SSC GD Constable Exam: Fill in the Blanks (English) Syllabus Summary

Overview

The Fill in the Blanks (English) section is a key component of the English Language section in the SSC GD Constable Exam, designed to test candidates' ability to select grammatically and contextually appropriate words or phrases to complete sentences at a 10th-grade level. This section assesses proficiency in grammar, vocabulary, and contextual understanding, typically through multiple-choice questions (MCQs) requiring candidates to choose the correct word or phrase to fill a blank in a sentence. Fill in the Blanks questions evaluate the ability to maintain sentence coherence and accuracy in everyday contexts.

Syllabus Details

The Fill in the Blanks section focuses on the following areas:

- 1. **Grammar-Based Blanks**: Selecting words that ensure grammatical accuracy (e.g., correct verb tense, preposition, article, or pronoun).
- 2. **Vocabulary-Based Blanks**: Choosing words that fit the sentence's meaning and tone (e.g., synonyms or contextually appropriate words).
- 3. **Contextual Understanding**: Ensuring the selected word aligns with the sentence's overall meaning and context.
- 4. **Logical Coherence**: Maintaining the sentence's logical flow with the chosen word or phrase.
- 5. **Common Topics**: Sentences related to general topics like education, social issues, or daily life, using simple vocabulary and structures.
- **Question Types**: Multiple-choice questions (MCQs) with four options, typically involving a single blank in a sentence (e.g., "Choose the correct word to fill the blank") or occasionally multiple blanks in a short passage.
- **Weightage**: Approximately 2–5 questions (4–10 marks) in the English/Hindi section, which includes 20 questions (40 marks) in the Computer-Based Examination (CBE).
- **Difficulty Level**: 10th-grade standard, focusing on basic grammar, vocabulary, and contextual accuracy.

- **Topics**: Questions test parts of speech, tenses, prepositions, articles, conjunctions, pronouns, or vocabulary in standalone sentences or short passages.

Important Grammar and Vocabulary Rules for Fill in the Blanks

To excel in the Fill in the Blanks section, candidates must master the

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following key rules:
1. **Parts of Speech**:
- Ensure the word matches the grammatical role (e.g., noun: "She bought
a" = book; verb: "She daily" = walks).
- Use adjectives, adverbs, or prepositions appropriately (e.g., "She runs" = quickly, an adverb).
2. **Tense Consistency**:
- Choose the correct verb tense based on context (e.g., "She
yesterday" = walked, past tense).
- Avoid tense shifts (e.g., "She walks and yesterday" = incorrect if
"sings"; should be "sang").
3. **Subject-Verb Agreement**:
- Singular subjects take singular verbs (e.g., "He" = is); plural
subjects take plural verbs (e.g., "They" = are).
- Check agreement in complex sentences (e.g., "The team united" =
is, singular collective noun).
4. **Prepositions**:
- Use correct prepositions (e.g., "She is good singing" = at).
- Avoid incorrect prepositions (e.g., "depend at" = incorrect; should be
"depend on").
5. **Articles**:
- Use "a" for consonant sounds, "an" for vowel sounds (e.g., " apple"
= an).
- Use "the" for specific nouns (e.g., " sun rises" = the).
6. **Conjunctions**:
- Select logical conjunctions (e.g., "She studied passed" = and).
- Avoid illogical conjunctions (e.g., "She studied failed" = incorrect if
"and"; should be "but").
7. **Vocabulary and Context**:

- Choose words that match the sentence's meaning (e.g., "He felt ____ after winning" = joyful, not sad).
- Use British English spellings, as SSC GD follows this convention (e.g., "colour" vs. "color").
- 8. **Sentence Structure**:
- Ensure the word fits the sentence's grammatical structure (e.g., "She a book" = reads, verb).
 - Maintain Subject-Verb-Object order where applicable.

Tips and Tricks for Preparation

- 1. **Understand Sentence Context**:
- Analyze the sentence's meaning and tone before choosing an option (e.g., "She is ____ tired" = very, based on emphasis).
 - Ensure the word fits both grammatically and semantically.
- 2. **Practice Fill-in-the-Blanks**:
- Solve MCQs like "She ____ to school daily" (Answer: goes) to apply grammar and vocabulary rules.
- Practice with varied sentence types (e.g., statements, questions, or short passages).
- 3. **Focus on Grammar Rules**:
- Review tenses, prepositions, articles, conjunctions, and pronouns for grammar-based blanks.
- Memorize common verb forms (e.g., go/goes/went) and prepositional phrases (e.g., "rely on").
- 4. **Solve Past Papers**:
- Analyze SSC GD previous year papers (2021–2024) to identify common fill-in-the-blank patterns (e.g., verb tense, preposition, or vocabulary).
 - Practice both standalone sentences and passage-based blanks.
- 5. **Read Actively**:
- Read SSC-focused materials (e.g., The Hindu editorials, SSC magazines) to observe word usage and sentence structures.
- Practice predicting missing words in articles to enhance contextual understanding.
- 6. **Use Elimination Techniques**:

- Rule out options that violate grammar rules (e.g., wrong tense or part of speech).
 - Eliminate words that don't fit the sentence's meaning or tone.
- 7. **Time Management**:
- Spend 20–30 seconds per fill-in-the-blank question to balance time across the English section.
- Answer straightforward blanks (e.g., articles, prepositions) first, then tackle vocabulary-based ones.
- 8. **Practice Mock Tests**:
- Take timed mock tests to simulate exam pressure and improve accuracy.
- Review incorrect answers to identify patterns in mistakes (e.g., wrong verb form or preposition).
- 9. **Memorize High-Frequency Words**:
- Learn common SSC GD words for fill-in-the-blanks (e.g., verbs: "go," "have"; prepositions: "in," "at"; adjectives: "happy," "quick").
 - Group words by parts of speech for quick recall.
- 10. **Use Mnemonics**:
- Memorize grammar rules like "A for consonant, An for vowel" for articles.
- Use "Subject-Verb Agreement = Singular with Singular" (SWS) for verb choices.

Common Mistakes to Avoid

(should be "at") or "a apple" (should be "an").

- **Ignoring Context**: Ensure the word fits the sentence's meaning (e.g.,
"He felt" = happy, not angry).
- **Wrong Part of Speech**: Choose the correct grammatical role (e.g.,
"She runs" = quickly, not quick).
- **Tense Inconsistency**: Maintain tense alignment (e.g., "She
yesterday" = walked, not walks).
- **Incorrect Prepositions/Articles**: Avoid errors like "good in singing"

- **Relying on Guesswork**: Use grammar and context clues to eliminate incorrect options.

Sample Question

Question: Fill in the blank with the correct word: "She is good ____ singing."

A) in

B) at

C) with

D) for

Answer: B

Explanation: The correct word is "at," as the phrase "good at" is used for skills like singing (correct sentence: "She is good at singing").

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