employees' sense of perpetual obligation.

Left unchecked, prolonged exposure to high-stress environments can precipitate a range of deleterious outcomes, including burnout, diminished cognitive functioning, and even serious physical health conditions like hypertension and cardiovascular disease. Organizations that fail to recognize and address the underlying causes of stress not only risk elevated turnover rates but also compromise innovation, morale, and overall competitiveness.

Counteracting workplace stress demands a multi-faceted approach that transcends superficial interventions such as temporary wellness programs or occasional mindfulness workshops. Instead, it requires a fundamental re-evaluation of work design, leadership styles, and organizational priorities. Encouraging open dialogue about mental health, instituting flexible work arrangements, and fostering a culture that genuinely values work-life balance are pivotal steps toward cultivating a more sustainable and humane professional landscape.

01 **Which of the following is the correct tense used in the sentence:**
"Left unchecked, prolonged exposure to high-stress environments can precipitate a range of deleterious outcomes..."?

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Past Perfect
(b) Present Simple
(c) Future Perfect
(d) Present Conditional

02 Identify the grammatical function of the phrase **"Far from being a mere by product of demanding schedules"** in the first paragraph.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

(a) It is the main subject of the sentence.
(b) It is an introductory phrase modifying the main clause.
(c) It is a dependent clause providing a condition.
(d) It is a direct object of the verb.

03 What is the meaning of the word **"insidious"** as used in the passage?

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Open and obvious
(b) Harmless and fleeting
(c) Gradually harmful and subtle
(d) Quickly destructive and visible

04 The word **"deleterious"** most nearly means.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Advantageous
(b) Harmful
(c) Temporary
(d) Curious

05 According to the passage, what is a key failure of organizations when addressing workplace stress?

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

(a) They overly emphasize work-life balance.
(b) They rely on short-term or surface-level solutions.
(c) They provide excessive flexibility, causing laziness.
(d) They hire too many inexperienced employees.

Directions (Q. 06–10): *Read the passage and answer the questions*

Passage · [SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Obesity, a complex and multifactorial health issue, has reached epidemic proportions globally. Characterized by an excessive accumulation of body fat, obesity is far more than a mere aesthetic concern—it significantly elevates the risk of numerous chronic diseases, including type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disorders, and certain cancers. While sedentary lifestyles and high-calorie diets are commonly cited as primary causes, the reality is nuanced. Genetic predispositions, environmental factors, psychological conditions, and socio-economic status collectively influence an individual's propensity to gain weight.

Moreover, modern urban environments often exacerbate the issue, offering limited access to nutritious food options while promoting a culture of convenience and inactivity. Children growing up in such settings are particularly vulnerable, setting the stage for lifelong health struggles. Although public health campaigns have emphasized diet and exercise, long-term success remains elusive for many individuals. This suggests that sustainable solutions must transcend personal responsibility and address systemic barriers.

Medical interventions, such as pharmacotherapy and bariatric surgery, have offered relief for some, but they are not without risks and are often financially inaccessible. Ultimately, combating obesity requires a multifaceted strategy that integrates education, urban planning, policy reform, and community-based initiatives. Without a comprehensive and empathetic approach, the human and economic costs of the obesity epidemic will continue to escalate, undermining global health systems and shortening life expectancy for millions.

06 **Identify the correct tense used in the sentence:**
"Medical interventions, such as pharmacotherapy and bariatric surgery, have offered relief for some, but they are not without risks."

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Past Perfect
(b) Present perfect
(c) Simple Past
(d) Present Continuous

07 **Which voice is used in the sentence:**
"Children growing up in such settings are particulary vulnerable."

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Active Voice
(b) Passive Voice
(c) Causative Voice
(d) Interrogative Voice

08 What is the closest meaning of **"propensity"** as used in the passage?

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Hesitation
(b) Tendency
(c) Resistance
(d) Disinterest

09 Choose the synonym of **"exacerbate"** from the options below.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Worsen
(b) Alleviate
(c) Initiate
(d) Neutralize

10 According to the passage, why are children particularly vulnerable to obesity?

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Because children naturally prefer high-calorie foods.
(b) Because urban environments often promote unhealthy habits early in life.
(c) Because genetic factors are stronger in childhood than adulthood.
(d) Because schools are solely responsible for promoting nutrition.

Directions (Q. 11–15): *Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.*

Passage · [SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Hughie Erskine was charming and generous, but had little money and no successful profession. He wished to marry Laura, yet her father insisted that Hughie must first obtain a respectable income. One day, Hughie visited his friend Alan Trevor, a painter who was completing a portrait of an elderly beggar dressed in torn clothes. The model appeared so weak and miserable that Hughie felt immediate sympathy for him.

While Alan briefly left the room, Hughie searched his pockets and found a single gold coin. Although he could scarcely afford to lose it, he placed the coin in the beggar's hand. The old man thanked him with unusual courtesy. Later, Alan informed Hughie that the supposed beggar was Baron Hausberg, one of the wealthiest men in Europe. The baron had deliberately posed as a poor man for the painting.

Hughie was deeply embarrassed. He imagined that the millionaire would laugh at his foolish attempt to offer charity. The following morning, however, a representative of the baron arrived with an envelope. It contained a substantial sum of money described as a wedding gift from "an old beggar."

The incident reveals the difference between wealth and generosity. Hughie possessed very little, yet he was prepared to share it without expecting recognition or reward. The baron, though rich, valued the sincerity of the act because it had been performed under the belief that he was helpless. Charity offered for public approval may flatter the giver, but compassion shown in private reveals character.

11 Why did Laura's father hesitate to approve her marriage to Hughie?

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) He doubted Hughie's ability to remain generous after marriage.
(b) He disliked Hughie's friendship with the painter Alan Trevor.
(c) He expected Hughie to establish a respectable source of income.
(d) He believed Hughie lacked sufficient affection and concern for Laura.

12 What prompted Hughie to give the gold coin to the elderly model?

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) The model's apparent suffering immediately awakened Hughie's compassion.
(b) The model's courteous behaviour suggested that he deserved assistance.
(c) Alan had asked Hughie to reward the model for posing patiently.
(d) The model's silence made Hughie believe that payment was expected.

13 Why did Hughie feel embarrassed after learning the model's true identity?

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) He feared Alan would accuse him of interrupting the portrait session.
(b) He realised that Laura's father might hear about his impulsive behaviour.
(c) He regretted giving away money that he urgently needed for marriage.
(d) He thought the wealthy baron might ridicule his misplaced act of charity.

14 What made Hughie's gift especially meaningful to Baron Hausberg?

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Hughie offered it despite knowing that the baron was testing him.
(b) Hughie intended it to strengthen his friendship with Alan Trevor.
(c) Hughie gave it privately while believing the recipient was helpless.
(d) Hughie expected the recipient to repay him after recovering financially.

15 Which inference best explains the contrast between Hughie's coin and the baron's wedding gift?

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) The coin represents financial carelessness, whereas the gift represents calculated generosity.
(b) The coin is given in ignorance, whereas the gift is given to display the baron's wealth.
(c) The coin exposes Hughie's poor judgment, whereas the gift corrects his misunderstanding.
(d) The coin reveals generosity through sacrifice, whereas the gift recognises that moral quality.

Directions (Q. 16–20): *Read the passage and answer the questions*

Passage · [SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

"Normal science, the activity in which most scientists inevitably spend almost all their time, is based on the assumption that the scientific community knows what the world is like. Scientists take great pains to defend that assumption, often restricting their vision to the phenomena that the existing paradigm has defined as relevant. When research proceeds in this fashion, findings tend to be incremental, reinforcing the established framework rather than challenging it. Yet, over time, anomalies—empirical observations that cannot be explained within the current paradigm—accumulate. Initially, these anomalies are dismissed as errors or as problems to be solved within the existing theoretical structure. However, as these anomalies grow in number and significance, they begin to erode confidence in the prevailing paradigm.

The resolution of such crises is not a straightforward process of falsification, as Popper might suggest, but rather a transformation in the very way scientists see the world. Scientific revolutions occur when a new paradigm emerges—one that is not merely an extension of the old but a fundamental reconceptualization of reality. This shift is not purely logical or empirical; it involves a radical change in perspective, akin to a gestalt switch. The Copernican Revolution, for example, did not merely adjust astronomical calculations; it redefined the very framework through which celestial motion was understood. Similarly, Einstein's theory of relativity did not just modify Newtonian mechanics but replaced its foundational assumptions about space and time.

16 What is the best synonym for **"incommensurable"** in the sentence:

"What makes these revolutions particularly striking is that competing paradigms are often incommensurable."

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Comparable
(b) Parallel
(c) Disjointed
(d) Irreconcilable

17 What does the word **"gestalt switch"** imply in this context?

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) A subtle expansion of an existing model
(b) A shift from general to specific thinking
(c) A fundamental change in perception
(d) A reversal in cause-effect reasoning

18 According to the passage, why do scientific revolutions represent a rupture rather than a continuation of prior science?

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Because scientists abandon objectivity and turn to speculation
(b) Because new paradigms invalidate all previous findings
(c) Because competing paradigms redefine questions and methods, making continuity impossible
(d) Because scientists stop collecting empirical data

19 Identify the voice used in the sentence:

"Anomalies are dismissed as errors or as problems to be solved within the existing theoretical structure."

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Active voice
(b) Passive voice
(c) Middle voice
(d) Reflexive voice

20 What type of clause is used in the sentence:

"Yet, over time, anomalies that cannot be explained within the current paradigm accumulate."

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Noun clause
(b) Adverbial clause
(c) Relative clause
(d) Independent clause

Directions (Q. 21–25): *Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.*

Passage · [SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Few people truly understand the hidden life of the street. Even when we enter it, we often fail to recognise the unique individuals who belong to it—the wanderers and nomads who have preserved their secrets through generations. We understand even less about the street at night, when it resembles a great house whose doors are locked. Charles Dickens, however, understood the street

deeply. He seemed to possess the key to its hidden world. The street lamps were his stars, and the ordinary person on the street was his hero. He could reveal its innermost character and enter its secret passages, lined with houses and roofed with stars.

Facts that are merely observed do not remain permanently fixed in memory. To remember a place forever, one must experience it completely and become so deeply absorbed in it that one temporarily forgets oneself as a separate observer.

For Dickens, the streets remained deeply romantic because they were associated with the powerful experiences and tragedies of his youth. They were also filled with memories of sunsets that could never return. This emotional connection explains the unusual realism with which he brought the dark and ordinary corners of London to life. In his descriptions, even minor details—a window, a railing or the keyhole of a door—acquire an intense and lifelike vitality. Through his imagination, ordinary objects appear more vivid and real than they normally do.

21 According to the passage, what distinguished Dickens's understanding of the street?

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) He studied the architectural features of London in great detail.
(b) He viewed the street mainly as a setting for dramatic events.
(c) He observed street life from a safe and emotional distance.
(d) He understood the hidden life and character of the street deeply.

22 What does the comparison of the street at night to "a great house whose doors are locked" suggest?

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The street becomes physically inaccessible after sunset.
(b) The buildings appear safer and more impressive at night.
(c) The hidden life of the street becomes mysterious and difficult to understand.
(d) The residents deliberately prevent strangers from entering the street.

23 According to the author, how can a person remember a place permanently?

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) By recording all its visible features accurately.
(b) By visiting it repeatedly at different times of the day.
(c) By comparing it with other familiar surroundings.
(d) By becoming completely absorbed in the experience of the place.

24 What is implied by the association of the streets with the powerful experiences and tragedies of Dickens's youth?

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Dickens's emotional experiences gave the streets lasting personal and romantic significance.
(b) The streets were decorated with colours commonly associated with youthful celebrations.
(c) Dickens regarded the streets as symbols of political and social decline.
(d) The appearance of the streets changed mainly because of the setting sun.

25 Which statement best explains the unusual realism in Dickens's descriptions?

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) He exaggerated the unpleasant features of London to criticise society.
(b) He gave ordinary physical details an intense and lifelike vitality.
(c) He replaced realistic locations with imaginary and mysterious landscapes.
(d) He focused only on factual accuracy and avoided emotional associations.

Directions (Q. 26–30): *Read the passage and answer the questions*

Passage · [SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

In the landscape of modern education, the choice between Arts, Commerce, and Science is not merely academic; it profoundly influences professional trajectories. Each stream offers a spectrum of career opportunities, responding to the evolving demands of the global economy.

The Arts stream, traditionally associated with creativity and critical thinking, leads to professions in journalism, law, international relations, and public policy. Graduates often

assume roles such as content strategists, political analysts, legal advisors, and communication specialists. With interdisciplinary skills, Arts students increasingly permeate sectors once reserved for technical expertise, such as business consulting and digital marketing.

Commerce, characterized by its focus on trade, finance, and business management, offers access to careers in banking, corporate law, investment analysis, and entrepreneurship. Posts like chartered accountants, financial advisors, auditors, and marketing managers are quintessential to this domain. In an age of globalization, commerce graduates are pivotal to driving economic innovation and regulatory compliance.

Meanwhile, the Science stream remains the cornerstone of technological advancement and empirical research. From engineering and medicine to data science and biotechnology, science graduates occupy posts like research scientists, software developers, environmental consultants, and healthcare practitioners. Moreover, interdisciplinary branches such as AI and environmental engineering illustrate how scientific expertise continually adapts to societal needs.

While each field traditionally attracted distinct student profiles, contemporary career landscapes increasingly value hybrid skill sets. Thus, a student's ability to integrate analytical rigor with creative and managerial acumen often defines success, blurring the once rigid lines between Arts, Commerce, and Science.

26 **Identify the correct transformation of this sentence into passive voice:**

"Commerce offers access to careers in banking, corporate law, investment analysis, and entrepreneurship."

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Careers are accessed in banking, corporate law, investment analysis, and entrepreneurship by Commerce.
(b) Careers in banking, corporate law, investment analysis, and entrepreneurship are offered by Commerce.
(c) Careers are banking, corporate law, investment analysis, and entrepreneurship are offered by Commerce.
(d) Careers are offering commerce access in banking, corporate law, investment analysis, and entrepreneurship.

27 Choose the option where the use of the relative pronoun is grammatically incorrect.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Graduates who pursue interdisciplinary skills are highly valued.
(b) Posts which involve financial planning require precision.
(c) Students whom excel at both analysis and creativity are rare.
(d) Professionals whose expertise spans multiple domains are in demand.

28 Choose the word that is closest in meaning to "permeate" as used in the passage.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Exclude
(b) Spread
(c) Conceal
(d) Defeat

29 In the phrase "interdisciplinary branches," what does "interdisciplinary" most nearly mean?

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Related to one subject only
(b) Combining multiple areas of study
(c) Opposing different disciplines
(d) Excluding sciences and arts

30 Which of the following best reflects the main idea of the passage?

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Science students have better career options than Arts students.
(b) Arts, Commerce, and Science fields are now overlapping, and hybrid skills are becoming important.
(c) Commerce dominates the modern economy.
(d) Career paths have remained rigidly tied to educational streams.

Directions (Q. 31–34): *Read the passage and answer the questions*

Passage · [SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

The menstrual cycle, frequently distilled into reductive explanations within mainstream discourse, constitutes a complex, finely-tuned hormonal symphony that underpins female reproductive viability. Typically spanning around 28 days—though significant interindividual variability persists—the cycle is anatomically and biochemically demarcated into four sequential phases: menstruation, the follicular phase, ovulation, and the luteal phase.

Menstruation initiates with the systematic desquamation of the functional layer of the endometrium, an event precipitated by the precipitous decline in circulating levels of estrogen and progesterone following an unfertilized ovulatory event. Thereafter, during the follicular phase, anterior pituitary secretion of follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) catalyses the recruitment and maturation of ovarian follicles. A single dominant follicle subsequently prevails, secreting escalating quantities of estrogen to promote proliferative thickening of the endometrial lining in anticipation of potential zygote implantation.

Mid-cycle, ovulation ensues, triggered by an acute surge of luteinizing hormone (LH), culminating in the release of an oocyte into the fallopian tube — a transient but critical window of maximal fertility. In the absence of fertilization, the luteal phase commences: the residual follicular structure, now termed the corpus luteum, secretes progesterone to stabilize the endometrial architecture. Without embryonic implantation, corpus luteum regression ensues, hormonal concentrations diminish sharply, and the cyclical endometrial shedding recommences.

