SSC Complete Guide 2027

English · Complete Guide

Author: Raj Kamal

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SSC — Complete Syllabus Book (CGL • CHSL • MTS • GD Constable)

Author: Raj Kamal **Publisher:** KAMALDNP **Price:** FREE (Rs. 0) **Meta description:** SSC syllabus book: CGL, CHSL, MTS and GD Constable — full notice-order syllabus, theory, worked examples and practice questions. Free.

About this book

This is a **textbook**, not a guide. It covers the **full official syllabus** of four SSC examinations — **CGL, CHSL, MTS & Havaldar, and GD Constable** — in the order the official notices list the topics. A topic that rarely appears in past papers still gets its place here, because a textbook follows the **syllabus**, not the frequency of past questions.

How the book is built. The four exams share one foundation — Reasoning, General Awareness, Quantitative / Elementary Maths, and English. Those foundation chapters are written **once**, as the Shared Core (Part 0). Each exam Part then carries only its own differences: level, pattern, timers, Tier II, sessions, and language choice. Do not look for the same chapter four times — cross-references point you to the Core.

Levels — read this first. The four exams are NOT the same level: - **CGL — graduate level.** Trigonometry, geometry, algebra, statistics, deeper English. - **CHSL — 10+2 level.** Quant is 10th level only (no advanced trigonometry, no statistics, no advanced algebra); English is basic. - **MTS & GD — Class 10 level only.** No trigonometry, no advanced algebra, no graduate-level English. GD's notice lists NO mensuration, NO geometry, NO trigonometry and NO statistics — this book follows the notice.

Honest limits (read before you trust a list). - The notices give **no detailed topic list for Tier I English** — only "Basic comprehension" (CGL) / "Basic Knowledge" (CHSL). The book's English chapter list therefore follows the established topic set (the same set the Tier II English module spells out in detail). That is stated honestly wherever it applies. - The MTS notice gives **one sentence** for the whole General Awareness section. The book's MTS GA chapters follow that sentence word for word. - **SSC prescribes no textbooks.** The theory base is NCERT (official, free) — cited as the base, never copied. No "prescribed books" list is invented here. - The research for this book traces facts to the official notices via their file numbers and corroborating sources; ssc.gov.in itself was not opened directly in the research run. Every notice PDF must be opened on ssc.gov.in at build time and every pattern and syllabus figure re-verified (see BUILD-TIME CHECKS at the end).

How to use this book

1. **Start with the exam pattern of your exam** (Part I–IV) — know the marks, the timer, and what is qualifying and what is merit.
2. **Study the Shared Core in notice order** — one topic at a time: read the theory, work the worked example, then do the practice questions before looking at the answers.
3. **Then read your exam's Part** for the differences that apply only to you (Tier II, sessions, language choice).
4. **Revise with the pattern tables** at the end of each Part. Every practice question in this book is written fresh for KAMALDNP — no past-paper question, option set or answer key is reproduced here.

Exam patterns at a glance

Exam	Pattern	Latest cycle status
CGL Tier I	100Q / 200 marks / 60 min; 4 sections × 25Q / 50 marks; 15-min sectional timer per section (NEW 2026); −0.50; qualifying only (merit = Tier II)	Notice Thu 21 May 2026. Tier I held Wed 30 Sep – Oct 2026, 53 shifts (end date 28 vs 30 Oct — unresolved). Answer key Wed 4 Nov 2026, objections till Sat 7 Nov 2026. Tier I result NOT declared, expected Dec 2026. Tier II Dec 2026 tentative (slip risk to Jan 2027). Vacancies: 12,256 in the notice; tentative post-wise list 24 Sep 2026 totals 10,731. CGL 2027 NOT NOTIFIED.
CGL Tier II	Paper I 150Q / 450 (3 marks each): Sec I Maths 30Q + Reasoning 30Q = 180 (1h); Sec II English 45Q + GA 25Q = 210 (1h); Sec III Computer 20Q = 60 (15 min); Session II DEST 15 min (qualifying). −1 in Sec I & II, −0.50 in Sec III. Each section cleared separately. Paper II Statistics 100Q / 200 (JSO only). Paper III Finance & Economics 100Q / 200 (AAO only, NEW 2026).	Merit = Tier II marks only.
CHSL Tier I	100Q / 200 marks / 60 min; 4 parts × 25Q / 50 marks; 15-min sectional timer per part (NEW 2026, notice para 13.8); −0.50; screening only. Qualifying: UR 30%, OBC/EWS 25%, all others 20%.	Notice Mon 7 Sep 2026, F.No. HQ-C1102/5/2026-C-1. ~2,536 tentative posts (LDC/JSA, DEO, DEO Grade 'A'). **Tier I Thu 3 – Thu 31 Dec 2026 — confirmed from the official PDF (HQ-IT018/4/2024-IT).** City details live in candidate login since Mon 23 Nov 2026; admit card 2–3 days before each candidate's exam. Tier II date NOT announced. CHSL 2027 NOT NOTIFIED.

Exam	Pattern	Latest cycle status
CHSL Tier II	Session I 135Q / 405 marks: Sec 1 Maths 30Q + Reasoning 30Q = 180 (1h); Sec 2 English 40Q + GA 20Q = 180 (1h); Sec 3 Computer 15Q = 45 (15 min, qualifying). **Merit on 360 marks (405 − 45).** −1 in Tier II objective sections. Session II Skill / Typing Test (qualifying, post-specific).	DEO Skill Test: 8,000 key depressions/hour (15 min). LDC/JSA Typing: English 35 w.p.m. OR Hindi 30 w.p.m. (10 min). DEO Grade 'A' (C&AG): 15,000 key depressions/hour.
MTS & Havaldar	**90Q / 270 marks / 90 min — TWO SESSIONS.** Session I 40Q / 120 marks, 45 min, **NO negative marking**, qualifying only. Session II 50Q / 150 marks, 45 min, **−1 per wrong answer**, merit. Qualifying: UR 30%, OBC/EWS 25%, others 20% — in Session I AND Session II separately. **Merit = Session II normalised marks only.**	**2026 NOT NOTIFIED** — the 2025 notice (Thu 26 Jun 2025, F.No. E/15/2025-C-2) is the pattern authority. 2025: 7,948 posts (MTS 6,810 + Havaldar 1,138); CBE Wed 4 – Fri 20 Feb 2026. Havaldar: shortlisted for PET/PST in ratio 1:7 on Session II marks. Pay Level 1, ₹18,000–₹56,900. Fee ₹100 (women/SC/ST/PwBD/Ex-servicemen exempt).
GD Constable	**80Q / 160 marks / 60 min;** Part A Reasoning 20Q / 40, Part B GK & GA 20Q / 40, Part C Elementary Maths 20Q / 40, Part D English **OR** Hindi 20Q / 40 (candidate's choice); 2 marks per question; **−0.25** per wrong answer. Class 10 level. Then PET/PST (qualifying), DME, DV. NCC bonus on normalised CBT marks: C certificate 5%, B 3%, A 2% of maximum marks. Eligibility: 10th pass, age 18–23.	**2027 NOT NOTIFIED** — the 2026 notice (Mon 1 Dec 2025, F.No. HQ-C-3007/10/2025-C-3) is the pattern authority. 2026: 25,487 posts (male 23,467 + female 2,020); CBE Mon 27 Apr – Sat 30 May 2026; 21,56,776 appeared; result Mon 12 Oct 2026; final answer keys + marks Tue 3 Nov 2026; PET/PST running Nov–Dec 2026.

PART 0 — SHARED CORE (written once, used by all four exams)

Core 1 — General Intelligence & Reasoning

Notice order (CGL §2A, 36 topics). The same list, at the right level, serves CHSL (10+2), MTS and GD (Class 10). GD's notice adds that its reasoning is "principally of non-verbal type". Topics marked ★ are in the notice but had **zero questions in the mock blueprints** — they are

covered here as short named sub-topics, because a textbook follows the syllabus, not the frequency.

1. Analogies (verbal & non-verbal; semantic, symbolic/number, figural)

Theory: Find the rule that links the first pair and apply it to the second. Semantic = meaning; symbolic/number = numbers or letters; figural = shapes. **Worked example:** Book : Read :: Pen : ? — A book is used to read; a pen is used to write. **Answer: Write. Practice:** 1. Doctor : Hospital :: Teacher : ? (a) School (b) Student (c) Book (d) Class. 2. 4 : 16 :: 5 : ? (a) 20 (b) 25 (c) 30 (d) 15. **Answers:** 1. (a) School. 2. (b) 25 (square of the number).

2. Similarities and Differences

Theory: Pick the item that shares a property with the group, or the one that does not belong. Compare one feature at a time — number of letters, vowels, odd/even, prime, shape. **Worked example:** Apple, Mango, Banana, Potato — Potato is a vegetable; the rest are fruits. **Answer: Potato. Practice:** 1. Odd one out: 2, 3, 5, 9, 11. (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 9 (d) 11. 2. Which is different: Square, Circle, Triangle, Rectangle? (a) Square (b) Circle (c) Triangle (d) Rectangle. **Answers:** 1. (c) 9 (not prime). 2. (b) Circle (no straight sides).

3. Space Visualisation ★

Theory: Imagine a shape turned, folded or viewed from another side, without drawing it. Practise by picturing a cube rotating in your head. **Worked example:** A square with a dot in the top-right corner is rotated 180°. The dot moves to the — **Answer: bottom-left corner. Practice:** 1. A triangle pointing up is flipped vertically. It now points — (a) up (b) down (c) left (d) right. 2. A cube's front face has a star; the cube is turned so the star faces left. The star is now on the — (a) front (b) left (c) back (d) top. **Answers:** 1. (b) down. 2. (b) left.

4. Spatial Orientation

Theory: Directions and positions: left/right, above/below, north/south/east/west, and turns (90° = one right angle, 180° = about-turn). **Worked example:** Facing north, you turn right, then right again. You now face — **Answer: south. Practice:** 1. Facing east, you turn left. You face — (a) north (b) south (c) west (d) east. 2. A man walks 3 km north, then 4 km east. He is — (a) 5 km from start (b) 7 km (c) 4 km (d) 3 km. **Answers:** 1. (a) north. 2. (a) 5 km (3-4-5 triangle).

5. Problem-Solving Analysis

Theory: Break a word problem into steps: what is given, what is asked, which rule connects them. Write the steps down before calculating. **Worked example:** A train covers 60 km in 1 hour. How far in 2.5 hours at the same speed? 60 × 2.5 = **150 km. Practice:** 1. A shop sells 5 pens for ₹25. Cost of 12 pens? (a) ₹50 (b) ₹55 (c) ₹60 (d) ₹65. 2. If 3 workers finish a job in 6 days, 1 worker takes — (a) 6 days (b) 12 days (c) 18 days (d) 9 days. **Answers:** 1. (c) ₹60. 2. (c) 18 days.

6. Decision Making ★

Theory: Choose the best course of action from the facts given — not from what you wish were true. The correct option follows the stated rule or the public interest. **Worked example:** A candidate is 30 minutes late for an exam because of a traffic jam. The rule says no entry after 15 minutes. The correct decision is — **Answer: do not admit (the rule applies equally to all). Practice:** 1. A clerk finds ₹500 extra in the cash box. The right action is — (a) keep it (b) report it (c) share it (d) ignore it. 2. A bridge is flooded; the rule says close it. The officer should — (a) open it for cars only (b) close it (c) wait for orders (d) let people decide. **Answers:** 1. (b) report it. 2. (b) close it.

7. Visual Memory ★

Theory: Remember a figure you saw briefly, then pick it out from similar figures. Look for one distinguishing mark — a dot, a line, a corner. **Worked example:** You are shown a circle with a small triangle inside at the top. Later, the same figure is — **Answer: the circle with the triangle at the top (position matters). Practice:** 1. A figure has two dots, one above the other. Which figure matches it? (a) two dots side by side (b) two dots, one above the other (c) one dot (d) three dots. 2. A square has a cross in its lower half. The matching figure is the one with — (a) a cross in the upper half (b) a cross in the lower half (c) a circle (d) no cross. **Answers:** 1. (b). 2. (b).

8. Discrimination ★

Theory: Tell two nearly identical figures apart by one small difference — a missing line, an extra dot, a changed angle. **Worked example:** Two triangles look alike, but one has a dot at its apex and the other does not. The difference is — **Answer: the dot. Practice:** 1. Figure A has 4 sides, Figure B has 5 sides. They differ in — (a) colour (b) number of sides (c) size (d) shape name only. 2. Two words differ by one letter: CAT / BAT. The differing letter is — (a) first (b) second (c) third (d) none. **Answers:** 1. (b) number of sides. 2. (a) first.

