





- A: One of the largest mangrove forests in the world and a unique tiger habitat, the Sunder bans in West Bengal is facing a serious threat to its ecosystem from poaching and felling of trees.
- P: A forest officer attributed the depletion of the mangroves to the increasing levels of salinity, mostly in the western part of the Sunder bans. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the western part of the region rose, and in the process the entire region got tilted towards what today makes up Bangladesh. As a result, the main branch of the Ganga, the Ghaghara, shifted eastwards and ultimately began to flow through the Padma.
- Q: The Sunder bans is situated at the mouth of the Bay of Bengal, in the Ganga \_ Brahmaputra delta. Known for its biodiversity, the region has been identified as a World Heritage Site. Although forest officials deny that any felling of trees has been going on, the increase in the region's population has led to the exploitation of the Sunder bans. Most people in the region are poor and depend on the forest for livelihood and, more specifically, their firewood needs.
- R: With the passage of time rest of the branches of the Ganga also started flowing eastward. Consequently, sweet water inflow in the western part of the Sunder bans got greatly reduced.
- S: The blame does not lie with the poor local residents alone. There is a major racket being run in the Sunder bans by timber merchants, who bribe forest officers and workers and get a free hand in collecting as much timber as they wish. This flies in the face of claims made by forest officers that the indiscriminate felling of trees has been brought under control. The Sundari tree, a variety of mangrove from which the Sunder bans got its name, is fast vanishing from the region as it has become one of the prime targets of the timber merchants.
- B: For the proper growth of mangroves, the ratio of salt water and sweet water should be 50:50. Owing to the lack of sweet water in the western part, the forest cover is less dense and the mangroves there are of the dwarf and bushy type.

(a) P Q R S

(b) S R P Q

(c) Q S P R

(d) R P Q S

(e) None of these

**Answer (c)**



- A: Acid rain is pollution that falls to the earth as rain that is more acidic than natural rain. Scientists also include mist, hail, sleet, and snow, in the term acid rain.
- P: Many scientists feel that these human activities produce most of the acid rain that falls. Scientists call acid rain a long-range pollutant. The sulphur and nitrogen needed to make acid rain can travel long distances in the atmosphere. Acid rain can then fall hundreds of miles from the sources of nitrogen and sulphur that produced it. "
- Q: In some places, the rain is so acidic that it eats away at human-made objects such as buildings. Acid rain forms when water and certain gases in the atmosphere mix. These gases contain sulphur and nitrogen. This mixture produces sulphuric and nitric acid. These acids later fall to the ground in acid rain.
- R: Acid rain is a serious problem all over the world. It weakens and kills many organisms. In some places, acid rain has permanently damaged trees, flowers. For example, trees affected by acid rain may not be able to prepare properly for cold weather. Acid rain has also caused many streams,

lakes, and other bodies of water to become too acidic for fish and other living things to live and reproduce in them.

**S:** Some of the sulphur and nitrogen in the atmosphere comes from natural sources. These include forest fires, volcanic eruptions, and lightning. However, human activities - such as burning coal and oil in factories and power plants and burning fuel in cars and trucks – also produce huge amounts of sulphur and nitrogen.

**B:** Thus, the fish in a stream in Vermont or the trees in a forest in Massachusetts may be harmed by acid rain caused by sulphur from smokestack in Ohio or Pennsylvania.

(a) S P R Q

(b) R Q S P

(c) P Q S R

(d) R P Q S

(e) None of these

**Answer: (b)**

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## PRACTICE EXERCISE



*Arrange the four parts P, Q, R and S between A and B in order to make sensible story or a sequence of a story.*



**A:** Firefighting is one of the most important emergency services in community. Firefighters battle fires that break out in homes, factories, office buildings, shops, and other places. Firefighters risk their lives to save people and protect property from fires.

**P:** Before the advent of modern firefighting techniques, fires often destroyed whole settlements. When a fire broke out all the people in the community rushed to the scene to help. As cities and towns grew larger, volunteer and paid firefighting groups were organized.

**Q:** Firefighting services have a number of different names. In some countries, they are called fire departments or fire brigades. In other countries, the local organization may be called a fire service.

**R:** Firefighters work to prevent fires by enforcing fire-safety laws. They also teach people about possible fire dangers in their homes and places of work. In order to reduce the damage caused by fires, local firefighting organizations need the support of the people in the community.

**S:** The men and women who work as firefighters also help people who are involved in many kinds of emergencies besides fires. For example, firefighters rescue people who may be trapped in cars or trains after an accident. They aid victims of tornadoes, floods, hurricanes, and earthquakes.

**B:** Today, firefighting organizations in most industrialized nations have well trained men and women and a variety of modern firefighting equipment.

(a) Q S R P

(b) Q R P S

(c) S R P Q

(d) R P Q S

(e) None of these

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- Q:** Annie loved helping her mother with the flowers. The jasmine creeper grew outside her bedroom window and climbed up to the terrace from where most of the flowers could be plucked easily.
- R:** The flowers started whispering as soon as they saw Annie coming towards them with her basket. They were all waiting to be plucked so that they could adorn some girl's head and let others enjoy them Before they died.
- S:** One day, Annie didn't pluck the flowers. The flowers were upset. "If she doesn't pluck us, we'll die tomorrow without giving anyone any joy, or getting to look around the world," they sighed.
- B:** A few of them dropped off the branches, because they wanted to fallout side Annie's bedroom window and find out what was wrong.

(a) P Q R S

(b) Q R S P

(c) R S P Q

(d) S P Q R

(e) None of these

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## SHORT ANSWERS

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1. A      2. D      3. A      4. C      5. D      6. A

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## You Must KNOW

- ❖ Judging logic of action involves two ways in which actions play a role: On the one hand, utterances are actions and on the other they can be used to talk about actions.
- ❖ The first leads to the study of speech acts, a branch of pragmatics, the second to the study of the semantics of action reports, hence is of a distinctly semantic nature.
- ❖ In addition to this, there is a special type of semantics, dynamic semantics, where meanings are not considered as state descriptions but as changes in the state of a listener.

## IMPORTANT TERMS

- ❖ The concept is to correlate the sentences between the first and the last.
- ❖ Proper sequential framing of the sentences need to be carried out so as to match the paragraph with the first and last sentences.
- ❖ Logical inferences basing on logical propositions can provide hint in judging the logic of action.

## SUMMARY



- ❖ In judging logic of action, the sentences and ideas in a paragraph are logically arranged.
- ❖ The arrangement of the sentences should flow smoothly.
- ❖ Although you do not need to include a linking word or phrase in every sentence, you should use enough of them to help your reader follow your ideas clearly.
- ❖ Consider all the sentences in a paragraph to relate to the topic and develop the main idea.