Despite the endogenous predictability of this sequence, the menstrual cycle exhibits considerable vulnerability to extrinsic perturbations — including psychosocial stressors, systemic illnesses, and environmental variables — underscoring the intricate interplay between endocrine function and broader homeostatic mechanisms.

31 **Identify the correct transformation of the sentence.**
"**Menstruation initiates with the systematic desquamation of the functional layer of the endometrium.**"
" Which option correctly transforms it into a **passive voice** without changing the meaning?
[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The functional layer of the endometrium is systematically desquamated, initiating menstruation.
(b) Menstruation is initiating by the desquamation of the functional layer.
(c) The systematic endometrium desquamates itself to initiate menstruation.
(d) The menstruation systematically desquamates the functional layer of the endometrium.

32 According to the passage, what is the **primary** function of the **corpus luteum** during the luteal phase?
[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) To trigger menstruation by lowering progesterone.
(b) To secrete hormones that maintain endometrial integrity.
(c) To stimulate another round of follicle maturation.
(d) To dissolve immediately after ovulation.

33 What does **"desquamation"** most closely mean in the context of the passage?
[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Thickening of the uterine lining
(b) Shedding of the surface layer
(c) Hormone secretion
(d) Cell multiplication

34 What is the closest synonym for the word **"precipitous"** as used in the passage?
[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Abrupt (b) Gradual
(c) Moderate (d) Predictable

Directions (Q. 35–39): *Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.*

Passage · [SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

High above the city, on a tall column, stood the statue of the Happy Prince. The statue was covered with thin leaves of fine gold. It had two bright sapphires for eyes, and a large red ruby shone on the hilt of its sword.

The people of the city greatly admired the statue. "It is as beautiful as a weathercock," remarked a Town Councillor who wished to be known for his artistic taste. "However, it is not quite as useful," he added, fearing that others might consider him impractical.

A sensible mother pointed towards the statue and said to her little boy, who was crying for the moon, "Why can't you behave like the Happy Prince? The Happy Prince never cries for anything."

"I am glad that someone in the world is completely happy," muttered a disappointed man as he looked at the magnificent statue.

The Charity Children, dressed in bright scarlet cloaks and clean white pinafores, saw the statue while leaving the cathedral. "The Happy Prince looks just like an angel," they said.

"How do you know what an angel looks like?" asked the Mathematical Master. "You have never seen one."

"We have seen angels in our dreams," replied the children. The Mathematical Master frowned because he did not approve of children dreaming.

One night, a little Swallow flew over the city. His friends had already left for Egypt, but he had stayed behind because he was in love with a beautiful Reed. He had met the Reed in the spring while chasing a yellow moth along the river and stopped to speak to her.

35 Why did the Town Councillor add that the statue was "not quite as useful" as a weathercock?

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) He feared that people might regard him as an impractical person.
(b) He believed that public statues should always serve a practical purpose.
(c) He considered the statue less attractive than an ordinary weathercock.
(d) He wanted the statue to be removed from the tall column.

36 What does the disappointed man's remark about the Happy Prince reveal?

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) He believed that the Prince had overcome every personal difficulty.
(b) He wished to possess the wealth displayed upon the golden statue.
(c) He assumed that the Prince represented happiness absent from his own life.
(d) He doubted whether complete happiness could exist anywhere in the world.

37 Why did the Mathematical Master frown at the Charity Children's reply?

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) He thought that their comparison of the statue with an angel was disrespectful.
(b) He believed that children should describe only what they saw in the cathedral.
(c) He suspected that the children were inventing stories to impress their teacher.
(d) He disapproved of children accepting dreams as a source of knowledge.

38 Which of the following best describes the irony in the mother's statement to her child?

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) She expects a young child to understand the artistic value of a golden statue.
(b) She holds up an unfeeling, inanimate object as a model of perfect emotional behaviour.
(c) She praises the Prince's behaviour while ignoring his immense material wealth.
(d) She scolds her child for crying while she herself is acting impatiently.

39 Which inference can most reasonably be drawn from the Swallow's decision to remain behind?

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) He had been separated from his companions while searching for food near the river.
(b) He intended to remain in the city permanently because he disliked travelling to Egypt.
(c) His pursuit of the yellow moth prevented him from learning when his friends departed.
(d) His emotional attachment caused him to postpone joining his friends on their journey.

Directions (Q. 40–44): *Read the passage and answer the questions: Identify the correct tense used in the sentence*

Passage · [SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

The evolution of computers is typically divided into generations, each characterized by significant technological breakthroughs. The **First Generation (1940–1956)** operated on vacuum tubes, devices that were large, inefficient, and prone to overheating. Programming was tedious, requiring direct interaction with machine language, limiting user accessibility.

With the **Second Generation (1956–1963)** came transistors, replacing vacuum tubes and greatly enhancing reliability while reducing size and cost. High-level programming languages like COBOL and FORTRAN appeared, making computers more versatile.

The **Third Generation (1964–1971)** introduced integrated circuits, allowing thousands of electronic components to fit onto a single chip. Computers became smaller, faster, and more powerful. Operating systems began to emerge, enabling machines to run multiple applications simultaneously.

The **Fourth Generation (1971–present)** saw the invention of the microprocessor, condensing the central processing unit onto a single chip. This innovation ushered in the era of personal computers, making technology widely accessible to businesses and households alike.
Now, in the **Fifth Generation**, research focuses on artificial intelligence, machine learning, and quantum computing. These developments aim not only to enhance computational speed and storage but also to enable machines to mimic human reasoning and decision-making processes. As technology evolves, the boundary between human capabilities and machine intelligence continues to blur, promising both unprecedented opportunities and profound ethical challenges.

40 "With the Second Generation (1956–1963) came transistors, replacing vacuum tubes and greatly enhancing reliability."

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Simple Present
(b) Present Perfect
(c) Simple Past
(d) Past Perfect

41 According to the passage, why is the fifth generation of computers considered especially significant?

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) It reduced the cost of machines drastically.
(b) It focuses on personal entertainment applications.
(c) It aims to create machines that mimic human reasoning.
(d) It made computers physically larger but faster.

42 Identify the function of the phrase "ushered in the first generation of computers" in the sentence:

"The invention of vacuum tubes in the 1940s ushered in the first generation of computers."

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Subject
(b) Object
(c) Adverbial Phrase
(d) Predicate

43 What is the meaning of the word "ushered in" as used in the passage?

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Ignored
(b) Delayed
(c) Introduced
(d) Removed

44 Which word from the passage best conveys the idea of "enhancing performance through gradual evolution rather than sudden invention"?

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Revolutionized
(b) Blur
(c) Evolved
(d) Ushered

Directions (Q. 45–49): *Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.*

Passage · [SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

In a narrow street inhabited by struggling artists, two young artists, Sue and Johnsy, lived together

in a modest apartment. During a severe winter, Johnsy contracted pneumonia and gradually lost both her strength and her desire to recover. From her bed, she could see an old ivy vine clinging to the wall of a neighbouring building. As the cold wind tore away its leaves, she developed the strange belief that her life would end when the final leaf fell.

Sue tried to dismiss this belief as irrational, but Johnsy continued to watch the vine with increasing despair. An elderly painter named Behrman lived downstairs. Although he had spoken for years about producing a masterpiece, he had never created anything that fulfilled his ambition. When Sue told him about Johnsy's condition, he appeared angry at her superstition but was deeply concerned.

That night, a violent storm swept through the city. By morning, Johnsy expected the vine to be completely bare. Yet one leaf remained firmly attached to the wall. It survived another day of wind and rain. Its apparent endurance stirred something within her. She began to feel ashamed that a fragile leaf could resist the storm while she had surrendered hope.

Johnsy slowly recovered. Sue later revealed that the leaf was not real. Behrman had painted it on the wall during the storm and had died of pneumonia soon afterwards. His masterpiece was never displayed in a gallery, but it restored a human being's will to live.

45 What does Johnsy's belief about the falling ivy leaves reveal about her mental condition?

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) She had become indifferent to Sue's concern.
(b) She had linked her survival to an irrational belief.
(c) She had misunderstood the cause of her illness.
(d) She had lost confidence in medical treatment.

46 Which factor most seriously obstructed Johnsy's recovery?

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Her psychological surrender to a morbid superstition
(b) Her inability to receive continuous medical attention
(c) Her prolonged exposure to severe winter weather
(d) Her dissatisfaction with her life as a struggling artist

47 How does the passage redefine Behrman's idea of a "masterpiece"?

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) It presents artistic greatness as the result of technical perfection.
(b) It suggests that public recognition is essential to establish artistic value.
(c) It shows that artistic success depends on faithfully imitating nature.
(d) It associates artistic greatness with the power to restore human hope.

48 What psychological change does the apparent survival of the last ivy leaf bring about in Johnsy?

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) She begins to believe that nature controls the course of human life.
(b) She becomes suspicious that the leaf has been deliberately preserved.
(c) She feels ashamed of her defeatism and regains the will to survive.
(d) She concludes that her illness is less serious than she had assumed.

49 What central irony is associated with Behrman's final artistic act?

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The work he considered temporary later brought him artistic fame.
(b) The painting he created in secrecy was later displayed publicly.
(c) The leaf appeared lifeless but became his most realistic creation.
(d) The illusion that saved Johnsy's life ultimately cost Behrman his own.

Directions (Q. 50–54): *Read the passage and answer the questions*

Passage · [SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

The Big Bang Theory, far from being a mere speculative construct, stands as the most widely endorsed cosmological model explaining the origin and evolution of the universe. Approximately 13.8 billion years ago, the universe emerged from an unimaginably dense and hot singularity — a state where conventional physics collapses under extreme conditions. Within fractions of a second, an exponential inflationary expansion occurred, smoothing out initial irregularities and setting the stage for cosmic structure formation.

As the universe expanded, it cooled, permitting the formation of subatomic particles and, eventually, simple atomic nuclei during the epoch of nucleosynthesis. Several hundred thousand years later, the universe cooled enough for electrons and nuclei to combine into neutral atoms, an event known as recombination, thereby rendering the universe transparent to radiation. The residual glow from this era, observable today as the Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB) radiation, offers profound empirical support for the Big Bang model.

However, the theory does not escape philosophical and scientific quandaries. It leaves unanswered the very genesis of the singularity itself and cannot yet reconcile quantum mechanics with general relativity at cosmic scales. Furthermore, anomalies within the CMB, the existence of dark matter and dark energy, and the precise rate of cosmic expansion (Hubble tension) continue to perplex scientists.

In essence, while the Big Bang Theory illuminates the universe's evolution post-singularity with remarkable coherence, it simultaneously unveils deep epistemological and empirical mysteries, suggesting that humanity's understanding of cosmic origins remains tantalizingly incomplete.

50 In the sentence **"The Big Bang Theory, far from being a mere speculative construct, stands as the most widely endorsed cosmological model..."**,

Identify the grammatical role of the phrase **"far from being a mere speculative construct."**

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Adverbial phrase modifying "stands"
(b) Adjective phrase modifying "Theory"
(c) Noun phrase acting as the subject
(d) Adverbial phrase modifying "construct"

51 What does the word **"epistemological"** most nearly mean as used in the passage?

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Related to the structure of matter
(b) Pertaining to theories of knowledge
(c) Concerned with physical laws
(d) Connected to temporal events

52 Choose the correct form to complete the sentence from the passage:

"As the universe expanded, it _____ cooler, allowing atomic structures to form."

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) becomes
(b) became
(c) become
(d) had become

53 What is the best synonym for **"anomalies"** as used in the passage?

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Patterns
(b) Deviations
(c) Explanations
(d) Confirmations

54 Which of the following best encapsulates the **central limitation** of the Big Bang Theory according to the passage?

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Its inability to explain chemical evolution
(b) Its dependence solely on mathematical modeling
(c) Its failure to explain the singularity and reconcile major physical theories
(d) Its disregard for observational evidence like the CMB

Directions (Q. 55–59): *Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.*

Passage · [SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

As Dorothy and her companions approached the Emerald City, admiration was tempered by uneasiness. From afar, its towers gleamed like precious stones, creating an impression of extraordinary wealth. At the gate, however, every

visitor was compelled to wear green spectacles. The Guardian claimed that the glasses protected the eyes from the city's dazzling brilliance, but the travellers suspected a subtler purpose: the lenses might manipulate perception and make the city appear more magnificent than it actually was.
Within the walls, green dominated every aspect of life. Buildings seemed to be made of green marble, emeralds glittered on the walls, citizens wore green garments, and even the goods in the shops conformed to the same carefully maintained colour scheme. The uniformity suggested not merely decoration, but deliberate control over appearances.
Yet the splendour failed to quiet the travellers' anxiety. Dorothy wished to return home, the Scarecrow sought intelligence, the Tin Woodman desired a heart, and the Lion longed for courage. Their private deficiencies mattered more than the city's outward grandeur. Their hopes rested on the mysterious Wizard, although no citizen could clearly describe him. When informed that they would meet him separately, they felt increasingly vulnerable, for they had expected to draw courage from one another's presence.

55 What did the compulsory use of green spectacles lead the travellers to suspect?

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The city was genuinely too bright for ordinary vision.
(b) Visitors were required to follow local customs unquestioningly.
(c) The Guardian intended to manipulate visitors' perception of the city.
(d) The Guardian wanted to distinguish citizens from outsiders.

56 The phrase “admiration was tempered by uneasiness” means that the travellers' admiration was:

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) completely replaced by fear.
(b) reduced or restrained by anxiety.
(c) strengthened by uncertainty.
(d) concealed from the citizens.

57 What can be inferred from the uniform use of green throughout the city?

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Other colours were unavailable to the citizens.
(b) The city depended mainly on the emerald trade.
(c) The city promoted individuality among its citizens.
(d) The uniformity suggested deliberate control over appearances.

58 Why did the travellers feel vulnerable when asked to meet the Wizard separately?

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) They believed that the Wizard would reject individual requests.
(b) They feared that the Guardian had deceived them.
(c) They would lose the emotional support of their companions.
(d) They had forgotten how to explain their personal needs.

59 Which statement best expresses the central idea of the passage?

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) External magnificence may conceal uncertainty and manipulation.
(b) Friendship is valuable only in dangerous situations.
(c) Personal desires prevent people from appreciating beauty.
(d) Wealth and authority always produce fear among visitors.

Directions (Q. 60–63): *Read the passage and answer the questions*

Passage · [SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

The menstrual cycle, frequently distilled into reductive explanations within mainstream discourse, constitutes a complex, finely-tuned hormonal symphony that underpins female reproductive viability. Typically spanning around 28 days—though significant interindividual variability persists—the cycle is anatomically and biochemically demarcated into four sequential phases: menstruation, the follicular phase, ovulation, and the luteal phase.

Menstruation initiates with the systematic desquamation of the functional layer of the endometrium, an event precipitated by the precipitous decline in circulating levels of

estrogen and progesterone following an unfertilized ovulatory event. Thereafter, during the follicular phase, anterior pituitary secretion of follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) catalyses the recruitment and maturation of ovarian follicles. A single dominant follicle subsequently prevails, secreting escalating quantities of estrogen to promote proliferative thickening of the endometrial lining in anticipation of potential zygote implantation.

Mid-cycle, ovulation ensues, triggered by an acute surge of luteinizing hormone (LH), culminating in the release of an oocyte into the fallopian tube — a transient but critical window of maximal fertility. In the absence of fertilization, the luteal phase commences: the residual follicular structure, now termed the corpus luteum, secretes progesterone to stabilize the endometrial architecture. Without embryonic implantation, corpus luteum regression ensues, hormonal concentrations diminish sharply, and the cyclical endometrial shedding recommences.

Despite the endogenous predictability of this sequence, the menstrual cycle exhibits considerable vulnerability to extrinsic perturbations — including psychosocial stressors, systemic illnesses, and environmental variables — underscoring the intricate interplay between endocrine function and broader homeostatic mechanisms.