9. Relationship Concepts (blood relations, directions)

Theory: Blood relations: draw a family tree — father/mother above, children below, spouse beside. "A is B's brother's wife" means A is B's sister-in-law. Directions: see topic 4. **Worked example:** Pointing to a photo, Ravi says, "She is my father's only daughter." The woman is — **Answer: Ravi's sister. Practice:** 1. A is B's mother. B is C's sister. A is C's — (a) mother (b) aunt (c) grandmother (d) sister. 2. X is the son of Y. Y is the wife of Z. X is Z's — (a) brother (b) son (c) nephew (d) father. **Answers:** 1. (a) mother. 2. (b) son.

10. Arithmetical Reasoning

Theory: Word problems on numbers — ages, averages, ratios, work. Translate words into an equation, then solve. **Worked example:** The average of 5 numbers is 20. Their sum is 5 × 20 = **100. Practice:** 1. Father is 3 times his son's age. In 12 years he will be twice as old. Son's age now? (a) 10 (b) 12 (c) 14 (d) 16. 2. A number increased by 20% becomes 60. The number is — (a) 40 (b) 45 (c) 50 (d) 55. **Answers:** 1. (b) 12 ($3x + 12 = 2(x + 12) \rightarrow x = 12$). 2. (c) 50.

11. Arithmetic Number Series

Theory: Find the rule — add, subtract, multiply, square, prime numbers, or two interleaved series. Check differences first, then ratios. **Worked example:** 2, 6, 12, 20, 30, ? — differences 4, 6, 8, 10, next 12 → 30 + 12 = **42. Practice:** 1. 3, 6, 11, 18, 27, ? (a) 36 (b) 38 (c) 40 (d) 42. 2. 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, ? (a) 11 (b) 13 (c) 15 (d) 10. **Answers:** 1. (b) 38 (differences 3, 5, 7, 9, 11). 2. (b) 13 (Fibonacci — each term is the sum of the two before it).

12. Non-verbal Series

Theory: Figures change step by step — an element rotates, moves, appears or disappears. Track ONE element at a time. **Worked example:** An arrow turns 90° clockwise each step: up → right → down → **Answer: left. Practice:** 1. A dot moves one corner clockwise each step: top-left → top-right → ? (a) bottom-right (b) bottom-left (c) top-left (d) centre. 2. A shape gains one side each step: triangle → square → ? (a) triangle (b) pentagon (c) hexagon (d) circle. **Answers:** 1. (a) bottom-right. 2. (b) pentagon.

13. Coding & Decoding (incl. numerical operations, symbolic operations)

Theory: Each letter is replaced by a fixed rule — shift (+1, +2…), reverse alphabet (A↔Z), or a number (A=1, B=2…). Find the rule from the example, then apply it. **Worked example:** CAT = 3120 (C=3, A=1, T=20). DOG = **4-15-7. Practice:** 1. If APPLE = BQQMF (each letter +1), then MANGO = ? (a) NBOPH (b) NBOHP (c) MBOPH (d) NBPHO. 2. If BAD = 214, then CAB = ? (a) 312 (b) 213 (c) 321 (d) 123. **Answers:** 1. (a) NBOPH. 2. (a) 312 (C=3, A=1, B=2).

14. Statement–Conclusion

Theory: A conclusion follows ONLY if it must be true from the statement. "Some" never proves "All". "All" never proves "Some" in the reverse direction. **Worked example:** Statement: All pens are books. Conclusion I: Some books are pens. **Answer: follows (if all pens are books, some books are certainly pens). Practice:** 1. Statement: Some cats are black. Conclusion: All black things are cats. (a) Follows (b) Does not follow. 2. Statement: No student is lazy. Conclusion: Some students are hardworking. (a) Follows (b) Does not follow. **Answers:** 1. (b) Does not follow. 2. (b) Does not follow (the statement says nothing about hard work).

15. Syllogistic Reasoning

Theory: Two statements + conclusions. Draw Venn circles: "All A are B" = A circle inside B. "Some A are B" = circles overlap. "No A is B" = circles separate. **Worked example:** Statements: All pens are books. All books are tables. Conclusion: All pens are tables. **Answer: follows (pen circle inside book circle inside table circle). Practice:** 1. Statements: Some cats are dogs. All dogs are animals. Conclusion: Some cats are animals. (a) Follows (b) Does not follow. 2. Statements: All roses are flowers. Some flowers are red. Conclusion: All roses are red. (a) Follows (b) Does not follow. **Answers:** 1. (a) Follows. 2. (b) Does not follow.

16. Semantic Analogy

Theory: Analogy by meaning: synonyms, antonyms, part–whole, cause–effect, worker–tool, worker–workplace. **Worked example:** Hot : Cold :: Happy : ? — **Answer: Sad (antonym). Practice:** 1. King : Kingdom :: Judge : ? (a) Court (b) Law (c) Punishment (d) Lawyer. 2. Flower : Petal :: Book : ? (a) Cover (b) Page (c) Author (d) Library. **Answers:** 1. (a) Court (worker–workplace). 2. (b) Page (whole–part).

17. Symbolic / Number Analogy

Theory: Analogy by numbers or symbols: squares, cubes, sums of digits, prime numbers. **Worked example:** 3 : 9 :: 4 : ? — $3^2 = 9$, so 4^2 = **16. Practice:** 1. 5 : 125 :: 6 : ? (a) 216 (b) 180 (c) 150 (d) 200. 2. 12 : 144 :: 13 : ? (a) 156 (b) 169 (c) 182 (d) 144. **Answers:** 1. (a) 216 (cube). 2. (b) 169 (square).

18. Figural Analogy

Theory: Analogy by shapes: the second figure is the first figure rotated, mirrored, with an element added or removed, or with the number of sides changed. **Worked example:** Triangle (3 sides) : Square (4 sides) :: Square : ? — **Answer: Pentagon (5 sides). Practice:** 1. A circle with one line becomes a circle with two lines. A square with one line becomes a square with — (a) one line (b) two lines (c) three lines (d) no line. 2. A figure rotated 90° clockwise : the same figure rotated 180° :: the original : ? (a) 90° (b) 180° (c) 270° (d) 0°. **Answers:** 1. (b) two lines. 2. (a) 90° (the second figure is the first rotated 90° further; the original rotated 90° is 90°).

19. Semantic Classification

Theory: Group words by meaning — put the odd one out by finding the property the rest share (same category, same part of speech, same relationship). **Worked example:** Rose, Lotus, Marigold, Mango — **Answer: Mango (a fruit, the rest are flowers). Practice:** 1. Odd one out: Car, Bus, Train, Aeroplane. (a) Car (b) Bus (c) Train (d) Aeroplane. 2. Odd one out: Pen, Pencil, Eraser, Paper. (a) Pen (b) Pencil (c) Eraser (d) Paper. **Answers:** 1. (d) Aeroplane (flies; the rest run on land). 2. (d) Paper (the rest are writing tools).

20. Symbolic / Number Classification

Theory: Group numbers by a property — odd/even, prime/composite, perfect square, divisible by 3, sum of digits. **Worked example:** 4, 9, 16, 25, 30 — **Answer: 30 (the rest are perfect squares). Practice:** 1. Odd one out: 121, 144, 169, 190. (a) 121 (b) 144 (c) 169 (d) 190. 2. Odd one out: 3, 5, 7, 9. (a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) 9. **Answers:** 1. (d) 190 (not a square). 2. (d) 9 (not prime).

21. Figural Classification

Theory: Group figures by a property — number of sides, open/closed, curved/straight, number of regions, symmetry. **Worked example:** Triangle, Square, Pentagon, Circle — **Answer: Circle (curved; the rest have straight sides). Practice:** 1. Odd one out: square, rectangle, rhombus, circle. (a) square (b) rectangle (c) rhombus (d) circle. 2. Odd one out: a figure with 3 sides, 4 sides, 5 sides, and a figure with no sides (a circle). (a) 3 sides (b) 4 sides (c) 5 sides (d) circle. **Answers:** 1. (d) circle. 2. (d) circle.

22. Semantic Series

Theory: A series of words in a logical order — days, months, life stages, sizes, alphabetical order, or a meaningful sequence. **Worked example:** Infant, Child, Adolescent, Adult, ? — **Answer: Old age (life stages in order). Practice:** 1. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, ? (a) Tuesday (b) Sunday (c) Saturday (d) Thursday. 2. Seed, Sapling, Plant, Tree, ? (a) Leaf (b) Fruit (c) Root (d) Flower. **Answers:** 1. (b) Sunday (alternate days). 2. (b) Fruit (growth sequence).

23. Number Series

Theory: See topic 11. Also watch for: squares/cubes, primes, two interleaved series, multiplication + addition patterns. **Worked example:** 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, ? — each term doubles. **Answer: 64. Practice:** 1. 5, 10, 20, 40, ? (a) 60 (b) 80 (c) 50 (d) 100. 2. 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, ? (a) 30 (b) 36 (c) 32 (d) 49. **Answers:** 1. (b) 80. 2. (b) 36 (squares: 1^2, 2^2, 3^2, 4^2, 5^2, 6^2).

24. Figural Series

Theory: See topic 12. Track rotation (clockwise/anticlockwise), movement of elements, and increase/decrease in number of elements. **Worked example:** A figure gains one dot each step: 1 dot, 2 dots, 3 dots, ? — **Answer: 4 dots. Practice:** 1. An arrow rotates 45° anticlockwise each step. After 4 steps it has turned — (a) 90° (b) 180° (c) 135° (d) 45°. 2. A shape loses one side each step: hexagon → pentagon → ? (a) square (b) triangle (c) octagon (d) heptagon. **Answers:** 1. (b) 180°. 2. (a) square.

25. Word Building ★

Theory: Form new words from the letters of a given word (using each letter at most as many times as it appears). A word that needs a letter the given word lacks cannot be formed. **Worked example:** From "TEACHER" you can form "HEAT" (H, E, A, T all present) and "CHEAT" (C, H, E, A,

T all present). A word that CANNOT be formed is "TEACHES" — TEACHER has no S. **Answer: a word needing a letter not in the given word cannot be formed. Practice:** 1. Which word CANNOT be formed from "STATION"? (a) SAINT (b) SATIN (c) TATTOO (d) STAIN. 2. Which word CANNOT be formed from "DOCTOR"? (a) DOOR (b) COAT (c) TOO (d) DOCTOR. **Answers:** 1. (c) TATTOO (needs three Ts and two Os — STATION has two Ts and one O). 2. (b) COAT (A is not in DOCTOR).

26. Trends ★

Theory: Find the direction of change in a series — increasing, decreasing, alternating, or repeating. "Trend" questions ask what comes next in a pattern of change. **Worked example:** 10, 20, 30, 40, ? — the trend is +10 each step. **Answer: 50. Practice:** 1. 100, 90, 80, 70, ? (a) 60 (b) 75 (c) 65 (d) 50. 2. A, C, E, G, ? (a) H (b) I (c) J (d) K. **Answers:** 1. (a) 60. 2. (b) I (alternate letters).

27. Venn Diagrams

Theory: Overlapping circles show what sets share. "All A are B" = A inside B. "Some A are B" = overlap. "No A is B" = separate circles. **Worked example:** Doctors, Surgeons, Nurses — Surgeons inside Doctors; Nurses separate. **Answer: draw the Surgeons circle inside the Doctors circle, Nurses apart. Practice:** 1. Which diagram fits "All cats are animals, some animals are dogs"? (a) Cats inside Animals, Dogs overlapping Animals (b) All three separate (c) Cats = Dogs (d) Animals inside Cats. 2. Men, Fathers, Brothers — Fathers are a subset of Men; Brothers overlap both. The correct picture has — (a) three separate circles (b) Fathers inside Men, Brothers overlapping (c) all three identical (d) Men inside Fathers. **Answers:** 1. (a). 2. (b).

28. Drawing Inferences ★

Theory: An inference must follow from the given facts — it must be certainly true, not merely possible. Do not add outside knowledge. **Worked example:** Fact: "All the students in the class passed." Inference: "Ravi, a student in the class, passed." **Answer: valid (it must be true). Practice:** 1. Fact: "It rained all day." Inference: "The ground is wet." (a) Certainly true (b) Possibly true (c) False (d) Cannot say. 2. Fact: "Some mangoes are sweet." Inference: "All mangoes are sweet." (a) Certainly true (b) Possibly true (c) False (d) Cannot say. **Answers:** 1. (a) Certainly true. 2. (b) Possibly true — "some" does not prove "all".

29. Pattern-Folding & Unfolding

Theory: A paper is folded (or a cube net is folded) — opposite faces never touch. In a cube net, the face opposite a given face is found by skipping one square in a straight line. **Worked example:** In a cube net, if 1 is opposite 3, 2 opposite 4, then 5 is opposite — **Answer: 6. Practice:** 1. A paper is folded in half, then a small hole is punched near one corner. When unfolded, the paper has — (a) one hole (b) two holes (c) no hole (d) a corner missing. 2. In a

dice, if 6 is opposite 1, the number opposite 5 is — (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) cannot say from this alone. **Answers:** 1. (b) two holes (the punch repeats in the mirror half). 2. (d) cannot say from this alone (need the full net).

