PARA JUMBLE / JUMBLED SENTENCE SHORT TRICKS & QUESTIONS WITH SOLUTIONS

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The Para jumble or Jumbled Sentence is very important for all competitive exams generally 4-5 questions come from this topic in maximum exams. So we are here providing you the concepts and important short tricks to solve Para jumble or Jumbled Sentence in very fast and efficient way. At the end, we will provide few practice questions also apply the trick on those and see that you have got the trick or not.

Paragraph jumbles, or as they are fondly called, para jumbles, are sets of connected statements in some random order, which when unjumbled, create a meaningful paragraph. There aren’t any straight-forward approaches to solving Para Jumbles. With as many approaches as you can possibly think of, each Para jumble has a unique solution.

**Why are Para Jumbled questions important?**

Para-jumbles are significant because they have been regularly appearing in the exams. There is a good chance of para-jumble questions appearing in the 5-6 questions in English section. Which means that if you cracked the para-jumbles correctly --- 20% of your VA score stands.

Secondly and more importantly --- Para Jumbled are one of those questions of the Exam in which you can improve your skills dramatically within a short span of time. Engineers have a special fondness for Para Jumbled as they appeal to the need for symmetry in their souls and let’s face it --- it is probably one of the few areas of English where the scope of ambiguity is limited!

**Types of PJ(Para Jumbled) questions**

Para-jumbles broadly fall in three categories. In each category, the jumbled sentences are coded with an alphabet (usually A, B, C and D).

1. 4/5 sentences are given in a random order and you have to unjumble all of them. Toughest of the lot!
2. The opening sentence + 4/5 sentences are given and you have to rearrange the group of 4/5 sentences, having been given prior knowledge of the thought that starts off the flow of the discussion.
3. 4/5 sentences + the closing sentence is given and you need to correctly sequence 4/5 sentences so that they flow into the last sentence.
4. Opening sentence + 4/5 Sentences + Closing Sentence are given. Easiest of the lot. You know where the story starts and where it ends. You only have to figure out the screenplay in between!

**The smartest approach**

a) The best approach to solving PJ questions is the ‘free fall’ one. That is, develop a high reading speed and scan all 4-5 sentences. Try to get a feel of what the passage is about.

b) At this point you need to decide whether this particular paragraph is one which you are comfortable with or not.

c) If you decide to go ahead, then scan the answer options. Are they of any help?

If, for example the options are,

a) BDAC b) BCAD c) CABD d) CBDA

Then you know for sure that this paragraph has to start either with B or C. A quick look at B and C will tell you which one looks like a better opening sentence and already your choices will be halved.

Similarly, with options,
a) BDCA  b) CDBA  c) DCAB  d) ACDB

then we know that it has to end with either B or A. So browse sentences A and B and see if any one of them look like a concluding sentence.

There might be other indicators to keep an eye out for. For example if three of the five options start with A and the other two with C/B/D there is a good probability that A is the starting sentence.

If, say, a link CB occurs in more than 2 options then it is something worth paying attention to.

**PJ strategies to save time and increase accuracy**

Strategy 1: Once upon a time long ago... / ...and they lived happily after: Identify the opening/closing sentence using what we discussed above. Either the tone of the paragraph or the option elimination method.

Strategy 2: Where's the interlock dude? Identify links between two sentences and try to see if that link exists in multiple answer options (a sure way to know that you are on the right track). A combination of 1 and 2 will take you home most of the time.

Place your magnifying glass on the following.

Strategy 2a: Make it 'personal'. Look out for personal pronouns (he, she, it, him, her, you, they). Personal pronouns always refer to a person, place or thing. Therefore, if a sentence has a personal pronoun without mentioning the person, place or object it is referring to, mark it in your head and scan the paragraph for the original person, place or object that it refers to.

For example if you go back to the opening jumbled paragraph of this article, the third sentence starts with 'it'. We now need to figure out what 'it' refers to and the sentence containing the original 'it' will come before this sentence.

Strategy 2b: Look for 'Poriborton' (Change, in Mamata Banerjee's tongue). Certain words called 'transition words' help the author to shift from one thought flow to another. In other words, they usher in change. Some transition words that appear regularly are --- hence, besides, simultaneously, in conclusion, etc. While you practice PJs whenever you come across a transition word --- note it down. Make a list!

Strategy 2c: Demonstrate! Look for demonstrative pronouns --- this, that, these, those, etc. Again, if you look at our opening paragraph, the first line starts with 'for this' --- now we know that we need to figure out what 'this' refers to and the sentence containing the original 'this' will come before this sentence.

Strategy 3: Main samay hoon! Sometimes the events mentioned in the paragraph can be arranged in a chronological order making it easy for you to identify the sequence. Example,

A: Alexander Bain, Scottish clockmaker, patented the electric clock.
B: The next development in accuracy occurred after 1656 with the invention of the pendulum clock.
C: Clocks have played an important role in man’s history.
D: Spring-driven clocks appeared during the 15th century, although they are often erroneously credited to Nuremberg watchmaker Peter Henlen around 1511.

It is quite obvious by studying the chronology what the sequence should be.
Sometimes you will find that for some terms in the paragraph both the full form and the abbreviation have been used. For Example IMF --- International Monetary Fund, Charles Dickens --- Dickens, Dr Manmohan Singh --- Dr Singh. In these cases where both the full form as well as the abbreviation is present in different sentences, then the sentence containing the full form will obviously come before the sentence containing the abbreviation.

Strategy 5: What an Idea Sirji! If there are two sentences, one containing an idea and another giving examples of the same idea then the sentence containing the idea should come before the sentence containing the examples. But they need not necessarily be exactly side by side. Example,

A: Russia possesses the largest stockpiles of weapons of mass destruction in the world.

B: 489 missiles carrying up to 1,788 warheads and 12 submarines carrying up to 609 warheads form a looming threat.

A will come before B in this case, even though there might be sentences in between.

Strategy 6: An article of faith. It is highly unlikely that the definite article 'the' will be part of an opening sentence. If 'a/an' and 'the' both are used for the same noun then the sentence containing 'the' will come after the sentence containing a/an.

Tips for beginners
Focus on improving your reading skills. Also try to improve your cognitive ability. For example -

Go to a random website article. Go immediately to the second paragraph and after reading it try to guess what the author could have possibly said in the previous paragraph and the next paragraph. This will help you with a couple of other types of questions as well which we shall discuss in later articles.

Whenever you solve para-jumbles the accuracy and speed is a function of how quickly you can become comfortable with the topic. So from today for every PJ you solve, plug a sentence from the PJ into Google which will throw up the source of that PJ or similar articles. Read up that article fully. This will broaden the base of your reading.

To-do practice activity for all of you
Team up with another friend. Both of you select passages from newspaper editorials, magazines, etc. Paste them to Microsoft Word. Break them up into sentences. Jumble up the sentences. Exchange and solve.

APPROACHES FOR PARAJUMBLES
Most of the information given in parajumbles is unnecessary for the purpose at hand, i.e., sorting the sentences. In essence what we are looking for are things that can help us in connecting the sentences. Some approaches are given below to help identify the sequence of sentences. Generally, in a given parajumble more than one approach will be applicable at the same time, therefore practices identifying which approach/approaches apply to the parajumbles you have to solve.

1. Noun-Pronoun Relationship Approach
In noun/pronoun relationships, we know that the noun will come first and will be referred to later using suitable pronouns. Study the following example:
A. People can get infected by handling reptiles and then touching their mouths or an open cut.

B. At first they look the perfect pets: exotic, quiet and tidy.

C. A study estimates that in 1995, there were as many as 6,700 reptile-caused salmonella infections.

D. But lizards and other pets can harbour a salmonella bacterium that makes people sick.

(a) BCAD (b) BCDA (c) ACDB (d) BDCA

Read sentences C and D carefully. Sentence D contains the noun phrase “a salmonella bacterium” and Sentence C contains the noun phrase “salmonella infections”. What is the relationship between the two? Since the phrase “a salmonella bacterium” introduces the bacterium, it should logically precede the phrase “salmonella infections”. Therefore, the sentence that contains the phrase “a salmonella bacterium” should come before the sentence that contains the phrase “salmonella infections”. So, Sentence D should precede Sentence C! Once you have a link between two sentences, look at the answer choices to see if you are on the right track. If you are, then you have the right answer [(Option (d) BDCA)] and it is time to move on to the next exercise.

Example 1

1. These enormous “rivers” – quite inconstant, sometimes shifting, often branching and eddying in manners that defy explanation and prediction – occasionally cause disastrous results.

A. One example is El Nino, the periodic catastrophe that plagues the West Coast of America.

B. It is rich in life.

C. This coast is normally caressed by the cold, rich Humboldt Current.

D. Usually the Humboldt hugs the shore and extends 200 to 300 miles out to sea.

5. It fosters the largest commercial fishery in the world and is the home of one of the mightiest game fish on record, the black marlin.

(a) ABCD (b) DCAB (c) ACDB (d) CBAD

Solution

Read sentences A and C carefully. Notice the noun/pronoun relationship between the two. Sentence A refers to “the West Coast of America” and Sentence C talks about “this coast”. Which coast? Obviously “the West Coast of America”! Therefore, Sentences A and C are related and Sentence A must come before Sentence C. Now look again. Sentence C talks about “the cold, rich Humboldt Current” and Sentence D refers to “the Humboldt” obviously these two sentences are also related. Which one should come first? Once you have decided, check the answer choices to see if you are correct. [(Option (c) ACDB)]

2. Acronym Approach:

Full Form vs. Short Form When we introduce someone or something, we use the complete name or title. When we refer to the same someone or something later in the paragraph, we use just the surname or the first name if we are on familiar terms with the person being discussed. If we are discussing an object, we remove the modifiers and just use the noun or a pronoun to refer to it. In Parajumbles we
encounter full and short names or sometimes acronyms of some term or institution.

Example:

World Trade Organisation – WTO, Dr. Manmohan Singh – Dr. Singh, Karl Marx – Marx, President George W. Bush – President Bush or The President. The rule is that if both full form as well as short form is present in different sentences, then the sentence containing full form will come before the sentence containing short form.

Example 2

A. If you are used to having your stimulation come in from outside, your mind never develops its own habits of thinking and reflecting.

B. Marx thought that religion was the opiate, because it soothed people’s pain and suffering and prevented them from rising in rebellion.

C. If Karl Marx was alive today, he would say that television is the opiate of the people.

D. Television and similar entertainments are even more of an opiate because of their addictive tendencies.

(a) BACD (b) ADBC (c) BCDA (d) CBDA

Solution Sentence B has Marx (short form) and sentence C has Karl Marx (full form). So C will come before B. Now look at the options. In option (a), (b) and (c), B is placed before C—hence, rejected. Option (d) is the right answer.

3. Time Sequence Approach (TSA) – either Dates or Time Sequence Indicating Words

In a given parajumbles, there may be a time indication given, either by giving years – or by using time indicating words. This provides a way for us to identify the correct sequence of the sentences by arranging the sentences using their proper time sequence. Some words through which a time sequence may be indicated are – Before, after, later, when, etc.

Example 3

A. Then two astronomers—the German, Johannes Kepler, and the Italian, Galileo Galilei—started publicly to support the Copernican theory, despite the fact that the orbits it predicted did not quite match the ones observed.