60 What is the closest synonym for the word **"precipitous"** as used in the passage?

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Gradual
(b) Abrupt
(c) Moderate
(d) Predictable

61 According to the passage, what is the **primary** function of the **corpus luteum** during the luteal phase?

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) To trigger menstruation by lowering progesterone.
(b) To secrete hormones that maintain endometrial integrity.
(c) To stimulate another round of follicle maturation.
(d) To dissolve immediately after ovulation.

62 Choose the correct form of the **verb** for the blank:

"Despite the endogenous predictability of this sequence, the menstrual cycle _____ considerable vulnerability to extrinsic perturbations."

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) exhibits
(b) exhibit
(c) exhibiting
(d) exhibited

63 What does **"desquamation"** most closely mean in the context of the passage?

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Thickening of the uterine lining
(b) Shedding of the surface layer
(c) Hormone secretion
(d) Cell multiplication

Directions (Q. 64–68): *Read the passage and answer the questions*

Passage · [SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

The pyramids, most famously epitomized by the colossal structures at Giza, remain one of humanity's most astonishing architectural feats. Constructed over 4,500 years ago, these geometric marvels continue to baffle engineers, historians, and archaeologists alike. Despite centuries of scrutiny, the exact methodologies employed in their construction elude definitive explanation.

The prevailing theories suggest that a combination of ingenuity, rudimentary tools, and sheer human determination enabled the transportation and placement of multi-ton limestone blocks with astonishing precision. However, emerging hypotheses propose that the ancient Egyptians may have leveraged techniques far more sophisticated than previously acknowledged, including the potential use of water to reduce friction on desert sands or the employment of lost materials like early forms of concrete.

Beyond the mechanics of their assembly, the pyramids encapsulate profound cultural and religious significance. They were not merely tombs, but cosmic monuments designed to ensure the pharaohs' transcendence into the afterlife, aligning meticulously with celestial bodies to reflect a deeper metaphysical order. The internal labyrinths, adorned with cryptic hieroglyphs and

symbolic chambers, further attest to a civilization whose understanding of mathematics, astronomy, and theology was remarkably advanced.

Today, while modern technology such as satellite imaging and muon radiography peels back some layers of mystery, the pyramids still guard many of their secrets. They stand not merely as relics of a bygone era, but as enduring testaments to humanity's timeless pursuit of greatness, ingenuity, and the eternal enigma of existence itself.

64 **Identify the correct form of the verb that should fill the blank:**
"The pyramids, most famously epitomized by the colossal structures at Giza, __ one of humanity's most astonishing architectural feats."

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

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

65 **Choose the correct conjunction to complete the sentence:**
"The pyramids were not merely tombs, __ cosmic monuments designed to ensure the pharaohs' transcendence."

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) but
(b) and
(c) or
(d) for

66 What is the meaning of "**transcendence**" as used in the passage?

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Fall from power
(b) Rising above normal limits
(c) Physical transformation
(d) Intellectual decline

67 Which word in the passage is closest in meaning to "**hypotheses**"?

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Proofs
(b) Theories
(c) Facts
(d) Questions

68 According to the passage, which of the following best describes the primary cultural significance of the pyramids?

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) They symbolized military power.
(b) They represent spiritual power.
(c) They represented a metaphysical journey linked to celestial alignment.
(d) They were primarily built to showcase wealth to rival civilizations.

Directions (Q. 69–73): *Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage*

Passage · [SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

In an era of saturation with new media, the dissemination of counterfeit information in the media has become an irreversible threat to social cohesion. Though disinformation in the past was at least contained by geography and language, fabricated fiction in the present sweeps around the world in a matter of seconds—presenting themselves as respectful journalism, falsified photos, or taken-out-of-context morsels of fact. The pervasiveness of social media has made fact-checking more of a reactive than a proactive role and generally permits distortions to become established before correction can occur.

The effects extend far beyond simple confusion. Manipulated media drive political action, fuel communal tensions, and erode trust in democratic institutions. If citizens cannot tell good sources of information from bad, democratic processes suffer, as public opinion is shaped by vetted facts rather than viral disinformation. In worst-case scenarios, disinformation has even prompted violence or destroyed health initiatives, as witnessed around the global pandemic.

Added to this problem is also the emergence of algorithm-fed aggregation of content, which further enriches echo chambers. The user is constantly given information that will most likely reinforce their current beliefs, creating a loop of feedback that legitimates falsity and bars dissonant truths. In the meantime, deepfakes and AI-generated content introduced an aspect of novelty in the crisis wherein fabrication is basically rendered indistinguishable from truth.

To combat this threat, however, calls for more than simply technical counter-response; it calls for media literacy, institutional disclosure, and a recasting of how truth is built and presented in a post-truth world. Without profound systemic change, the distinction between information and

manipulation will always be blurry, threatening the very foundations of informed citizenship.

69 According to the passage, what has made fake media a uniquely modern threat?

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) State-imposed censorship
(b) Restricted TV access
(c) Instant global digital diffusion
(d) Misuse of print journalism

70 What does the author suggest is the greatest danger if fake media continues unchecked?

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Decline of entertainment media
(b) Increase in fake literature
(c) Erosion of informed citizenship
(d) Loss of academic freedom

71 The author uses the term "post-truth world" to highlight:

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) A decline in reading habits
(b) A preference for emotion over fact
(c) A total collapse of media
(d) An age without news

72 What is meant by "recasting how truth is built and presented"?

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Creating new media outlets
(b) Promoting independent journalism only
(c) Rethinking media systems and knowledge legitimacy
(d) Encouraging AI journalism

73 How do algorithm-driven platforms exacerbate the fake media problem?

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) They flag offensive content
(b) They ignore political content
(c) They reinforce user biases via echo chambers
(d) They encourage random viewpoints

Directions (Q. 74–78): *Read the passage below carefully and answer the questions that follow. Each question is based on the information provided in the passage. Ensure that you answer according to the content of the passage.*

Passage · [SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Climate change is beginning to impact Indian agriculture in visible ways. Rising temperatures, unpredictable rainfall, and extreme weather events are affecting crop yields across states like Punjab, Maharashtra, and West Bengal. Traditional farming calendars are becoming unreliable, forcing farmers to adapt by switching to shorter-duration or drought-resistant crops. Government initiatives like PM Fasal Bima Yojana provide crop insurance, but awareness and timely claim settlements remain a concern. Experts suggest combining modern weather forecasting with traditional knowledge to help farmers make informed decisions. Without timely interventions, food security and farmer livelihoods may face long-term risks.

74 How is climate change affecting Indian farmers?

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Increasing profits
(b) Shortening work hours
(c) Reducing crop yields
(d) Making weather more predictable

75 Which crops are farmers switching to?

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) High-sugar crops
(b) Drought-resistant and short-duration crops
(c) Cotton and jute only
(d) Export-quality crops

76 What is PM Fasal Bima Yojana?

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Pension scheme
(b) Free loan waiver
(c) Educational policy
(d) Crop insurance initiative

77 What is a challenge in PMFBY's implementation?

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Delay in claim settlement and awareness
(b) Too many online applications
(c) Lack of seeds
(d) Cold storage shortage

78 What combination is suggested for better adaptation?

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Chemical pesticides + tractors
(b) Traditional knowledge + weather forecasting
(c) Foreign investments + subsidies
(d) Only mobile apps

Directions (Q. 79–83): *Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage*

Passage · [SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Over the past few years, Indian destination weddings have grown into a thriving economic trend, pushing the traditional boundaries between festivals and enterprises. Exclusive domain of royal dynasties and Bollywood royalty earlier, today, such grand affairs are aspiring to be undertaken by a new generation of prosperous businesspeople and NRIs. Udaipur, Jaipur, and Kovalam have become top locations, providing a carefully designed synthesis of history, hospitality, and spectacle.

The ripple effect of such weddings on the economy is profound. A single lavish wedding can create a supply chain from hotels to caterers to artisans to transportation providers and even bouquet sellers in the neighbourhood. Industry estimates place the Indian wedding industry's contribution at close to ₹3.7 lakh crore each year, with destination weddings making up a large portion of it.

But there are conditions. Local infrastructure gets strained during peak season, especially in small towns that have not been designed for high-density tourism. Furthermore, environmental issues—such as over-exploitation of resources, waste, and energy use—are not addressed adequately. State governments are keen on the economic boost, but regulatory frameworks do not keep pace, being set more to facilitate business than ensure sustainability.

Essentially, Indian destination weddings walk the tightrope between cultural spectacle and business venture. The economic impetus that they generate in the short term is certain, but concerns regarding their ecological impact as well as their inclusivity persist to command policy scrutiny.

79 What does the passage primarily emphasize about destination weddings in India?

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) They are losing popularity
(b) They burden urban spaces
(c) They are eco-friendly
(d) They combine culture and commerce

80 Which of the following best describes the tone of the author in the passage?

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Sarcastic
(b) Analytical
(c) Indifferent
(d) Euphoric

81 Which of the following best illustrates the paradox of destination weddings, as discussed in the passage?

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) They are economically beneficial but culturally irrelevant
(b) They promote tradition but discourage tourism
(c) They boost the economy but strain local resources
(d) They reduce employment but raise income levels

82 Why does the author mention regulatory mechanisms in the context of destination weddings?

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) To highlight efficient government intervention
(b) To show the decline of legal oversight
(c) To critique the lack of sustainability focus
(d) To explain GST complications

83 What is the author's central recommendation regarding destination weddings and public policy?

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Encourage more private investment
(b) Limit weddings to off-season only
(c) Integrate sustainability into regulation
(d) Promote international venues instead

Directions (Q. 84–88): *Read the passage below carefully and answer the questions that follow. Each question is based on the information provided in the passage. Ensure that you answer according to the content of the passage.*

Passage · [SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) is a social security

scheme guaranteeing 100 days of paid work annually to rural households. It is a lifeline during agricultural off-seasons and in times of economic stress. MNREGA work typically includes land development, irrigation, and road repair. The program is demand-driven, meaning jobs are provided when people request them. In states like Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh, MNREGA has helped reduce migration to cities. Critics, however, raise concerns over delayed wage payments and corruption in fund disbursal. To enhance transparency, digital attendance systems and direct bank transfers have been introduced.

84 What does MNREGA guarantee?

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Free ration
(b) 100 days of paid rural work
(c) Free education for all
(d) Loans for farming

85 In which states has MNREGA helped reduce migration?

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Kerala and Goa
(b) Gujarat and Maharashtra
(c) Sikkim and Meghalaya
(d) Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh

86 What is a criticism of MNREGA?

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) It supports only cities
(b) Low enrolment of women
(c) Delayed payments and corruption
(d) High internet usage

87 What technology has been introduced to improve MNREGA?

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Digital attendance and bank transfers
(b) Blockchain farming
(c) Artificial Intelligence robots
(d) Smartwatch distribution

88 What type of work is done under MNREGA?

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

(a) Office-based IT work
(b) Software coding
(c) Land development and road repair
(d) Teaching in private schools

Directions (Q. 89–93): *Read the passage below carefully and answer the questions that follow. Each question is based on the information provided in the passage. Ensure that you answer according to the content of the passage.*

Passage · [SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

In India's rapidly urbanising economy, the gig workforce has emerged as a significant player. This workforce comprises freelancers, delivery personnel, ride-share drivers, and others working on a task-by-task basis. The flexibility offered by the gig economy appeals to the youth, especially those with limited formal education or who are unable to find full-time employment. Platforms like Swiggy, Zomato, Ola, and Urban Company have played a major role in creating gig-based opportunities. However, there is concern about job security, absence of social security benefits, and fluctuating income. Despite these challenges, gig work often serves as a stopgap for individuals between traditional jobs. Policymakers are beginning to explore frameworks for social protection of gig workers, acknowledging their contribution to the urban economy.

89 Who are considered part of the gig workforce?

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Government employees
(b) Full-time corporate staff
(c) Freelancers and delivery workers
(d) Factory workers with pensions

90 What is one appealing aspect of gig work?

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Job security
(b) Flexible work arrangements
(c) Fixed salary and security
(d) Guaranteed government employment

91 What problem is associated with gig work?

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) No job security and inconsistent income
(b) Overstaffing in offices
(c) Too many holidays
(d) High retirement benefits

92 How do policymakers plan to address gig workers' issues?

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Offering private jobs
(b) Ignoring their demands
(c) Cutting platform access
(d) Exploring social protection frameworks

93 Which of these platforms is NOT mentioned as part of the gig economy in the passage?

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Ola
(b) Zomato
(c) Urban Company
(d) Flipkart

Directions (Q. 94–98): *Read the passage below carefully and answer the questions that follow. Each question is based on the information provided in the passage. Ensure that you answer according to the content of the passage.*

Passage · [SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

In recent years, India has witnessed a steady rise in the number of self-help groups (SHGs), particularly among rural women. These groups, usually comprising 10–20 women, function as collectives that provide mutual support and financial interdependence. Most SHGs are involved in small-scale economic activities such as tailoring, pickling, and handicrafts, and many receive support from government schemes and microfinance institutions. The objective is not only economic empowerment but also social inclusion. SHGs often become platforms for discussing issues such as health, sanitation, and gender equality. In states like Tamil Nadu and Odisha, SHGs have played a crucial role in community-level decision-making, especially during crises like the COVID-19 pandemic. However, challenges like limited market access and lack of digital literacy continue to impede their growth. With the right support, SHGs could become powerful agents of transformation in India's rural landscape.

94 What is the primary objective of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) as mentioned in the passage?

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Economic empowerment and social inclusion
(b) Ensuring social media access
(c) Providing loans to large-scale industries
(d) Promoting tourism in rural areas

95 According to the passage, how many women typically form an SHG?

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) '2–5
(b) '10–20
(c) '50–100
(d) '30–40

96 In which areas have SHGs contributed besides economic activities?

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Only infrastructure development
(b) Political campaigning
(c) Social issues like health and sanitation
(d) Tax policy changes

97 What major challenge faced by SHGs is highlighted in the passage?

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Excessive government regulation
(b) Overstaffing
(c) High taxation
(d) Lack of digital literacy and market access

98 How did SHGs contribute during the COVID-19 pandemic, as per the passage?

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) They offered community-level decision-making
(b) They moved operations online
(c) They distributed vaccines door-to-door
(d) They suspended all activities

Directions (Q. 99–103): *Read the passage and answer the questions*

Passage · [SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Dinosaurs, the magnificent archosaurs that dominated terrestrial ecosystems for over 160 million years, continue to captivate both scientific inquiry and popular imagination. Emerging during the Triassic Period approximately 230 million years ago, dinosaurs diversified rapidly, exploiting ecological niches ranging from apex predation to herbivorous grazing.

Paleontological evidence reveals that dinosaurs were not monolithic; they represented an

extraordinary array of morphologies, behaviours, and metabolic strategies. Contrary to the once-prevailing image of sluggish, cold-blooded reptiles, current research suggests that many species, particularly theropods, exhibited endothermic traits and dynamic activity levels. Feathers, once considered exclusive to modern birds, have been identified in numerous non-avian dinosaur fossils, suggesting evolutionary continuity rather than abrupt transformation.

The Cretaceous-Palaeogene (K-Pg.) extinction event, approximately 66 million years ago, precipitated the demise of non-avian dinosaurs, plausibly triggered by an asteroid impact combined with extensive volcanic activity. This cataclysmic shift not only eradicated dominant dinosaurian lineages but also catalysed mammalian diversification, reshaping evolutionary trajectories.

Yet, despite monumental advances in technology — from CT-scanning fossilized bones to analysing isotopic signatures — critical enigmas persist. Questions concerning precise dinosaurian physiology, social behaviour, and even the nuances of their extinction dynamics remain partially speculative. Moreover, the fossil record itself is inherently incomplete, biased toward preservation-friendly environments, thereby skewing interpretations.

Ultimately, the study of dinosaurs transcends mere historical reconstruction; it probes the intricate processes of evolution, adaptation, and extinction — processes that remain profoundly relevant in an era of accelerating environmental change.

99 In the sentence
"Dinosaurs, the magnificent archosaurs that dominated terrestrial ecosystems for over 160 million years, continue to captivate both scientific inquiry and popular imagination,"
What is the grammatical function of the clause "that dominated terrestrial ecosystems"?