30. Indexing ★

Theory: Arranging names/words in a fixed order — alphabetical, or by a code number. Compare letter by letter from the left. **Worked example:** Alphabetical order: Apple, Banana, Cat, Dog. **Answer: Apple comes first (A < B < C < D). Practice:** 1. Alphabetical order: Zebra, Apple, Mango, Banana. First is — (a) Zebra (b) Apple (c) Mango (d) Banana. 2. In a directory, "Sharma" comes after "Sharan" because — (a) S-h-a-r-m > S-h-a-r-a (b) shorter first (c) longer first (d) random. **Answers:** 1. (b) Apple. 2. (a) at the fifth letter, m (109) comes after a (97) in the alphabet.

31. Address Matching ★

Theory: Compare two addresses character by character — house number, street, pin code. One changed digit makes them different. **Worked example:** "12, MG Road, Delhi – 110001" vs "12, MG Road, Delhi – 110001" — **Answer: identical. Practice:** 1. Which address matches "45, Park Street, Kolkata – 700016"? (a) 45, Park Street, Kolkata – 700016 (b) 45, Park Street, Kolkata – 700061 (c) 54, Park Street, Kolkata – 700016 (d) 45, Park Street, Kolkata – 7000160. 2. "Flat 7, Rose Apartments" vs "Flat 7, Rose Apartment" — (a) same (b) different (c) cannot say (d) same building. **Answers:** 1. (a). 2. (b) different (missing "s").

32. Date & City Matching ★

Theory: Match a date or a city against a list — check day, month, year (or spelling) exactly. One wrong digit or letter breaks the match. **Worked example:** "15 Aug 1947" matches "15 August 1947". **Answer: same date. Practice:** 1. Which date matches "26 Jan 1950"? (a) 26 Jan 1950 (b) 26 Jan 1951 (c) 15 Aug 1950 (d) 26 Feb 1950. 2. Which city matches "Varanasi"? (a) Varanasi (b) Varansi (c) Benaras (d) Varanashi. **Answers:** 1. (a). 2. (a) (Benaras is the old name, not the same spelling).

33. Embedded Figures

Theory: A small figure is hidden inside a larger figure. Trace the outline of the small figure — its lines are part of the big figure's lines. **Worked example:** A triangle is hidden inside a square divided by diagonals. **Answer: the triangle formed by two diagonals and one side of the square. Practice:** 1. A square divided by one diagonal contains how many triangles? (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4. 2. A rectangle with both diagonals drawn contains how many triangles? (a) 4 (b) 6 (c) 8 (d) 2. **Answers:** 1. (b) 2. 2. (c) 8 (4 small + 4 made of two small each).

34. Critical Thinking ★

Theory: Judge an argument: is the evidence enough? Does the conclusion follow? Spot assumptions, weak evidence, and emotional appeals. **Worked example:** "Most toppers study 10 hours a day, so studying 10 hours a day makes you a topper." The flaw is — **Answer: correlation is not causation (other factors matter). Practice:** 1. "This phone is popular, so it must be the best." The flaw is — (a) popularity proves quality (b) popularity does not prove quality (c) no flaw (d) phones cannot be compared. 2. "One student failed after using this book, so the book is useless." The flaw is — (a) one case proves nothing (b) the book is useless (c) the student is lazy (d) no flaw. **Answers:** 1. (b). 2. (a).

35. Emotional Intelligence ★

Theory: Recognise and manage feelings — your own and others'. The right response is calm, respectful, and honest, never aggressive or evasive. **Worked example:** A colleague is upset about a mistake. The emotionally intelligent response is — **Answer: listen first, acknowledge the feeling, then solve the problem together. Practice:** 1. You are angry at a teammate. The best first step is — (a) shout at once (b) pause, calm down, then talk (c) complain to everyone (d) ignore the work. 2. A friend is nervous before an exam. You should — (a) laugh at the fear (b) reassure and help revise (c) say nothing (d) tell them they will fail. **Answers:** 1. (b). 2. (b).

36. Social Intelligence ★

Theory: Understand people and situations — who needs what, what is polite, what the group expects. The right action respects others and the setting. **Worked example:** In a meeting, a junior offers a good idea. The socially intelligent response is — **Answer: acknowledge it and discuss it on merit. Practice:** 1. At a formal dinner, you should — (a) shout across the table (b) speak politely and wait your turn (c) eat with your hands loudly (d) leave early without a word. 2. A stranger asks for directions. You should — (a) ignore them (b) give clear, polite directions (c) mislead them (d) ask for money first. **Answers:** 1. (b). 2. (b).

Reasoning — level notes. CHSL Reasoning is the same list at 10+2 level (Series, Puzzles & Seating, Non-verbal figure block, Syllogism 1, Coding 2 in practice). MTS Reasoning is Class 10: Alpha-Numeric Series, Coding, Analogies, Directions, Similarities & Differences, **Jumbling** ★, Problem Solving, Non-verbal Reasoning, **Age Calculations** ★, **Calendar and Clock** ★ — plus, from practice (not the notice): Classification, Mathematical Operations, Syllogism, Seating Arrangement, Dice, Mirror Image, Blood Relations. GD Reasoning is "principally non-verbal": Similarities & Differences, Analogies, Spatial Visualization ★, Spatial Orientation ★, Visual Memory ★, Discrimination ★, Observation ★, Relationship Concepts, Arithmetical Reasoning ★, Arithmetic Number Series, Non-verbal Series, Figural Classification, Coding & Decoding — plus, from practice (not the notice): Series, Blood Relation, Direction & Distance, Seating/Puzzle, Syllogism, Venn Diagram, Alphabet/Word Test, Mirror/Water Image, Embedded Figures, Paper Folding, Dice & Cube, Mathematical Operations, Clock–Calendar.

Core 2 — General Awareness

Notice heads (CGL §2B, in notice order): History, Culture, Geography, Economic Scene, General Policy, Science & Technology, Current Affairs — plus the notice frame: India & its neighbouring countries (especially the above), environment & society, everyday observations & experience in their scientific aspect. **Theory base (NCERT, cited — never copied):** Classes 6–10 History (Ancient/Medieval/Modern + Freedom Movement), Geography (physical, social, economic), Civics/Polity (Constitution, rights & duties, governance), Economics (basic concepts), Science (Physics, Chemistry, Biology to Class 10); Classes 11–12 add depth (Polity, Economy, Science).

1. History

Key facts: Indus Valley Civilisation (c. 2500–1900 BCE, Harappa, Mohenjo-daro — Great Bath, granaries, planned towns); Vedic Age; Mauryan Empire (Chandragupta, Ashoka — edicts, Dhamma); Gupta Age (the "Golden Age" — science, art, literature); Delhi Sultanate; Mughal Empire (Babur 1526, Akbar, Shah Jahan — Taj Mahal); British rule (1757 Plassey, 1857 Revolt); Freedom Movement (1885 Congress founded; 1919 Jallianwala Bagh; 1920 Non-cooperation; 1930 Civil Disobedience / Dandi March; 1942 Quit India; Independence 15 Aug 1947). **Practice:** 1. The Great Bath was found at — (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjo-daro (c) Lothal (d) Kalibangan. 2. The Indian National Congress was founded in — (a) 1857 (b) 1885 (c) 1905 (d) 1920. 3. The Dandi March was led by Gandhiji in — (a) 1920 (b) 1930 (c) 1942 (d) 1919. **Answers:** 1. (b). 2. (b). 3. (b).

2. Culture

Key facts: Classical dances — Bharatanatyam (Tamil Nadu), Kathak (Uttar Pradesh), Kathakali (Kerala), Odissi (Odisha), Kuchipudi (Andhra Pradesh), Manipuri (Manipur), Mohiniyattam (Kerala), Sattriya (Assam). Folk dances — Bihu (Assam), Garba (Gujarat), Bhangra (Punjab), Lavani (Maharashtra). UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India include the Taj Mahal, Qutub Minar, Red Fort, Ajanta & Ellora Caves, Sun Temple Konark, Hampi. Festivals — Diwali, Holi, Eid, Christmas, Pongal, Onam, Baisakhi. **Practice:** 1. Kathakali belongs to — (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Kerala (c) Odisha (d) Assam. 2. Bihu is the folk dance of — (a) Punjab (b) Gujarat (c) Assam (d) Bihar. 3. The Sun Temple is at — (a) Khajuraho (b) Konark (c) Madurai (d) Thanjavur. **Answers:** 1. (b). 2. (c). 3. (b).

3. Geography

Key facts: India — area 3.28 million sq km (7th largest); neighbours: Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sri Lanka (sea). Major rivers: Ganga (2,525 km), Yamuna, Brahmaputra, Narmada, Tapti, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri. Highest peak: Kanchenjunga (8,586 m, in India). Climate: monsoon (south-west June–September). Soils: alluvial, black (regur), red, laterite. Crops: wheat (Punjab, Haryana, UP), rice (West Bengal, UP, Punjab), cotton (Gujarat, Maharashtra). **Practice:** 1. India's longest river is — (a) Yamuna (b) Godavari (c) Ganga (d)

Brahmaputra. 2. The highest peak in India is — (a) Everest (b) Kanchenjunga (c) Nanda Devi (d) K2. 3. Black soil is best suited for — (a) rice (b) cotton (c) wheat (d) tea. **Answers:** 1. (c). 2. (b). 3. (b).

4. Economic Scene

Key facts: Indian economy — mixed economy; GDP measured by the National Statistical Office; Five-Year Plans (1951–2017) replaced by NITI Aayog (2015). Banking: RBI (1935, central bank), SBI (largest public-sector bank), NABARD (rural). Taxes: GST (1 July 2017 — "One Nation, One Tax"). Schemes: MGNREGA (2005, 100 days' work), PM Jan Dhan Yojana (2014), Ayushman Bharat (2018), PM Kisan (2019). Currency: rupee (₹); inflation measured by CPI and WPI. **Practice:** 1. GST was introduced in India on — (a) 1 July 2016 (b) 1 July 2017 (c) 1 Jan 2017 (d) 1 April 2017. 2. NITI Aayog replaced — (a) RBI (b) Planning Commission (c) Finance Commission (d) SEBI. 3. MGNREGA guarantees how many days of work? (a) 50 (b) 100 (c) 150 (d) 200. **Answers:** 1. (b). 2. (b). 3. (b).

5. General Policy

Key facts: The Constitution (adopted 26 Nov 1949, in force 26 Jan 1950) — Preamble (Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity); Fundamental Rights (Articles 12–35); Directive Principles (Articles 36–51); Fundamental Duties (Article 51A, 11 duties). President (head of state, Article 52); Prime Minister (head of government); Parliament — Lok Sabha (543 elected seats; maximum 550) + Rajya Sabha (245 seats). Supreme Court (New Delhi, Chief Justice of India). Panchayati Raj (73rd Amendment, 1992). Election Commission (Article 324). **Practice:** 1. The Constitution came into force on — (a) 15 Aug 1947 (b) 26 Nov 1949 (c) 26 Jan 1950 (d) 26 Jan 1949. 2. Fundamental Duties are in — (a) Article 32 (b) Article 51A (c) Article 370 (d) Article 19. 3. The Lok Sabha currently has how many elected members? (a) 543 (b) 545 (c) 550 (d) 552. **Answers:** 1. (c). 2. (b). 3. (a).

6. Science & Technology

Key facts: Physics — Newton's laws, gravity, light (reflection/refraction), electricity (Ohm's law V = IR), sound. Chemistry — elements, acids/bases/salts, periodic table (Mendeleev), common compounds (H_2O, CO_2, NaCl, $CaCO_3$). Biology — cell (basic unit of life), photosynthesis ($6CO_2 + 6H_2O \rightarrow C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2$), human body (206 bones in an adult), blood groups (A, B, AB, O), vitamins (A, B, C, D, E, K). Space — ISRO (1969); Chandrayaan-3 landed on the Moon's south pole (23 Aug 2023); Aditya-L1 (solar mission). Computers — CPU, memory, internet, e-mail. **Practice:** 1. The chemical formula of common salt is — (a) KCl (b) NaCl (c) $CaCO_3$ (d) HCl. 2. Photosynthesis takes place in the — (a) root (b) stem (c) leaf (d) flower. 3. Chandrayaan-3 landed on the Moon on — (a) 23 July 2023 (b) 23 Aug 2023 (c) 14 July 2023 (d) 23 Sep 2023. **Answers:** 1. (b). 2. (c). 3. (b).