B. His idea was that the sun was stationary at the centre and that the earth and the planets move in circular orbits around the sun.

C. A simple model was proposed in 1514 by a Polish priest, Nicholas Copernicus.

D. Nearly a century passed before this idea was taken seriously.

(a) CADB (b) BCAD (c) CBDA (d) CDBA

Solution In the above example you will observe that the flow of logic is in the form of a time sequence which flows from the oldest time period to a more contemporary time period. Therefore, Sentence C will be the first sentence. Sentence B expands upon the “simple model” proposed, hence, it will be the sentence following

C. The next sentence in the order of chronology is C—nearly a century passed, while the last sentence will be A which completes the
sequence from older time to contemporary time thus giving us the answer as CBDA.

Example 4

A. By the time he got to Linjeflug four years later, he had learned many lessons, in fact, he began his second stint as top dog by calling the entire company together in a hanger and asking for help, a far cry from his barking out commands just 48 months back.

B. At SAS, he arrived at a time crisis.

C. This book is chock-a-block full of intrusive stories and practical advice, describing Carton’s activities at Vingresor (where he assumed his first presidency at age 32), Linjeflug, and SAS in particular.

D. He began at Vingresor as an order giver, not a listener — neither to his people nor to his customers and made every mistake in the book.

(a) CDAB (b) CBAD (c) BACD (d) BADC

Solution Observe the sequence given. Again you will see a chronological order in the parajumble. Sentence C gives us a clear indication that the book is being talked about in current times. Sentence D then starts tracing Carton’s career path from the beginning, thus leading us to the correct sequence of CDAB.

4. Structure Approach

In order to unjumble a group of sentences quickly, it is essential for us to understand how language sticks together to form a cohesive unit. English provides certain sequencing words — firstly, secondly, then, however, consequently, on the other hand, etc. — which writers use to join sentences or ideas together and to provide a smooth flow from one idea to the next. It is essential to learn how to spot these words and learn how to use them correctly. Parajumble sentences often contain several signal words, combining them in complex ways.

Cause and Effect Signals: Look for words or phrases explicitly indicating that one thing causes another or logically determines another. Some examples of such words are:

Accordingly - in order to - because so...that consequently - therefore - given – thus – hence - when...then - if...then

Support Signal Words: Look for the words or phrases supporting a given sentence. Sentences containing these words will generally not be the opening sentence. These sentences will follow immediately the sentence supported. Some examples of such words are:

Furthermore – additionally - also – and - indeed - besides - as well – too – likewise - moreover

Contrast Signals: Look for function words or phrases (conjunctions, sentence adverbs, etc.) that indicate a contrast between one idea and another, setting up a reversal of a thought.

Nevertheless - nonetheless - on the contrary – notwithstanding - and - even though - instead of - despite - in spite of - while in contrast - although - however

Let us put into practice what we have discussed so far. Here is a typical example, combining all the points discussed above.

Example 5
A. When conclusions are carefully excluded, however, and observed facts are given instead, there is never any trouble about the length of the papers.

B. The reason for this is that those early paragraphs contain judgments that there is little left to be said.

C. A judgment (“He is a boy”, “She is an awful bore”) is a conclusion, summing up a large number of previously observed facts.

D. In fact, they tend to become too long, since inexperienced writers, when told to give facts, often give more than are necessary, because they lack discrimination between the important and the trivial.

E. It is a common observation among teachers that students almost always have difficulty in writing themes of the required length because their ideas give out after a paragraph or two.

(a) ECDAB (b) CEBAD (c) EACBD (d) EBCAD

Solution Sentence E states the situation in general and gives us information about why students have problems “in writing themes of the required length”. Sentence B goes on to tell us “the reason for this”, so the two sentences must be related. Similarly, Sentence C is related to Sentence B because both sentences contain the word “judgment”, with Sentence C explaining what the word means. Once a link of this nature is established, go to the answer choices to see if you are on the right track. D any of the answer choices offer our line of reasoning? Answer (d) does.

In the above jumble, the word “however” in Sentence A suggests a contrast to something mentioned previously. In situations of this kind, it is always a good idea to separate the argument clearly. Sentences A and D, therefore, should come together.

Now you try.

Example 6

1. To read the characters or the letters of the text does not mean reading in the true sense of the word.

A. This mere mechanism of reading becomes altogether automatic at an early period of life.

B. You will often find yourself reading words or characters automatically, while your mind is concerned with a totally different subject.

C. This can be performed irrespective of attention.

D. Neither can I call it reading when it is just to extract the narrative portion of a text from the rest simply for one’s personal amusement.

(a) BACD (b) DCBA (c) ADCB (d) CBDA

Solution The word “neither” in Sentence D will tell you that there is something additional that the writer wishes to discuss. Sentences 1, A, B and C all talk about the same idea. Therefore, Sentence D should be the last sentence. Any answers? So, option (a) is the answer.

5. Linking the Sentences Let us look at the following statements:

Example 7
I. As a retention strategy, the company has issued many schemes including ESOPs.

II. Given the track record and success of our employees, other companies often look to us as hunting ground for talent.

III. The growth of the Indian economy has led to an increased requirement for talented managerial personnel and we believe that the talented manpower is our key strength.

IV. Further in order to mitigate the risk we place considerable emphasis on development of leadership skills and on building employee motivation. I have deliberately not given the options here.

Read all the statements one by one, and try to find out the opening statement and any possible linkage between/among the statements.

Solution Can I be the opening statement – Very Unlikely. It does not introduce any idea or theme. Ideally the 1st statement would be an initiator of ideas or theme of the passage.

Can II be the opening statement – May be.

Can III be the opening statement – May be.

Can IV be the opening statement – Very Unlikely.

It talks about an idea which is being “furthered” in this statement.

You can also see that statement IV talks about “Mitigating the risk”.

What is the risk? So now we would try to find out the “risk” in other statements.

This “risk” is present in statement II in the words – “other companies often look to us as hunting ground for talent”.

So, statement II will come before statement IV.

As discussed earlier, statement IV furthers an idea, and that idea is present in statement I.

Hence, I-IV should come together.

Let us see all that we have established so far: Link – I-IV and II will come before IV and I cannot be the starting statement. Now let us look at the options:

A. I, II, III, IV – Ruled out and I-IV link is not present.
B. II, I, IV, III – This is the only option left out. Hence, answer.
C. III, I, IV, II – Ruled out as II comes after IV.
D. IV, I, III, II – Ruled out as I-IV link is not present. Hence, option (b) is the answer.

Example 8 Let us look at another example

A. In America, highly educated women, who are in stronger position in the labour market than less qualified ones, have higher rates of marriage than other groups. [A is the opening statement as mentioned in the paper. You are required to re-arrange the following four statements].

B. Some work supports the Becker thesis, and some appears to contradict it.

C. And, as with crime, it is equally inconclusive.

D. But regardless of the conclusion of any particular piece of work, it is hard to establish
convincing connections between family changes and economic factors using conventional approaches.

E. Indeed, just as with crime, an enormous academic literature exists on the validity of the pure economic approach to the evolution of family structures. (Options Withheld pro tem).

Solution Can B be the opening statement – Very Unlikely. There is no mention of “Becker thesis” in the opening statement.

Can C be the opening statement – Two words in the statement – “Crime” and “Inconclusive” make this as the statement after A very unlikely.

Can D be the opening statement – Though it furthers the idea presented in statement A, usage of word like “But” make it unlikely to be the statement coming just after statement A. Besides, statement A does not talk about any piece of work.

In fact, statement A is just an opinion.

Can E be the opening statement – Yes. E is the statement after A – both through elimination of other statements and selection.

Next statement should be C, as it again talks about ‘Crime’ and how inconclusive it is (despite “an enormous academics literature exists” as given in statement E).

Next statement: D should be the last statement as it concludes the whole theme that “it is hard to establish”. Now the whole point is – how do we place statement B and Becker thesis, which finds no mention in the whole passage.

Only reasoning that can be given here is – Probably this passage has been taken from a book or project report which has something to do with Becker Thesis, and this passage is just a small part of it.

Now let us look at the options and try to eliminate the options with the help of the conclusions that we have derived so far:

(1) BCDE – Ruled out as E is the 1st statement.
(2) DBEC – Ruled out as E is the 1st statement.
(3) BDCE – Ruled out as E is the 1st statement.
(4) ECBD – Answer.
(5) EBCD – Ruled out as EC is the link. Hence, option (d) is the answer.

Let us summarize

See the image below Observe various linkages

In exam you thought process should be -

Identify keywords - linkages - try to put in order

1st step

Identify in each sentences

Pronouns

Qualifiers /connectors/ Transition words key-subjects
Use of Pronoun in a sentence is always after use of its corresponding Noun in preceding sentence. Noun → Pronoun

Example -

'Mahatama Gandhi' (5th sentence) → 'He' (1st sentence) Qualifiers tell us something about the following sentence & connectors; indicate the linkage between two sentences.

Ex 'later' (sentence 2), 'therefore'

Key-subjects - are the main topic raised in a sentence

2nd step

Find linkages

1. Mandatory pairs (MP)
2. Noun pronoun link (NP)
3. Clues from connectors.
4. Abbreviation hints

Cause - effect relationship

MP → mandatory pairs → observe phrase 'legal practice' (sentence 3 & 7) → indicate that these two sentences will come immediately in sequence.

To find mandatory pairs we should always focus on initial & last part of sentences. 2 & 3 already explained

Abbreviation is used only after full form of its use.

Cause - effect relationship → effect is followed by cause. Ex phrase 'as a result' (sentence 4) indicate that there is a preceding sentence (cause) which lead to sentence 4th.

3rd step

Put into Order – IPS

1. Introductory (first statement.)
2. Problem statement (-ve sense)
3. Solution or suggestion.

Put similar info together. Chronology order (PPF tense)

It will help you identify the rough order where a sentence actually lies in the first, middle or last in the paragraph

Chronology order (PPF tense) - follow past - present - future order.

Specific words & usage

Specific words -

(To find initial & last statement)

Beginning – firstly, first and foremost, initially, at the outset

Ending – hence, in conclusion, thus, lastly, therefore

Connectors

Supporting – and, likewise, similarly, in the same vein

Contradicting - however, despite this, on the contrary, on the other hand, nevertheless, instead, alternatively,
Cause effect connectors

because of, since, therefore, hence, as a result, consequently, due to,

Additional information-

furthermore, moreover, in addition to

Time

then, after, before, previously
Para jumble Questions

TYPE I: Four/Five/Six Sentences

Directions for Questions 1 to 41: The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph.

Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

1. A. The two neighbours never fought each other.
   B. Fights involving three male fiddler crabs have been recorded, but the status of the participants was unknown.
   C. They pushed or grappled only with the intruder.
   D. We recorded 17 cases in which a resident that was fighting an intruder was joined by an immediate neighbour, an ally.
   E. We therefore tracked 268 intruder males until we saw them fighting a resident male.
   1. BEDAC 2. DEBAC 3. BDCAE 4. BCEDA

2. A. He felt justified in bypassing Congress altogether on a variety of moves.
   B. At times he was fighting the entire Congress.
   C. Bush felt he had a mission to restore power to the presidency.
   D. Bush was not fighting just the democrats.
   E. Representative democracy is a messy business, and a CEO of the White House does not like a legislature of second guessers and time wasters.
   1. CAEDB 2. DBAEC 3. CEADB 4. ECDBA

3. A. In the west, Allied Forces had fought their way through southern Italy as far as Rome.
   B. In June 1944 Germany’s military position in World War Two appeared hopeless.
C. In Britain, the task of amassing the men and materials for the liberation of northern Europe had been completed.