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Adverbial Clause
(b) Noun Clause
(c) Relative Clause
(d) Prepositional Clause

100 The word "precipitated" most nearly means:

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Delayed
(b) Caused suddenly
(c) Questioned
(d) Neutralized

101 Choose the best synonym for "enigma" as used in the passage.

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Certainty
(b) Mystery
(c) Debate
(d) Explanation

102 According to the passage, why is the study of dinosaurs considered relevant today?

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) It helps predict asteroid impacts.
(b) It enhances fossil preservation techniques.
(c) It reveals processes vital for understanding current environmental changes.
(d) It proves that mammals evolved before dinosaurs.

103 In the sentence
"Yet, despite monumental advances in technology — from CT-scanning fossilized bones to analyzing isotopic signatures — critical enigmas persist,"
What is the function of the phrase "despite monumental advances in technology"?

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Main Clause
(b) Adjective phrase
(c) Adverbial phrase of contrast
(d) Noun phrase functioning as subject

Directions (Q. 104–108): *Read the passage and answer the questions*

Passage · [SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

As artificial intelligence (AI) continues to redefine industries and professions, the indispensability of uniquely human skills has become increasingly pronounced. In an era where algorithms can perform routine tasks with unerring precision and speed, individuals must cultivate abilities that machines cannot easily replicate — namely critical thinking, creativity, emotional intelligence, and adaptability.

The 21st-century workforce demands more than technical literacy; it necessitates a dynamic synergy between hard skills and soft skills. Technical prowess alone, once sufficient, now risks obsolescence unless it is paired with

problem-solving capacities and an innovative mind set. Employers increasingly value candidates who can not only interpret data but also infer nuanced insights, which can not only program software but also envision novel applications beyond conventional frameworks.

Moreover, resilience and the ability to unlearn and relearn swiftly are no longer optional traits but survival mechanisms. As AI accelerates change, static knowledge bases decay at an unprecedented pace. Workers who cling rigidly to out-dated competencies inevitably find themselves outpaced, while those who embrace lifelong learning carve niches even amidst automation's relentless advance.

Ultimately, it is not a competition between humans and machines, but between adaptive and static mind sets. In this fluid landscape, mastering uniquely human attributes is not merely advantageous; it is existentially imperative.

104 Identify the sentence with the correct use of the semicolon:

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) The 21st-century workforce demands more than technical literacy, it necessitates a dynamic synergy between hard and soft skills.
(b) The 21st-century workforce demands more than technical literacy; it necessitates a dynamic synergy between hard and soft skills.
(c) The 21st-century workforce demands more than technical literacy: it necessitates a dynamic synergy between hard and soft skills.
(d) The 21st-century workforce demands more than technical literacy; necessitating a dynamic synergy between hard and soft skills.

105 Which choice correctly maintains parallel structure?

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Individuals must cultivate critical thinking, being creative, emotional intelligence, and adapt.
(b) Individuals must cultivate critical thinking, creativity, emotional intelligence, and adaptability.
(c) Individuals must cultivate critically thinking, creativity, emotional intelligence, and adapt.
(d) Individuals must cultivate critical thinking, creating, emotional intelligence, and adapting.

106 What is the closest synonym for "indispensability" as used in the passage?

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Optionality
(b) Necessity
(c) Uncertainty
(d) Difficulty

107 What is the meaning of "static" in the phrase "static knowledge bases decay"?

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Constant and unchanging
(b) Rapidly growing
(c) Highly dynamic
(d) Specialized and complex

108 According to the passage, why is lifelong learning crucial in the age of AI?

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Because machines can be easily programmed to adapt emotions.
(b) Because human knowledge remains unchanged over decades.
(c) Because static knowledge becomes obsolete quickly and adaptability ensures relevance.
(d) Because creativity is no longer valued in technical fields.

Directions (Q. 109–113): *Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage*

Passage · [SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

In today's corporate environment, dysfunctional behavior—taken in the form of manipulation, exclusion, harassment, or passive aggression—is a pervasive undertone. Typically hidden behind professional demeanour or performance targets, such behavior erodes organizational trust and destroys psychological safety. It does not necessarily start from open hostility; instead, it is

often system-based—rooted in workplace hierarchies, incentive schemes, and tacit cultural norms.
Evidence demonstrates that organizations plagued by toxic dynamics experience higher attrition rates, lower employee participation, and higher mental illness. In contrast to conventional management presumptions, productivity is not enhanced by pressure or fear; instead, productivity quietly declines as workers disengage, do a poor job, or abandon work altogether. Toxic cultures also stifle innovation, as fear of retaliation deters dissension and exploration—both essential in competitive markets.
Leaders tend to misread short-term deliverables as long-term effectiveness, failing to notice that constant exposure to toxicity undermines an organization's strength and overall efficacy. Exacerbating the situation is the tendency to heroize "difficult geniuses"—individual workers who excel on their own but undermine team morale. This glamorization creates a vicious cycle where toxicity is overlooked if it is combined with profitability.
Abating such conduct is beyond the reach of compliance training or loose ethical guidelines. It necessitates structural change, open accountability, and a culture shift that emphasizes shared well-being as well as monetary profit. Without these, the corporate poison will still disguise itself as greatness, leaving a trail of burnout, turnover, and reduced institutional integrity. "generate 10 hard mcq on this passage with solution and description".

109 .According to the passage, how does toxic behavior primarily manifest in modern corporate settings?

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Through obvious rule-breaking
(b) Through casual office jokes
(c) Through hidden patterns and performance pressure
(d) Through legal misconduct

110 How does the author suggest toxic behavior is institutionally maintained?

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Deficient dialogue structures
(b) Interpersonal frictions
(c) Systemic normalization and incentives
(d) Exogenous economic constraints

111 What is the vicious cycle referred to in the passage?

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Targets erode output quality
(b) Strikes disrupt workflow
(c) Praising toxicity sustains dysfunction
(d) Ranks enhance team efficiency

112 What can be inferred about "psychological safety" in the workplace?

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) It depends solely on job security
(b) It increases through stricter regulation
(c) It is eroded by manipulation and passive aggression
(d) It thrives under pressure

113 What is the author's critique of standard leadership evaluation practices?

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Overweighting of short-term deliverables
(b) Dependence on employee self-assessment
(c) Emphasis on procedural uniformity
(d) Undervaluing symbolic leadership

Directions (Q. 114–118): *Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.*

Passage · [SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage:
In the 21st century, outer space has evolved from a scientific frontier into a geopolitical theatre where diplomacy, commerce, and national security intersect. The concept of space diplomacy—using cooperation and negotiation in outer space affairs as tools of statecraft—has become central to the foreign policy strategies of both emerging and established powers. It is no longer sufficient for nations to launch satellites; they must now navigate orbital politics. The strategic importance of space assets—from communication satellites to Earth observation systems—has redefined the contours of sovereignty and surveillance. Increasingly, countries are

leveraging space-based capabilities for soft power projection, offering satellite data to developing nations, sharing launch infrastructure, and even co-developing space missions. Such cooperation enhances diplomatic goodwill while simultaneously extending geopolitical influence. India's space diplomacy, for instance, has matured from technological self-reliance to regional leadership. The South Asia Satellite, launched by ISRO in 2017, was a watershed moment—offering communication and meteorological services to neighbouring countries as a "gift." However, even as such projects are framed as acts of regional solidarity, they reinforce India's leadership narrative in the subcontinent. Yet, this domain is not without contest. The increasing militarization of space, signaled by the creation of dedicated space forces and the testing of anti-satellite weapons (ASATs), adds a layer of strategic mistrust. The absence of updated, binding international treaties governing weaponization and satellite security further complicates multilateral coordination. At the same time, the entry of private players into the space ecosystem introduces commercial diplomacy. Tech giants and start-ups now collaborate with governments in dual-use ventures—civilian technologies with potential military applications. As regulatory frameworks struggle to keep pace, diplomacy must adapt not only to intergovernmental negotiations but also to corporate interests. In essence, space diplomacy is about managing cooperation amid competition. As Low Earth Orbit becomes increasingly crowded and lunar exploration re-emerges as a theatre of contest, future diplomacy must balance ambition with restraint. Nations that excel in this balance will shape not just the future of outer space—but also the geopolitical alignments back on Earth.

114 According to the passage, why is space no longer a purely scientific domain?

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) It has become fully commercialized
(b) It involves geopolitical, strategic, and economic stakes
(c) Nations have stopped funding basic research
(d) Only private companies now operate in space

115 What does the passage imply about projects like India's South Asia Satellite?

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) They are entirely altruistic and non-strategic
(b) They are technical exercises with no diplomatic implications
(c) They serve regional cooperation while advancing soft power
(d) They breach international norms

116 The entry of private players in space has introduced which new diplomatic challenge?

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Decline in government-funded research
(b) Obsolescence of multilateral organizations
(c) Need to negotiate with non-state entities
(d) Violation of arms control treaties

117 Why does the passage suggest that space diplomacy must balance ambition with restraint?

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) To maintain technological superiority
(b) Because LEO is becoming unsafe
(c) To avoid breaching the Outer Space Treaty
(d) To ensure sustainable cooperation amid strategic competition

118 Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

(a) Space weaponization is regulated effectively
(b) Corporate players have no role in diplomacy
(c) Space diplomacy now includes non-traditional actors and dual-use dilemmas
(d) Nations avoid using space for strategic purposes

Directions (Q. 119–123): *Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.*

Passage · [SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Read the passage and answer the questions:

The Big Bang Theory, far from being a mere speculative construct, stands as the most widely endorsed cosmological model explaining the origin and evolution of the universe. Approximately 13.8 billion years ago, the universe emerged from an unimaginably dense and hot singularity — a state where conventional physics collapses under extreme conditions. Within fractions of a second, an exponential inflationary expansion occurred, smoothing out initial

irregularities and setting the stage for cosmic structure formation.

As the universe expanded, it cooled, permitting the formation of subatomic particles and, eventually, simple atomic nuclei during the epoch of nucleosynthesis. Several hundred thousand years later, the universe cooled enough for electrons and nuclei to combine into neutral atoms, an event known as recombination, thereby rendering the universe transparent to radiation. The residual glow from this era, observable today as the Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB) radiation, offers profound empirical support for the Big Bang model.

However, the theory does not escape philosophical and scientific quandaries. It leaves unanswered the very genesis of the singularity itself and cannot yet reconcile quantum mechanics with general relativity at cosmic scales. Furthermore, anomalies within the CMB, the existence of dark matter and dark energy, and the precise rate of cosmic expansion (Hubble tension) continue to perplex scientists.

In essence, while the Big Bang Theory illuminates the universe's evolution post-singularity with remarkable coherence, it simultaneously unveils deep epistemological and empirical mysteries, suggesting that humanity's understanding of cosmic origins remains tantalizingly incomplete.

119 In the sentence "The Big Bang Theory, far from being a mere speculative construct, stands as the most widely endorsed cosmological model...", identify the grammatical role of the phrase "far from being a mere speculative construct."

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Adverbial phrase modifying "stands"
(b) Adjective phrase modifying "Theory"
(c) Noun phrase acting as the subject
(d) Adverbial phrase modifying "construct"

120 Which of the following best encapsulates the **central limitation** of the Big Bang Theory according to the passage?

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Its inability to explain chemical evolution
(b) Its dependence solely on mathematical modeling
(c) Its failure to explain the singularity and reconcile major physical theories
(d) Its disregard for observational evidence like the CMB

121 What does the word **"epistemological"** most nearly mean as used in the passage?

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Concerned with physical laws
(b) Pertaining to theories of knowledge
(c) Related to the structure of matter
(d) Connected to temporal events

122 Choose the correct form to complete the sentence from the passage:
"As the universe expanded, it _____ cooler, allowing atomic structures to form."

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) becomes
(b) became
(c) become
(d) had become

123 What is the best synonym for **"anomalies"** as used in the passage?

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

(a) Patterns
(b) Deviations
(c) Explanations
(d) Confirmations

Answer Key

लाल रंग = *SSC Key* पर व्याख्या में टिप्पणी

01	02	03	04	05	11	12	13	14	15
(b)	(b)	(c)	(b)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(d)	(c)	(d)
06	**07**	**08**	**09**	**10**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**
(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(d)	(c)	(c)	(b)	(c)

21	22	23	24	25
(d)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)
26	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**
(b)	(c)	(b)	(b)	(b)
31	**32**	**33**	**34**	**35**
(a)	(b)	(b)	(a)	(a)
36	**37**	**38**	**39**	**40**
(c)	(d)	(b)	(d)	(c)
41	**42**	**43**	**44**	**45**
(c)	(d)	(c)	(c)	(b)
46	**47**	**48**	**49**	**50**
(a)	(d)	(c)	(d)	**(a)**
51	**52**	**53**	**54**	**55**
(b)	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)
56	**57**	**58**	**59**	**60**
(b)	(d)	(c)	(a)	(b)
61	**62**	**63**	**64**	**65**
(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
66	**67**	**68**	**69**	**70**
(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	(c)
71	**72**	**73**	**74**	**75**
(b)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(b)

76	77	78	79	80
(d)	(a)	(b)	(d)	(b)
81	**82**	**83**	**84**	**85**
(c)	(c)	(c)	(b)	(d)
86	**87**	**88**	**89**	**90**
(c)	(a)	(c)	(c)	(b)
91	**92**	**93**	**94**	**95**
(a)	(d)	(d)	(a)	(b)
96	**97**	**98**	**99**	**100**
(c)	(d)	(a)	(c)	(b)
101	**102**	**103**	**104**	**105**
(b)	(c)	(c)	(b)	(b)
106	**107**	**108**	**109**	**110**
(b)	(a)	(c)	(c)	(c)
111	**112**	**113**	**114**	**115**
(c)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
116	**117**	**118**	**119**	**120**
(c)	(d)	(c)	(a)	(c)
121	**122**	**123**		
(b)	(b)	(b)		

Detailed Explanations रटना बंद, समझना शुरू

01 ANSWER (b) Present Simple

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

उद्धृत वाक्यांश में क्रिया 'can precipitate' है, जिसमें Modal Verb 'can' Present का रूप है और उसके बाद Verb की Base Form आई है। वाक्य एक सामान्य सत्य बताता है, इसलिए दिए गए विकल्पों में **Present Simple** ही उपयुक्त है। Past Perfect के लिए 'had + V3' और Future Perfect के लिए 'will have + V3' चाहिए, जो वाक्य में नहीं हैं, और 'Present Conditional' मानक व्याकरण में Tense नहीं है। अतः उत्तर B है।

02 ANSWER (b) It is an introductory phrase modifying the main clause.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

'Far from being a mere by product of demanding schedules' में कोई Finite Verb नहीं है, इसलिए यह Clause नहीं बल्कि एक Phrase है। यह वाक्य के आरंभ में आकर आगे के Main Clause 'chronic occupational stress is frequently rooted in deeper systemic issues' की बात को विरोध के रूप में स्पष्ट करता है, अतः यह **Introductory Phrase** है। यह न Subject है (Subject 'chronic occupational stress' है), न Object है, और न ही Condition बताने वाला Dependent Clause है।

03 ANSWER (c) Gradually harmful and subtle

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

'Insidious' का अर्थ है – जो धीरे-धीरे और छिपे हुए ढंग से हानि पहुँचाए (कपटपूर्ण, गुप्त रूप से घातक)। Passage में भी Workplace Stress को ऐसी ही समस्या बताया गया है जो चुपचाप संगठन और कर्मचारियों को क्षति पहुँचाती है।

- Open and obvious — खुला और स्पष्ट
- Harmless and fleeting — हानिरहित और क्षणिक
- Gradually harmful and subtle — धीरे-धीरे हानिकारक और सूक्ष्म
- Quickly destructive and visible — तेज़ी से विनाशकारी और दिखाई देने वाला

04 ANSWER (b) Harmful

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

'Deleterious' का अर्थ है हानिकारक (harmful, damaging)। Passage में इसके बाद burnout, कमज़ोर cognitive functioning और hypertension जैसे दुष्परिणाम गिनाए गए हैं, जो इसी अर्थ की पुष्टि करते हैं।

- Advantageous — लाभदायक (विपरीत अर्थ)
- Harmful — हानिकारक
- Temporary — अस्थायी
- Curious — जिज्ञासु / विचित्र

05 ANSWER (b) They rely on short-term or surface-level solutions.

[SSC CGL 30 Sep 2026, Shift-II]