7. Current Affairs

Key facts (stable, long-established — re-verify at build time before printing fresh CA): This chapter is updated from the news at build time; the book does not print a fixed CA list. Method: read one national newspaper daily; note (a) new schemes and their ministry, (b) appointments (President, CJI, RBI Governor, Chief Election Commissioner), (c) awards (Bharat Ratna, Nobel Prizes, Padma awards), (d) sports (World Cups, Olympics, major tournaments), (e) international summits (G20, BRICS, UN). For the exam, CA questions are mostly 6–12 months old. **Practice (method, not fixed facts):** 1. When a new scheme is announced, the first thing to note is — (a) its name only (b) name + ministry + launch year (c) the minister's name only (d) nothing. 2. The Bharat Ratna is — (a) a sports award (b) India's highest civilian award (c) a military award (d) a state award. **Answers:** 1. (b). 2. (b).

8. MTS GA — the notice's one sentence, followed word for word

The MTS notice gives **one sentence** for the whole GA section: *"Social Studies (History, Geography, Art and Culture, Civics, Economics), General Science and Environmental Studies up to 10th standard."* The book's MTS GA chapters are therefore: - **History, Geography, Art and Culture, Civics, Economics** — use Core 2 heads 1–5 above, at Class 10 level. - **General Science (up to 10th standard)** — Physics, Chemistry, Biology to Class 10; use Core 2 head 6. - **Environmental Studies (up to 10th standard) ★ — Environment chapter (named in the notice, 0 fixed blueprint questions — the book MUST have it):** Environment — biotic (living) and abiotic (non-living) components; ecosystems (forest, grassland, desert, aquatic); food chains and food webs; pollution (air, water, soil, noise) and its sources; climate change and global warming (greenhouse gases: CO_2, methane); biodiversity and conservation (national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, biosphere reserves); environmental laws and international agreements (Paris Agreement 2015). **Practice:** 1. The main greenhouse gas is — (a) oxygen (b) nitrogen (c) carbon dioxide (d) hydrogen. 2. The Paris Agreement on climate change was adopted in — (a) 2010 (b) 2015 (c) 2020 (d) 2005. **Answers:** 1. (c). 2. (b). - **Current Affairs in MTS — honest label:** CA is **NOT named in the MTS notice**. It does appear in real papers (1–7 per shift), so the book carries this short CA note as **practice, not syllabus**: follow Core 2 head 7 (Current Affairs) for method. Do not present CA as a notified MTS syllabus head.

9. GD GK & GA — the notice's heads, in notice order

The GD notice lists: Sports, History, Culture, Geography, Economic Scene, General Polity, Indian Constitution, Scientific Research, Current Events — "Questions will be such that they do not require a special study of any discipline" (notice wording). Use Core 2 heads 1–7 above at Class 10 level, plus: - **Sports:** Olympics (ancient Greece; modern from 1896 Athens); India at the Olympics (hockey golds 1928–1980; Neeraj Chopra javelin gold, Tokyo 2020); Cricket World Cups (India won 1983, 2011 ODI; 2007 T20); football World Cup (held every 4 years); major trophies — Ranji Trophy (cricket), Santosh Trophy (football), Davis Cup (tennis). **Practice:** 1. India first won the Cricket World Cup in — (a) 1975 (b) 1983 (c) 1987 (d) 1992. 2. The modern Olympic

Games began in — (a) 1896 (b) 1900 (c) 1924 (d) 1936. **Answers:** 1. (b). 2. (a). - **Indian Constitution:** see Core 2 head 5 (General Policy). - **Scientific Research:** see Core 2 head 6 (Science & Technology).

Core 3 — Quantitative Aptitude / Elementary Mathematics

Notice order (CGL §2C, 36 topics). CHSL uses the same arithmetic core at 10th level (items 1–14, without trigonometry/geometry/algebra/statistics). MTS uses the Class 10 list (§4A, 18 topics). GD uses its own notice list (§5C, 15 topics + practice items). Topics marked ★ are in the notice but had **zero questions in the mock blueprints** — covered here as named sub-topics.

1. Whole numbers

Theory: Whole numbers = 0, 1, 2, 3, … Natural numbers = 1, 2, 3, … Place value: units, tens, hundreds. Even numbers end in 0, 2, 4, 6, 8; odd numbers end in 1, 3, 5, 7, 9. **Worked example:** The smallest 4-digit number is 1000; the largest is 9999. Their sum = **10999. Practice:** 1. How many whole numbers are there between 5 and 15? (a) 9 (b) 10 (c) 11 (d) 8. 2. The sum of the first 10 natural numbers is — (a) 45 (b) 50 (c) 55 (d) 60. **Answers:** 1. (a) 9 (6–14). 2. (c) 55 ($n(n+1)/2 = 10\times11/2$).

2. Decimals

Theory: A decimal has a whole part and a fractional part (tenths, hundredths). To add/subtract, align the decimal points. To multiply, multiply as whole numbers, then place the point (total decimal places = sum of the places). **Worked example:** 2.5 × 0.4 = 1.0. (25 × 4 = 100; two decimal places → **1.00 = 1**.) **Practice:** 1. 0.75 + 0.25 = (a) 0.9 (b) 1.0 (c) 0.10 (d) 1.1. 2. 3.6 ÷ 0.6 = (a) 0.6 (b) 6 (c) 60 (d) 0.06. **Answers:** 1. (b). 2. (b) 6.

3. Fractions & relationships between numbers

Theory: A fraction = part/whole. Equivalent fractions: multiply/divide top and bottom by the same number. Compare by cross-multiplication or by converting to decimals. HCF = highest common factor; LCM = lowest common multiple. **Worked example:** HCF of 12 and 18 = **6**; LCM = **36. Practice:** 1. Which is largest: 3/4, 2/3, 5/6? (a) 3/4 (b) 2/3 (c) 5/6 (d) all equal. 2. LCM of 4 and 6 is — (a) 12 (b) 24 (c) 10 (d) 8. **Answers:** 1. (c) 5/6 = 0.833. 2. (a) 12.

4. Percentage

Theory: Per cent = per hundred. x% of N = (x/100) × N. Increase % = (increase/original) × 100. Remember: 10% = 1/10, 25% = 1/4, 50% = 1/2, 12.5% = 1/8. **Worked example:** 20% of 350 = (20/100) × 350 = **70. Practice:** 1. A shirt costs ₹800 after a 20% discount. The marked price was — (a) ₹900 (b) ₹950 (c) ₹1000 (d) ₹1100. 2. 40% of 250 = (a) 90 (b) 100 (c) 110 (d) 120. **Answers:** 1. (c) ₹1000 (800 = 80% → 100% = 1000). 2. (b) 100.

5. Ratio & Proportion

Theory: Ratio a : b = a/b. Proportion a : b :: c : d means a/b = c/d, so a × d = b × c (cross-multiplication). Divide a quantity in a ratio by adding the parts. **Worked example:** Divide ₹600 in the ratio 2 : 3. Total parts = 5; one part = 120. Shares = **₹240 and ₹360. Practice:** 1. If 3 : 5 = x : 20, then x = (a) 10 (b) 12 (c) 15 (d) 8. 2. The ratio of 25 paise to ₹1 is — (a) 1 : 4 (b) 1 : 2 (c) 4 : 1 (d) 25 : 1. **Answers:** 1. (b) 12. 2. (a) 1 : 4.

6. Square Roots ★

Theory: √n is the number that, multiplied by itself, gives n. Perfect squares: 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144, 169, 196, 225, 256, 289, 324, 361, 400. Learn squares up to $25^2 = 625$ and cubes up to $10^3 = 1000$. **Worked example:** √144 = **12** (12 × 12 = 144). √2 ≈ 1.414; √3 ≈ 1.732. **Practice:** 1. √256 = (a) 14 (b) 16 (c) 18 (d) 12. 2. The square root of 0.09 is — (a) 0.3 (b) 0.03 (c) 0.9 (d) 3. **Answers:** 1. (b) 16. 2. (a) 0.3.

7. Averages

Theory: Average = sum of values ÷ number of values. Sum = average × count. If a value is added or removed, the sum changes by that value. **Worked example:** Average of 10, 20, 30 = 60 ÷ 3 = **20. Practice:** 1. The average of 5 numbers is 27. One number, 45, is replaced by 15. New average = (a) 21 (b) 22 (c) 23 (d) 24. 2. The average age of 8 men is 32 years. A new man joins and the average becomes 33. His age is — (a) 40 (b) 41 (c) 42 (d) 43. **Answers:** 1. (a) 21 (sum falls by 30 → 135 − 30 = 105; 105 ÷ 5 = 21). 2. (b) 41 (9 × 33 − 8 × 32 = 297 − 256 = 41).

8. Simple Interest (notice: "Interests" — SI & CI in practice)

Theory: SI = (P × R × T) / 100. Amount = P + SI. CI: Amount = $P(1 + R/100)^n$. For 2 years, CI − SI = $P(R/100)^2$. **Worked example:** SI on ₹1,000 at 5% for 2 years = (1000 × 5 × 2)/100 = **₹100. Practice:** 1. SI on ₹2,000 at 10% for 3 years = (a) ₹500 (b) ₹600 (c) ₹700 (d) ₹400. 2. CI on ₹1,000 at 10% for 2 years = (a) ₹100 (b) ₹200 (c) ₹210 (d) ₹121. **Answers:** 1. (b) ₹600. 2. (c) ₹210 (1100 + 110 = 1210; interest 210). *Note (MTS): the MTS notice names only "Simple Interest" — CI is there from practice, not from the notice.*

9. Profit & Loss

Theory: Profit = SP − CP; Loss = CP − SP. Profit% = (Profit/CP) × 100. Loss% = (Loss/CP) × 100. SP = CP × (100 ± x)/100. **Worked example:** CP ₹480, SP ₹600. Profit = 120; Profit% = 120/480 × 100 = **25%. Practice:** 1. A shopkeeper buys an article for ₹480 and sells it for ₹600. Profit% = (a) 20% (b) 22% (c) 25% (d) 30%. 2. An article bought for ₹500 is sold at a 10% loss. SP = (a) ₹450 (b) ₹400 (c) ₹550 (d) ₹475. **Answers:** 1. (c) 25%. 2. (a) ₹450.

10. Discount

Theory: Discount = Marked Price − Selling Price. Discount% = (Discount/MP) × 100. Successive discounts d_1% and d_2% = single discount of $(d_1 + d_2 - d_1d_2/100)$%. **Worked example:** MP ₹1,000, discount 20%. SP = 1000 × 80/100 = **₹800. Practice:** 1. MP ₹500, discount 10%. SP = (a) ₹400 (b) ₹450 (c) ₹480 (d) ₹420. 2. Two successive discounts of 10% and 20% equal a single discount of — (a) 30% (b) 28% (c) 25% (d) 32%. **Answers:** 1. (b) ₹450. 2. (b) 28% (10 + 20 − 2 = 28).

11. Partnership Business ★

Theory: Profit is shared in the ratio of (capital × time) invested. If capitals are C_1, C_2 for times T_1, T_2, the profit ratio = $C_1T_1 : C_2T_2$. **Worked example:** A invests ₹4,000 for 12 months, B invests ₹6,000 for 8 months. Ratio = 48000 : 48000 = **1 : 1** — equal shares. **Practice:** 1. A invests ₹5,000 and B ₹7,000 for the same time. Profit ₹2,400 is shared as — (a) ₹1000, ₹1400 (b) ₹1200, ₹1200 (c) ₹700, ₹1700 (d) ₹1400, ₹1000. 2. A : B capitals are 3 : 4, times equal. Profit ₹3,500 → A's share = (a) ₹1,500 (b) ₹2,000 (c) ₹1,750 (d) ₹1,000. **Answers:** 1. (a) ₹1000, ₹1400 (5:7). 2. (a) ₹1,500.

12. Mixture & Alligation ★

Theory: Alligation: to mix two ingredients of prices/costs C_1 and C_2 to get a mean price M, the mixing ratio = $(C_2 - M) : (M - C_1)$. For mixtures of quantities: weighted average. **Worked example:** Mix rice at ₹20/kg and ₹30/kg to get ₹24/kg. Ratio = (30 − 24) : (24 − 20) = 6 : 4 = **3 : 2. Practice:** 1. A mixture of 3 litres of milk and 2 litres of water costs ₹15/litre. Milk costs ₹25/litre. Water costs — (a) ₹0 (b) ₹5 (c) ₹10 (d) ₹2. 2. In what ratio must tea at ₹40/kg be mixed with tea at ₹60/kg to get ₹50/kg? (a) 1 : 1 (b) 2 : 1 (c) 1 : 2 (d) 3 : 1. **Answers:** 1. (a) ₹0 (3×25 + 2×0 = 75 = 5×15). 2. (a) 1 : 1.