D. The Red Army was poised to drive the Nazis back through Poland.

E. The situation on the eastern front was catastrophic.

1. EDACB 2. BEDAC 3. BDECA 4. CEDAB

4. A. Experts such as Larry Burns, head of research at GM, reckon that only such a full hearted leap will allow the world to cope with the mass motorisation that will one day come to China or India.

B. But once hydrogen is being produced from biomass or extracted from underground coal or made from water, using nuclear or renewable electricity, the way will be open for a huge reduction in carbon emissions from the whole system.

C. In theory, once all the bugs have been sorted out, fuel cells should deliver better total fuel economy than any existing engines.

D. That is twice as good as the internal combustion engine, but only five percentage points better than a diesel hybrid.

E. Allowing for the resources needed to extract hydrogen from hydrocarbon, oil, coal or gas, the fuel cell has an efficiency of 30%.

1. CEDBA 2. CEBDA 3. AEDBC 4. ACEBD

5. A. But this does not mean that death was the Egyptians’ only preoccupation.

B. Even papyri come mainly from pyramid temples.

C. Most of our traditional sources of information about the Old Kingdom are monuments of the rich like pyramids and tombs.

D. Houses in which ordinary Egyptians lived have not been preserved, and when most people died they were buried in simple graves.

E. We know infinitely more about the wealthy people of Egypt than we do about the ordinary people, as most monuments were made for the rich.

1. CDBEA 2. ECDAB 3. EDCBA 4. DECAB
16. A. To much of the Labour movement, it symbolises the brutality of the upper classes.

B. And to everybody watching, the current mess over foxhunting symbolises the government’s weakness.

C. To foxhunting’s supporters, Labour’s 1991 manifesto commitment to ban it symbolises the party’s metropolitan roots and hostility to the countryside.

D. Small issues sometimes have large symbolic power.

E. To those who enjoy thundering across the countryside in red coats after foxes, foxhunting symbolises the ancient roots of rural lives.

1. DEACB 2. ECDBA 3. CEADB 4. DBAEC

7. A. In the case of King Merolchazzar’s courtship of the Princess of the Outer Isles, there occurs a regrettable hitch.

B. She acknowledges the gifts, but no word of a meeting date follows.

C. The monarch, hearing good reports of a neighbouring princess, dispatches messengers with gifts to her court, beseeching an interview.

D. The princess names a date, and a formal meeting takes place; after that everything buzzes along pretty smoothly.

E. Royal love affairs in olden days were conducted on the correspondence method.

1. ACBDE 2. ABCDE 3. ECDAB 4. ECBAD

8. A. Who can trace to its first beginnings the love of Damon for Pythias, of David for Jonathan, of Swan for Edgar?

B. Similarly with men.

C. There is about great friendships between man and man a certain inevitability that can only be compared with the ageold association of ham and eggs.

D. One simply feels that it is one of the things that must be so.
E. No one can say what was the mutual magnetism that brought the deathless partnership of these wholesome and palatable foodstuffs about.

1. ACBED 2. CEDBA 3. ACEBD 4. CEABD

9. A. Events intervened, and in the late 1930s and 1940s, Germany suffered from “over-branding”.

B. The British used to be fascinated by the home of Romanticism.

C. But reunification and the federal government’s move to Berlin have prompted Germany to think again about its image.

D. The first foreign package holiday was a tour of Germany organized by Thomas Cook in 1855.

E. Since then, Germany has been understandably nervous about promoting itself abroad.

1. ACEBD 2. DECB 3. BDAEC 4. DBAEC

10. A. The wall does not simply divide Israel from a putative Palestinian state on the basis of the 1967 borders.

B. A chilling omission from the road map is the gigantic ‘separation wall’ now being built in the West Bank by Israel.

C. It is surrounded by trenches, electric wire and moats; there are watchtowers at regular intervals.

D. It actually takes in new tracts of Palestinian land, sometimes five or six kilometres at a stretch.

E. Almost a decade after the end of South African apartheid, this ghastly racist wall is going up with scarcely a peep from Israel’s American allies who are going to pay for most of it.

1. EBCAD 2. BADCE 3. AEDCB 4. ECADB

11. A. Luckily the tide of battle moved elsewhere after the American victory at Midway and an Australian victory over Japan at Milne Bay.

B. It could have been no more than a delaying tactic.
C. The Australian military, knowing the position was hopeless, planned to fall back to the south-east in the hope of defending the main cities.

D. They had captured most of the Soloman Islands and much of New Guinea, and seemed poised for an invasion.

E. Not many people outside Australia realize how close the Japanese got.

1. EDCBA 2. ECDAB 3. ADCBE 4. CDBAE

12. A. Call it the third wave sweeping the Indian media.
B. Now, they are starring in a new role, as suave dealmakers who are in a hurry to strike alliances and agreements.
C. Look around and you will find a host of deals that have been inked or are ready to be finalized.
D. Then the media barons wrested back control from their editors, and turned marketing warriors with the brand as their missile.
E. The first came with those magnificent men in their mahogany chambers who took on the world with their mighty fountain pens.

1. ACBED 2. CEBDA 3. CAEBD 4. AEDBC

13. A. The celebrations of economic recovery in Washington may be as premature as that “Mission Accomplished” banner hung on the USS Abraham Lincoln to hail the end of the Iraq war.
B. Meanwhile, in the real world, the struggles of families and communities continue unabated.
C. Washington responded to the favorable turn in economic news with enthusiasm.
D. The celebrations and high-fives up and down Pennsylvania Avenue are not to be found beyond the Beltway.
E. When the third quarter GDP showed growth of 7.2% and the monthly unemployment rate dipped to 6%, euphoria gripped the US capital.

1. ACEDB 2. CEDAB 3. ECABD 4. ECBDA
14. A. Four days later, Oracle announced its own bid for PeopleSoft, and invited the firm’s board to a discussion.

B. Furious that his own plans had been endangered, PeopleSoft’s boss, Craig Conway, called Oracle’s offer “diabolical”, and its boss, Larry Ellison, a “sociopath”.

C. In early June, PeopleSoft said that it would buy J.D. Edwards, a smaller rival.

D. Moreover, said Mr. Conway, “he could imagine no price nor combination of price and other conditions to recommend accepting the offer.”

E. On June 12th, PeopleSoft turned Oracle down.

1. CABDE 2. CADBE 3. CEDAB 4. CAEBD

15. A. A few months ago I went to Princeton University to see what the young people who are going to be running our country in a few decades are like.

B. I would go to sleep in my hotel room around midnight each night, and when I awoke, my mailbox would be full of replies—sent at 1:15 a.m., 2:59 a.m., 3:23 a.m.

C. One senior told me that she went to bed around two and woke up each morning at seven; she could afford that much rest because she had learned to supplement her full day of work by studying in her sleep.

D. Faculty members gave me the names of a few dozen articulate students, and I sent them e-mails, inviting them out to lunch or dinner in small groups.

E. As she was falling asleep she would recite a math problem or a paper topic to herself; she would then sometimes dream about it, and when she woke up, the problem might be solved.

1. DABCE 2. DACEB 3. ADBCE 4. AECBD

16. A. I am much more intolerant of a human being’s shortcomings than I am of an animal’s, but in this respect I have been lucky, for most of the people I have come across have been charming.

B. Then you come across the unpleasant human animal—the District Officer who drawled, “We chaps are here to help you chaps,” and then proceeded to be as obstructive as possible.
C. In these cases of course, the fact that you are an animal collector helps; people always seem delighted to meet someone with such an unusual occupation and go out of their way to assist you.

D. Fortunately, these types are rare, and the pleasant ones I have met more than compensated for them—but even so, I think I will stick to animals.

E. When you travel round the world collecting animals you also, of necessity, collect human beings.

1. EACBD 2. ABDCE 3. ECBDA 4. ACBDE

17. A. Surrendered, or captured, combatants cannot be incarcerated in razor wire cages; this ‘war’ has a dubious legality.

B. How can then one characterize a conflict to be waged against a phenomenon as war?

C. The phrase ‘war against terror’, which has passed into the common lexicon, is a huge misnomer.

D. Besides, war has a juridical meaning in international law, which has codified the laws of war, imbuing them with a humanitarian content.

E. Terror is a phenomenon, not an entity—either State or non-State.

1. ECDBA 2. BECDA 3. EBCAD 4. CEBDA

18. A. To avoid this, the QWERTY layout put the keys most likely to be hit in rapid succession on opposite sides. This made the keyboard slow, the story goes, but that was the idea.

B. A different layout, which had been patented by August Dvorak in 1936, was shown to be much faster.

C. The QWERTY design (patented by Christopher Sholes in 1868 and sold to Remington in 1873) aimed to solve a mechanical problem of early typewriters.

D. Yet the Dvorak layout has never been widely adopted, even though (with electric typewriters and then PCs) the anti jamming rationale for QWERTY has been defunct for years.

E. When certain combinations of keys were struck quickly, the type bars often jammed.

1. BDACE 2. CEABD 3. BCDEA 4. CAEBD
19. A. Branded disposable diapers are available at many supermarkets and drug stores.

B. If one supermarket sets a higher price for a diaper, customers may buy that brand elsewhere.

C. By contrast, the demand for private-label products may be less price sensitive since it is available only at a corresponding supermarket chain.

D. So, the demand for branded diapers at any particular store may be quite price sensitive.

E. For instance, only SavOn Drugs stores sell SavOn Drugs diapers.

F. Then, stores should set a higher incremental margin percentage for private-label diapers.

1. ABCDEF 2. ABCEDF 3. ADBCEF 4. AEDBCF

20. A. Having a strategy is a matter of discipline.

B. It involves the configuration of a tailored value chain that enables a company to offer unique value.

C. It requires a strong focus on profitability and a willingness to make tough tradeoffs in choosing what not to do.

D. Strategy goes far beyond the pursuit of best practices.

E. A company must stay the course even during times of upheaval, while constantly improving and extending its distinctive positioning.

F. When a company’s activities fit together as a self-reinforcing system, any competitor wishing to imitate a strategy must replicate the whole system.

1. ACEDBF 2. ACBDEF 3. DCBEFA 4. ABCEDF

21. A. As officials, their vision of a country shouldn’t run too far beyond that of the local people with whom they have to deal.

B. Ambassadors have to choose their words.

C. To say what they feel they have to say, they appear to be denying or ignoring part of what they know.
D. So, with ambassadors as with other expatriates in black Africa, there appears at a first meeting a kind of ambivalence.

E. They do a specialized job and it is necessary for them to live ceremonial lives.

1. BCEDA 2. BEDAC 3. BEADC 4. BCDEA

22. A. “This face off will continue for several months given the strong convictions on either side,” says a senior functionary of the high-powered task force on drought.

B. During the past week-and-half, the Central Government has sought to deny some of the earlier apprehensions over the impact of drought.