Passage के अंतिम अनुच्छेद में कहा गया है कि तनाव का समाधान 'superficial interventions such as temporary wellness programs or occasional mindfulness workshops' से आगे जाता है। इसका सीधा अर्थ है कि संगठन अल्पकालिक और ऊपरी उपायों पर निर्भर रहते हैं। Work-life balance को तो Passage स्वयं एक आवश्यक कदम मानता है, इसलिए A गलत है; C और D का Passage में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।

06 ANSWER (b) Present perfect

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

वाक्य का पहला भाग 'have offered' है, जो 'have + V3' की संरचना है और **Present Perfect** कहलाता है, क्योंकि यहाँ अतीत में शुरू हुई क्रिया का वर्तमान से संबंध दिखाया गया है (relief मिला है और उसका प्रभाव अब भी है)। दूसरा भाग 'are not' Present Simple में है, पर प्रश्न मुख्य क्रिया के Tense को पूछता है। Past Perfect के लिए 'had offered' और Present Continuous के लिए 'are offering' चाहिए होता।

07 ANSWER (a) Active Voice

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

इस वाक्य में 'are' के बाद 'vulnerable' आया है, जो Adjective है, Past Participle नहीं। इसलिए यह 'be + V3' वाला Passive Structure नहीं है, बल्कि Subject 'Children' स्वयं अवस्था बता रहा है, अतः वाक्य **Active Voice** में है। 'growing up in such settings' केवल Children का वर्णन करने वाला Participial Phrase है। Causative के लिए 'have/get + object + V3' और Interrogative के लिए प्रश्नवाचक रूप चाहिए।

08 ANSWER (b) Tendency

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

'Propensity' का अर्थ है झुकाव या प्रवृत्ति (tendency, inclination)। Passage में 'propensity to gain weight' का आशय है कि व्यक्ति में वज़न बढ़ने की प्रवृत्ति कितनी है।

- Hesitation — झिझक
- Tendency — प्रवृत्ति / झुकाव
- Resistance — प्रतिरोध
- Disinterest — अरुचि

09 ANSWER (a) Worsen

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

'Exacerbate' का अर्थ है किसी बुरी स्थिति को और बिगाड़ देना, यानी Worsen।

- Worsen — बदतर करना
- Alleviate — कम करना, राहत देना (विपरीत अर्थ)
- Initiate — आरंभ करना
- Neutralize — प्रभाव समाप्त करना

Trick: Exacerbate = और बिगाड़ना; Alleviate उसका Antonym है।

10 ANSWER (b) Because urban environments often promote unhealthy habits early in ...

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Passage के अनुसार आधुनिक शहरी वातावरण पौष्टिक भोजन तक सीमित पहुँच देता है और सुविधा तथा निष्क्रियता की संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देता है, और ऐसे वातावरण में पलने वाले बच्चे 'particularly vulnerable' हैं। अतः कारण शहरी वातावरण द्वारा बचपन से ही अस्वास्थ्यकर आदतें डालना है। A और C की बात Passage में नहीं है, और D में 'solely' शब्द Passage के विपरीत एक अतिशयोक्ति है।

11 ANSWER (c) He expected Hughie to establish a respectable source of income.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Passage की दूसरी पंक्ति में स्पष्ट लिखा है कि Laura के पिता का आग्रह था कि Hughie पहले 'a respectable income' प्राप्त करे। इसलिए हिचकिचाहट का कारण Hughie की आय का अभाव था। Hughie को 'charming and generous' बताया गया है, अतः A और D का समर्थन नहीं मिलता, और Alan से मित्रता का विवाह से कोई संबंध नहीं है।

12 ANSWER (a) The model's apparent suffering immediately awakened Hughie's ...

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Passage कहता है कि Model 'appeared so weak and miserable that Hughie felt immediate sympathy for him'। यही सहानुभूति सिक्का देने का कारण बनी। Model की शिष्टता सिक्का देने के बाद दिखाई देती है (उसने 'unusual courtesy' से धन्यवाद

दिया), इसलिए B कारण नहीं हो सकता; Alan के कहने या Model की चुप्पी का Passage में कहीं उल्लेख नहीं है।

13 ANSWER (d) He thought the wealthy baron might ridicule his misplaced act of ...

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Passage के अनुसार Hughie ने कल्पना की कि Millionaire उसके 'foolish attempt to offer charity' पर हँसेगा। यानी उसे डर था कि Baron उसके अनुचित दान का उपहास करेगा। A, B और C में बताई गई चिंताओं का Passage में कोई आधार नहीं है।

14 ANSWER (c) Hughie gave it privately while believing the recipient was helpless.

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

अंतिम अनुच्छेद बताता है कि Baron ने उस कार्य की 'sincerity' को महत्व दिया, क्योंकि वह इस विश्वास में किया गया था कि Baron असहाय है, और वह भी बिना दिखावे व पुरस्कार की अपेक्षा के। इसलिए गिफ्ट की विशेषता उसका निजी रूप से और असहाय समझकर दिया जाना थी। A गलत है, क्योंकि Hughie को सच्चाई बाद में पता चली; D गलत है, क्योंकि उसने किसी पुरस्कार की अपेक्षा नहीं की थी।

15 ANSWER (d) The coin reveals generosity through sacrifice, whereas the gift ...

[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Hughie के पास बहुत कम था, फिर भी उसने उसमें से सिक्का दिया, यानी उसकी उदारता में त्याग था। Baron का Wedding Gift उसी नैतिक गुण को पहचानने और सम्मान देने का प्रतीक है। Passage का निष्कर्ष भी यही है कि private compassion 'reveals character'। A, B और C में कार्य को लापरवाही, दिखावा या गलत निर्णय बताया गया है, जो Passage के भाव के विपरीत है।

16 ANSWER (d) Irreconcilable

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

'Incommensurable' का अर्थ है जिनकी आपस में तुलना या माप का कोई साझा आधार न हो, और यहाँ आशय है कि दो Paradigms आपस में मेल नहीं खाते (irreconcilable)। इसीलिए एक Paradigm दूसरे का विस्तार नहीं, बल्कि पूरा परिवर्तन होता है।

- Comparable — तुलना योग्य (विपरीत अर्थ)
- Parallel — समानांतर
- Disjointed — बिखरा हुआ, असंबद्ध
- Irreconcilable — जिनमें समझौता या मेल संभव न हो

17 ANSWER (c) A fundamental change in perception

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

'Gestalt' का आशय किसी वस्तु को टुकड़ों में नहीं, बल्कि पूरे रूप में देखने का तरीका है। 'Gestalt switch' में वही दृश्य देखने का ढंग पूरी तरह बदल जाता है। Passage इसे 'a radical change in perspective' और 'a transformation in the very way scientists see the world' कहता है, अतः अर्थ **Fundamental change in perception** है। 'Subtle expansion' Passage के विपरीत है, क्योंकि नया Paradigm पुराने का विस्तार नहीं होता।

18 ANSWER (c) Because competing paradigms redefine questions and methods, making ...

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Passage कहता है कि नया Paradigm पुराने का 'extension' नहीं, बल्कि 'a fundamental reconceptualization of reality' होता है, और Copernicus तथा Einstein के उदाहरणों में पूरा ढाँचा ही बदल जाता है। इसीलिए प्रश्न और विधियाँ नए सिरे से परिभाषित होती हैं और निरंतरता संभव नहीं रहती। B में 'all previous findings' अतिशयोक्ति है, और A तथा D का Passage में समर्थन नहीं है।

19 ANSWER (b) Passive voice

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

वाक्य में 'are dismissed' है, जो 'be + V3' की संरचना है, और Subject 'Anomalies' स्वयं क्रिया को झेल रहा है (उन्हें कोई त्रुटि मानकर खारिज करता है), इसलिए यह **Passive Voice** है। Middle और Reflexive Voice में कर्ता स्वयं पर या अपने ही भीतर क्रिया करता है, जो यहाँ नहीं है।

20 ANSWER (c) Relative clause

[SSC CGL 05 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

'that cannot be explained within the current paradigm' एक Relative Clause है, क्योंकि यह Relative Pronoun 'that' से शुरू होकर Noun 'anomalies' का वर्णन करता है। Noun Clause किसी Noun का स्थान लेता है और Adverbial Clause क्रिया की स्थिति (समय, कारण आदि) बताता है, जो यहाँ नहीं है। Independent Clause पूरे वाक्य का मुख्य भाग होता है, जबकि प्रश्न वाक्य में प्रयुक्त विशेष Clause पूछ रहा है।

21 ANSWER (d) He understood the hidden life and character of the street deeply.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Passage स्पष्ट कहता है कि 'Dickens understood the street deeply' और वह इसकी hidden world की चाबी रखता था। इसलिए उसकी विशेषता गली के छिपे जीवन और चरित्र की गहरी समझ थी। Architecture का अध्ययन, केवल नाटकीय पृष्ठभूमि या दूरी से अवलोकन जैसी बातें Passage में नहीं हैं; उल्टा, वह उसमें पूरी तरह रम जाने की बात करता है।

22 ANSWER (c) The hidden life of the street becomes mysterious and difficult to ...

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

रात में गली की तुलना 'a great house whose doors are locked' से की गई है, ठीक उसके पहले की पंक्ति में लिखा है कि हम रात की गली के बारे में और भी कम जानते हैं। जैसे बंद दरवाज़ों वाले घर का भीतरी जीवन हमसे छिपा रहता है, वैसे ही गली का छिपा जीवन रहस्यमय और समझने में कठिन हो जाता है। यह तुलना लाक्षणिक है, इसलिए A और D जैसे शाब्दिक अर्थ गलत हैं।

23 ANSWER (d) By becoming completely absorbed in the experience of the place.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Passage के तीसरे अनुच्छेद के अनुसार किसी स्थान को सदा याद रखने के लिए उसे पूरी तरह अनुभव करना और उसमें इतना डूब जाना चाहिए कि व्यक्ति स्वयं को अलग दर्शक के रूप में भूल जाए। इसलिए उत्तर D है। केवल देखे गए तथ्य स्मृति में स्थायी नहीं रहते, अतः A गलत है।

24 ANSWER (a) Dickens's emotional experiences gave the streets lasting personal ...

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Dickens के यौवन के तीव्र अनुभव और त्रासदियाँ गलियों से जुड़ी थीं, इसीलिए Passage के अनुसार गलियाँ उसके लिए 'deeply romantic' बनी रहीं। अर्थात् उसकी भावनात्मक अनुभूतियों ने गलियों को स्थायी व्यक्तिगत और रोमानी महत्व दिया। B, C और D में बताई गई बातें Passage में कहीं नहीं हैं।

25 ANSWER (b) He gave ordinary physical details an intense and lifelike vitality.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Passage के अंतिम भाग में कहा गया है कि उसके वर्णन में खिड़की, रेलिंग या ताले का छेद जैसे छोटे ब्योरे भी 'an intense and lifelike vitality' पा लेते हैं। यही उसकी असामान्य यथार्थता का कारण है। A, C और D, Passage के कथन के विपरीत हैं, क्योंकि Dickens ने लंदन के वास्तविक कोनों को ही जीवंत किया और भावनात्मक जुड़ाव को ही इसका कारण बताया गया है।

26 ANSWER (b) Careers in banking, corporate law, investment analysis, and ...

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Active Voice में Subject 'Commerce' और Object 'access to careers' है। Passive बनाने पर Object आगे आता है, Verb 'offers' का Passive 'are offered' बनता है और पुराना Subject 'by Commerce' बनकर अंत में आता है। इसलिए B सही और अर्थ में समान है। A में 'offers' की जगह 'accessed' आने से अर्थ बदल गया है, C में अतिरिक्त 'are' से वाक्य अशुद्ध हो गया है, और D में Passive की संरचना ही नहीं बनी।

27 ANSWER (c) Students whom excel at both analysis and creativity are rare.

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

'Students whom excel...' में 'excel' का Subject चाहिए, और Subject के लिए Relative Pronoun **who** आता है। 'Whom' Object Form है, जो क्रिया के कर्म के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है, इसलिए यहाँ गलत है। सही वाक्य है – Students **who** excel at both analysis and creativity are rare. बाकी विकल्पों में 'who' (व्यक्ति के लिए), 'which' (वस्तु के लिए) और 'whose' (स्वामित्व के लिए) सही प्रयुक्त हैं।

28 ANSWER (b) Spread

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

'Permeate' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के भीतर तक फैल जाना या घुस जाना, जो यहाँ Arts students के तकनीकी क्षेत्रों में फैलने के संदर्भ में प्रयुक्त है।

- Exclude — बाहर रखना (विपरीत अर्थ)
- Spread — फैलना
- Conceal — छिपाना
- Defeat — हराना

29 ANSWER (b) Combining multiple areas of study

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

'Interdisciplinary' में उपसर्ग 'inter-' का अर्थ है 'बीच में, आपस में' और 'disciplinary' का अर्थ अध्ययन के विषय से है, इसलिए पूरे शब्द का अर्थ हुआ कई विषयों को मिलाने वाला। Passage में AI और Environmental Engineering का उदाहरण इसी मिश्रण को दर्शाता है।

- Related to one subject only — केवल एक विषय से संबंधित (विपरीत अर्थ)
- Combining multiple areas of study — अनेक अध्ययन क्षेत्रों को मिलाने वाला
- Opposing different disciplines — विभिन्न विषयों का विरोधी
- Excluding sciences and arts — विज्ञान और कला को अलग रखने वाला

30 ANSWER (b) Arts, Commerce, and Science fields are now overlapping, and hybrid ...

[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Passage का अंतिम अनुच्छेद बताता है कि अब 'hybrid skill sets' की कद्र बढ़ रही है और Arts, Commerce तथा Science की पुरानी कठोर सीमाएँ धुँधली हो रही हैं। यही पूरे Passage का मुख्य विचार है। A और C एक

ही धारा को श्रेष्ठ बताते हैं, जो Passage नहीं कहता, और D अंतिम अनुच्छेद के बिल्कुल विपरीत है।

31 ANSWER (a) The functional layer of the endometrium is systematically ...

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Active Sentence में Subject 'Menstruation' है और 'initiates with' के बाद 'desquamation of the functional layer' आया है, इसलिए Passive में वही परत Subject बनकर 'is desquamated' के साथ आती है। A ही एकमात्र व्याकरणिक रूप से सही Passive Construction है जिसमें अर्थ भी सुरक्षित रहता है। B में 'is initiating by' Continuous और Passive का अशुद्ध मेल है, C में Reflexive प्रयोग है, और D Active ही है तथा अर्थ भी बदल देता है।

32 ANSWER (b) To secrete hormones that maintain endometrial integrity.

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Passage कहता है कि 'the corpus luteum secretes progesterone to stabilize the endometrial architecture', यानी इसका मुख्य कार्य ऐसे Hormones का स्राव है जो Endometrium को स्थिर बनाए रखते हैं। A उलटा है, क्योंकि Corpus Luteum के घटने (regression) पर Hormones गिरते हैं और Shedding होती है। C Follicular Phase का कार्य है, और D गलत है, क्योंकि Luteal Phase में यह सक्रिय रहता है।

33 ANSWER (b) Shedding of the surface layer

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

'Desquamation' का अर्थ है किसी ऊतक की ऊपरी परत का झड़ना या उतरना (शल्कन)। Passage में इसका प्रयोग Endometrium की Functional Layer के उतरने के लिए हुआ है, और आगे 'endometrial shedding' शब्द भी आया है।

- Thickening of the uterine lining — गर्भाशय की परत का मोटा होना (Follicular Phase में)
- Shedding of the surface layer — ऊपरी परत का झड़ना
- Hormone secretion — हॉर्मोन का स्राव
- Cell multiplication — कोशिकाओं की वृद्धि

34 ANSWER (a) Abrupt

[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

'Precipitous' का अर्थ है अचानक और तीव्र (sudden, abrupt, steep)। यहाँ Estrogen और Progesterone के स्तर में अचानक गिरावट की बात है।

- Abrupt — अचानक
- Gradual — धीरे-धीरे (विपरीत अर्थ)
- Moderate — संतुलित, सामान्य
- Predictable — अनुमान योग्य

