

ADDRESS MATCHING

SSC CGL Reasoning - Complete Chapter Guide

Pattern Recognition | Logical Matching | Address Components | SSC CGL Exam Focus

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📖 Chapter Overview: This chapter covers address matching techniques including pattern recognition, logical matching of address components, and systematic approaches to solve address-based reasoning problems essential for SSC CGL examination.



1. INTRODUCTION TO ADDRESS MATCHING

What is Address Matching?

💡 Definition: Address matching is a type of logical reasoning problem where you need to match people with their correct addresses based on given clues, patterns, or relationships between address components.

🔑 Key Insight: Address matching tests your ability to identify patterns, follow logical sequences, and make connections between different pieces of information.

Types of Address Matching Problems

Person-Address Matching

- Match people to their addresses
- Use clues about locations
- Consider relationships between people
- Multiple constraint problems
- Grid-based solving approach

Component Matching

- Match address components
- House numbers to streets
- Floors to apartments
- Cities to pin codes
- Pattern recognition

Sequential Patterns

- Address number sequences
- Street name patterns
- Location hierarchies
- Geographical sequences
- Mathematical patterns



2. ADDRESS COMPONENTS & PATTERNS

Common Address Components

House/Building Number

- Sequential numbers (12, 14, 16...)
- Odd/even patterns
- Number ranges
- Special numbering systems

Street/Road Names

- Alphabetical sequences
- Thematic names
- Direction-based (North, South)
- Numbered streets (1st, 2nd)

Locality/Area

- Geographical features
- Landmark-based names
- Historical names
- Community names

City/Town

- Major cities pattern
- Directional cities
- State capitals
- Industrial vs residential

Common Address Patterns



Example: Sequential Number Pattern



Pattern: House numbers increase by 12, streets follow alphabetical order
Next: 48 → D Street

Pattern Type	Description	Example
Arithmetic Sequence	Numbers increase by fixed amount	5, 10, 15, 20...
Geometric Sequence	Numbers multiply by fixed factor	2, 4, 8, 16...
Alphabetical Order	Streets in A, B, C order	A St, B St, C St...
Alternating Pattern	Odd-even or ABAB pattern	1-A, 2-B, 3-A, 4-B

☰ 3. SOLVING TECHNIQUES

Systematic Approach to Address Matching

☰ Step-by-Step Matching Method:

- 1 **List All Elements**- Write down all people and addresses
- 2 **Identify Clues**- Note all given information and constraints
- 3 **Create Grid/Table**- Make a visual representation
- 4 **Apply Direct Clues**- Use obvious matches first
- 5 **Use Elimination**- Remove impossible options
- 6 **Look for Patterns**- Identify sequences or relationships
- 7 **Verify Solution**- Check if all constraints are satisfied

Grid Method for Complex Matching

💡 Example: Grid-Based Solving

Person	Delhi	Mumbai	Kolkata	Bangalore
Rohan	X	X	X	✓
Priya	X	✓	X	X
Amit	✓	X	X	X
Neha	X	X	✓	X

Method: Use elimination based on given clues to fill the grid systematically.

? 4. PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Basic Matching Questions

Q1. Four people live in different cities: Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, and Bangalore. Rohan doesn't live in Delhi or Mumbai. Priya doesn't live in Kolkata. Amit lives in Delhi. Where does Neha live?

- ☐ A) Delhi
- ☐ B) Mumbai
- ☐ C) Kolkata
- ☐ D) Bangalore

Check Answer

Pattern-Based Questions

Q2. If House No. 15 is on Maple Street, House No. 30 is on Oak Street, and House No. 45 is on Pine Street, what street would House No. 60 be on?

- ☐ A) Maple Street
- ☐ B) Oak Street
- ☐ C) Pine Street
- ☐ D) Elm Street

Check Answer

5. SSC CGL EXAM STRATEGY

Time Management & Approach

Exam Strategy for Address Matching:

1. **Quick Scan** - Read the problem quickly (15 seconds)
2. **Identify Elements** - List people and addresses (10 seconds)
3. **Note Clues** - Mark important constraints (20 seconds)
4. **Start with Obvious** - Apply direct matches first (15 seconds)
5. **Use Elimination** - Remove impossible options (15 seconds)
6. **Solve Step by Step** - Work through remaining matches (20 seconds)
7. **Verify** - Double-check all constraints (10 seconds)

Common SSC CGL Address Patterns:

- Sequential number patterns
- Alphabetical street names
- City-direction relationships
- Odd-even house numbers
- Geographical sequences
- Multiple constraint problems
- Grid-based matching

Quick Solving Techniques

Speed Solving Tips:

- Look for unique constraints first
- Use visual grids for complex problems
- Mark impossible matches immediately
- Work from most restricted to least restricted
- For patterns, check both numbers and names
- Practice common pattern types
- Use shorthand notation to save time



6. ADVANCED PATTERNS & PRACTICE

Complex Matching Problems

💡 Example: Multiple Constraints

Five people live in five different cities and have different professions. Match each person with their city and profession using these clues:

1. The doctor lives in Mumbai
2. The engineer doesn't live in Delhi
3. Priya is the teacher and lives in Kolkata
4. Rohan lives in Bangalore but isn't the lawyer
5. The architect lives in Chennai

Approach: Create a 5×5 grid and apply clues systematically to find all matches.

Daily Practice Routine

📅 4-Week Preparation Plan:

Week 1: Basic Person-Address Matching (15 questions/day)

Week 2: Pattern Recognition (20 questions/day)

Week 3: Multiple Constraint Problems (20 questions/day)

Week 4: Speed Practice & Mock Tests (25 questions/day)

🎓 Effective Address Matching Practice:

- Start with simple two-variable matching
- Practice different pattern types separately
- Work on speed without sacrificing accuracy
- Create your own matching problems
- Review mistakes to understand error patterns

- Practice visual grid method
- Time yourself to improve efficiency

Address Matching - SSC CGL Reasoning Preparation

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