C. The recent revival of the rains had led to the emergence of a line of divide between the two.

D. The state governments, on the other hand, allege that the Centre is downplaying the crisis only to evade its full responsibility of financial assistance that is required to alleviate the damage.

E. Shrill alarm about the economic impact of an inadequate monsoon had been sounded by the Centre as well as most of the states, in late July and early August.

1. EBCDA 2. DBACE 3. BDCAE 4. ECBDA

23. A. This fact was established in the 1730s by French survey expeditions to Ecuador near the Equator and Lapland in the Arctic, which found that around the middle of the earth the arc was about a kilometer shorter.

B. One of the unsettled scientific questions in the late 18th century was the exact nature of the shape of the earth.

C. The length of one-degree arc would be less near the equatorial latitudes than at the poles.

D. One way of doing that is to determine the length of the arc along a chosen longitude or meridian at one-degree latitude separation.

E. While it was generally known that the earth was not a sphere but an ‘oblate spheroid’, more curved at the equator and flatter at the poles, the question of ‘how much more’ was yet to be established.
1. BECAD 2. BEDCA 3. EDACB 4. EBDCA

24. A. Although there are large regional variations, it is not infrequent to find a large number of people sitting here and there and doing nothing.

B. Once in office, they receive friends and relatives who feel free to call any time without prior appointment.

C. While working, one is struck by the slow and clumsy actions and reactions, indifferent attitudes, procedure rather than outcome orientation, and the lack of consideration for others.

D. Even those who are employed often come late to the office and leave early unless they are forced to be punctual.

E. Work is not intrinsically valued in India.

F. Quite often people visit ailing friends and relatives or go out of their way to help them in their personal matters even during office hours.

1. ECADBF 2. EADCFB 3. EADBFC 4. ABFCDE

25. A. But in the industrial era, if you need to destroy the enemy’s productive capacity means bombing the factories which are located in the cities.

B. So in the agrarian era, if you need to destroy the enemy’s productive capacity, what you want to do is burn his fields, or if you’re really vicious, salt them.

C. Now in the information era, destroying the enemy’s productive capacity means destroying the information infrastructure.

D. How do you battle with your enemy?

E. The idea is to destroy the enemy’s productive capacity, and depending upon the economic foundation, that productive capacity is different in each case.

F. With regard to defence, the purpose of the military is to defend the nation and be prepared to do battle with its enemy.

1. FDEBAC 2. FCABED 3. DEBACF 4. DFEBAC
26. A. Michael Hofman, a poet and translator, accepts this sorry fact without approval or complaint.

B. But thanklessness and impossibility do not daunt him.

C. He acknowledges too—in fact he returns to the point often—that best translators of poetry always fail at some level.

D. Hofman feels passionately about his work, and this is clear from his writings.

E. In terms of the gap between worth and rewards, translators come somewhere near nurses and street-cleaners.

1. EACDB 2. ADEBC 3. EACBD 4. DCEAB

27. A. Passivity is not, of course, universal.

B. In areas where there are no lords or laws, or in frontier zones where all men go armed, the attitude of the peasantry may well be different.

C. So indeed it may be on the fringe of the unsubmitting.

D. However, for most of the soil-bound peasants the problem is not whether to be normally passive or active, but when to pass from one state to another.

E. This depends on an assessment of the political situation.

1. BEDAC 2. CDABE 3. EDBAC 4. ABCDE

28. A. The situations in which violence occurs and the nature of that violence tends to be clearly defined at least in theory, as in the proverbial Irishman’s question: ‘Is this a private fight or can anyone join in?’

B. So the actual risk to outsiders, though no doubt higher than our societies, is calculable.

C. Probably the only uncontrolled applications of force are those of social superiors to social inferiors and even here there are probably some rules.

D. However binding the obligation to kill, members of feuding families engaged in mutual massacre will be genuinely

appalled if by some mischance a bystander or outsider is killed.
1. DABC 2. ACDB 3. CBAD 4. DBAC

29. A. If caught in the act, they were punished, not for the crime, but for allowing themselves to be caught another lash of the whip.
B. The bellicose Spartans sacrificed all the finer things in life for military expertise.
C. Those fortunate enough to survive babyhood were taken away from their mothers at the age of seven to undergo rigorous military training.
D. This consisted mainly of beatings and deprivations of all kinds like going around barefoot in winter, and worse, starvation so that they would be forced to steal food to survive.
E. Male children were examined at birth by the city council and those deemed too weak to become soldiers were left to die of exposure.

1. BECD A 2. ECADB 3. BCDAE 4. ECDAB

30. A. This very insatiability of the photographing eye changes the terms of confinement in the cave, our world.
B. Humankind lingers unregenerately in Plato’s cave, still revelling, its age-old habit, in mere images of truth.
C. But being educated by photographs is not like being educated by older images drawn by hand; for one thing, there are a great many more images around, claiming our attention.
D. The inventory started in 1939 and since then just about everything has been photographed, or so it seems.
E. In teaching us a new visual code, photographs alter and enlarge our notions of what is worth looking at and what we have a right to observe.

1. EABCD 2. BDEAC 3. BCDAE 4. ECDAB

31. A. To be culturally literate is to possess the basic information needed to thrive in the modern world.
B. Nor is it confined to one social class; quite the contrary.
C. It is by no means confined to “culture” narrowly understood as an acquaintance with the arts.

D. Cultural literacy constitutes the only sure avenue of opportunity for disadvantaged children, the only reliable way of combating the social determinism that now condemns them.

E. The breadth of that information is great, extending over the major domains of human activity from sports to science.

1. AECBD 2. DECBA 3. ACBED 4. DBCAE

32. A. Both parties use capital and labour in the struggle to secure property rights.

B. The thief spends time and money in his attempt to steal (he buys wire cutters) and the legitimate property owner expends resources to prevent the theft (he buys locks).

C. A social cost of theft is that both the thief and the potential victim use resources to gain or maintain control over property.

D. These costs may escalate as a type of technological arms race unfolds.

E. A bank may purchase more and more complicated and sophisticated safes, forcing safecrackers to invest further in safecracking equipment.

1. ABCDE 2. CABDE 3. ACBED 4. CBEDA

33. A. The likelihood of an accident is determined by how carefully the motorist drives and how carefully the pedestrian crosses the street.

B. An accident involving a motorist and a pedestrian is such a case.

C. Each must decide how much care to exercise without knowing how careful the other is.

D. The simplest strategic problem arises when two individuals interact with each other, and each must decide what to do without knowing what the other is doing.

1. ABCD 2. ADCB 3. DBCA 4. DBAC

34. A. In rejecting the functionalism in positivist organization theory, either wholly or partially, there is often a move towards a political model of organization theory.
B. Thus the analysis would shift to the power resources possessed by different groups in the organization and the way they use these resources in actual power plays to shape the organizational structure.

C. At the extreme, in one set of writings, the growth of administrators in the organization is held to be completely unrelated to the work to be done and to be caused totally by the political pursuit of self-interest.

D. The political model holds that individual interests are pursued in organizational life through the exercise of power and influence.

1. ADBC 2. CBAD 3. DBCA 4. ABDC

35. A. Group decision making, however, does not necessarily fully guard against arbitrariness and anarchy, for individual capriciousness can get substituted by collusion of group members.

B. Nature itself is an intricate system of checks and balances, meant to preserve the delicate balance between various environmental factors that affect our ecology.

C. In institutions also, there is a need to have in place a system of checks and balances which inhibits the concentration of power in only some individuals.

D. When human interventions alter this delicate balance, the outcomes have been seen to be disastrous.

1. CBAD 2. BCAD 3. CABD 4. BDCA

36. A. He was bone-weary and soul-weary, and found himself muttering, “Either I can’t manage this place, or it’s unmanageable.”

B. To his horror, he realized that he had become the victim of an amorphous, unwitting, unconscious conspiracy to immerse him in routine work that had no significance.

C. It was one of those nights in the office when the office clock was moving towards four in the morning and Bennis was still not through with the incredible mass of paper stacked before him.

D. He reached for his calendar and ran his eyes down each hour, half-hour, and quarter-hour, to see where his time had gone that day, the day before, the month before.

1. ABCD 2. CADB 3. BDCA 4. DCBA
37. A. With that, I swallowed the shampoo, and obtained most realistic results on the spot.

B. The man shuffled away into the back regions to make up a prescription, and after a moment I got through on the shop telephone to the Consulate, intimating my location.

C. Then, while the pharmacist was wrapping up a six-ounce bottle of the mixture, I groaned and inquired whether he could give me something for acute gastric cramp.

D. I intended to stage a sharp gastric attack, and entering an old-fashioned pharmacy, I asked for a popular shampoo mixture, consisting of olive and flaked soap.

1. DCBA 2. DACB 3. BDAC 4. BCDA

38. A. Since then, intelligence tests have been mostly used to separate dull children in school from average or bright children, so that special education can be provided to the dull.

B. In other words, intelligence tests give us a norm for each age.

C. Intelligence is expressed as intelligence quotient, and tests are developed to indicate what an average child of a certain age can do: what a 5-year-old can answer, but a 4-year-old cannot, for instance.

D. Binet developed the first set of such tests in the early 1900s to find out which children in school needed special attention.

E. Intelligence can be measured by tests.

1. CDABE 2. DECAB 3. EDACB 4. CBADE

39. A. This is now orthodoxy to which I subscribe—up to a point.

B. It emerged from the mathematics of chance and statistics

C. Therefore the risk is measurable and manageable.

D. The fundamental concept: Prices are not predictable, but the mathematical laws of chance can describe their fluctuations.

E. This is how what business schools now call modern finance was born.

1. ADCBE 2. EBDCA 3. ABDCE 4. DCBEA
40. A. Similarly, turning to caste, even though being lower caste is undoubtedly a separate cause of disparity, its impact is all the greater when the lower-caste families also happen to be poor.

B. Belonging to a privileged class can help a woman to overcome many barriers that obstruct women from less thriving classes.

C. It is the interactive presence of these two kinds of deprivation—being low class and being female—that massively impoverishes women from the less privileged classes.

D. A congruence of class deprivation and gender discrimination can blight the lives of poorer women very severely.

E. Gender is certainly a contributor to societal inequality, but it does not act independently of class.

1. EABDC 2. EBDCA 3. DAEB 4. BECD

41. A. When identity is thus ‘defined by contrast’, divergence with the West becomes central.

B. Indian religious literature such as the Bhagavad Gita or the Tantric texts, which are identified as differing from secular writings seen as ‘western’, elicits much greater interest in the West than do other Indian writings, including India’s long history of heterodoxy.

C. There is a similar neglect of Indian writing on non-religious subjects, from mathematics, epistemology and natural science to economics and linguistics.

D. Through selective emphasis that point up differences with the West, other civilizations can, in this way, be redefined in alien terms, which can be exotic and charming, or else bizarre and terrifying, or simply strange and engaging.

E. The exception is the Kamasutra in which western readers have managed to cultivate an interest.

1. BDEAC 2. DEABC 3. BDECA 4. BCEDA

TYPE II: Six Sentences—First and Last Sentences Fixed

Directions for Questions 42 to 51: Sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. The first and last sentences are 1 and 6, and the four in between are
labelled A, B, C and D. Choose the most logical order of these four sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph from sentences 1 to 6.

