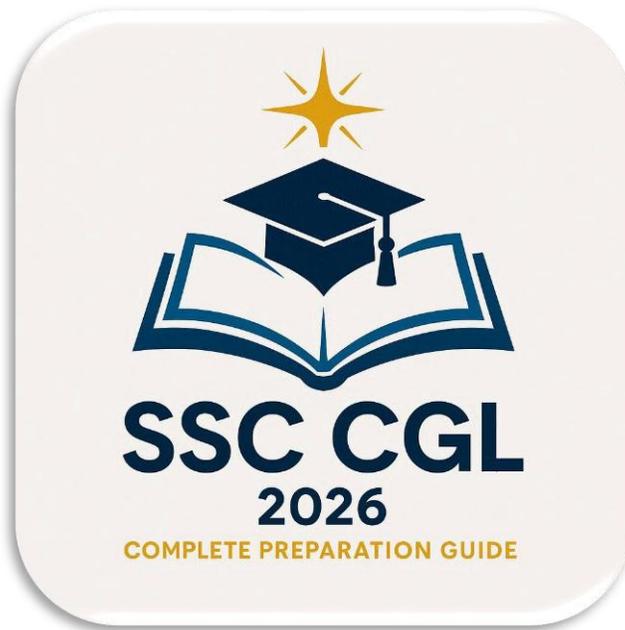


SSC CGL 2026 Complete Preparation Guide



Subtitle: For Tier-1 — Strategy, Notes & Practice Questions

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CUET 2026 Complete Preparation Guide

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About SSC CGL Exam

The **SSC CGL (Staff Selection Commission – Combined Graduate Level) Exam** is a prestigious national-level examination conducted annually by the Staff Selection Commission (SSC) to recruit candidates for Group B and Group C posts in various ministries, departments, and organizations of the Government of India.

Key Features of SSC CGL Exam:

- **Eligibility:** Graduate degree from a recognized university or equivalent.
- **Exam Levels:** The exam is conducted in multiple tiers:
 - **Tier-1:** Computer-based objective test (General Intelligence & Reasoning, Quantitative Aptitude, English Comprehension, General Awareness)
 - **Tier-2:** Computer-based objective test (Quantitative Abilities, English Language & Comprehension, Statistics, General Studies – Finance & Economics)
 - **Tier-3:** Descriptive Paper (Essay/Letter/Application)
 - **Tier-4:** Skill Test / Computer Proficiency Test (for specific posts)
- **Mode of Exam:** Online (Computer-Based Test) for Tier-1 and Tier-2, Offline for Tier-3 in some cases.
- **Total Vacancies:** Varies each year depending on government requirements.

Importance of Tier-1:

Tier-1 is the **first and most crucial stage** of the SSC CGL exam. It serves as a **screening test** for Tier-2 and determines whether a candidate qualifies to move forward. High accuracy, time management, and familiarity with the question pattern are key to clearing Tier-1 successfully.

This book focuses primarily on **Tier-1 preparation**, providing strategies, notes, and practice questions to help aspirants **score high and secure qualification for Tier-2**.

Section 1: General Intelligence & Reasoning

Chapter 1: Verbal Reasoning

Analogies

Analogies are one of the most common types of questions in SSC CGL Tier-1 reasoning. They test your **ability to find relationships between words or concepts**.

Understanding Analogies:

An analogy question presents a pair of words and asks you to find another pair that has a **similar relationship**.

Types of Analogies:

1. **Synonym Analogies:** Words with similar meanings
 - Example: Happy : Joyful :: Sad : ?
 - Answer: Unhappy
2. **Antonym Analogies:** Words with opposite meanings
 - Example: Hot : Cold :: Light : ?
 - Answer: Dark
3. **Part-Whole Analogies:** One word is part of another
 - Example: Petal : Flower :: Leaf : ?
 - Answer: Tree
4. **Cause-Effect Analogies:** One word is the cause, the other is the effect
 - Example: Rain : Flood :: Fire : ?
 - Answer: Smoke
5. **Function or Purpose Analogies:** One word is related to the function of another
 - Example: Pen : Write :: Knife : ?
 - Answer: Cut

Tips to Solve Analogies:

- Identify the **relationship** between the first pair carefully.
- Check for **all types of relationships**: synonym, antonym, part-whole, cause-effect, or function.
- Eliminate options that do not fit the identified relationship.
- Practice regularly to recognize patterns quickly.

Practice Questions:

1. Book : Read :: Knife : ?
2. Teacher : Educate :: Doctor : ?
3. Fish : Water :: Bird : ?
4. Happy : Sad :: Success : ?
5. Wheel : Car :: Wing : ?

Answers at the end of the chapter or in a separate answer key section.

Coding-Decoding

Coding-Decoding questions are a **popular topic in SSC CGL Tier-1 reasoning**. They test your ability to **identify patterns and relationships between letters, numbers, or symbols**.

Understanding Coding-Decoding:

In these questions, a **word, number, or phrase** is written in a particular code, and you are required to **decipher the code or find the correct coded form** of a given word/number.