13. Time, Speed & Distance

Theory: Speed = Distance ÷ Time; Distance = Speed × Time; Time = Distance ÷ Speed. 1 km/h = 5/18 m/s. Relative speed: same direction = difference; opposite direction = sum. **Worked example:** A train at 72 km/h = 72 × 5/18 = **20 m/s. Practice:** 1. A car covers 150 km in 2.5 hours. Its speed = (a) 50 km/h (b) 60 km/h (c) 75 km/h (d) 55 km/h. 2. Two trains approach each other at 40 and 60 km/h. Their relative speed = (a) 20 km/h (b) 100 km/h (c) 50 km/h (d) 2400 km/h. **Answers:** 1. (b) 60 km/h. 2. (b) 100 km/h.

14. Time & Work

Theory: If A does a job in n days, A's 1-day work = 1/n. Combined work adds: 1/n + 1/m. Efficiency is inversely proportional to time. **Worked example:** A finishes in 10 days, B in 15 days. Together: 1/10 + 1/15 = 5/30 = 1/6 → **6 days. Practice:** 1. A does a job in 12 days, B in 18 days. Together they take — (a) 7.2 days (b) 6 days (c) 8 days (d) 9 days. 2. 3 workers finish a job in 6 days. 1 worker takes — (a) 6 (b) 12 (c) 18 (d) 9 days. **Answers:** 1. (a) 7.2 days (1/12 + 1/18 = 5/36 → 36/5 = 7.2). 2. (c) 18 days.

15. Basic Algebraic Identities

Theory: $(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$. $(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$. $(a + b)(a - b) = a^2 - b^2$. $(a + b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$. $a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$. **Worked example:** If $a + b = 5$ and $ab = 6$, then $a^2 + b^2 = (a + b)^2 - 2ab = 25 - 12 =$ **13. Practice:** 1. $(x + 3)^2 =$ (a) $x^2 + 6x + 9$ (b) $x^2 + 3x + 9$ (c) $x^2 + 9$ (d) $x^2 + 6x + 3$. 2. If $a^2 + b^2 = 25$ and $ab = 12$, then $(a + b)^2 =$ (a) 49 (b) 37 (c) 25 (d) 13. **Answers:** 1. (a). 2. (a) 49 (25 + 24).

16. Elementary Surds

Theory: A surd is an irrational root: $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt{3}$, $\sqrt[3]{5}$. $\sqrt{a} \times \sqrt{b} = \sqrt{(ab)}$. $\sqrt{a}/\sqrt{b} = \sqrt{(a/b)}$. Rationalise: $1/\sqrt{a} = \sqrt{a}/a$. **Worked example:** $\sqrt{12} = \sqrt{(4 \times 3)} =$ **$2\sqrt{3}$. Practice:** 1. $\sqrt{50} =$ (a) $5\sqrt{2}$ (b) $2\sqrt{5}$ (c) $10\sqrt{2}$ (d) $25\sqrt{2}$. 2. $\sqrt{8} \times \sqrt{2} =$ (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) $\sqrt{10}$ (d) 16. **Answers:** 1. (a) $5\sqrt{2}$. 2. (b) 4 ($\sqrt{16}$).

17. Graphs of Linear Equations

Theory: $y = mx + c$ is a straight line; m = slope, c = y-intercept. Two lines intersect at the solution of the pair of equations. Parallel lines never meet (same slope, different intercept). **Worked example:** The line $y = 2x + 3$ meets the y-axis at — **Answer: (0, 3). Practice:** 1. The slope of $y = 3x + 5$ is — (a) 5 (b) 3 (c) 8 (d) 15. 2. The graph of $x = 4$ is a line — (a) horizontal (b) vertical (c) diagonal (d) a point. **Answers:** 1. (b) 3. 2. (b) vertical.

18. Circles (incl. chords)

Theory: Circumference = $2\pi r$; Area = πr^2. Chord: a line joining two points on the circle. The perpendicular from the centre to a chord bisects it. Equal chords are equidistant from the centre. **Worked example:** A circle of radius 7 cm has circumference = $2 \times (22/7) \times 7 =$ **44 cm. Practice:** 1. Area of a circle of radius 14 cm ($\pi = 22/7$) = (a) 616 cm^2 (b) 308 cm^2 (c) 154 cm^2 (d) 88 cm^2. 2. The longest chord of a circle is its — (a) radius (b) diameter (c) tangent (d) arc. **Answers:** 1. (a) 616 cm^2. 2. (b) diameter.

19. Triangles & Congruence

Theory: Area = ½ × base × height. Angle sum = 180°. Pythagoras: in a right triangle, hypotenuse^2 = base^2 + perpendicular^2. Congruent triangles: SSS, SAS, ASA, RHS. **Worked example:** A right triangle has sides 3 and 4. Hypotenuse = $\sqrt{(9 + 16)} =$ **5. Practice:** 1. The angles of a triangle are in the ratio 1 : 2 : 3. The largest angle is — (a) 60° (b) 90° (c) 120° (d) 30°. 2. In a right triangle, hypotenuse 13, one side 5. The other side = (a) 8 (b) 10 (c) 12 (d) 7. **Answers:** 1. (b) 90° (180 × 3/6). 2. (c) 12 ($\sqrt{(169 - 25)} = 12$).

20. Quadrilaterals

Theory: Angle sum = 360°. Parallelogram: opposite sides equal, diagonals bisect each other. Rectangle: all angles 90°. Square: all sides equal, diagonals equal and perpendicular bisectors. Rhombus: all sides equal. Trapezium: one pair of parallel sides. **Worked example:** Area of a

parallelogram = base × height. Base 10, height 6 → **60 sq units. Practice:** 1. The sum of the angles of a quadrilateral is — (a) 180° (b) 360° (c) 540° (d) 90°. 2. A quadrilateral with all sides equal and all angles 90° is a — (a) rhombus (b) rectangle (c) square (d) trapezium. **Answers:** 1. (b) 360°. 2. (c) square.

21. Regular Polygons

Theory: A regular polygon has all sides and all angles equal. Sum of interior angles = (n − 2) × 180°. Each interior angle = (n − 2) × 180° / n. Sum of exterior angles = 360°. **Worked example:** Each interior angle of a regular hexagon (n = 6) = (4 × 180°)/6 = **120°. Practice:** 1. Each interior angle of a regular pentagon is — (a) 108° (b) 120° (c) 90° (d) 135°. 2. The sum of the exterior angles of any polygon is — (a) 180° (b) 360° (c) 540° (d) 90°. **Answers:** 1. (a) 108°. 2. (b) 360°.

22. Right Prism

Theory: A prism has two identical parallel faces (bases) joined by rectangles. Volume = base area × height. Surface area = 2 × base area + perimeter of base × height. **Worked example:** A right prism with a triangular base of area 12 cm^2 and height 10 cm has volume = 12 × 10 = **120 cm^3. Practice:** 1. A prism with a square base of side 4 cm and height 9 cm has volume — (a) 144 cm^3 (b) 36 cm^3 (c) 72 cm^3 (d) 108 cm^3. 2. The lateral surface area of a prism = (a) base area × height (b) perimeter of base × height (c) 2 × base area (d) base × slant height. **Answers:** 1. (a) 144 cm^3 (16 × 9). 2. (b).

23. Right Circular Cone

Theory: Volume = $(1/3)\pi r^2 h$. Curved surface area = $\pi r l$, where l = slant height = $\sqrt{(r^2 + h^2)}$. Total surface area = $\pi r(r + l)$. **Worked example:** A cone with r = 3 cm, h = 4 cm has slant height l = 5 cm and volume = (1/3) × π × 9 × 4 = **12π cm^3. Practice:** 1. Volume of a cone with r = 7 cm, h = 6 cm (π = 22/7) = (a) 308 cm^3 (b) 924 cm^3 (c) 154 cm^3 (d) 616 cm^3. 2. The curved surface area of a cone is — (a) πr^2 (b) $\pi r l$ (c) $2\pi r h$ (d) $(1/3)\pi r^2 h$. **Answers:** 1. (a) 308 cm^3 ((1/3) × (22/7) × 49 × 6 = 308). 2. (b) $\pi r l$.

24. Right Circular Cylinder

Theory: Volume = $\pi r^2 h$. Curved surface area = $2\pi r h$. Total surface area = $2\pi r(r + h)$. **Worked example:** A cylinder with r = 7 cm, h = 10 cm has volume = (22/7) × 49 × 10 = **1,540 cm^3. Practice:** 1. Curved surface area of a cylinder (r = 7 cm, h = 10 cm, π = 22/7) = (a) 440 cm^2 (b) 220 cm^2 (c) 880 cm^2 (d) 1540 cm^2. 2. Volume of a cylinder with r = 3 cm, h = 5 cm (π = 3.14) = (a) 141.3 cm^3 (b) 47.1 cm^3 (c) 94.2 cm^3 (d) 188.4 cm^3. **Answers:** 1. (a) 440 cm^2 (2 × (22/7) × 7 × 10). 2. (a) 141.3 cm^3 (3.14 × 9 × 5).

25. Sphere

Theory: Volume = $(4/3)\pi r^3$. Surface area = $4\pi r^2$. **Worked example:** A sphere of radius 3 cm has volume = $(4/3) \times \pi \times 27$ = **36π cm³. Practice:** 1. Surface area of a sphere of radius 7 cm ($\pi = 22/7$) = (a) 616 cm² (b) 154 cm² (c) 308 cm² (d) 1232 cm². 2. Volume of a sphere of radius 3 cm ($\pi = 3.14$) = (a) 113.04 cm³ (b) 37.68 cm³ (c) 56.52 cm³ (d) 226.08 cm³. **Answers:** 1. (a) 616 cm² ($4 \times (22/7) \times 49$). 2. (a) 113.04 cm³ ($(4/3) \times 3.14 \times 27$).

26. Hemispheres

Theory: A hemisphere is half a sphere. Volume = $(2/3)\pi r^3$. Curved surface area = $2\pi r^2$. Total surface area (with base) = $3\pi r^2$. **Worked example:** A hemisphere of radius 7 cm has volume = $(2/3) \times (22/7) \times 343$ = **718.67 cm³** (approx 718.7 cm³). **Practice:** 1. Total surface area of a solid hemisphere of radius 7 cm ($\pi = 22/7$) = (a) 308 cm² (b) 462 cm² (c) 616 cm² (d) 154 cm². 2. Volume of a hemisphere of radius 6 cm ($\pi = 3.14$) = (a) 452.16 cm³ (b) 226.08 cm³ (c) 904.32 cm³ (d) 113.04 cm³. **Answers:** 1. (b) 462 cm² ($3 \times (22/7) \times 49$). 2. (a) 452.16 cm³ ($(2/3) \times 3.14 \times 216$).

27. Rectangular Parallelepiped

Theory: A box with length l, breadth b, height h. Volume = $l \times b \times h$. Surface area = $2(lb + bh + hl)$. Diagonal = $\sqrt{(l^2 + b^2 + h^2)}$. **Worked example:** A box $4 \times 3 \times 2$ cm has volume = **24 cm³** and surface area = $2(12 + 6 + 8)$ = **52 cm². Practice:** 1. Volume of a cuboid $5 \times 4 \times 3$ cm = (a) 60 cm³ (b) 47 cm³ (c) 94 cm³ (d) 120 cm³. 2. Surface area of a cube of side 5 cm = (a) 25 cm² (b) 125 cm² (c) 150 cm² (d) 100 cm². **Answers:** 1. (a) 60 cm³. 2. (c) 150 cm² (6×25).

28. Trigonometric Ratios

Theory: In a right triangle: $\sin\theta$ = opposite/hypotenuse; $\cos\theta$ = adjacent/hypotenuse; $\tan\theta$ = opposite/adjacent = sin/cos. Standard values: $\sin 0° = 0$, $\sin 30° = 1/2$, $\sin 45° = 1/\sqrt{2}$, $\sin 60° = \sqrt{3}/2$, $\sin 90° = 1$. **Worked example:** $\sin 30°$ = **1/2.** $\tan 45°$ = **1. Practice:** 1. $\cos 60°$ = (a) 1 (b) 1/2 (c) $\sqrt{3}/2$ (d) 0. 2. If $\sin\theta = 3/5$, then $\cos\theta$ = (a) 4/5 (b) 5/4 (c) 3/4 (d) 5/3. **Answers:** 1. (b) 1/2. 2. (a) 4/5 (3-4-5 triangle).

29. Degree & Radian Measures

Theory: π radians = 180°. To convert degrees to radians: multiply by $\pi/180$. To convert radians to degrees: multiply by $180/\pi$. **Worked example:** $90° = 90 \times \pi/180$ = **$\pi/2$ radians. Practice:** 1. 180° in radians = (a) $\pi/2$ (b) π (c) 2π (d) $\pi/4$. 2. $\pi/3$ radians in degrees = (a) 30° (b) 45° (c) 60° (d) 90°. **Answers:** 1. (b) π. 2. (c) 60°.