42. 1. Security inks exploit the same principle that causes the vivid and constantly changing colours of a film of oil on water.

A. When two rays of light meet each other after being reflected from these different surfaces, they have each travelled slightly different distances.

B. The key is that the light is bouncing off two surfaces, that of the oil and that of the water layer below it.

C. The distance the two rays travel determines which wavelengths, and hence colours, interfere constructively and look bright.

D. Because light is an electromagnetic wave, the peaks and troughs of each ray then interfere either constructively, to appear bright, or destructively, to appear dim.

6. Since the distance the rays travel changes with the angle as you look at the surface, different colours look bright from different viewing angles.

1. ABCD 2. BADC 3. BDAC 4. DCAB

43. 1. Commercially reared chicken can be unusually aggressive, and are often kept in darkened sheds to prevent them pecking at each other.

A. The birds spent far more of their time—up to a third—pecking at the inanimate objects in the pens, in contrast to birds in other pens which spent a lot of time attacking others.

B. In low light conditions, they behave less belligerently, but are more prone to ophthalmic disorders and respiratory problems.

C. In an experiment, aggressive head-pecking was all but eliminated among birds in the enriched environment.

D. Altering the birds’ environment, by adding bales of wood-shavings to their pens, can work wonders.

6. Bales could diminish aggressiveness and reduce injuries; they might even improve productivity, since a happy chicken is a productive chicken.

1. DCAB 2. CDBA 3. DBAC 4. BDCA
44. 1. The concept of a ‗nation-state‘ assumes a complete correspondence between the boundaries of the nation and the boundaries of those who live in a specific state.

A. Then there are members of national collectivities who live in other countries, making a mockery of the concept.

B. There are always people living in particular states who are not considered to be (and often do not consider themselves to be) members of the hegemonic nation.

C. Even worse, there are nations which never had a state or which are divided across several states.

D. This, of course, has been subject to severe criticism and is virtually everywhere a fiction.

6. However, the fiction has been, and continues to be, at the basis of nationalist ideologies.

1. DBAC 2. ABCD 3. BACD 4. DACB

45. 1. In the sciences, even questionable examples of research fraud are harshly punished.

A. But no such mechanism exists in the humanities—much of what humanities researchers call research does not lead to results that are replicable by other scholars.

B. Given the importance of interpretation in historical and literary scholarship, humanities researchers are in a position where they can explain away deliberate and even systematic distortion.

C. Mere suspicion is enough for funding to be cut off; publicity guarantees that careers can be effectively ended.

D. Forgeries which take the form of pastiches in which the forger intersperses fake and real parts can be defended as mere mistakes or aberrant misreading.

6. Scientists fudging data have no such defences.

1. BDCA 2. ABDC 3. CABD 4. CDBA

46. 1. Horses and communism were, on the whole, a poor match.

A. Fine horses bespoke the nobility the party was supposed to despise.
B. Communist leaders, when they visited villages, preferred to see cows and pigs.

C. Although a working horse was just about tolerable, the communists were right to be wary.

D. Peasants from Poland to the Hungarian Pustza preferred their horses to party dogma.

6. “A farmer’s pride is his horse; his cow may be thin but his horse must be fat,” went a Slovak saying.

1. ACDB 2. DBCA 3. ABCD 4. DCBA

47. 1. Making people laugh is tricky.

A. At times, the intended humour may simply not come off.

B. Making people laugh while trying to sell them something is a tougher challenge, since the commercial can fall flat on two grounds.

C. There are many advertisements which do amuse but do not even begin to set the cash tills ringing.

D. Again, it is rarely sufficient for an advertiser simply to amuse the target audience in order to reap the sales benefit.

6. There are indications that in substituting the hard sell for a more entertaining approach, some agencies have rather thrown out the baby with the bath water.

1. CDBA 2. ABCD 3. BADC 4. DCBA

48. 1. Picture a termite colony, occupying a tall mud hump on an African plain.

A. Hungry predators often invade the colony and unsettle the balance.

B. The colony flourishes only if the proportion of soldiers to workers remains roughly the same, so that the queen and workers can be protected by the soldiers, and the queen and soldiers can be serviced by the workers.

C. But its fortunes are presently restored, because the immobile queen, walled in well below ground level, lays eggs not only in large enough numbers, but also in the varying proportions required.
D. The hump is alive with worker termites and soldier termites going about their distinct kinds of business.

6. How can we account for her mysterious ability to respond like this to events on the distant surface?

1. BADC 2. DBAC 3. ADCB 4. BDCA

49. 1. According to recent research, the critical period for developing language skills is between the ages of three and five and a half years.

A. The read-to child already has a large vocabulary and a sense of grammar and sentence structure.

B. Children who are read to in these years have a far better chance of reading well in school, indeed, of doing well in all their subjects.

C. And the reason is actually quite simple.

D. This correlation is far and away the highest yet found between home influences and school success.

6. Her comprehension of language is therefore very high.

1. DACB 2. ADCB 3. ABCD 4. BDCA

50. 1. High-powered outboard motors were considered to be one of the major threats to the survival of the Beluga whales.

A. With these, hunters could approach Belugas within hunting range and profit from its inner skin and blubber.

B. To escape an approaching motor, Belugas have learned to dive to the ocean bottom and stay there for up to 20 minutes, by which time the confused predator has left.

C. Today, however, even with much more powerful engines, it is difficult to come close, because the whales seem to disappear suddenly just when you thought you had them in your sights.

D. When the first outboard engines arrived in the early 1930s, one came across 4 and 8 HP motors.
6. Belugas seem to have used their well-known sensitivity to noise to evolve an ‘avoidance’ strategy to outsmart hunters and their powerful technologies.

1. DACB 2. CDAB 3. ADBC 4. BDAC

51. 1. The reconstruction of history by post-revolutionary science texts involves more than a multiplication of historical misconstructions.

A. Because they aim quickly to acquaint the student with what the contemporary scientific community thinks it knows, textbooks treat the various experiments, concepts, laws and theories of the current normal science as separately and as nearly seriatim as possible.

B. Those misconstructions render revolutions invisible; the arrangement of the still visible material in science texts implies a process that, if it existed, would deny revolutions a function.

C. But when combined with the generally unhistorical air of science writing and with the occasional systematic misconception, one impression is likely to follow.

D. As pedagogy this technique of presentation is unexceptionable.

6. Science has reached its present state by a series of individual discoveries and inventions that, when gathered together, constitute the modern body of technical knowledge.

1. BADC 2. ADCB 3. DACB 4. CBDA
ANSWER KEY

TYPE I: Four/Five/Six Sentences
1. (1) 2. (2) 3. (2) 4. (1) 5. (3)
6. (1) 7. (3) 8. (2) 9. (3) 10. (2)
11. (1) 12. (4) 13. (4) 14. (1) 15. (3)
16. (1) 17. (4) 18. (2) 19. (3) 20. (1)
21. (3) 22. (4) 23. (2) 24. (3) 25. (1)
26. (3) 27. (4) 28. (1) 29. (1) 30. (3)
31. (1) 32. (2) 33. (4) 34. (1) 35. (4)
36. (2) 37. (1) 38. (3) 39. (2) 40. (2)
41. (4)

TYPE II: Six Sentences—First and Last Sentences Fixed
42. (2) 43. (4) 44. (1) 45. (3) 46. (3)
47. (3) 48. (2) 49. (4) 50. (1) 51. (1)
Para Jumble Questions

Directions: Rearrange the following six sentences A, B, C, D, E, and F in the proper sequence so as to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below them.

(A) It was further revived by a Boston publishing firm, and from that time Mother Goose continued and grew in fame and interest till date.

(B) The first collection of verses under her name was published in London in book form by John Newbery.

(C) These were known long before they were designated as Mother Goose rhymes.

(D) Some rhymes can be traced to popular ballads, folk songs and games, political satire, ancient proverbs, cries of street vendors, real or legendary events.

(E) About twenty five, years later the book was reprinted in the United States in Worcester, Massachusetts.

(F) In fact, until the eighteenth century Mother Goose did not have a name in print in English literature.

Q1.
Which of the following will be the LAST sentence?

(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q2.
Which of the following will be the FOURTH sentence?

(a) F
(b) E
(c) D
(d) C
(e) B

Q3.
Which of the following will be the FIFTH sentence?

(a) F
(b) E
(c) D
(d) C
(e) B

Q4.
Which of the following will be the FIRST sentence?

(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q5.
Which of the following will be the SECOND sentence?

(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Directions: Rearrange the following five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), and (E) in the proper sequence so as to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below them.

(A) The basic justification of this scrutiny is to divest unrestricted investments from certain low priority area.

(B) The Govt. has decided in principle to throw open to the private sector which is reserved for the unrestricted sector.

(C) Only those industries are proposed to be reserved for the unrestricted sector, which fall in the high priority areas.

(D) In addition, the government is also occupied in an analysis of the existing range of unrestricted investment.

(E) This will enable the government to abolish the monopoly of any sector in the field of public services except these priority sectors.

Q6.
Which sentence should come LAST in the paragraph?

(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q7.
Which sentence should come THIRD in the paragraph?

(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q8.
Which sentence should come FOURTH in the paragraph?

(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q9.
Which sentence should come FIRST in the paragraph?

(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q10.
Which sentence should come SECOND in the paragraph?

(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E
Learning is a process that begins at birth and lasts till death. This development through understanding new things, transforming and developing brought may be considered as the perfection of soul. Given that we are here to continually learn on the journey of life, it seems that the ultimate goal of learning is the perfection of our souls. Nor that we should be perfect in everything.

Q11. Which of the following should be the SECOND statement after rearrangement?
(a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D  (e) E

Q12. Which of the following should be the FIRST Statement after rearrangement?
(a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D  (e) E

Q13. Which of the following should be the FIFTH statement after rearrangement?
(a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D  (e) E

Q14. Which of the following should be the SIXTH (last) statement after rearrangement?
(a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D  (e) E

Q15. Which of the following should be the THIRD statement after rearrangement?
(a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D  (e) E

Directions: Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph then answer the questions given below them.
(A) In this early period a good memory was a prerequisite for success and poets like Homer memorized their Work before it was ever written down.
(B) If we have to remember everything will it not increase the feeling of stress?
(C) Today memory is widely regarded as a useful aid to survival.
(D) However it is not what we grasp but what we fail to forgetting a file, key points at an interview which causes stress.
(E) Some people however are of the view that having an exceptional memory in a world of high pressure working is a disadvantage.
(F) To our ancestors though, in the absence of the printing press it was much more it was the slate on which history was recorded.

Q16. Which of the following will be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D  (e) E

Q17. Which of the following will be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D  (e) E

Q18. Which of the following will be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
(a) B  (b) C  (c) D  (d) E  (e) F

Q19. Which of the following will be the SIXTH (LAST) sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D  (e) E

Q20. Which of the following will be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D  (e) E

Directions: Rearrange the following sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph then answer the questions given below them.
(A) In fact he believed that customers are the origin, the source of the money we have.
(B) The customer thus has the power to fire everybody in the company from the chairman on down.
(C) Management can ensure this doesn’t happen by motivating employees to cultivate meaningful relationships with customers.
Sam Walton built his Wal-Mart business empire knowing there was only one boss the customer.
He can achieve this by simply spending his money elsewhere.
For example he would typically look Intently at a young engineer presenting his ideas.
Instead he thought of himself as one of them.

