

# Parajumbles

CHAPTER

16

**T**hese questions are asked in a lot of competitive exams, so it is important to master them. Another reason for spending time practising these questions is that your skills or your abilities to tackle them can be greatly improved if you solve a bunch of these questions. So, they are surely the ones which will get you great rewards for the time you spend practising them. Personally, we feel that these are one of the high scoring question types.

An apparent problem with these questions is that there are no set rules, whereas for example, in sentence correction, we know that your grammar skills will be put to the test. But, if you are an avid reader, this section should be quite easy for you as it just tests your reading and comprehension skills. There are still ways to tackle and crack these questions even if you have not read a lot of books. But, first of all, we need to understand how these questions are framed for the students.

You may infer from the name that your task is to find a proper and logical arrangement from a paragraph which is jumbled, i.e. the sentences of a paragraph are given in a random order and your task is to order these sentences in such a way that you end up with a logical paragraph. Basically, a paragraph is jumbled and you have to arrange it in its original order, i.e. the order in which it was, or should be. So, it is like you have to tie the sentences in such a way that the paragraph when formed, becomes logically correct. It is not necessary that all the sentences given in the question belong to the same paragraph. A sentence from some other paragraph may exist to confuse the examinee.

## TERMINOLOGY

### (1) Jumbled

The word 'jumbled' is used to describe something which is in disorder or not in proper order.

A paragraph as we know, consists of a set of sentences, and in the context of these questions, this set is jumbled and mixed, which gives us a jumbled paragraph that may or may not make sense in the given order.

### (2) Logical

The word 'logical' comes from the Greek root logos which means reason, idea or word. 'Logical' is used to describe something which comes from clear reasoning. Therefore, calling something 'logical', means that it is based on sound and clear ideas. In these questions, we have to create a paragraph which is logical, i.e. we have to make sure that the links we create between the given sentences are apt and lead to a meaningful paragraph.

### (3) Coherent

'Coherent' is used to describe something which is clear or easily understandable, and it is written or presented in a consistent manner. While finding the right order of the given sentences, we should make sure that we arrange the information in a consistent manner, i.e. it is not ideal to jump from one subject to another, and then come back to the old subject again (of course, that does not mean a concluding sentence is wrong, because it refers to something mentioned in the beginning.) For example – we mention reasons why air pollution is bad, and then the next sentence mentions where air pollution is most witnessed and then our next sentence again mentions some other reason of why air pollution is bad.

The idea is that the coherent part of the paragraph stays with us. Simply put, there has to be a smooth flow of ideas in the paragraph.

#### (4) Puzzle

A puzzle basically refers to a game which tests your ingenuity. A puzzle is a baffling problem, the solution for which is not easy to find. We often say that the given set of sentences in these questions is puzzling, because there could be several answers to the question and all may seem right.

### TYPES OF PARA JUMBLE QUESTIONS

This type of question is presented only in two forms, and there are no major differences in how to solve, or tackle these types. Two types in which these questions can be framed are:

- (i) A set of four or five sentences will be numbered as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or labelled as a, b, c, d, e. This, of course might not be the correct order. This is why it is known as the paragraph jumble question. After these sentences, four options will be given to you and each would represent an order of sentences. Only one out of these four options would give the most appropriate and logical order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.
- (ii) A set of six (or more) sentences is given, in such a way that the first and the last statement are fixed, i.e. they actually represent the first and last statement of a coherent and meaningful paragraph. The rest of the four statements, however, are jumbled just like the previous type. So, the only difference from the previous type is that we know the initial and final statement of paragraph. The four sentences in-between can be dealt in the same way the ones of previous type.

### HOW TO SOLVE

It would be wrong to say that there is a particular way for solving the jumbled paragraph questions, because we are dealing with paragraphs arranged in a haphazard fashion. You can rely on tips and tricks to reach the answer to these questions, but the best thing would be to identify links between sentences. Let's discuss these in detail:

- (i) Read all the sentences quickly.
- (ii) See if you have understood what the paragraph is about, and what it means. This is important because if you are able to understand what the sentences are about, then picking the answer is not a risky job.
- (iii) If you could not get what the passage is about, then at least try creating Mandatory Pairs (sentences that will definitely go together).
- (iv) If you don't have an answer from step (ii), use step (iii) to eliminate options.

### TIPS

A good thing about these questions is that there are quite a few tips and tricks to help you find the answers. These have been developed after solving a lot of questions, so you don't have to. Just read these and take your examinations.

Just kidding. Of course, you have to read and solve a lot of questions before you form your own styles. But these will give you an upper hand in quickly forming your strategies.

Some of the best ways to deal with these questions are detailed below. (A word of caution though, these are all just rules of thumb and not definitive guidelines. Most often, they will work, but sometimes there will be exceptions. To be prepared for these situations, you need practice.)