35 ANSWER (a) He feared that people might regard him as an impractical person.

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Town Councillor कलात्मक रुचि के लिए जाना जाना चाहता था, पर Passage स्पष्ट कहता है कि उसने 'not quite as useful' इसलिए जोड़ा क्योंकि उसे डर था कि लोग उसे अव्यावहारिक न समझ लें। अतः उसका उद्देश्य अपनी छवि बचाना था। उसने मूर्ति को कम सुंदर नहीं कहा (उसे weathercock जितनी सुंदर कहा), इसलिए C गलत है।

36 ANSWER (c) He assumed that the Prince represented happiness absent from his ...

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Disappointed man ने कहा कि उसे खुशी है कि संसार में कोई तो पूर्णतः सुखी है, और यह वाक्य निराशा के साथ बोला गया है। इससे पता चलता है कि वह Prince को उस सुख का प्रतीक मानता है जो उसके अपने जीवन में नहीं है। वह दुनिया में पूर्ण सुख के अस्तित्व पर संदेह नहीं कर रहा, इसलिए D गलत है।

37 ANSWER (d) He disapproved of children accepting dreams as a source of knowledge.

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

बच्चों ने कहा कि उन्होंने स्वप्न में देवदूत देखे हैं, और Passage का वाक्य बताता है कि Master 'did not approve of children dreaming'। इसलिए उसकी नाराज़गी इस बात पर थी कि बच्चे स्वप्न को ज्ञान का आधार मान रहे हैं। मूर्ति की तुलना को अनादर बताने या बच्चों के कहानी गढ़ने का आरोप Passage में नहीं है।

38 ANSWER (b) She holds up an unfeeling, inanimate object as a model of perfect ...

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Irony तब होती है जब कही गई बात और वास्तविकता में विरोध हो। माँ बच्चे को सोने की एक निर्जीव मूर्ति जैसा बनने को कहती है, जो रो ही नहीं सकती, और उसे भावनात्मक आचरण का आदर्श बनाती है। इसीलिए B सही है। A, C और D में Passage के आधार पर कोई विरोधाभास नहीं बनता।

39 ANSWER (d) His emotional attachment caused him to postpone joining his friends ...

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Passage बताता है कि उसके मित्र मिस्र जा चुके थे, पर वह रुक गया क्योंकि वह सुंदर Reed से प्रेम करता था। अतः भावनात्मक लगाव के कारण वह यात्रा में शामिल होने से रुका रहा, यही सबसे तर्कसंगत निष्कर्ष है। A, B और C के लिए Passage में कोई आधार नहीं है; Moth का पीछा वसंत में हुआ था, और उसके कारण साथी छूटने की बात नहीं कही गई।

40 ANSWER (c) Simple Past

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

वाक्य में क्रिया 'came' है, जो 'come' का Past Form है, इसलिए यह **Simple Past** है। यहाँ Inversion भी हुआ है – सामान्य क्रम 'Transistors came with the Second Generation' है, पर 'With the Second Generation came transistors' में Subject 'transistors' क्रिया के बाद आया है। 'replacing' और 'enhancing' केवल Participles हैं, इसलिए Tense का निर्णय 'came' से होता है।

41 ANSWER (c) It aims to create machines that mimic human reasoning.

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Passage के अंतिम अनुच्छेद में Fifth Generation के बारे में कहा गया है कि ये विकास मशीनों को 'mimic human reasoning and decision-making processes' योग्य बनाने का लक्ष्य रखते हैं। यही इसकी विशेष महत्ता है। लागत घटाना Second Generation से जुड़ा है, और मशीनों को बड़ा बनाने की बात Passage में नहीं, बल्कि पहली पीढ़ी के संदर्भ में आकार की समस्या है।

42 ANSWER (d) Predicate

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

वाक्य का Subject 'The invention of vacuum tubes in the 1940s' है। Subject के बाद की पूरी क्रिया-इकाई 'ushered in the first generation of computers' **Predicate** है, जिसमें Verb 'ushered in' और उसका Object 'the first generation of computers' दोनों शामिल हैं। प्रश्न में पूरे Phrase के बारे में पूछा गया है, केवल Object के बारे में नहीं, इसलिए B गलत है।

43 ANSWER (c) Introduced

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

'Usher in' का अर्थ है किसी नए युग या दौर की शुरुआत करना या उसे सामने लाना, यानी Introduce.

- Ignored — अनदेखा किया
- Delayed — विलंब किया
- Introduced — आरंभ किया, सामने लाया
- Removed — हटाया

44 ANSWER (c) Evolved

[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

प्रश्न ऐसा शब्द माँगता है जो धीरे-धीरे हुए विकास को दर्शाए। Passage में Technology के 'evolves' और पूरे विषय 'evolution' से यही भाव मिलता है, इसलिए **Evolved** सही है।

- Revolutionized — क्रांतिकारी बदलाव किया (अचानक और बड़ा परिवर्तन)
- Blur — धुँधला करना
- Evolved — क्रमिक रूप से विकसित हुआ
- Ushered — (नए दौर में) लाया

45 ANSWER (b) She had linked her survival to an irrational belief.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Johnsy ने यह अजीब विश्वास बना लिया कि अंतिम पत्ता गिरते ही उसका जीवन समाप्त हो जाएगा, यानी उसने अपने जीवित रहने को एक तर्कहीन विश्वास से जोड़ दिया। Sue भी उसे 'irrational' मानती है। Johnsy Sue की चिंता से बेपरवाह नहीं थी, और चिकित्सा पर भरोसा खोने या बीमारी का कारण गलत समझने की बात Passage में नहीं है।

46 ANSWER (a) Her psychological surrender to a morbid superstition

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Passage बताता है कि Johnsy ने निमोनिया के साथ-साथ जीने की इच्छा भी खो दी थी, और वह पत्तों के गिरने को अपने अंत से जोड़कर हताश हो गई थी। इसलिए उसकी रिकवरी में सबसे बड़ी बाधा इस अंधविश्वास के आगे उसका मानसिक समर्पण था। ठंड बीमारी का कारण थी, पर Passage इसे रिकवरी की सबसे बड़ी बाधा नहीं मानता।

47 ANSWER (d) It associates artistic greatness with the power to restore human hope.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Behrman ने जीवन भर किसी महान कृति की बात की, पर अंत में उसकी कृति (पत्ता) किसी Gallery में प्रदर्शित नहीं हुई। फिर भी Passage कहता है कि उसने 'a human being's will to live' लौटा दी। इस प्रकार कलात्मक श्रेष्ठता को मानव आशा लौटाने की शक्ति से जोड़ा गया है। B Passage के विपरीत है, क्योंकि सार्वजनिक मान्यता मिली ही नहीं।

48 ANSWER (c) She feels ashamed of her defeatism and regains the will to survive.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Passage के अनुसार पत्ते की सहनशक्ति ने Johnsy को लज्जित किया कि एक नाज़ुक पत्ता तूफ़ान सह सकता है, जबकि उसने आशा छोड़ दी थी। इस लज्जा के बाद वह धीरे-धीरे ठीक हुई। अतः मानसिक परिवर्तन निराशावाद पर शर्म और जीने की इच्छा की वापसी है। A, B और D के लिए Passage में कोई आधार नहीं है।

49 ANSWER (d) The illusion that saved Johnsy's life ultimately cost Behrman his own.

[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Irony यह है कि जिस भ्रम (नकली पत्ते) ने Johnsy की जान बचाई, उसी को बनाते समय तूफ़ान में भीगने से Behrman को निमोनिया हुआ और उसकी

मृत्यु हो गई। Passage में स्पष्ट है कि उसकी कृति किसी Gallery में नहीं टँगी, इसलिए A और B गलत हैं।

50 ANSWER (a) Adverbial phrase modifying "stands"

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

SSC Key (a) · विवादित प्रश्न

SSC ने A चिह्नित किया है और वही उत्तर है। 'far from being a mere speculative construct' यह बताता है कि Theory किस रूप में खड़ी है – वह केवल अनुमान नहीं, बल्कि सर्वाधिक स्वीकृत Model है – इसलिए यह क्रिया 'stands' की स्थिति बताने वाला Adverbial Phrase है। Subject के तुरंत बाद Commas में आने के कारण इसे 'Theory' का वर्णन करने वाला Adjective Phrase (B) भी कहा जा सकता है, इसलिए प्रश्न पर आपत्ति संभव है, पर Key A ही स्वीकार्य है। C गलत है, क्योंकि Subject 'The Big Bang Theory' है, और D में 'construct' को modify करने का कोई तर्क नहीं बनता।

51 ANSWER (b) Pertaining to theories of knowledge

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

'Epistemological', 'epistemology' से बना है, जिसका अर्थ है ज्ञान के सिद्धांत से संबंधित (ज्ञान की प्रकृति, स्रोत और सीमाओं का अध्ययन)। Passage में 'epistemological and empirical mysteries' का आशय है कि हमारा ज्ञान कितना पूर्ण है, यह प्रश्न भी उठता है।

- Related to the structure of matter — पदार्थ की संरचना से संबंधित
- Pertaining to theories of knowledge — ज्ञान के सिद्धांतों से संबंधित
- Concerned with physical laws — भौतिक नियमों से संबंधित
- Connected to temporal events — समय संबंधी घटनाओं से जुड़ा

52 ANSWER (b) became

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

वाक्य का पहला भाग 'As the universe expanded' Past Tense में है, इसलिए दूसरा भाग भी उसी समय की घटना बताने के लिए Past में आएगा, यानी 'it **became** cooler'। यहाँ 'became' Linking Verb है और 'cooler' उसका Complement है। 'becomes' और 'become' Present के रूप हैं, तथा 'had become' तब आता जब यह घटना किसी अन्य अतीत की घटना से पहले पूरी हो चुकी होती, जो यहाँ नहीं है।

53 ANSWER (b) Deviations

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

'Anomaly' का अर्थ है सामान्य नियम या अपेक्षा से हटकर कोई बात, यानी Deviation.

- Patterns — ढर्रे, नियमित रूप (विपरीत भाव)
- Deviations — विचलन, असामान्यता
- Explanations — स्पष्टीकरण
- Confirmations — पुष्टियाँ

54 ANSWER (c) Its failure to explain the singularity and reconcile major physical ...

[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Passage के तीसरे अनुच्छेद में कहा गया है कि Theory 'singularity' की उत्पत्ति को अनुत्तरित छोड़ती है और Quantum Mechanics को General Relativity से मिला नहीं पाती। यही उसकी केंद्रीय सीमा है। A और B का Passage में उल्लेख नहीं है, और D गलत है, क्योंकि CMB को Passage Theory का प्रबल प्रमाण बताता है।

55 ANSWER (c) The Guardian intended to manipulate visitors' perception of the city.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Passage में Guardian का तर्क था कि चश्मे आँखों को चमक से बचाते हैं, पर यात्रियों को संदेह था कि चश्मे 'might manipulate perception and make the city appear more magnificent than it actually was'। अतः उन्हें लगा कि Guardian आगंतुकों की धारणा को प्रभावित करना चाहता है। A वह दावा है जो Guardian ने किया, यात्रियों का संदेह नहीं।

56 ANSWER (b) reduced or restrained by anxiety.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

'Temper' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को संतुलित या कम तीव्र करना। 'Admiration was tempered by uneasiness' का अर्थ है कि प्रशंसा पर चिंता का अंकुश लग गया, यानी वह कम या सीमित हो गई। 'Completely replaced' अतिशयोक्ति है, और 'strengthened' तो 'tempered' के अर्थ के विपरीत है। प्रशंसा का नागरिकों से छिपाए जाने का भाव भी वाक्य में नहीं है।

57 ANSWER (d) The uniformity suggested deliberate control over appearances.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Passage स्वयं कहता है, 'The uniformity suggested not merely decoration, but deliberate control over appearances', यानी हर चीज़ में हरे रंग का एकसमान प्रयोग जानबूझकर दिखावे को नियंत्रित करने का संकेत है। अन्य रंगों की अनुपलब्धता, Emerald व्यापार या नागरिकों की व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता की बात Passage से सिद्ध नहीं होती।

58 ANSWER (c) They would lose the emotional support of their companions.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Passage के अंतिम वाक्य में लिखा है कि अलग-अलग मिलने की सूचना पर वे असुरक्षित महसूस करने लगे, 'for they had expected to draw courage from one another's presence'। इसलिए कारण यह था कि साथियों का भावनात्मक सहारा छिन जाएगा। A, B और D के लिए Passage में कोई आधार नहीं है।

59 ANSWER (a) External magnificence may conceal uncertainty and manipulation.

[SSC CGL 13 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Passage दिखाता है कि Emerald City बाहर से वैभवशाली दिखती है, पर चश्मों से दृष्टि का नियंत्रण और रंग की एकरूपता 'deliberate control over appearances' की ओर संकेत करती है, जबकि यात्री भीतर से चिंतित हैं। अतः मुख्य विचार है कि बाहरी भव्यता अनिश्चितता और छल को छिपा सकती है। B, C और D में 'only' तथा 'always' जैसे अतिरंजित कथन Passage से मेल नहीं खाते।

60 ANSWER (b) Abrupt

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

'Precipitous' का अर्थ है अचानक और तीव्र (sudden, abrupt)। Passage में Estrogen और Progesterone के स्तर में तीव्र गिरावट के लिए यही शब्द प्रयुक्त है।

- Gradual — धीरे-धीरे (विपरीत अर्थ)
- Abrupt — अचानक
- Moderate — संतुलित, सामान्य
- Predictable — अनुमान योग्य

61 ANSWER (b) To secrete hormones that maintain endometrial integrity.

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Passage कहता है कि 'the corpus luteum secretes progesterone to stabilize the endometrial architecture', यानी इसका मुख्य कार्य ऐसे Hormones का स्राव है जो Endometrium को स्थिर बनाए रखते हैं। A उलटा है, क्योंकि Corpus Luteum के घटने (regression) पर Hormones गिरते हैं और Shedding होती है। C Follicular Phase का कार्य है, और D गलत है, क्योंकि Luteal Phase में यह सक्रिय रहता है।

62 ANSWER (a) exhibits

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

वाक्य का Subject 'the menstrual cycle' एकवचन है, इसलिए Singular Verb आएगी। 'Despite the endogenous predictability of this sequence' केवल Prepositional Phrase है, Subject नहीं। Passage सामान्य सत्य के लिए Present Tense में है, अतः सही रूप **exhibits** है। 'exhibit' बहुवचन Subject के साथ आता, 'exhibiting' अकेले Finite Verb नहीं बन सकता, और 'exhibited' Passage के Present Tense से मेल नहीं खाता।

63 ANSWER (b) Shedding of the surface layer

[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

'Desquamation' का अर्थ है किसी ऊतक की ऊपरी परत का झड़ना या उतरना (शल्कन)। Passage में इसका प्रयोग Endometrium की Functional Layer के उतरने के लिए हुआ है, और आगे 'endometrial shedding' शब्द भी आया है।

- Thickening of the uterine lining — गर्भाशय की परत का मोटा होना (Follicular Phase में)
- Shedding of the surface layer — ऊपरी परत का झड़ना
- Hormone secretion — हॉर्मोन का स्राव
- Cell multiplication — कोशिकाओं की वृद्धि

64 ANSWER (c) are

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

इस वाक्य का Subject 'The pyramids' बहुवचन है। दो Commas के बीच का भाग 'most famously epitomized by the colossal structures at Giza' केवल अतिरिक्त जानकारी है, इसलिए Verb का निर्णय उससे नहीं होता। Passage में 'remain' भी Present में है और पिरामिड आज भी विद्यमान हैं, अतः सही रूप **are** है। 'is' एकवचन के लिए है, और 'was/were' Past के रूप हैं।

65 ANSWER (a) but

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

'not merely X, but Y' एक Correlative Structure है, जिसमें पहले भाग को नकारकर दूसरे भाग पर बल दिया जाता है। यहाँ 'not merely tombs, **but** cosmic monuments' का आशय है कि वे केवल मकबरे नहीं, बल्कि उससे बढ़कर कुछ थे। 'and' में यह विरोध नहीं बनता, 'or' विकल्प बताता है, और 'for' का अर्थ 'क्योंकि' है, जो यहाँ बेमेल है।