Which of the following will be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
(a) B
(b) C
(c) D
(d) E
(e) F

Which of the following will be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Which of the following will be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?
(a) B
(b) C
(c) D
(d) E
(e) F

Which of the following will be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Which of the following will be the SIXTH (LAST) sentence after rearrangement?
(a) B
(b) C
(c) D
(d) E
(e) F

Directions: Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph then answer the questions given below them.
(A) Irrespective of hierarchical level, he would give undivided attention to those who voiced ideas.
(B) He would then ask him risk some probing questions and turn to his senior most managers to get these implemented. (C) What set him apart from other industrialists was that he was not interested in demonstrating his power over his employees. (D) This is a prime example of how he fostered the participation of everyone of in the organization, (E) For example he would typically look Intently at a young engineer presenting his ideas. (F) Instead he thought of himself as one of them.

Q21.
Which of the following will be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) B
(b) C
(c) D
(d) E
(e) F

Q27.
Which of the following should be the SIXTH (LAST) sentence after rearrangement?
(a) B
(b) C
(c) D
(d) E
(e) F

Q28.
Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q29.
Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
(a) B
(b) C
(c) D
(d) E
(e) F

Q30.
Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Directions: Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph then answer the questions given below them.

Q22.
Which of the following will be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q23.
Which of the following will be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?
(a) B
(b) C
(c) D
(d) E
(e) F

Q24.
Which of the following will be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q25.
Which of the following will be the SIXTH (LAST) sentence after rearrangement?
(a) B
(b) C
(c) D
(d) E
(e) F

Directions: Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph then answer the questions given below them.

Q26.
Which of the following will be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) B
(b) C
(c) D
(d) E
(e) F

Q27.
Which of the following should be the SIXTH (LAST) sentence after rearrangement?
(a) B
(b) C
(c) D
(d) E
(e) F

Q28.
Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q29.
Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
(a) B
(b) C
(c) D
(d) E
(e) F

Q30.
Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Directions: Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph then answer the questions given below them.

Q22.
Which of the following will be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q23.
Which of the following will be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?
(a) B
(b) C
(c) D
(d) E
(e) F

Q24.
Which of the following will be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q25.
Which of the following will be the SIXTH (LAST) sentence after rearrangement?
(a) B
(b) C
(c) D
(d) E
(e) F

Directions: Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph then answer the questions given below them.
Certain others feel that it is because of drastic changes in people's lifestyle and eating habits.

Q31. Which of the following would be the FIRST statement after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q32. Which of the following would be the SECOND statement after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q33. Which of the following would be the FOURTH statement after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q34. Which of the following would be the FIFTH statement after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q35. Which of the following would be the SIXTH (LAST) statement after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Directions: Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph then answer the questions given below them.

(A) As a result the nonstop tensions and anxieties at work often result in health-related problems.
(B) The truth is we cannot change the world of work.
(C) We spend at least half our waking hours at work.
(D) We have therefore to take charge and transform the way in which we respond to our work environment.
(E) So how can we control these problems and perform at work?
(F) However we can change the way we feel and deal with various situations.

Q36. Which of the following should be the LAST (SIXTH) sentence after rearrangement?
(a) B
(b) C
(c) D
(d) E

Q37. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q38. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q39. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q40. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q41. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after the arrangement?
(a) B
(b) C
(c) D
(d) E

Directions: Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph then answer the questions given below them.

(A) Expansion of retail banking especially has a lot of scope, since retail assets are just 22 percent of the total banking assets.
(B) Where they do not find it viable to open branches they may open satellite offices in these areas.
(C) There is tremendous scope for the expansion of banking in India.
(D) Banks can also diversify beyond cities to semi-urban and rural areas.
(E) In these ways a transition from class banking to mass banking can take place.
(F) They can also collaborate with local stakeholders in order to extend microcredit services to those living there.

Q42. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after the arrangement?
(a) B
(b) C
(c) D
(d) E
Directions : Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph then answer the questions given below them.

(A) In all varieties of humor, especially the subtle ones it is therefore what the reader thinks which gives extra meaning to these verses.

(B) But such a verse may also be enjoyed at the surface level.

(C) Nonsense verse is not of the most sophisticated forms of literature.

(D) This fulfills the author’s main intention in such a verse which is to give pleasure.

(E) However the reader who understands the broad implications of the content and allusion finds greater pleasure.

(F) The reason being it requires the reader to supply a meaning beyond the surface meaning.

Q42. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?

(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q43. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?

(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q44. Which of the following should be the SIXTH (LAST) sentence after rearrangement?

(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Directions : Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph then answer the questions given below them.

(A) What appears to be emerging is a new kind of warfare

(B) This does not mean the advocacy of isolation or going back to concept of a nut and bolt form of self-reliance.

(C) Issues of national security are no longer simple considerations of defence but are closely intertwined with many other aspects.

(D) We need to address newer and more sophisticated concepts of protecting our strategic interests.

(E) Trade, commerce, investment, creation of knowledge base and its application are dependent on national security.

(F) If a country does not learn to master these new realities of life, all our aspirations to ensure the prosperity of our people may come to naught.

Q45. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?

(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q46. Which of the following is the FIFTH sentence?

(a) (D)
(b) (E)
(c) (B)
(d) (C)
(e) (A)

Q47. Which of the following is the SIXTH (LAST) sentence?

(a) (F)
(b) (E)
(c) (D)
(d) (A)
(e) (C)

Q48. Which of the following is the FIRST sentence?

(a) (E)
(b) (A)
(c) (F)
(d) (D)
(e) (C)

Q49. Which of the following is the SECOND sentence?

(a) (A)
(b) (E)
(c) (F)
(d) (B)
(e) (C)

Q50. Which of the following is the THIRD sentence?

(a) (A)
(b) (B)
(c) (F)
(d) (C)
(e) (D)

Q51. Which of the following should be the THIRD statement after rearrangement?

(a) (A)
(b) (B)
(c) (C)
(d) (D)
(e) (E)

Q52. Which of the following should be the SIXTH (LAST) statement after rearrangement?

(a) (A)
(b) (B)
(c) (C)
(d) (D)
Directions : Rearrange the following five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) to make a meaningful paragraph and answer the questions which follow. (A) For instance, if we measure the room temperature continuously and plot its graph with time on X-axis and temperature on the Y-axis, we get a continuous waveform, which is an analog signal. Analog is always continuous. (B) The absence or presence of something can be used to plot a digital signal. (C) An analog signal is a continuously varying signal, similar to a sinusoidal waveform. (D) Any signal can be classified into one of the two types analog and digital. (E) In contrast, a digital signal takes the form of pulses, where we have something or nothing. (F) Thus firmer guidelines regarding punctuations were framed so that everyone used them in similar way.

Q56. Which of the following sentences should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q57. Which of the following sentences should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q58. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q59. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Directions : Rearrange the following five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) to make a meaningful paragraph and answer the questions which follow. (A) However while reading they would not know when to pause and what to emphasize. (B) Since then their use has been regularized and the punctuation rules have been followed by all. (C) In earlier days, people learnt by reading out loud. (D) But not everybody used the same punctuations for the same thing. (E) To address this problem, various signs depicting various punctuations were introduced.
Directions : Rearrange the following sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) to make a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions which follow.

(A) Had it been not for them, Indian banks would have had their hands tied down too.
(B) Today almost all the countries are facing the heat of recession.
(C) One of these is the strict RBI and SEBI rules which regulated banking sector very efficiently.
(D) This could have led to massive losses to them, which could have percolated to other sectors as well.
(E) However there are a few things which help India in bouncing back from the state of recession.
(F) Like others India too has not remained immune to the epidemic.

Q66. Which of the following sentence should be the THIRD after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) E
(c) D
(d) F
(e) C

Q67. Which of the following sentence should be the FIRST after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) D
(d) E
(e) C

Q68. Which of the following sentence should be the SECOND after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) D
(d) E
(e) F

Q69. Which of the following sentence should be the SIXTH (LAST) after rearrangement?
(a) C
(b) E
(c) D
(d) B
(e) F

Q70. Which of the following sentence should be the FIFTH after rearrangement?
(a) B
(b) C
(c) A
(d) E
(e) F

Directions: Rearrange the following sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph then answer the questions given below them.

(A) The blame for lacking creativity is, however, put on the present generation by the modern educationists.
(B) The concept of homework began so that the pupils could revise what was being taught in the class.
(C) By doing so, most of the schools took away the leisure time of the children.
(D) Instead, these educationists should suggest lowering of burden of homework to the commission for educational reforms.
(E) The purpose of this concept was, however, defeated when the schools started overburdening students with so-called homework.
(F) Lack of such leisure time does not allow the children to develop creative pursuits.

Q71. Which of the following sentence should be the THIRD after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) E
(c) D
(d) F
(e) C

Q72. Which of the following sentence should be the FIRST after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q73. Which of the following sentence should be the SECOND after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) D
(d) E
(e) F

Q74. Which of the following sentence should be the SIXTH (LAST) after rearrangement?
(a) B
(b) C
(c) D

Directions: Rearrange the following sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) to make a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions which follow.

(A) Had it been not for them, Indian banks would have had their hands tied down too.
(B) Today almost all the countries are facing the heat of recession.
(C) One of these is the strict RBI and SEBI rules which regulated banking sector very efficiently.
(D) This could have led to massive losses to them, which could have percolated to other sectors as well.
(E) However there are a few things which help India in bouncing back from the state of recession.
(F) Like others India too has not remained immune to the epidemic.

Q66. Which of the following sentence should be the THIRD after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) E
(c) D
(d) F
(e) C

Q67. Which of the following sentence should be the FIRST after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) D
(d) E
(e) C

Q68. Which of the following sentence should be the SECOND after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) D
(d) E
(e) F

Q69. Which of the following sentence should be the SIXTH (LAST) after rearrangement?
(a) C
(b) E
(c) D
(d) B
(e) F

Q70. Which of the following sentence should be the FIFTH after rearrangement?
(a) B
(b) C
(c) A
(d) E
(e) F
Directions: Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below them.

(A) With all the bid information being available and tracked online, corruption has been considerably reduced.
(B) Today, most i.e. over ninety five per cent households, in the city enjoy a broadband connection.
(C) All city contracts are now bid for online.
(D) Over twenty years ago the city government, central government and the private sector made a concerted effort to shift the economy to include IT.
(E) As our cities continue to expand and become more complex, such a system will make governance more manageable.
(F) This level of connectedness has changed not only the city’s economy but also how it is governed and how business is conducted.

Q75.
Which of the following sentence should be the FIFTH after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) F

Q76.
Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q77.
Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) F

Q78.
Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?
(a) B
(b) C
(c) D
(d) E
(e) F

Q79.
Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q80.
Which of the following should be the SIXTH (LAST) sentence after rearrangement?
(a) B
(b) C
(c) D
(d) E
(e) F

Directions: Rearrange the following sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) to make a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions which follow

(A) As a result the nonstop tensions and anxieties at work often result in health related problems.
(B) The truth is we cannot change the world of work.
(C) We spend at least half our waking hours at work.
(D) We have therefore to take change and transform the way in which we respond to our work environment.
(E) So how can we control these problems and perform at work?
(F) However we can change the way we feel and deal with various situations.