Types of Coding-Decoding Questions:

1. Letter Coding:

- Letters of a word are replaced according to a certain rule.
- Example: If CAT is coded as DBU, what is DOG?
- Rule: Each letter is shifted by +1 (C→D, A→B, T→U)
- Answer: EPH

2. Number Coding:

- Numbers are coded using a specific pattern.

- Example: If $2 \rightarrow 6$, $3 \rightarrow 12$, $4 \rightarrow 20$, then $5 \rightarrow ?$
 - Rule: Multiply the number by its next number ($n \times (n+1)$)
 - Answer: 30 (5×6)
3. **Mixed Coding (Letters & Numbers):**
- Combines letters and numbers in the code.
 - Example: If A=1, B=2, ... Z=26, then CODE=?
 - Answer: 3 15 4 5
4. **Substitution Coding:**
- Words are replaced with other words or symbols following a rule.
 - Example: In a certain code, "APPLE" is written as "ELPPA". How is "MANGO" coded?
 - Answer: OGNAM

Tips to Solve Coding-Decoding Questions:

- Carefully **identify the pattern or rule**. Look for shifts, reversals, arithmetic operations, or substitutions.
- Check if the coding is **forward/backward or based on positions**.
- Practice different types of coding questions to recognize patterns quickly.
- Always **verify your answer with the rule** to avoid mistakes.

Practice Questions:

1. If TREE is coded as USFF, what is LEAF?
2. In a code, $1=2$, $2=4$, $3=6$, $4=8$. Then what is 5?
3. If CAT = 312, then DOG = ?
4. In a certain code, MIRROR is written as RORRIM. How is TABLE written?
5. If PENCIL is coded as QFODJM, then BOOK = ?

Answers at the end of the chapter or in a separate answer key section.

Blood Relations

Blood Relation questions are a **very important part of SSC CGL Tier-1 reasoning**. These questions test your ability to **analyze family relationships** and determine how people are related to each other.

Understanding Blood Relations:

In these questions, a relationship is described in words, and you are required to **identify the relationship of one person to another** using logic and deduction.

Common Terms Used:

- Father, Mother, Son, Daughter, Brother, Sister, Husband, Wife, Uncle, Aunt, Nephew, Niece, Grandfather, Grandmother

Types of Blood Relation Questions:

1. Direct Relationship:

- Questions give a direct relationship between two persons.
- Example: Pointing to a man, Sheela said, “He is the son of my mother’s brother.” How is the man related to Sheela?
- Answer: Cousin

2. Family Tree / Pictorial Representation:

- Sometimes a family tree diagram is provided, and you need to deduce the relationships.

3. Mixed Relationships:

- Involves more than one relationship in a single question.
- Example: A is the mother of B. B is the brother of C. How is C related to A?
- Answer: C is A’s child.

4. Coded Relationship Questions:

- Relationships are described in a code, e.g., “Brother” is represented as “Sister” and vice versa.

Tips to Solve Blood Relation Questions:

- Draw a **family tree** wherever possible. It makes understanding relationships easier.
- Pay attention to words like **“mother’s brother,” “father’s sister,” “son’s wife”**.

- Break down complex statements into **simple connections** step by step.
- Practice different types of questions to improve **speed and accuracy**.

Practice Questions:

1. A is the father of B. B is the brother of C. How is C related to A?
2. Pointing to a woman, Ravi said, "She is the daughter of my father's sister." How is the woman related to Ravi?
3. X is the son of Y. Y is the sister of Z. How is X related to Z?
4. A is the mother of B. B is the father of C. D is the son of C. How is D related to A?
5. Pointing to a man, She said, "He is my father's only son." How is the man related to her?

Answers at the end of the chapter or in a separate answer key section.

Series Completion (Number, Alphabet, Word)

Series Completion questions are a **common type in SSC CGL Tier-1 reasoning**. They test your ability to **identify patterns and sequences** in numbers, letters, or words, and predict the next term in the series.

Understanding Series Completion:

In these questions, a series of numbers, letters, or words is given. You are required to find the **missing term(s)** based on the pattern or rule.

Types of Series:

1. Number Series:

- Sequences of numbers where a **mathematical pattern** exists.
- Example: 2, 6, 12, 20, ?
 - Rule: Add consecutive even numbers ($2+4=6$, $6+6=12$, $12+8=20$)
 - Answer: 30

2. Alphabet Series:

- Series of letters with a **logical sequence**.
- Example: A, C, F, J, ?
 - Rule: Increment positions in the alphabet by 2, 3, 4...
 - Answer: O

3. Word Series:

- Series of words with **related meanings, alphabetical order, or categories**.
- Example: Dog, Elephant, Fox, ?
 - Rule: Animals in alphabetical order
 - Answer: Goat

Tips to Solve Series Completion:

- Look for **patterns in addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, or squares/cubes** for number series.
- For alphabet series, **convert letters into numerical positions** (A=1, B=2...) if needed.
- For word series, check **alphabetical order, category, synonyms, antonyms, or logical progression**.
- Practice different types of series to **increase speed and accuracy**.