66 ANSWER (b) Rising above normal limits

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

'Transcendence' का अर्थ है सामान्य सीमाओं से ऊपर उठ जाना। Passage में फ़राओ का परलोक में 'transcendence' यही दर्शाता है कि वे सांसारिक जीवन की सीमाओं से परे पहुँचें।

- Fall from power — सत्ता से पतन (विपरीत भाव)
- Rising above normal limits — सामान्य सीमाओं से ऊपर उठना
- Physical transformation — शारीरिक रूपांतरण
- Intellectual decline — बौद्धिक पतन

67 ANSWER (b) Theories

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

'Hypothesis' का अर्थ है किसी घटना की प्रस्तावित व्याख्या जिसकी जाँच होनी बाकी हो, और विकल्पों में उसके निकटतम अर्थ वाला शब्द Theories है। Passage में 'prevailing theories' और 'emerging hypotheses' दोनों साथ आए हैं।

- Proofs — प्रमाण (सिद्ध हो चुकी बात)
- Theories — सिद्धांत
- Facts — तथ्य
- Questions — प्रश्न

68 ANSWER (c) They represented a metaphysical journey linked to celestial alignment.

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Passage के अनुसार पिरामिड केवल मकबरे नहीं थे, बल्कि 'cosmic monuments' थे, जो फ़राओ के परलोक-गमन के लिए बने थे और खगोलीय पिंडों के साथ मेल खाते थे, ताकि गहरी 'metaphysical order' झलके। इसलिए उनका मुख्य सांस्कृतिक महत्व खगोलीय संरेखण से जुड़ी आध्यात्मिक यात्रा है। A और D का Passage में उल्लेख नहीं है; B अधूरा और अस्पष्ट है।

69 ANSWER (c) Instant global digital diffusion

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Passage कहता है कि पहले दुष्प्रचार भूगोल और भाषा की सीमा में बँधा रहता था, पर अब 'sweeps around the world in a matter of seconds'। अतः आधुनिक युग में फर्जी मीडिया को विशिष्ट खतरा बनाने वाली बात उसका तत्काल और वैश्विक डिजिटल प्रसार है। Censorship, TV या Print Journalism का इस संदर्भ में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।

70 ANSWER (c) Erosion of informed citizenship

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

अंतिम पंक्ति में चेतावनी है कि गहरे व्यवस्थागत परिवर्तन के बिना जानकारी और छल-कपट का भेद धुँधला होता रहेगा, और यह 'the very foundations of informed citizenship' को खतरे में डालेगा। अतः सबसे बड़ा खतरा जागरूक नागरिकता का क्षरण है। Entertainment, Literature या Academic Freedom की बात Passage में नहीं है।

71 ANSWER (b) A preference for emotion over fact

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

'Post-truth' ऐसी स्थिति को कहते हैं जिसमें जनमत बनाने में वस्तुनिष्ठ तथ्य की तुलना में भावना और व्यक्तिगत विश्वास अधिक प्रभावी हों। Passage में भी लिखा है कि जनमत 'viral disinformation' से बन रहा है, सत्यापित तथ्यों से नहीं। Reading habits का घटना, मीडिया का पूर्ण पतन या समाचार का अभाव Passage में नहीं बताया गया।

72 ANSWER (c) Rethinking media systems and knowledge legitimacy

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

'Recasting how truth is built and presented' का अर्थ है कि सत्य किन प्रक्रियाओं से बनता है और किन संस्थाओं के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत होता है, इसका नए सिरे से पुनर्विचार करना। इसलिए उत्तर Rethinking media systems and knowledge legitimacy है। Passage नए मीडिया आउटलेट बनाने, केवल स्वतंत्र पत्रकारिता को बढ़ावा देने या AI पत्रकारिता की सिफ़ारिश नहीं करता; वह तो तकनीकी उपायों से आगे जाने की बात करता है।

73 ANSWER (c) They reinforce user biases via echo chambers

[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Passage के तीसरे अनुच्छेद में लिखा है कि Algorithm-आधारित Aggregation Echo Chambers को समृद्ध करता है और उपयोगकर्ता को वही सूचना मिलती है जो उसकी मौजूदा मान्यताओं को पुष्ट करे। अतः ऐसे Platforms उपयोगकर्ता के पूर्वाग्रहों को Echo Chambers के द्वारा मज़बूत करते हैं। A, B और D Passage के कथन के विपरीत या असंबद्ध हैं।

74 ANSWER (c) Reducing crop yields

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Passage की शुरुआत में ही कहा गया है कि बढ़ता तापमान, अनिश्चित वर्षा और चरम मौसमी घटनाएँ 'affecting crop yields' यानी फसलों की उपज को प्रभावित कर रही हैं। इसलिए उत्तर Reducing crop yields है। मुनाफ़ा बढ़ने या मौसम के अधिक पूर्वानुमेय होने की बात Passage के विपरीत है, क्योंकि कृषि कैलेंडर अविश्वसनीय बताए गए हैं।

75 ANSWER (b) Drought-resistant and short-duration crops

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Passage कहता है कि किसान 'shorter-duration or drought-resistant crops' की ओर जा रहे हैं, इसलिए सही उत्तर B है। उच्च-शर्करा फसलें, केवल कपास व जूट या निर्यात-गुणवत्ता वाली फसलों का Passage में उल्लेख नहीं है।

76 ANSWER (d) Crop insurance initiative

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Passage में लिखा है, 'Government initiatives like PM Fasal Bima Yojana provide crop insurance'। अतः यह एक फसल बीमा पहल है। पेंशन, कर्ज़ माफ़ी या शिक्षा नीति से इसका कोई संबंध Passage में नहीं है।

77 ANSWER (a) Delay in claim settlement and awareness

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Passage के अनुसार फसल बीमा योजना के साथ 'awareness and timely claim settlements remain a concern' है। इसलिए कार्यान्वयन की चुनौती जागरूकता की कमी और दावों के निपटान में देरी है। ऑनलाइन आवेदन, बीज या कोल्ड स्टोरेज की समस्या का Passage में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।

78 ANSWER (b) Traditional knowledge + weather forecasting

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Passage में विशेषज्ञ सुझाव देते हैं कि किसानों को सोच-समझकर निर्णय लेने में मदद के लिए आधुनिक मौसम पूर्वानुमान को पारंपरिक ज्ञान के साथ मिलाया जाए। इसलिए उत्तर Traditional knowledge + weather forecasting है। अन्य विकल्पों में बताए गए संयोजन Passage में नहीं आए हैं।

79 ANSWER (d) They combine culture and commerce

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Passage कहता है कि Destination Weddings एक तरफ़ इतिहास, आतिथ्य और तमाशे का मेल हैं और दूसरी तरफ़ अर्थव्यवस्था को बड़ा सहारा देते हैं; अंतिम अनुच्छेद में इन्हें 'cultural spectacle and business venture' के बीच संतुलन साधने वाला बताया गया है। अतः मुख्य बल संस्कृति और वाणिज्य के मेल पर है। लोकप्रियता घटने की बात गलत है, और 'eco-friendly' भी Passage के विपरीत है, क्योंकि पर्यावरण संबंधी चिंताएँ उठाई गई हैं।

80 ANSWER (b) Analytical

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

लेखक न उत्साह में डूबा है, न व्यंग्य कर रहा है, और न उदासीन है। वह आर्थिक लाभ, अवसंरचना पर दबाव, पर्यावरण और नियामक ढाँचे को संतुलित ढंग से तथ्यों के साथ जाँचता है, इसलिए लहजा **Analytical** है। Euphoric का अर्थ अत्यधिक उल्लसित और Indifferent का अर्थ उदासीन है, जबकि Sarcastic में कटाक्ष होता है, जो Passage में कहीं नहीं मिलता।

81 ANSWER (c) They boost the economy but strain local resources

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Paradox यहाँ यह है कि जिन आयोजनों से अर्थव्यवस्था को बड़ा बल मिलता है, वही स्थानीय संसाधनों और ढाँचे पर दबाव डालते हैं। Passage में लिखा है कि पर्व-काल में स्थानीय अवसंरचना पर बोझ पड़ता है और संसाधनों का अति-दोहन होता है। अन्य विकल्पों में बताई गई बातें, जैसे सांस्कृतिक अप्रासंगिकता या रोज़गार घटना, Passage में नहीं हैं।

82 ANSWER (c) To critique the lack of sustainability focus

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

लेखक कहता है कि राज्य सरकारें आर्थिक बढ़त चाहती हैं, पर नियामक ढाँचे गति नहीं पकड़ पा रहे और व्यवसाय को सुगम बनाने पर ज़्यादा केंद्रित हैं, बजाय इसके कि सततता सुनिश्चित करें। इसलिए नियामक व्यवस्थाओं का उल्लेख सततता पर ध्यान न होने की आलोचना के लिए है। A इसके विपरीत है, और GST का Passage में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।

83 ANSWER (c) Integrate sustainability into regulation

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Passage के अंत में चिंता व्यक्त की गई है कि पारिस्थितिक प्रभाव और समावेशिता को लेकर 'policy scrutiny' बनी हुई है, और पूर्व अनुच्छेद में कहा गया कि नियामक ढाँचे सततता की तुलना में व्यवसाय-सुगमता के लिए बने हैं। अतः लेखक का केंद्रीय सुझाव सततता को विनियमन का हिस्सा बनाना है। निजी निवेश बढ़ाने, केवल Off-season तक सीमित करने या विदेशी स्थलों का सुझाव Passage में नहीं है।

84 ANSWER (b) 100 days of paid rural work

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Passage के पहले वाक्य के अनुसार MNREGA ग्रामीण परिवारों को प्रतिवर्ष 100 दिनों के सवेतन कार्य की गारंटी देता है। इसलिए उत्तर B है। राशन, मुफ़्त शिक्षा या कृषि ऋण का Passage में उल्लेख नहीं है।

85 ANSWER (d) Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Passage में स्पष्ट लिखा है, 'In states like Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh, MNREGA has helped reduce migration to cities.' इसलिए उत्तर D है। अन्य राज्यों के नाम Passage में नहीं आए हैं।

86 ANSWER (c) Delayed payments and corruption

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Passage में आलोचक 'delayed wage payments and corruption in fund disbursal' की चिंता उठाते हैं। यानी आलोचना विलंबित भुगतान और भ्रष्टाचार की है। केवल शहरों के समर्थन, महिलाओं की कम भागीदारी या अधिक इंटरनेट उपयोग की बात Passage में नहीं है; योजना तो ग्रामीण है।

87 ANSWER (a) Digital attendance and bank transfers

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

पारदर्शिता बढ़ाने के लिए Passage के अनुसार 'digital attendance systems and direct bank transfers' लाए गए हैं। अतः उत्तर A है।

Blockchain, AI Robots या Smartwatch का Passage में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।

88 ANSWER (c) Land development and road repair

[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]

Passage बताता है कि MNREGA में सामान्यतः 'land development, irrigation, and road repair' जैसे कार्य होते हैं। इसलिए उत्तर Land development and road repair है। Office-based IT work, Software coding या निजी विद्यालयों में शिक्षण जैसे कार्य इस ग्रामीण रोज़गार योजना का हिस्सा नहीं बताए गए।

89 ANSWER (c) Freelancers and delivery workers

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Passage के अनुसार Gig Workforce में 'freelancers, delivery personnel, ride-share drivers' और ऐसे लोग आते हैं जो कार्य-दर-कार्य आधार पर काम करते हैं। इसलिए उत्तर Freelancers and delivery workers है। सरकारी कर्मचारी, Full-time Staff या पेंशनधारी फ़ैक्ट्री कर्मचारी स्थायी रोज़गार वाले हैं, इसलिए इस श्रेणी में नहीं आते।

90 ANSWER (b) Flexible work arrangements

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Passage कहता है कि 'the flexibility offered by the gig economy appeals to the youth'। इसलिए आकर्षक पहलू लचीली कार्य-व्यवस्था है। Job Security और Fixed Salary तो Passage के अनुसार Gig Work की समस्याएँ हैं, इसलिए A और C गलत हैं।

91 ANSWER (a) No job security and inconsistent income

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Passage में चिंता व्यक्त की गई है कि 'job security, absence of social security benefits, and fluctuating income' की समस्या है। इसलिए Gig Work से जुड़ी समस्या नौकरी की असुरक्षा और अस्थिर आय है। Overstaffing, अधिक छुट्टियाँ या अधिक सेवानिवृत्ति लाभ का Passage में उल्लेख नहीं है।

92 ANSWER (d) Exploring social protection frameworks

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Passage के अंत में कहा गया है कि नीति-निर्माता Gig Workers के लिए 'frameworks for social protection' तलाशने लगे हैं। अतः उत्तर Exploring social protection frameworks है। उनकी माँगों की अनदेखी या Platform Access घटाने की बात Passage में नहीं है।

93 ANSWER (d) Flipkart

[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Passage में Swiggy, Zomato, Ola और Urban Company का नाम आया है, जबकि Flipkart का उल्लेख कहीं नहीं है। प्रश्न 'NOT mentioned' पूछता है, इसलिए उत्तर Flipkart है। ऐसे प्रश्नों में विकल्पों को Passage के नामों से एक-एक कर मिलाना सबसे सुरक्षित तरीका है।

94 ANSWER (a) Economic empowerment and social inclusion

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Passage में स्पष्ट लिखा है, 'The objective is not only economic empowerment but also social inclusion.' इसलिए SHGs का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण और सामाजिक समावेशन है। Social Media, बड़े उद्योगों को ऋण या ग्रामीण पर्यटन का Passage में उल्लेख नहीं है।

95 ANSWER (b) '10–20

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Passage के अनुसार ये समूह 'usually comprising 10–20 women' से बनते हैं। इसलिए उत्तर 10–20 है। अन्य संख्याएँ Passage में नहीं दी गई हैं।

96 ANSWER (c) Social issues like health and sanitation

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Passage बताता है कि SHGs अक्सर ऐसे मंच बनते हैं जहाँ स्वास्थ्य, स्वच्छता और लैंगिक समानता जैसे मुद्दों पर चर्चा होती है। इसलिए आर्थिक गतिविधियों के अलावा उनका योगदान सामाजिक मुद्दों में है। Politics Campaigning, Tax Policy या केवल अवसंरचना विकास का Passage में उल्लेख नहीं है।

97 ANSWER (d) Lack of digital literacy and market access

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Passage के अंत में कहा गया है कि 'limited market access and lack of digital literacy' जैसी चुनौतियाँ उनके विकास में बाधक हैं। इसलिए उत्तर Lack of digital literacy and market access है। अत्यधिक सरकारी नियमन, Overstaffing या उच्च कर का Passage में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।

98 ANSWER (a) They offered community-level decision-making

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Passage के अनुसार Tamil Nadu और Odisha जैसे राज्यों में SHGs ने 'community-level decision-making' में, विशेषकर COVID-19 जैसे संकट में, महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। अतः उत्तर A है।

ऑनलाइन संचालन, टीकाकरण या गतिविधियाँ बंद करने की बात Passage में नहीं है।

99 ANSWER (c) Relative Clause

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

यहाँ **that dominated terrestrial ecosystems** एक Relative Clause है, क्योंकि यह Relative Pronoun "that" से शुरू होता है और Noun "archosaurs" के बारे में अतिरिक्त जानकारी देता है। इसका कार्य Adjective की तरह Noun को modify करना है, इसीलिए इसे Adjective Clause भी कहते हैं। यह Adverbial Clause नहीं है, क्योंकि यह समय, कारण या शर्त नहीं बताता; और Noun Clause भी नहीं है, क्योंकि यह वाक्य में Subject या Object का कार्य नहीं कर रहा है।

100 ANSWER (b) Caused suddenly

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Passage में लिखा है कि K-Pg extinction event ने non-avian dinosaurs के विनाश को "precipitated" किया, अर्थात् उसे अचानक और तीव्रता से घटित कराया। **Precipitate** का अर्थ है किसी घटना को अचानक उत्पन्न कर देना।

- Delayed — विलंबित किया गया
- Caused suddenly — अचानक घटित कराया
- Questioned — प्रश्न उठाया गया
- Neutralized — निष्प्रभावी कर दिया गया