Q81.
Which of the following sentence should be the LAST (SIXTH) sentence after rearrangement?
(a) B
(b) C
(c) D
(d) E
(e) F

Q82.
Which of the following sentence should be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) B
(b) C
(c) D
(d) E
(e) F

Q83.
Which of the following sentence should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q84.
Which of the following sentence should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q85.
Which of the following sentence should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
Directions: Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below.

(A) With all the bid information being available and tracked online, corruption has considerably reduced.
(B) Today, most i.e. over ninety-five percent households, in the city enjoy broad band connection.
(C) All city contracts are now bid for online through public bidding.
(D) Over twenty years ago the city government, central government and the private sector made a concerted effort to shift the economy to include IT.
(E) As our cities expand and become more complex, such a system will make governance more manageable.
(F) This level of connectedness has changed not only the city’s economy but also how it is governed and how business is conducted.

Q86: Which of the following sentence should be the LAST (SIXTH) sentence after rearrangement?
(a) B
(b) C
(c) D
(d) E
(e) F

Q87: Which of the following sentence should be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) B
(b) A
(c) D
(d) E
(e) F

Q88: Which of the following sentence should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q89: Which of the following sentence should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q90: Which of the following sentence should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) B
(b) C
(c) D
(d) E
(e) F

Directions: Rearrange the following sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), and (F) to make a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions which follow.

(A) In fact, according to mainstream economists, it is inevitable and a necessary evil in any economy.
(B) It is thus important for every nation to maintain this reserve of labour force to maintain an optimal level of unemployment.
(C) Unemployment is popularly believed to be an index which measures the economic condition of a nation.
(D) This is because it helps avert inflation by providing a reserve army of labour which keeps wages in check.
(E) The problem, however, only emerges when governments indirectly facilitate unemployment in order to curb inflation through various policies and frameworks, depriving a large population of its fundamental rights.
(F) But contrary to popular belief, unemployment is not always disadvantageous to the economy of a state.

Q91: Which of the following sentences should be the SIXTH (LAST) after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) E
(e) F

Q92: Which of the following sentences should be the FIRST after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q93: Which of the following sentences should be the FIFTH after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) E
(e) F

Q94: Which of the following sentences should be the SECOND after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q95: Which of the following sentences should be the THIRD after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E
Directions: Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph then answer the questions given below them.

(A) However, many people may riot be aware of the numerous other areas where it has been applied.
(B) Today, even, those who have little knowledge about the production of virtual reality are now most likely aware of its use in video games.
(C) Similarly, medical students have substituted a cadaver for a fiberglass maule of a body and a headset when training to perform surgery.
(D) Virtual reality was an unfamiliar concept to many people till the early 90s.
(E) Introducing virtual reality to the real world, thus, has already proven to be beneficial for every industry it encounters.
(F) For example, astronaut trainees have recently used virtual reality to simulate a trip to space.

Q96. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) E
(b) F
(c) A
(d) D
(e) B

Q97. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q98. Which of the following should be the LAST (SIXTH) sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q99. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
(a) B
(b) C
(c) D
(d) E
(e) F

Q100. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Directions: Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph then answer the questions given below them.

(A) It is therefore a contributing factor to the growth of landfills and waterway, pollution, both of which are costly and energy intensive to solve.
(B) Making an effort to use those resources and avoid polystyrene ones can help to decrease your environmental impact.
(C) Non-biodegradable essentially means that any polystyrene that makes its way into a landfill will stay there indefinitely, never breaking down and returning to the earth.
(D) Polystyrene, as a product, is very convenient to use, but it has some important effects we should consider when making choices as consumers.
(E) While recycling polystyrene material can cushion the environmental blow of its use, alternatives are available that are created from renewable resources and biodegradable more readily.
(F) For example, while polystyrene has some excellent uses and is technically recyclable, it is not a substance that biodegrades.

Q101. Which of the following should be the LAST (SIXTH) sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q102. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) E
(b) F
(c) A
(d) D
(e) B

Q103. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q104. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
(a) B
(b) C
(c) D
(d) E
(e) F

Q105. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
Directions: Rearrange the following five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph then answer the questions given below them.

(A) During this aging process, you had first heard statements such as You can’t ride your bicycle until you are seven, and You can’t drive a car until you’re 18.
(B) But, you need to remember that part of you has an ageless mind and is quite oblivious to the physical aging process you just need to encourage it to overcome this excuse of being old.
(C) The age excuse of being too old comes from an inclination to identify yourself with the number of trips you have made around the sun.
(D) The age of your body can seem to be quite an obstacle on the road to changing long held thinking habits.
(E) Then at some point you discovered that you went from being not old enough to being too old.

Q106. Which of the following will be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D  (e) E

Q107. Which of the following will be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D  (e) F

Q108. Which of the following will be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D  (e) E

Q109. Which of the following will be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D  (e) E

Q110. Which of the following will be the FIFTH (LAST) sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A  (b) B  (c) C

Q111. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D  (e) E

Q112. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) E  (b) D  (c) C  (d) B  (e) A

Q113. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
(a) E  (b) D  (c) C  (d) B  (e) A

Q114. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D  (e) E

Q115. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D  (e) E
Directions: Rearrange the following five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph then answer the questions given below them.

(A) For almost two months now, the struggle to cap the oil well and protect large sections of the Country’s coastline from being devastated has been the top story in the news and the major concern of the US administration.

(B) At present, though, one finds little expression of this in the discussions around the oil spill.

(C) In these months it has been realized that this is an environmental crisis of gigantic proportions, and is purely manmade.

(D) Oil and water do not mix, as the Americans are being forced to accept with the tragic oil spill from a British Petroleum oil rig in the Gulf of Mexico.

(E) Whether in the long term this will compel Americans to think again about their dependence on fossil fuels and seriously embark on the path of scaling it down and encouraging alternatives remains to be seen.

Q116. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?

(a) A  
(b) B  
(c) C  
(d) D  
(e) E

Q117. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?

(a) E  
(b) D  
(c) C  
(d) B  
(e) A

Q118. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?

(a) E  
(b) D  
(c) C  
(d) B  
(e) A

Q119. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?

(a) A  
(b) B  
(c) C  
(d) D  
(e) E

Q120. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?

(a) A  
(b) B  
(c) C  
(d) D  
(e) E
Directions: Rearrange the following five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) in the proper sequence to form a paragraph then answer the questions given below.

(A) A small wooden nest box is all it has taken to rekindle all the romance of bringing sparrows and other birds back into our cities and halt them from fading into the past like a forgotten folktale.

(B) There is something wrong with a city that remains unperturbed even as its birds desert it.

(C) Thankfully, the situation is not as hopeless as it seems.

(D) Much as we try to defend the seemingly irreversible modern life of these cities, we can’t stop our hearts from crying when we realize that our rapidly degenerating urban ecosystem isn’t generous enough to let these delicate winged creatures build tiny little nests in its nooks and crannies, sit in solitude, and rear offspring.

(E) And this desertion seems to be true with most metros in India where house sparrows have almost become a thing of the past.

Q126. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D  (e) E

Q127. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
(a) E  (b) D  (c) C  (d) B  (e) A

Q128. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D  (e) E

Q129. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) E  (b) D  (c) C  (d) B  (e) A

Q130. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D  (e) E

Directions: Rearrange the following sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) to make a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions which follow.

(A) Increased competition, globalization, and the need for enormous resources have nudged priorities which once held the fort.

(B) In order to achieve these, hype and sensationalism is put in to spice up the news which have robbed news stories of credibility.

(C) This is only possible if a lot more thought is put into the gathering and presentation of the daily news and delivering it much more sensitively to its receiver’s users.

(D) Technological innovation and economic change has transformed the news industry to the extent where its original definition as a public service no longer holds good.

(E) In order to win it back, the media should make full use of the tremendous power that the democracy blesses it with.

(F) These included public good and social responsibility. But sadly, today, these have made way for a business target of commercial viability and a chase of viewer ship.

Q131. Which of the following sentences should be the SIXTH (LAST) after rearrangement?
(a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D  (e) E

Q132. Which of the following sentences should be the THIRD after rearrangement?
(a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D  (e) E

Q133. Which of the following sentences should be the FIFTH after rearrangement?
(a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D  (e) E

Q134. Which of the following sentences should be the FIRST after rearrangement?
(a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D  (e) E

Q135. Which of the following sentences should be the SECOND after rearrangement?
(a) A  (b) B
Directions: Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph then answer the questions given below them.

(A) Building of these structures requires a lot of fuel to be burnt which emits a large amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
(B) The major source of carbon dioxide is power plants.
(C) Another twenty percent of carbon dioxide emitted in the atmosphere comes from burning of gasoline in the engines of vehicles.
(D) Buildings, both commercial and residential represent a larger source of global warming pollution than the said cars and trucks.
(E) The major cause of global warming is the emission of greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide etc. into the atmosphere.
(F) These power plants emit large amounts of carbon dioxide produced from burning of fossil fuels for the purpose of electricity generation.

Q146. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
(a) E
(b) D
(c) C
(d) B
(e) A

Q147. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) F

Q148. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q149. Which of the following should be the SIXTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q150. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) E
(b) D
(c) C
(d) B
(e) A

Directions: Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph then answer the questions given below them.

(A) While the reference point for the former is the state, for the latter Its society.
(B) India's strategic community comprises two distinct circles with little overlap.
(C) Consequently, mainstream strategists have an external orientation to their discourse, concentrating on high politics the latter is more internal oriented.
(D) Their prescriptions too are understandably poles apart and thus, the state, to which both their commentary is directed, has to play balancer, and ends up being at the receiving end of criticism from both sides.
(E) Out of the two, one can be termed the mainstream and the other alternate.
(F) To further elaborate on the external and internal concept while one is enamored of India's rise and place in the global order, the other is more sensitive to its vulnerabilities and inadequacies.

Q141. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) E
(b) D
(c) C
(d) B
(e) A

Q142. Which of the following should be the SIXTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q143. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
(a) E
(b) D
(c) C
(d) B
(e) A

Q144. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
(a) E
(b) D
(c) C
(d) B
(e) A

Q145. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?
Directions: Rearrange the following five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph then answer the questions given below them.

(A) What a waste of my tax money, I thought, walking past the people having free Californian Chardonnay.

(B) In late 2003, I was still paying taxes in America, so it horrified me that the US Consulate was hosting a Gallo drinking appreciation event.

(C) The friend who had brought me there noticed my noticing her.

(D) Behind them, a pianist was playing old film tunes, and a slim short woman was dancing around him.

(E) In front of them, a pianist was playing old film tunes, and a slim short woman was dancing around him.

Q146. Which of the following would be the FOURTH sentence?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q147. Which of the following would be the FIRST sentence?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q148. Which of the following would be the FIFTH (LAST) sentence?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q149. Which of the following would be the SECOND sentence?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q150. Which of the following would be the THIRD sentence?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Directions: Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph then answer the questions given below them.

(A) Development of drought resistance could benefit large numbers of farmers.

(B) Choice but to adapt to these impacts.

(C) India has to be concerned about climatic changes.

(D) This impact carl run into decades and centuries.

(E) Environment day is thus an important occasion to assess the past and our future.

(F) Since there is a possibility of adverse impact on agriculture which could deter growth.