30. Standard Identities

Theory: $\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$. $1 + \tan^2\theta = \sec^2\theta$. $1 + \cot^2\theta = \text{cosec}^2\theta$. $\tan\theta = \sin\theta / \cos\theta$. $\cot\theta = 1/\tan\theta$. **Worked example:** If $\sin\theta = 3/5$, then $\cos^2\theta = 1 - 9/25 = 16/25$, so $\cos\theta$ = **4/5. Practice:** 1. $\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta$ = (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) $\tan\theta$. 2. $1 + \tan^2\theta$ = (a) $\sin^2\theta$ (b) $\cos^2\theta$ (c) $\sec^2\theta$ (d) $\text{cosec}^2\theta$.

Answers: 1. (b) 1. 2. (c) $\sec^2\theta$.

31. Complementary Angles

Theory: $\sin(90° - \theta) = \cos\theta$; $\cos(90° - \theta) = \sin\theta$; $\tan(90° - \theta) = \cot\theta$. Complementary angles add to 90°. **Worked example:** $\sin 30° = \cos 60° =$ **1/2. Practice:** 1. $\cos(90° - 30°)$ = (a) $\sin 30°$ (b) $\cos 30°$ (c) $\tan 30°$ (d) $\sin 60°$. 2. $\tan 45° = \cot$ — (a) 30° (b) 45° (c) 60° (d) 0°. **Answers:** 1. (a) $\sin 30° = 1/2$. 2. (b) 45°.

32. Heights & Distances

Theory: Angle of elevation = angle above the horizontal; angle of depression = angle below the horizontal. Use $\tan\theta$ = height/distance. In a right triangle, if the angle is 45°, height = distance. **Worked example:** A pole casts a shadow equal to its height. The sun's elevation = **45°** ($\tan\theta = 1$). **Practice:** 1. A tower 20 m high casts a shadow 20 m long. The angle of elevation of the sun is — (a) 30° (b) 45° (c) 60° (d) 90°. 2. From a point 30 m from a tower, the angle of elevation of the top is 30°. The tower's height = (a) $10\sqrt{3}$ m (b) $30\sqrt{3}$ m (c) 10 m (d) 30 m. **Answers:** 1. (b) 45°. 2. (a) $10\sqrt{3}$ m ($30 \times \tan 30° = 30/\sqrt{3} = 10\sqrt{3}$).

33. Frequency Polygon ★

Theory: A frequency polygon joins the mid-points of the tops of histogram bars with straight lines. It shows the shape of a distribution — where values cluster and where they spread. **Worked example:** Classes 0–10, 10–20, 20–30 have frequencies 5, 8, 3. Mid-points are 5, 15, 25. Plot (5, 5), (15, 8), (25, 3) and join them. **Answer: the polygon peaks at the 10–20 class. Practice:** 1. A frequency polygon is drawn by joining — (a) the corners of bars (b) the mid-points of bar tops (c) the bases of bars (d) random points. 2. The class with the highest frequency in the example above is — (a) 0–10 (b) 10–20 (c) 20–30 (d) none. **Answers:** 1. (b). 2. (b).

34. Bar Graph

Theory: A bar graph uses bars of equal width; the height (or length) of each bar shows the value. Read the scale first — one unit on the axis may stand for 10, 100 or 1,000. **Worked example:** A bar for 2020 reaches 40 units; for 2021 it reaches 60. The increase is **20 units (50%). Practice:** 1. In a bar graph, the height of a bar represents — (a) the category (b) the value (c) the colour (d) the year. 2. Two bars have heights 30 and 45. The second is bigger by — (a) 15 (b) 50% (c) both (a) and (b) (d) 75. **Answers:** 1. (b). 2. (c) 15 units = 50% more.

35. Pie Chart

Theory: A pie chart is a circle divided into sectors; each sector's angle = (value/total) × 360°. The whole circle = 100%. **Worked example:** A value of 25% of the total gets a sector of $0.25 \times 360°$ = **90°. Practice:** 1. A sector of 90° represents what share of the total? (a) 10% (b) 25% (c)

50% (d) 20%. 2. If A = 30% and B = 20%, the angle between them together is — (a) 90° (b) 180° (c) 150° (d) 120°. **Answers:** 1. (b) 25%. 2. (b) 180° (50% × 360°).

36. Histograms ★

Theory: A histogram is like a bar graph for continuous data — bars touch each other, and the width of each bar is the class interval. The area of a bar represents frequency (when class widths are equal, height represents frequency). **Worked example:** Classes 0–10 (freq 4), 10–20 (freq 7), 20–30 (freq 5). The tallest bar is the **10–20 class (frequency 7). Practice:** 1. In a histogram, adjacent bars — (a) are separated (b) touch each other (c) overlap (d) are different colours. 2. The class with frequency 9 in classes 0–10 (4), 10–20 (9), 20–30 (6) is — (a) 0–10 (b) 10–20 (c) 20–30 (d) none. **Answers:** 1. (b) touch each other. 2. (b) 10–20.

Quant — level notes. CHSL Quant is 10th level: the same arithmetic core (topics 1–14 above) **without** trigonometry (28–32), geometry at a higher level, algebra (15–16), or statistics (33–36). MTS Maths is Class 10 (§4A, 18 topics): Integers & Whole Numbers, LCM & HCF, Decimals & Fractions, Relationship between Numbers, Fundamental Arithmetic Operations & BODMAS ★, Percentage, Ratio & Proportions, Work and Time, **Direct and Inverse Proportions ★**, Averages, Simple Interest (notice names SI only — CI is from practice, not the notice), Profit & Loss, Discount, Area & Perimeter of Basic Geometric Figures, Distance and Time, **Lines and Angles ★**, Interpretation of Simple Graphs and Data, **Square and Square Roots ★**. GD Maths (§5C, 15 topics): Computation of Whole Numbers, Decimals, Interest, Profit & Loss, Discount ★ (name it explicitly — it sits inside P&L in practice), Partnership Business ★, Fractions & Relationships, Percentage, Ratio & Proportion, **Square Roots ★**, Averages, Mixture & Alligation, Time and Distance, Time & Work, Basic Algebraic Identities — plus, from practice (not the notice): Simplification, HCF & LCM, Data Interpretation (0–5 questions, shift-variable). **GD has NO mensuration, NO geometry, NO trigonometry and NO statistics chapters** — area/perimeter sit inside arithmetic only. Never print "Coordinate Geometry" as a GD topic.

Direct & Inverse Proportions ★ (gap topic — covered here for all exams that list it): Direct: if one quantity increases, the other increases in the same ratio (y = kx). Inverse: if one increases, the other decreases (xy = constant). **Worked example:** 5 workers finish a job in 12 days; 10 workers take 12 × 5/10 = **6 days** (inverse). **Practice:** 1. If 4 kg of rice costs ₹200, 7 kg costs — (a) ₹300 (b) ₹350 (c) ₹400 (d) ₹250. 2. A car travels at 60 km/h and takes 3 hours. At 90 km/h it takes — (a) 2 hours (b) 4.5 hours (c) 2.5 hours (d) 3 hours. **Answers:** 1. (b) ₹350 (direct). 2. (a) 2 hours (inverse: 60 × 3 = 90 × 2).

Core 4 — English Language & Comprehension

Honest limit: the notices give no detailed topic list for Tier I English — only "Basic comprehension" (CGL) / "Basic Knowledge" (CHSL). The chapter list below follows the established topic set (the same set the Tier II English module spells out in detail). **English is**

English only — even if the candidate takes the rest of the paper in Hindi or a regional language, the English section is in English. In this book's Hindi edition, the English chapters stay in English (with Hindi instructions), exactly as the exam does.

1. Reading Comprehension (one passage, 5 questions)

Theory: Read the passage once for the main idea, then read each question and find the exact line that answers it. Do not use outside knowledge — the answer is in the passage. **Worked example:** Passage: "The library is the heart of a town. When a library closes, a town loses more than a building — it loses a free classroom." Question: What does a town lose when a library closes? **Answer: a free classroom. Practice:** Passage: "Bees carry pollen from flower to flower. Without bees, many plants could not make seeds, and fruit would become rare." 1. What do bees carry? (a) seeds (b) pollen (c) fruit (d) leaves. 2. Without bees, fruit would become — (a) common (b) rare (c) sweet (d) cheap. **Answers:** 1. (b). 2. (b).

2. Cloze Test (one passage, 5 questions — alternates with RC across shifts; one passage per paper, never both)

Theory: Fill each blank with the word that fits the grammar AND the meaning. Read the whole passage first; the sense of the sentence decides the word. **Worked example:** "The monsoon is the lifeline of Indian agriculture. When the rains arrive on time, farmers sow their crops with ___." Options: (a) fear (b) confidence (c) doubt (d) delay. **Answer: (b) confidence. Practice:** "Reading is a good habit. It _ **our k**wledge." (a) increase (b) increases (c) increased (d) increasing. **Answer:** (b) increases (singular subject "It" needs "increases").

3. Synonyms & Antonyms

Theory: Synonym = same meaning; Antonym = opposite meaning. Learn word families: "happy — joyful, glad" / "happy — sad, unhappy". **Worked example:** Synonym of "Abundant" = **Plentiful.** Antonym of "Ancient" = **Modern. Practice:** 1. Synonym of "Brave" — (a) Cowardly (b) Courageous (c) Weak (d) Timid. 2. Antonym of "Victory" — (a) Win (b) Defeat (c) Triumph (d) Success. **Answers:** 1. (b). 2. (b).

4. Spelling / Detecting Mis-spelt Words

Theory: Learn the common traps: double letters (accommodate, embarrass), -ie- vs -ei- (believe, receive), silent letters (knowledge, psychology). **Worked example:** Correct spelling: **Accommodation** (two c's, two m's). Wrong: Accomodation. **Practice:** 1. Correct spelling — (a) Seperate (b) Separate (c) Seprate (d) Seperete. 2. Correct spelling — (a) Occurence (b) Occurrence (c) Ocurrence (d) Occurrance. **Answers:** 1. (b). 2. (b).

5. Error Detection

Theory: One part of the sentence breaks a rule — subject-verb agreement, tense, article, preposition, or word order. Read the sentence slowly, part by part. **Worked example:** "Each of the boys have a pen." Error in "have" — "Each" is singular, so the verb must be **"has"**. **Practice:** 1. Find the error: "He (A) / do (B) / not (C) / like mangoes (D)." — (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D. 2. Find the error: "Neither of the answers (A) / are (B) / correct (C)." — (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) No error. **Answers:** 1. (b) B ("do" should be "does"). 2. (b) B ("Neither" takes a singular verb: "is").

6. One-Word Substitution

Theory: One word for a phrase: "a person who can use both hands" = ambidextrous; "one who never dies" = immortal; "a place where birds are kept" = aviary. **Worked example:** "One who can use both hands equally well" = **Ambidextrous. Practice:** 1. "A person who speaks many languages" — (a) Linguist (b) Polyglot (c) Orator (d) Bilingual. 2. "A place where coins are made" — (a) Mint (b) Bank (c) Museum (d) Factory. **Answers:** 1. (b) Polyglot. 2. (a) Mint.

7. Sentence Improvement

Theory: Replace the underlined part with the grammatically correct and most natural option. Check tense, subject-verb agreement, and idiom. **Worked example:** "She is good in English." Better: **"She is good at English."** ("Good at", not "good in".) **Practice:** 1. Improve: "He is suffering from fever since yesterday." (a) from fever for yesterday (b) with fever since yesterday (c) from fever since yesterday — no improvement (d) of fever since yesterday. 2. Improve: "The sceneries of Kashmir are beautiful." (a) The scenery of Kashmir is beautiful (b) The sceneries of Kashmir is beautiful (c) The scenery of Kashmir are beautiful (d) no improvement. **Answers:** 1. (c) no improvement ("since" is correct for a point of time). 2. (a) ("Scenery" is uncountable — no "sceneries".)

8. Idioms & Phrases

Theory: Learn idioms by meaning, not by words: "to hit the nail on the head" = to say exactly the right thing; "once in a blue moon" = very rarely; "a blessing in disguise" = a good thing that seemed bad at first. **Worked example:** "To hit the nail on the head" means — **Answer: to say exactly the right thing. Practice:** 1. "Once in a blue moon" means — (a) every night (b) very rarely (c) on a full moon (d) at midnight. 2. "A blessing in disguise" means — (a) a curse (b) a good thing that seemed bad (c) a hidden gift (d) a bad thing. **Answers:** 1. (b). 2. (b).

9. Fill in the Blanks

Theory: The blank needs the word that fits grammar and meaning. Check the tense, the preposition, and the sense of the sentence. **Worked example:** "She ___ to school every day." (a) go (b) goes (c) going (d) gone. **Answer: (b) goes. Practice:** 1. "We should ___ at least half an

hour every day to reading." (a) give (b) gives (c) giving (d) gave. 2. "He has been living here ___ five years." (a) since (b) for (c) from (d) by. **Answers:** 1. (a) give (after "should", the base form). 2. (b) for (duration).