Practice Questions:

1. Number Series: 5, 10, 20, 40, ?
2. Alphabet Series: B, D, G, K, ?
3. Word Series: Red, Blue, Green, ?
4. Number Series: 3, 9, 27, 81, ?
5. Alphabet Series: Z, X, U, Q, ?

Answers at the end of the chapter or in a separate answer key section.

Ranking & Arrangements

Ranking and Arrangement questions are a **frequent topic in SSC CGL Tier-1 reasoning**. They test your ability to **organize information logically and solve problems based on positions, order, or arrangement**.

Understanding Ranking & Arrangements:

These questions involve **determining the rank, position, or arrangement of people or objects** based on given conditions. They require logical thinking, attention to detail, and sometimes diagrammatic representation.

Types of Ranking & Arrangement Questions:

1. Ranking Based on Position:

- Determine a person's rank from the **top, bottom, or both**.
- Example: In a class of 50 students, Ravi is 12th from the top. What is his rank from the bottom?
- Answer: 39th ($50 - 12 + 1$)

2. Linear Arrangements:

- People or objects are arranged **in a straight line**, facing forward or backward. You need to determine positions based on clues.
- Example: Five people A, B, C, D, and E sit in a row. A is to the left of B, C is between D and E... Find the position of A.

3. Circular Arrangements:

- People or objects are arranged **in a circle**, facing inward or outward.
- Example: Six friends are sitting around a circular table. X is opposite Y, Z is to the right of W... Find the seating arrangement.

4. Sequential / Order Problems:

- Arrange numbers, heights, ages, or weights in **ascending or descending order** based on clues.
- Example: Five students are of different heights. A is taller than B but shorter than C...

5. Mixed Arrangement:

- Combines **linear, circular, and ranking clues** in a single question.

Tips to Solve Ranking & Arrangement Questions:

- **Draw diagrams or tables** wherever possible to visualize positions.
- Carefully read all clues before arranging.

- Pay attention to words like “**immediately left/right,**” “**between,**” “**opposite,**” “**taller/shorter than**”.
- Practice various types to improve **speed and accuracy**.

Practice Questions:

1. A is 5th from the top and 12th from the bottom in a class. How many students are there?
2. Five friends P, Q, R, S, and T sit in a row. P is to the left of Q. R is between S and T. Who sits at the extreme right?
3. Six people are sitting in a circle. X is opposite Y, Z is to the right of W. Who is sitting opposite Z?
4. A, B, C, D, and E are standing in a line in ascending order of height. D is taller than B but shorter than E. Who is the shortest?
5. Seven students are ranked in a class. F is 3rd from the top, G is 2nd from the bottom. How many students are there?

Answers at the end of the chapter or in a separate answer key section.

Chapter 1: Verbal Reasoning – Answers

Analogies

1. Book : Read :: Knife : **Cut**
2. Teacher : Educate :: Doctor : **Heal / Treat**
3. Fish : Water :: Bird : **Air**
4. Happy : Sad :: Success : **Failure**
5. Wheel : Car :: Wing : **Bird / Airplane**

Coding-Decoding

1. TREE → USFF, LEAF → **MFBG** (each letter shifted by +1)
2. Code: 1=2, 2=4, 3=6, 4=8 → 5 = **10**
3. CAT = 312 → DOG = **415** (C→3, A→1, T→2; D→4, O→1, G→5)
4. MIRROR → RORRIM → TABLE → **ELBAT**
5. PENCIL → QFODJM → BOOK → **CPPL**

Blood Relations

1. A is the father of B. B is the brother of C. → C is **A's child**
2. She is the daughter of my father's sister → Woman is **niece** of Ravi
3. X is the son of Y. Y is the sister of Z → X is **nephew** of Z
4. A is mother of B. B is father of C. D is son of C → D is **grandson** of A
5. He is my father's only son → The man is **her brother**

Series Completion (Number, Alphabet, Word)

1. 5, 10, 20, 40, ? → **80** ($\times 2$ pattern)
2. B, D, G, K, ? → **P** (skip +2, +3, +4...)
3. Red, Blue, Green, ? → **Yellow** (common color series)
4. 3, 9, 27, 81, ? → **243** ($\times 3$ pattern)
5. Z, X, U, Q, ? → **L** (alphabet decrement by 2,3,4,5...)

Ranking & Arrangements

1. A is 5th from top, 12th from bottom → Total students = **16** ($5 + 12 - 1$)
2. P is to the left of Q. R is between S and T → Extreme right = **T**
3. X opposite Y, Z to right of W → Opposite Z = **Y**
4. D is taller than B but shorter than E → Shortest = **B**
5. F is 3rd from top, G is 2nd from bottom → Total students = **5**

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SWAN India Publication is a growing name in the field of academic and competitive exam publishing in India. With a vision to empower students through quality learning resources, SWAN India focuses on creating books that combine **clarity, accuracy, and practical exam-oriented approach**.

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