Q151. Which is the FIFTH sentence of the passage after the rearrangement?
(a) (F)
(b) (D)
(c) (E)
(d) (A)
(e) (C)

Q152. Which is the THIRD sentence of the passage?
(a) (A)
(b) (D)
(c) (B)
(d) (C)
(e) (E)

Q153. Which is the SECOND sentence of the passage?
(a) (B)
(b) (D)
(c) (F)
(d) (C)
(e) (E)

Q154. Which is the LAST (SIXTH) sentence of the passage?
(a) (C)
(b) (B)
(c) (F)
(d) (D)
(e) (E)

Q155. Which Is the FIRST sentence of the passage?
(a) (A)
(b) (D)
(c) (C)
(d) (B)
(e) (E)
accounting makes that ancient penny worth more than $40.

The going rate for a thought is a probe into the thinking of another was once quite a bargain.

And if you could really know their truthfulness how much more would you pay?

Even with the sliding value of the 1 dollar, this still seems quite a bargain.

Q156. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
(a) F  (b) D  (c) C  (d) G  (e) A

Q157. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A  (b) B  (c) G  (d) D  (e) F

Q158. Which of the following should be the SIXTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) E  (b) G  (c) C  (d) B  (e) A

Q159. Which of the following should be the SEVENTH (Last) sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A  (b) B  (c) F  (d) D  (e) E

Q160. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D  (e) E

Q161. Which of the following should be the SIXTH (LAST) sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A  (b) B  (c) F  (d) D  (e) E

Q162. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D  (e) F

Q163. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
(a) F  (b) D  (c) C  (d) E  (e) A

Q164. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
(a) F  (b) D  (c) C  (d) D  (e) E

Q165. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) E  (b) D  (c) C  (d) B  (e) A

Directions: Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph, then answer the questions given below them.

(A) Ironically the same parents who are considered to be ignorant are thought to be very enlightened in choosing private schools over state run ones.

(B) This is all the more reason why we should include them during the planning and implementation of the system.

(C) This is apparent at every stage from policy making to implementation as critical decisions are made without the participation of the stakeholders, an attitude that can only be described as either arrogance or indifference.

(D) In reality, every parent decides which school is a good one, based on his/her own set of values, perceptions and aspirations.

(E) The root cause of most of the ills that plague our education system is the enormous distance that separates the power centers within the system and the schools where the action takes place.

(F) It is often said in defense of such an approach that poor parents are too ignorant to be partners in a meaningful dialogue.

Ironically the same parents who are considered to be ignorant are thought to be very enlightened in choosing private schools over state run ones.

When it comes to the number of tigers though, I think it is too small a number representing a species.

These days, everywhere I go, I see hoardings saying Just 1411 Left.
The three being, the Caspian, Balinese and Javan.
Besides the small number, we are steadily losing a few species of these animals as well.
Normally, I would groan and grumble on seeing this figure of 1411 on my shopping bills as it sounds too much.
At the end of the last century we had lost 3 out of 8 tiger species.
And this desertion seems to be true with most metros in India where house sparrows have almost become a thing of the past.

Q166. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q167. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
(a) F
(b) D
(c) C
(d) E
(e) A

Q168. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q169. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) F
(d) D
(e) E

Q170. Which of the following should be the SIXTH (Last) sentence after rearrangement?
(a) E
(b) D
(c) C
(d) B
(e) A

Directions: Rearrange the following five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) in the proper sequence to form a paragraph then answer the questions given below them.
(A) A small wooden nest box is all it has taken to rekindle all the romance of bringing sparrows and other birds back into our cities and halt them from fading into the past like a forgotten folktale.
(B) There is something wrong with a city that remains unperturbed even as its birds desert it.
(C) Thankfully, the situation is not as hopeless as it seems.
(D) Much as we try to defend the seemingly irreversible modem life of these cities, we can’t stop our hearts from crying when we realize that our rapidly degenerating urban ecosystem isn’t generous enough to let these delicate winged creatures build tiny little nests in its nooks and crannies, sit in solitude, and rear offspring.
(E) And this desertion seems to be true with most metros in India where house sparrows have almost become a thing of the past.

Q171. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q172. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
(a) E
(b) D
(c) C
(d) B
(e) A

Q173. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q174. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) E
(b) D
(c) C
(d) B
(e) A

Q175. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Directions: Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph then answer the questions given below them.
(A) It is no Wonder that a majority of these excluded and low achievers come from the most deprived sections of society.
(B) They are precisely those who are supposed to be empowered through education.
(C) With heightened political consciousness about the plight of these to be empowered people, never in the
history of India has the demand for inclusive education been as fervent as today.
(D) They either never enroll or they drop out of schools at different stages during these eight years.
(E) Of the nearly 200 million children in the age group between 6 and 14 years, more than half do not complete eight years of elementary education.
(F) Of those who do complete eight years of schooling, the achievement levels of a large percentage, in language and mathematics, is unacceptably low.

Q176. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) F

Q177. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q178. Which of the following should be, the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
(a) F
(b) E
(c) D
(d) C
(e) B

Q179. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q180. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) F
(b) E
(c) D
(d) B
(e) A

Directions: Rearrange the following five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) in a proper sequence so as to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below.
(A) It is no wonder that a majority of these excluded and low achievers come from the most deprived sections of society.
(B) They are precisely those who are supposed to be empowered through education.
(C) With heightened political consciousness about the plight of these to be empowered people, never in the history of India has the demand for inclusive education been as fervent as today.
(D) They either never enroll or they drop out of schools at different stages during these eight years.
(E) Of the nearly 200 million children in the age group between 6 and 14 years, more than half do not complete eight years of elementary education.
(F) Of those who do complete eight years of schooling, the achievement levels of a large percentage, in language and mathematics, is unacceptably low.

Q181. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) F

Q182. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q183. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
(a) F
(b) E
(c) D
(d) C
(e) B

Q184. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E

Q185. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) F
(b) E
(c) D
(d) B
(e) A

Directions: Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below.
(A) It is no wonder that a majority of these excluded and low achievers come from the most deprived sections of society.
(B) They are precisely those who are supposed to be empowered through education.
(C) With heightened political consciousness about the
Gandhi ji wrote four words correctly, but he could not spell the fifth word Kettle. The Inspector of Schools visited Gandhi ji is school. Having noticed that except Gandhi ji all the other students had spelt all the five words, the teacher prompted Gandhi ji to copy the word from his neighbours slate. He read out five English words to the class and asked all the boys to write them down.

Which of the following should be the LAST (FIFTH) sentence after the rearrangement?
(a) B  
(b) A  
(c) E  
(d) D  
(e) C

Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after the rearrangement?
(a) D  
(b) B  
(c) C  
(d) E  
(e) A

Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after the rearrangement?
(a) C  
(b) B  
(c) E  
(d) A  
(e) D

Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after the rearrangement?
(a) A  
(b) C  
(c) D  
(d) E

Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after the rearrangement?
(a) E  
(b) F  
(c) D  
(d) C  
(e) A

Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after the rearrangement?
(a) C  
(b) A  
(c) F  
(d) D  
(e) B

Which of the following should be the LAST (SIXTH) sentence after the rearrangement?
(a) B  
(b) D  
(c) C  
(d) E  
(e) F

Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after the rearrangement?
(a) D  
(b) F  
(c) C  
(d) E  
(e) A

Directions: Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in a proper sequence so as to form a meaningful paragraph, and then answer the questions given below.
(A) Owing to these difficulties, the prospects of the banking sector became very uncertain and caused recession.
(B) A progressively growing balance sheet, higher pace of credit expansion, and focus on financial inclusion have contributed to making Indian banking vibrant and strong.
(C) However, amidst all this chaos India’s banking sector has been amongst the few to maintain resilience.
(D) Indian banks have already begun to revise their growth approach to take advantage of these new opportunities.
(E) In the recent times the world economy has witnessed many serious difficulties, the prominent of these being collapse of banking and financial institutions.
(F) The way forward for the Indian banks is to innovate to take advantage of the new business opportunities and at the same time ensure continuous assessment of risks.

Directions: Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph then answer the questions given below them.
(A) If China is the world’s factory, India has become the world’s outsourcing Centre keeping in line with this image.
(B) But India’s future depends crucially on its ability to compete fully in the Creative Economy not just in tech
and software, but across design and entrepreneurship arts, culture and entertainment and the knowledge based professions of medicine, finance and law. 

(C) While its creative assets outstrip those of other emerging competitors, India must address several challenges to increase its international competitiveness as the world is in the midst of a sweeping transformation. 

(D) This transformation is evident in the fact that the world is moving from an industrial economy to a Creative Economy that generates wealth by harnessing intellectual labour, intangible goods and human creative capabilities. 

(E) Its software industry is the world’s second largest, its tech outsourcing accounts for more than half of the $300 billion global industry, according to a technology expert. 

(F) If the meeting of world leaders at Davos is any indication, India is rapidly becoming an economic rock star. 

Q201. Which of the following should be the SIXTH (LAST) sentence after the rearrangement? 

(a) A 
(b) B 
(c) C 
(d) D 
(e) E 

Q202. Which of the following sentences should be the THIRD after rearrangement? 

(a) A 
(b) B 
(c) C 
(d) D 
(e) E 

Q203. Which of the following sentences should be the FIFTH after rearrangement? 

(a) A 
(b) B 
(c) C 
(d) D 
(e) E 

Q204. Which of the following sentences should be the SIXTH (LAST) after rearrangement? 

(a) A 
(b) B 
(c) C 
(d) D 
(e) E 

Q205. Which of the following sentences should be the FIRST after rearrangement? 

(a) A 
(b) B 
(c) C 
(d) D 
(e) E 

Directions: Rearrange the following sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) to make a meaningful paragraph and answer the questions which follow.

(A) However while reading they would not know when to pause and what to emphasize. 

(B) Since then their use has been regularized and the punctuation rules have been followed by all. 

(C) In earlier days, people learnt by reading out loud. 

(D) But not everybody used the same punctuations for the same thing. 

(E) To address this problem various signs depicting various punctuations were introduced. 

(F) Thus firmer guidelines regarding punctuations were framed so that everyone used them in similar way. 

Q201. Which of the following sentences should be the SIXTH (LAST) after rearrangement? 

(a) A 
(b) B 
(c) C 
(d) D 
(e) E 

Q202. Which of the following sentences should be the THIRD after rearrangement? 

(a) A 
(b) B 
(c) C 
(d) D 
(e) E 

Q203. Which of the following sentences should be the FIFTH after rearrangement? 

(a) A 
(b) B 
(c) C 
(d) D 
(e) E 

Q204. Which of the following sentences should be the SIXTH (LAST) after rearrangement? 

(a) A 
(b) B 
(c) C 
(d) D 
(e) E 

Q205. Which of the following sentences should be the FIRST after rearrangement? 

(a) A 
(b) B 
(c) C 
(d) D 
(e) E 

ANSWERS: 

1 a 2 e 3 b 4 d 5 c 6 a 
7 e 8 d 9 b 10 e 11 e 12 e 
13 b 14 d 15 a 16 a 17 e 18 e 
19 e 20 b 21 c 22 a 23 d 24 e 
25 b 26 d 27 c 28 b 29 e 30 e 
31 d 32 b 33 a 34 e 35 e 36 e