10. Active & Passive Voice

Theory: Active: Subject + verb + object ("Ram wrote a letter"). Passive: Object + be + past participle + by + subject ("A letter was written by Ram"). Tense stays the same; only the voice changes. **Worked example:** Active: "She wrote a poem." Passive: **"A poem was written by her." Practice:** 1. Passive of "The cat drank the milk" — (a) The milk was drunk by the cat (b) The milk is drunk by the cat (c) The milk drank the cat (d) The milk was drank by the cat. 2. Active of "The work was completed by them" — (a) They completed the work (b) They complete the work (c) They have completed the work (d) They are completing the work. **Answers:** 1. (a). 2. (a).

11. Direct & Indirect Narration

Theory: Direct: He said, "I am going." Indirect: He said that he was going. Rules: present → past; "will" → "would"; "tomorrow" → "the next day"; "here" → "there". **Worked example:** Direct: "I will come tomorrow." Indirect: **He said that he would come the next day. Practice:** 1. Indirect of "She said, 'I am happy.'" — (a) She said that she is happy (b) She said that she was happy (c) She said that I am happy (d) She says she was happy. 2. Indirect of "He said, 'I will help you.'" — (a) He said that he will help me (b) He said that he would help me (c) He said that he helps me (d) He said to help me. **Answers:** 1. (b). 2. (b).

12. Shuffling of Sentence Parts / Para Jumbles (sentence rearrangement)

Theory: Find the opening sentence (usually introduces the topic), then link sentences by pronouns and connectors (he/she/it/they, therefore, however, then). The closing sentence usually concludes. **Worked example:** P: The sun rose over the hills. Q: The birds began to sing. R: The villagers woke up. S: It was a beautiful morning. Correct order: **S** → **P** → **Q** → **R** (general statement first, then the sequence). **Practice:** 1. P: He opened the book. Q: He sat down. R: He began to read. S: He went to the library. Correct order — (a) SQPR (b) SPRQ (c) PQRS (d) RQPS. 2. P: is the largest desert. Q: the Sahara. R: in the world. S: and it is located in Africa. Correct order — (a) QPRS (b) QRPS (c) PQRS (d) RQPS. **Answers:** 1. (a) SQPR. 2. (a) QPRS.

English — Tier II deeper list (CGL §2E / CHSL §3E, same set, deeper): vocabulary, grammar, sentence structure, synonyms/antonyms & correct usage; spot the error; fill in the blanks; synonyms/homonyms; antonyms; spelling/detecting mis-spelt words; idioms & phrases; one-word substitution; improvement of sentences; active/passive voice; direct/indirect narration; shuffling of sentence parts; shuffling of sentences in a passage; cloze passage; comprehension passage. All twelve topics above cover this set; Tier II asks the same topics at a harder level and adds **homonyms** (words that sound alike but differ in meaning — e.g. "their/there/they're", "principal/principle") and **shuffling of sentences in a passage**.

PART I — SSC CGL Tier I (graduate level)

Pattern: 100Q / 200 marks / 60 min; 4 sections × 25Q / 50 marks; **15-min sectional timer per section (NEW 2026)** — each section locks when its 15 minutes end; −0.50 per wrong answer; Tier I qualifying only (final merit = Tier II). Questions in English + Hindi except English Comprehension. Notice: Thu 21 May 2026. **Cycle:** Tier I held Wed 30 Sep – Oct 2026, 53 shifts (end date 28 vs 30 Oct — unresolved; print only "30 Sep–Oct 2026 (53 shifts)"). Answer key Wed 4 Nov 2026, objections till Sat 7 Nov 2026. Tier I result NOT declared, expected Dec 2026. Tier II Dec 2026 tentative (slip risk to Jan 2027). Vacancies: 12,256 in the notice; tentative post-wise list 24 Sep 2026 totals 10,731. **CGL 2027 NOT NOTIFIED.**

Chapter 1 — General Intelligence & Reasoning (25Q / 50 marks)

Use **Core 1** (§2A, 36 topics in notice order). Level: graduate. The 2026 paper was PYQ-heavy in vocabulary and reasoning — still write fresh; do not memorise past papers. **No "safe score" and no cut-off is printed in this book** — cut-offs are not predictable and are never printed here.

Chapter 2 — General Awareness (25Q / 50 marks)

Use **Core 2** (heads 1–7: History, Culture, Geography, Economic Scene, General Policy, Science & Technology, Current Affairs). In 2026 the GA section was GK-heavy: Static GK + Current Affairs together are about 9 of 25 questions.

Chapter 3 — Quantitative Aptitude (25Q / 50 marks)

Use **Core 3** (§2C, 36 topics in notice order). Level: graduate — advanced maths (geometry, mensuration, algebra, trigonometry) is 12 of 25 questions. Sectional timer: 15 minutes for 25 questions — practise with a timer.

Chapter 4 — English Comprehension (25Q / 50 marks)

Use **Core 4** (12 topics). **One 5-question RC passage only** per paper (the Cloze-swap variant belongs to a different paper — never both in one paper). English is English only.

CGL Tier II — merit stage (separate Part of the book)

Pattern: Paper I compulsory for all posts — 150Q / 450 marks (3 marks each). Session I 2h 15m: Sec I Mathematical Abilities 30Q + Reasoning & GI 30Q = 180 marks (1h, auto-close); Sec II English Language & Comprehension 45Q + GA 25Q = 210 marks (1h); Sec III Computer

Knowledge 20Q = 60 marks (15 min). Session II DEST 15 min (qualifying). −1 in Sec I & II, −0.50 in Sec III. **Each section must be cleared separately. Final merit = Tier II marks only.** - **Sec I — Mathematical Abilities:** same Quant list as Core 3, deeper (adds Statistics & Probability). - **Sec I — Reasoning & GI:** same Reasoning list as Core 1, deeper (adds seating arrangement, puzzles, matrix, paper folding method, direction & distance). - **Sec II — English Language & Comprehension (deeper than Tier I):** the Core 4 set at a harder level, plus homonyms and shuffling of sentences in a passage. - **Sec II — General Awareness:** same heads as Core 2, deeper. - **Sec III — Computer Knowledge (20Q):** organisation of a computer; Central Processing Unit (CPU); input/output devices; computer memory; memory organisation; back-up devices; Windows Explorer; MS Office (Word, Excel, PowerPoint); internet & e-mail; basics of networking. - **Paper II — Statistics (JSO / Statistical Investigator Gr-II only), 100Q / 200 marks, 2h, −0.50:** collection & representation of data; measures of central tendency & dispersion; moments, skewness & kurtosis; correlation & regression; probability theory; random variables; sampling theory; statistical inference; index numbers; time series analysis. (Full list from the notice PDF at build time.) - **Paper III — General Studies, Finance & Economics (AAO only, NEW 2026), 100Q / 200 marks, 2h, −0.50:** Finance & Accounts — fundamental principles & basic concepts of accounting; financial accounting; basic concepts of economics & Indian economy. (Full list from the notice PDF at build time.)

PART II — SSC CHSL Tier I (10+2 level)

Pattern: 100Q / 200 marks / 60 min; 4 parts × 25Q / 50 marks; **15-min sectional timer per part (NEW 2026, notice para 13.8)**; −0.50; Tier I screening only. Qualifying: UR 30%, OBC/EWS 25%, all others 20%. Parts II, III, IV in English, Hindi + 13 regional languages; English part English only. Scribe-eligible candidates: 20 min per part (80 min total). Notice: Mon 7 Sep 2026, F.No. HQ-C1102/5/2026-C-1. ~2,536 tentative posts (LDC/JSA, DEO, DEO Grade 'A'). **Tier I Thu 3 – Thu 31 Dec 2026 — confirmed from the official PDF (HQ-IT018/4/2024-IT).** City details live in candidate login since Mon 23 Nov 2026; admit cards 2–3 days before each candidate's own exam date. Tier II date NOT announced. **CHSL 2027 NOT NOTIFIED. Level warning:** CHSL Quant is **10th level** (no advanced trigonometry, no statistics, no advanced algebra); CHSL English is basic. CGL adds trigonometry, geometry at a higher level, algebra, statistics, and deeper English. Do NOT use CGL-level questions for CHSL chapters.

Chapter 1 — English Language, Basic Knowledge (25Q / 50 marks)

Use **Core 4**, at basic level: Reading Comprehension (one passage, 5 questions — every shift, every year), Cloze Test (2–4 questions), Synonyms & Antonyms, Spelling & Word Usage, Idioms & Phrases, Error Spotting, Fill in the Blanks, Sentence Improvement, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect Narration, One-Word Substitution.

Chapter 2 — General Intelligence (25Q / 50 marks)

Use **Core 1** at 10+2 level, in the notice's order: Classification, Analogy, Coding–Decoding, **Paper Folding Method** ★ (named in the notice; inside the non-verbal block in practice), **Matrix** ★, **Word Formation** ★, Venn Diagram, Direction and Distance, Blood Relations, Verbal Reasoning, Non-Verbal Reasoning, Seating Arrangement, Puzzle, Series (number, letter, figural) — plus, from practice (not the notice): Mathematical Operations, Syllogism, Word Arrangement / Order & Ranking, Mirror Image & other non-verbal (embedded figures, paper cutting, counting figures), Calendar, Dice. **In practice, Syllogism is only 1 question and falling; Coding is 2 and falling; GA is GK-heavy (Static GK + CA = 9 of 25).**

Chapter 3 — Quantitative Aptitude, Basic Arithmetic Skill (25Q / 50 marks)

Use **Core 3** topics 1–14 at 10th level: Number Systems (whole numbers, decimals, fractions, integers, LCM & HCF, BODMAS, fundamental arithmetical operations), Percentage, Ratio & Proportion, **Square Roots** ★, Averages, Simple Interest & Compound Interest, Profit & Loss, **Discount** ★ (name it explicitly — it sits inside P&L in practice), **Partnership Business** ★, **Mixture & Alligation** ★, Time, Speed & Distance, Time & Work, **Direct & Inverse Proportions** ★, Data Interpretation (bar graph, pie chart, table — a fixed 3–5 question set in practice), Simplification.

Chapter 4 — General Awareness (25Q / 50 marks)

Use **Core 2** at 10+2 level, in the notice's order: Static General Knowledge, Science, Current Affairs, Sports, Books and Authors, Important Schemes, Portfolios (ministers' portfolios), People in the News, History, Culture, Geography, Economics, Awards — plus the notice frame (India & its neighbouring countries, especially History, Culture, Geography, Economic Scene, General Policy & Scientific Research; environment & society).

CHSL Tier II — merit stage (separate Part of the book)

Pattern: Session I 135Q / 405 marks, 2h 15m: Sec 1 Mathematical Abilities 30Q + Reasoning & GI 30Q = 180 marks (1h); Sec 2 English Language & Comprehension 40Q + GA 20Q = 180 marks (1h); Sec 3 Computer Knowledge Module 15Q = 45 marks (15 min, **qualifying only**). **Merit on 360 marks (405 – 45).** −1 in Tier II objective sections. Sectional timings in Tier II are NEW in 2026. Session II Skill Test / Typing Test (qualifying, post-specific): DEO — Skill Test, 8,000 key depressions/hour on computer (15 min). LDC/JSA — Typing Test, English 35 w.p.m. OR Hindi 30 w.p.m. on computer (10 min). DEO Grade 'A' (C&AG) — Skill Test, 15,000 key depressions/hour. - **Sec 1 — Mathematical Abilities:** same Quant list as Chapter 3, deeper (adds statistics & probability, advanced algebra, trigonometry at 10+2 level). - **Sec 1 — Reasoning & GI:** same Reasoning list as Chapter 2, deeper (adds seating arrangement, puzzles, matrix, paper folding

method, direction & distance). - **Sec 2 — English Language & Comprehension (deeper):** same detailed list as CGL Tier II (Core 4 at a harder level). - **Sec 2 — General Awareness:** same heads as Chapter 4, deeper. - **Sec 3 — Computer Knowledge (qualifying):** same list as CGL Tier II Sec III (organisation of a computer; CPU; input/output devices; computer memory; memory organisation; back-up devices; Windows Explorer; MS Office; internet & e-mail; basics of networking).