101 ANSWER (b) Mystery

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Passage में "critical enigmas persist" आया है, यानी ऐसे गूढ़ प्रश्न जिनका उत्तर अब तक नहीं मिला है। **Enigma** – पहेली, रहस्य (a puzzling or mysterious matter)।

- Certainty — निश्चितता
- Mystery — रहस्य
- Debate — वाद-विवाद
- Explanation — स्पष्टीकरण

Enigma अनसुलझी बात को दर्शाता है, इसलिए Explanation या Certainty उसके विपरीत जाते हैं।

102 ANSWER (c) It reveals processes vital for understanding current environmental ...

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

अंतिम paragraph में कहा गया है कि dinosaurs का अध्ययन evolution, adaptation और extinction की उन प्रक्रियाओं को समझाता है जो "in an era of accelerating environmental change" आज भी अत्यंत प्रासंगिक हैं। यही बात option C में है। Option A और B का passage में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है, और D तथ्यात्मक रूप से गलत है, क्योंकि passage के अनुसार dinosaurs के विनाश के बाद mammals का diversification हुआ।

103 ANSWER (c) Adverbial phrase of contrast

[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

"Despite monumental advances in technology" एक Prepositional Phrase है, जो "despite" से शुरू होता है और Main Clause "critical enigmas persist" के विरुद्ध एक विरोध (concession) दर्शाता है। इसलिए यह Adverbial Phrase of contrast है। इसमें अपना Subject और Finite Verb नहीं है, अतः यह Main Clause नहीं हो सकता; और यह न Noun को modify करता है, न वाक्य का Subject है।

104 ANSWER (b) The 21st-century workforce demands more than technical literacy; it ...

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Semicolon (;) का प्रयोग दो ऐसे Independent Clauses को जोड़ने के लिए होता है जो अर्थ की दृष्टि से आपस में जुड़े हों। यहाँ "The workforce demands more than technical literacy" और "it necessitates a dynamic synergy" दोनों पूर्ण Clauses हैं, इसलिए option B सही है। Option A में केवल comma है, जो Comma Splice की त्रुटि है। Option D में semicolon के बाद "necessitating..." एक participle phrase है, Independent Clause नहीं, इसलिए वहाँ semicolon अनुचित है। Option C में colon है, semicolon नहीं, जबकि प्रश्न semicolon के सही प्रयोग के बारे में है।

105 ANSWER (b) Individuals must cultivate critical thinking, creativity, emotional ...

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Parallel Structure का Concept यह है कि एक सूची के सभी items का व्याकरणिक रूप समान होना चाहिए। "Must cultivate" के बाद चारों items Noun होने चाहिए: **critical thinking, creativity, emotional intelligence, and adaptability**। Option A, C और D में Noun के साथ Gerund (being, creating, adapting) या Verb (adapt) मिला दिए गए हैं, जिससे Parallelism टूट जाता है। Option C में "critically thinking" Adverb के कारण भी गलत है।

106 ANSWER (b) Necessity

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

- **Indispensability** — अपरिहार्यता, ऐसी स्थिति जिसके बिना काम न चल सके। इसका निकटतम अर्थ Necessity है।
- Optionality — वैकल्पिक होना
- Necessity — आवश्यकता
- Uncertainty — अनिश्चितता

• Difficulty — कठिनाई

Optionality तो Indispensability का सीधा विपरीत है।

107 ANSWER (a) Constant and unchanging

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

"Static knowledge bases" का अर्थ है ऐसा ज्ञान जो बदलता नहीं और समय के साथ पुराना पड़ जाता है। **Static** – स्थिर, अपरिवर्तनशील।

• Constant and unchanging — स्थिर और अपरिवर्तित
• Rapidly growing — तेज़ी से बढ़ता हुआ
• Highly dynamic — अत्यधिक गतिशील
• Specialized and complex — विशिष्ट और जटिल

Passage में "adaptive" और "static" mind sets को आमने-सामने रखा गया है, इसलिए Static का अर्थ Dynamic के विपरीत ही होगा।

108 ANSWER (c) Because static knowledge becomes obsolete quickly and adaptability ...

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

तीसरे paragraph में कहा गया है कि AI के कारण परिवर्तन तेज़ हो रहा है और "static knowledge bases decay at an unprecedented pace"; जो लोग lifelong learning अपनाते हैं, वे अपनी जगह बनाए रखते हैं। यही बात option C में है। Option A और D का passage में कोई आधार नहीं है, और option B passage के विपरीत है, क्योंकि पूरा तर्क ही यह है कि ज्ञान तेज़ी से बदलता है।

109 ANSWER (c) Through hidden patterns and performance pressure

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

पहले paragraph के अनुसार toxic behaviour प्रायः "hidden behind professional demeanour or performance targets" रहता है। इसलिए यह खुले रूप में नहीं, बल्कि छिपे हुए पैटर्न और performance के दबाव के माध्यम से प्रकट होता है। Option A गलत है क्योंकि passage कहता है कि यह open hostility से शुरू नहीं होता। Option B और D का passage में उल्लेख ही नहीं है।

110 ANSWER (c) Systemic normalization and incentives

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Passage कहता है कि toxic behaviour "system-based" है, जो "workplace hierarchies, incentive schemes, and tacit cultural norms" में जड़ें जमाए रहता है। Incentives और स्थापित norms का अर्थ है Systemic normalization and incentives। Option B व्यक्तिगत टकराव की बात करता है, जबकि passage संरचनात्मक कारण बताता है; option A और D का कोई आधार नहीं है।

111 ANSWER (c) Praising toxicity sustains dysfunction

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

तीसरे paragraph में "difficult geniuses" का glamorization एक "vicious cycle" बताया गया है, जिसमें toxicity को इसलिए अनदेखा किया जाता है क्योंकि वह profitability के साथ जुड़ी होती है। अर्थात् toxicity की प्रशंसा या उपेक्षा से dysfunction बना रहता है। Option A, B और D में से कोई भी इस चक्र का वर्णन नहीं करता।

112 ANSWER (c) It is eroded by manipulation and passive aggression

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

पहले paragraph में लिखा है कि ऐसा behaviour (manipulation, exclusion, harassment, passive aggression) "erodes organizational trust and destroys psychological safety"। इसलिए inference यही है कि psychological safety इन्हीं से क्षीण होती है। Option B और D के विपरीत passage कहता है कि pressure या fear से productivity नहीं बढ़ती, और option A में "solely" जैसा अतिरंजित शब्द passage से मेल नहीं खाता।

113 ANSWER (a) Overweighting of short-term deliverables

[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

तीसरे paragraph में लिखा है कि leaders "misread short-term deliverables as long-term effectiveness"। यही उनके मूल्यांकन की आलोचना है, यानी short-term परिणामों को अत्यधिक महत्व देना। Option B, C और D का passage में कहीं उल्लेख नहीं है।

114 ANSWER (b) It involves geopolitical, strategic, and economic stakes

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

पहले ही वाक्य में कहा गया है कि outer space अब ऐसा "geopolitical theatre" बन चुका है जहाँ diplomacy, commerce और national security मिलते हैं। इसलिए इसमें geopolitical, strategic और economic तीनों हित जुड़े हैं, जो option B कहता है। Option A और D में "fully" और "only" जैसे अतिरंजित शब्द हैं, जबकि passage में सरकारें भी सक्रिय हैं; option C का कोई आधार नहीं है।

115 ANSWER (c) They serve regional cooperation while advancing soft power

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Passage के अनुसार South Asia Satellite पड़ोसी देशों को सेवाएँ "gift" के रूप में देता है, परंतु यह भी कहा गया है कि ऐसे प्रयास "regional solidarity" के साथ-साथ India के leadership narrative को मज़बूत करते हैं। अतः ये सहयोग भी करते हैं और soft power भी बढ़ाते हैं।

Option A और B एकतरफ़ा हैं, तथा D का passage में कोई संकेत नहीं है।

116 ANSWER (c) Need to negotiate with non-state entities

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Passage में कहा गया है कि private players के आने से "commercial diplomacy" शुरू हुई है और diplomacy को "intergovernmental negotiations" के साथ "corporate interests" के अनुकूल भी ढलना होगा। यानी अब non-state entities से भी बातचीत करनी पड़ेगी। Option A, B और D के बारे में passage कुछ नहीं कहता।

117 ANSWER (d) To ensure sustainable cooperation amid strategic competition

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

अंतिम paragraph का सार है कि space diplomacy "managing cooperation amid competition" है, और जो देश ambition तथा restraint में संतुलन रखेंगे, वही भविष्य को आकार देंगे। अतः संतुलन का उद्देश्य प्रतिस्पर्धा के बीच भी सतत सहयोग बनाए रखना है। Option B और C में दिए कारण passage में स्पष्ट रूप से नहीं बताए गए हैं, और A तकनीकी श्रेष्ठता की बात करता है, जो restraint के तर्क से मेल नहीं खाती।

118 ANSWER (c) Space diplomacy now includes non-traditional actors and dual-use ...

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-I]

Passage बताता है कि private players और start-ups अब governments के साथ "dual-use ventures" में काम करते हैं, जिससे diplomacy में non-traditional actors और dual-use की दुविधा जुड़ गई है। Option A गलत है क्योंकि passage में "absence of updated, binding international treaties" कहा गया है। Option B और D भी passage के सीधे विरुद्ध हैं।

119 ANSWER (a) Adverbial phrase modifying "stands"

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

वाक्यांश 'far from being a mere speculative construct' एक Prepositional Phrase (far from + gerund) है, जो commas से अलग होकर वाक्य में एक Adjunct की तरह आता है। यह Verb 'stands as the most widely endorsed cosmological model' के कथन के साथ विरोध या स्थिति जोड़ता है, इसलिए इसे **Adverbial Phrase modifying 'stands'** माना जाता है। Option C गलत है क्योंकि यह Subject नहीं है, B में Adjective Phrase Noun के साथ सीधे जुड़कर उसे सीमित करता है, जबकि यह commas से अलग अतिरिक्त कथन है, और D गलत है क्योंकि यह 'construct' को modify नहीं करता। अतः उत्तर A है।

120 ANSWER (c) Its failure to explain the singularity and reconcile major physical ...

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

अंतिम दो paragraphs के अनुसार theory की मुख्य सीमा यह है कि यह singularity की उत्पत्ति को unanswered छोड़ देती है और quantum mechanics तथा general relativity में समन्वय नहीं कर पाती। यही option C है। Option A का passage में उल्लेख नहीं है, option B गलत है, और option D के विपरीत CMB को passage में theory का "profound empirical support" बताया गया है।

121 ANSWER (b) Pertaining to theories of knowledge

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Epistemological शब्द Epistemology से बना है, जिसका अर्थ है ज्ञान के स्वरूप, स्रोत और सीमाओं का अध्ययन। Passage में "deep epistemological... mysteries" का अर्थ है कि हम ब्रह्मांड के बारे में क्या और कितना जान सकते हैं, इससे जुड़े रहस्य।

- Concerned with physical laws — भौतिक नियमों से संबंधित
- Pertaining to theories of knowledge — ज्ञान-सिद्धांत से संबंधित
- Related to the structure of matter — पदार्थ की संरचना से संबंधित
- Connected to temporal events — समय-संबंधी घटनाओं से जुड़ा

122 ANSWER (b) became

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

वाक्य के पहले भाग में "expanded" Simple Past में है, इसलिए दूसरी क्रिया भी उसी समय की घटना बताने के लिए Simple Past में होनी चाहिए: it **became** cooler। Option A और C Present Tense के रूप हैं, इसलिए यहाँ मेल नहीं खाते। Option D (Past Perfect) तब आता जब ठंडा होना किसी अन्य past घटना से पहले पूर्ण हो चुका होता, जबकि यहाँ दोनों क्रियाएँ साथ-साथ चल रही हैं।

123 ANSWER (b) Deviations

[SSC CGL 28 Oct 2026, Shift-II]

Anomalies – विसंगतियाँ, सामान्य नियम या अपेक्षा से हटकर पाई जाने वाली बातें। Passage में "anomalies within the CMB" ऐसी ही असामान्यताओं को दर्शाता है।

- Patterns — प्रतिरूप, नियमित क्रम
- Deviations — सामान्य से विचलन
- Explanations — स्पष्टीकरण
- Confirmations — पुष्टियाँ

Patterns इसके विपरीत नियमितता बताता है, और बाकी दोनों शब्दों का अर्थ असामान्यता से संबंधित नहीं है।



SSC Answer Key Review *40 questions*

इन प्रश्नों में SSC की Answer Key पर आपत्ति बनती है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न की व्याख्या में कारण सहित सही उत्तर दिया गया है।

Question	Shift	SSC Key	Status
Error Detection — Q. 36	[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-II]	(d)	SSC key is wrong
Direct & Indirect Speech — Q. 15	[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]	(c)	SSC key is wrong
Direct & Indirect Speech — Q. 85	[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]	(b)	SSC key is wrong
Fill in the Blanks — Q. 37	[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]	(b)	SSC key is wrong
Fill in the Blanks — Q. 65	[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]	(d)	SSC key is wrong
Para Jumbles — Q. 11	[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-II]	(d)	SSC key is wrong
Para Jumbles — Q. 33	[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]	(c)	SSC key is wrong
Para Jumbles — Q. 96	[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-III]	(d)	SSC key is wrong
Para Jumbles — Q. 121	[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]	(d)	SSC key is wrong
Cloze Test — Q. 94	[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]	(d)	SSC key is wrong
Sentence Improvement — Q. 48	[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-III]	(c)	more than one option correct
Sentence Improvement — Q. 78	[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]	(b)	more than one option correct
Direct & Indirect Speech — Q. 06	[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]	(d)	more than one option correct
Direct & Indirect Speech — Q. 67	[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-I]	(a)	more than one option correct
Fill in the Blanks — Q. 12	[SSC CGL 06 Oct 2026, Shift-III]	(b)	more than one option correct
Fill in the Blanks — Q. 87	[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-III]	(b)	more than one option correct
Spelling — Q. 82	[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-I]	(a)	more than one option correct
Spelling — Q. 91	[SSC CGL 10 Oct 2026, Shift-II]	(b)	more than one option correct
Para Jumbles — Q. 99	[SSC CGL 22 Oct 2026, Shift-I]	(c)	more than one option correct
Para Jumbles — Q. 105	[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]	(b)	more than one option correct
Para Jumbles — Q. 124	[SSC CGL 24 Oct 2026, Shift-I]	(b)	more than one option correct
Sentence Improvement — Q. 44	[SSC CGL 07 Oct 2026, Shift-I]	(c)	no option correct
Active & Passive Voice — Q. 50	[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]	(a)	no option correct
Active & Passive Voice — Q. 51	[SSC CGL 09 Oct 2026, Shift-II]	(c)	no option correct
Active & Passive Voice — Q. 53	[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-I]	(a)	no option correct
Active & Passive Voice — Q. 55	[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]	(a)	no option correct
Active & Passive Voice — Q. 59	[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]	(a)	no option correct
Para Jumbles — Q. 92	[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-III]	(a)	no option correct
Error Detection — Q. 47	[SSC CGL 08 Oct 2026, Shift-II]	(a)	debatable key
Sentence Improvement — Q. 76	[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]	(c)	debatable key

Sentence Improvement — Q. 77	[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-I]	(b)	debatable key
Sentence Improvement — Q. 83	[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-II]	(c)	debatable key
Active & Passive Voice — Q. 56	[SSC CGL 14 Oct 2026, Shift-II]	(a)	debatable key
Active & Passive Voice — Q. 58	[SSC CGL 15 Oct 2026, Shift-I]	(b)	debatable key
Fill in the Blanks — Q. 60	[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-III]	(a)	debatable key
Homonyms — Q. 30	[SSC CGL 27 Oct 2026, Shift-I]	(d)	debatable key
Idioms & Phrases — Q. 66	[SSC CGL 01 Oct 2026, Shift-I]	(b)	debatable key
Spelling — Q. 95	[SSC CGL 23 Oct 2026, Shift-I]	(b)	debatable key
Para Jumbles — Q. 138	[SSC CGL 16 Oct 2026, Shift-II]	(b)	debatable key
Reading Comprehension — Q. 50	[SSC CGL 12 Oct 2026, Shift-II]	(a)	debatable key