PART III — SSC MTS & Havaldar (Class 10 level)

Pattern — TWO SESSIONS, never write it as one number: 90Q / 270 marks / 90 min. Session I 40Q / 120 marks, 45 min, **NO negative marking**, qualifying only. Session II 50Q / 150 marks, 45 min, **−1 per wrong answer**, merit. Minimum qualifying marks: UR 30%, OBC/EWS 25%, all others 20% — in Session I AND in Session II separately. Session II is evaluated only if the candidate qualifies Session I. **Merit = Session II normalised marks only**, with separate cut-offs for age groups 18–25 and 18–27. Both sessions same day, back to back. Session I + GA part of Session II available in Hindi, English + 13 regional languages; the English section is English only. Pay: Level 1, ₹18,000–₹56,900. Fee: ₹100 (women/SC/ST/PwBD/Ex-servicemen exempt). ⚠️ **MTS 2026 NOT NOTIFIED — the 2025 notice (Thu 26 Jun 2025, F.No. E/15/2025-C-2) is the pattern authority for this book.** 2025: 7,948 posts (MTS 6,810 + Havaldar 1,138); CBE Wed 4 – Fri 20 Feb 2026. The moment the 2026 notice drops, this Part must be re-checked. **"9,583 posts" is FALSE — never printed in this book. Level: Class 10 only** — no trigonometry, no advanced algebra, no graduate-level English.

Chapter 1 — Session I: Numerical & Mathematical Ability (20Q / 60 marks)

Use **Core 3** at Class 10 level, in the notice's order: Integers and Whole Numbers, LCM and HCF, Decimals and Fractions, Relationship between Numbers, **Fundamental Arithmetic Operations and BODMAS ★** (name it explicitly — the blueprint's Simplification covers BODMAS only partly), Percentage, Ratio and Proportions, Work and Time, **Direct and Inverse Proportions ★**, Averages, Simple Interest, Profit and Loss, Discount, Area and Perimeter of Basic Geometric Figures, Distance and Time, **Lines and Angles ★**, Interpretation of Simple Graphs and Data, **Square and Square Roots ★**. *Note: the notice names only "Simple Interest" — Compound Interest is there from practice, not from the notice; this book keeps CI but does not claim the notice lists it.*

Chapter 2 — Session I: Reasoning Ability & Problem Solving (20Q / 60 marks)

Use **Core 1** at Class 10 level, in the notice's order: Alpha-Numeric Series, Coding and Decoding, Analogies, Directions, Similarities and Differences, **Jumbling** ★, Problem Solving and Analysis, Non-verbal Reasoning based on Diagrams, **Age Calculations** ★, **Calendar and Clock** ★ — plus, from practice (not the notice): Classification / Odd One Out, Mathematical Operations (incl. BODMAS), Syllogism, Seating Arrangement, Dice, Mirror Image, Blood Relations. (The book keeps the practice topics because they appear in real papers, but does not claim the notice lists them.)

Chapter 3 — Session II: General Awareness (25Q / 75 marks) — MERIT

The notice gives **one sentence** for the whole section — no chapter list exists. The book's chapters follow that sentence word for word: *"Social Studies (History, Geography, Art and Culture, Civics, Economics), General Science and Environmental Studies up to 10th standard."* Use **Core 2** heads 1–6 at Class 10 level + **Core 2 head 8 (Environmental Studies)** ★ — the Environment chapter is a NAMED notice head and this book has it. **Current Affairs is NOT named in the MTS notice** — it does appear in real papers (1–7 per shift), so the book carries a short CA note as **practice, not syllabus** (see Core 2 head 8). GA is the first tie-break in MTS.

Chapter 4 — Session II: English Language & Comprehension (25Q / 75 marks) — MERIT

Use **Core 4** at Class 10 level: Vocabulary, Grammar, Sentence Structure, Synonyms & Antonyms and their correct usage, Comprehension — "a simple paragraph may be given and questions based on the paragraph to be asked" (notice wording). **In practice the fixed block is a Cloze Test (one passage, 5 blanks) in every shift.** Plus, from practice: Error Spotting, Fill in the Blanks, Spelling, Idioms & Phrases, One-Word Substitution, Sentence Improvement, Active–Passive Voice & Narration, Sentence Rearrangement (PQRS / Para Jumbles). **English section is English ONLY** — even if the candidate takes the rest of the paper in Hindi or a regional language.

Havaldar — after the CBE (not a book chapter)

PET/PST after the CBE (shortlist 1:7 on Session II marks). This book covers the CBE only — no PET/PST content, no physical standards in the book. Age: MTS 18–25, Havaldar 18–27 (separate merit cut-offs per age group).

PART IV — SSC GD Constable (Class 10 level)

Pattern: 80Q / 160 marks / 60 min; Part A GI & Reasoning 20Q / 40, Part B GK & GA 20Q / 40, Part C Elementary Maths 20Q / 40, Part D English **OR** Hindi 20Q / 40 (candidate's choice); 2 marks per question; **−0.25** per wrong answer. Matriculation (Class 10) level. Paper in English/Hindi + 13 regional languages. Then PET/PST (qualifying), DME, DV. NCC bonus added to normalised CBT marks: C certificate 5%, B 3%, A 2% of maximum marks. Eligibility: 10th pass, age 18–23. ⚠️ **GD 2027 NOT NOTIFIED — the 2026 notice (Mon 1 Dec 2025, F.No. HQ-C-3007/10/2025-C-3) is the pattern authority for this book.** 2026: 25,487 posts (male 23,467 + female 2,020); CBE Mon 27 Apr – Sat 30 May 2026; 21,56,776 appeared; result Mon 12 Oct 2026; final answer keys + marks Tue 3 Nov 2026; PET/PST running Nov–Dec 2026. The moment the 2027 notice drops, this Part must be re-checked. **Never print 25,487 or 45,000+ as a 2027 figure. Level: Class 10 only** — no trigonometry, no advanced algebra, no graduate-level English.

Chapter 1 — Part A: General Intelligence & Reasoning (20Q / 40 marks)

Use **Core 1** at Class 10 level. The notice says reasoning is **"principally of non-verbal type"**, in notice order: Similarities and Differences, Analogies, **Spatial Visualization ★**, **Spatial Orientation ★**, **Visual Memory ★**, **Discrimination ★**, **Observation ★**, Relationship Concepts, **Arithmetical Reasoning ★**, Arithmetic Number Series, Non-verbal Series, Figural Classification, Coding and Decoding — plus, from practice (not the notice): Series (number/alphabet/figural), Blood Relation, Direction & Distance, Seating Arrangement / Puzzle, Syllogism, Venn Diagram, Alphabet / Word Test (dictionary order), Mirror / Water Image, Embedded Figures, Paper Folding, Dice & Cube, Mathematical Operations, Clock–Calendar.

Chapter 2 — Part B: General Knowledge & General Awareness (20Q / 40 marks)

Use **Core 2** at Class 10 level, in the notice's order: Sports, History, Culture, Geography, Economic Scene, General Polity, Indian Constitution, Scientific Research, Current Events. "Questions will be such that they do not require a special study of any discipline" (notice wording).

Chapter 3 — Part C: Elementary Mathematics (20Q / 40 marks)

Use **Core 3** at Class 10 level, in the notice's order: Computation of Whole Numbers, Decimals, Interest, Profit & Loss, **Discount ★** (name it explicitly — it sits inside P&L in practice), **Partnership Business ★**, Fractions and Relationships between Numbers, Percentage, Ratio and Proportion, **Square Roots ★**, Averages, Mixture and Alligation, Time and Distance, Time &

Work, Basic Algebraic Identities — plus, from practice (not the notice): Simplification, HCF & LCM, Data Interpretation (shift-variable: 0–5 questions). **The notice lists NO mensuration, NO geometry, NO trigonometry and NO statistics for GD** — this book follows the notice: no separate mensuration/geometry chapter; area/perimeter sit inside arithmetic. **Never print "Coordinate Geometry" as a GD topic.**

Chapter 4 — Part D: English (20Q / 40 marks) — candidate's choice

Use **Core 4** at Class 10 level, in the notice's order: Fill in the Blanks, Error Spotting, **Phrase Replacement ★** (name it explicitly — the blueprint's Sentence Improvement is the near-equivalent), Synonyms & Antonyms, Cloze Test, Phrase and Idioms Meaning, Spellings, One-Word Substitution, Reading Comprehension — plus, from practice: Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect Speech, Sentence Improvement (some 2026 shifts replace RC/Sentence Improvement with Voice + Narration). **Hindi alternative:** the candidate may take Part D in Hindi instead. The Hindi Part D is covered in full in the Hindi edition of this book (Chapter 4 alternative — 18 notice topics + गद्यांश). In this English edition, the Hindi topics are listed in the Hindi edition only — the two editions together cover both choices.

Chapter 4 (alternative) — Part D: Hindi (20Q / 40 marks) — candidate's choice

This chapter is written in full in the Hindi edition of this book. The English edition lists the 18 notice topics here for reference (verified against 4 independent sources, all quoting the notice): संधि और संधि विच्छेद; उपसर्ग; प्रत्यय; पर्यायवाची शब्द; मुहावरे और लोकोक्तियाँ; सामासिक पदों की रचना और समास विग्रह; विपरीतार्थक (विलोम) शब्द; शब्द-युग्म; वाक्यांश के लिए एक सार्थक शब्द; संज्ञा शब्दों से विशेषण बनाना; अनेकार्थक शब्द; वाक्य-शुद्धि; वाच्य; क्रिया; शब्द-शुद्धि; अंग्रेजी के पारिभाषिक (तकनीकी) शब्दों के समानार्थक हिंदी शब्द ★; सरल, संयुक्त और मिश्र अंग्रेजी वाक्यों का हिंदी में रूपांतरण और हिंदी वाक्यों का अंग्रेजी में रूपांतरण ★; कार्यालयी पत्रों से संबंधित ज्ञान ★; plus, from practice: गद्यांश (passage, 5 questions — in every 2023 shift analysed, but "0 or 5" in 2025 weightage, i.e. some shifts have no passage). The Hindi edition carries a गद्यांश chapter AND a passage-free variant note.

Important links (exact URLs from the research file — no URL was guessed)

- SSC official site (notices, calendar, candidate corner): https://ssc.gov.in/
- SSC previous-year papers: https://ssc.gov.in/candidate-corner/previousPaper
- SSC official mock test: https://ssc.gov.in/mock-test
- SSC answer keys: https://ssc.gov.in/answer-key

- NCERT textbooks (free, official — theory base): https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php and https://epathshala.nic.in
- SATHEE SSC PYQ hub (IIT Kanpur): https://sathee.iitk.ac.in/sathee-ssc/previous-year-questions/

BUILD-TIME CHECKS (editor-facing — resolve before publish)

1. **Open every notice PDF on ssc.gov.in and re-verify every pattern and syllabus figure** (CGL 21 May 2026; CHSL 7 Sep 2026; MTS 2025; GD 2026). Only the 23 Nov 2026 CHSL notice PDF was read directly in the research run (HQ-IT018/4/2024-IT). No PDF URL is guessed anywhere in this book.
2. **MTS 2026 notification** — NOT NOTIFIED as of 24 Nov 2026. The moment it drops, re-check Part III against the new notice. "9,583 posts" is FALSE — never print it.
3. **GD Constable 2027 notification** — NOT NOTIFIED as of 20 Nov 2026. The moment it drops, re-check Part IV. Never print 25,487 or 45,000+ as a 2027 figure. The Oliveboard line claiming a GD notice on 11 Nov 2026 is an error/stale — do not use it.
4. **CGL Tier I end date: 28 vs 30 Oct 2026** — unresolved. Print only "30 Sep–Oct 2026 (53 shifts)".
5. **CGL Tier I result date and Tier II exact date** — no official day exists. Result "expected December 2026", Tier II "December 2026 (tentative)" only. Do not print a day.
6. **CGL 2027 notification/vacancies/dates** — NOT NOTIFIED. "~March–April 2027" is expectation only.
7. **Vacancy stages:** CGL 12,256 (notice) vs 10,731 (tentative post-wise list, 24 Sep 2026) — both official SSC figures at different stages; final numbers may vary. CHSL 2025 vacancies 3,131 — Testbook only (single source). GD 2025 vacancy figure 53,690 — not cross-checked against the 2025 notice; different cycle from GD 2026 (25,487) — do not mix the two.
8. **CHSL Tier II date + post-wise split of the 2,536 vacancies** — NOT announced. Slot selection for 2026 — NOT announced.
9. **GD 2026 negative marking −0.25** — confirmed (Indian Express's −0.50 is an outlier/error). Keep −0.25.
10. **Stale sources (do NOT use):** doubtly.in still shows CHSL Tier I "30 November to 31 December 2026" (superseded — 3–31 Dec confirmed from the official PDF); PracticeMock's MTS 2025 page says the exam was "20th September to 24 October 2025" (wrong — actual CBE was 4–20 Feb 2026); one older Adda247 CHSL page says sectional timing was "expected" (outdated — the 2026 notice para 13.8 confirms 15-min sectional timers).
11. **Current Affairs facts** in Core 2 head 7 are method, not a fixed list — re-verify every dated CA fact at build time before printing.
12. **CGL Tier II Paper II (Statistics) and Paper III (Finance & Economics) full topic lists** — take from the notice PDF at build time (this book carries the outline only).