- (i) **Find the opening sentence**, as that could quickly rule out some of the options. Finding the opening sentence will aid you in starting to form the desired paragraph, but if your aim is to just reduce the options, then you can also try to pick the closing or the final statement from the given ones. With these two, you could rule out a significant number of options.
- (ii) If the given options are closely related, then try to **find out the mandatory pairs** in the sentences. A mandatory pair could be understood this ways: Suppose after reading the different sentences, you conclude that say statement 'B' would definitely come after statement 'D', so DB would become a mandatory pair. A couple of mandatory pairs can help you eliminate almost all the incorrect options.
- (iii) **Look out for transition words** – Transition words are those which make the transition from one idea to another smooth, i.e. they aid in logically connecting the sentences. A transition word can give you a hint, in terms if that particular sentence comes before, or after another sentence. Some of the transition words are given below:  
*also, again, as well as, besides, furthermore, in addition, likewise, moreover, similarly, consequently, hence, otherwise, subsequently, therefore, thus, as a rule, generally, for instance, for example, for one thing, above all, aside from, barring, besides, in other words, in short, instead, likewise, on one hand, on the other hand, rather, similarly, yet, but, however, still, nevertheless, first of all, to begin with, at the same time, for now, for the time being, in time, later on, meanwhile, next, then, soon, in the meantime, later, while, earlier, simultaneously, afterward, in conclusion, with this in mind, after all, all in all, to sum-up.*

- (v) **Watch out for personal pronouns** – he, she, you, they, it etc. If a sentence contains a personal pronoun, then it means that it is referring to some place, person or thing which has already been mentioned. Hence, the sentence that introduces this particular noun would come before the sentence that uses the personal pronoun. Sometimes there can be instances where the personal pronoun precedes the noun in a paragraph. But this rarely happens.
- (vi) **Demonstrative pronouns** are words like this, that, etc. If you see them in a sentence, it would mean that they are referring to something which has been already mentioned. Hence, this also can help us in forming mandatory pairs.
- (vii) **Acronyms:** If an acronym has been used in one sentence, there is a high chance that its full form would be used in some or the other sentence. If this is the case, you could say that the sentence mentioning the full form would come before the one that contains the acronym.
- (viii) **Chronological sequence:** See if the sentences refer to any time period, or some specific years, because a properly organized paragraph will mention these different times in a sequential manner.
- (ix) Sometimes a sentence will just be explaining a concept, while another one would be giving an example. The relationship between these would help you create another mandatory pair.  
Most often, the example would follow the concept. The simple rule of the SPECIFIC following the GENERAL in common speech.  
Sometimes, there could be a reversal though, where some author would go on to give an example first and then move on up from that to cite the concept behind it.
- (x) There is one easy and fun way to get better at jumbled paragraphs. Get paragraphs from some magazines, articles and jumble them after copying them onto Word. Then play the game of challenging your mates to get the right order, and hence the right paragraph.
- (xi) These questions are not considered very tough to solve, but the way you can make the difference is by being quick and effective.

## COMMON MISTAKES

- (i) **Emphasizing options:** These questions can really be done quickly if you work cleverly with the given options. But, options can only aid you; using them as your base to solve questions can lead to a failure. For example: If three of your given options have the opening sentence as A and the fourth option has D as the opening sentence, then do not rule that D cannot be the opening sentence. It might just be a trick to confuse you.
- (ii) **Following a strict approach:** you need to be really flexible in the way you approach questions. Some students always look out for the opening sentence at first, and find it sometimes could be really tricky and time consuming.
- (iii) The final sentence would not always be a concluding sentence or a sentence which summarizes the entire paragraph, so if you do not find a concluding sentence in the given set of question, it may just not exist.
- (iv) Questions in which the opening and closing sentences are provided are relatively easier. But students sometimes miss linking the second last sentence with the last (given) sentence.
- (v) Thinking that the opening sentence would not have a pronoun: it depends on the style of writer that sometimes they write the pronoun once and its antecedent is mentioned in the next sentence, so you cannot rule out an opening sentence just on that.

## SKILLS REQUIRED

- (i) Arguably, the most important skill for these types of questions is to be a good reader; but, you just cannot become a good reader in a day, it takes time. So, if you have plenty of time in your hand, reading whatever you get your hands on! This will not only help in para jumble or para completion question, but your hold on the entire verbal section will be strengthened. While you are into reading, make sure you read varied topics, so that when some unusual or uncommon topic comes up in the exam, you do not get fazed by it.  
If you are looking to read specifically to improve or get better at such types of question, then just read the second or some later paragraph of an article, or story and try to predict or think what the previous paragraph would have been saying, or referring to. This practice will improve your cognitive skills.
- (ii) **Understanding the topic** – If you are not able to understand the topic of the passage or the statements, then it becomes very difficult to find links between the given statements. So, make sure you are able to discern what is being talked about in the sentences.

- (iii) Understanding the flow of information and the kind of approach the author has toward the subject of the paragraph – Knowing this will help you greatly in picking the right option. You need to be able to answer questions like: What is the purpose of the paragraph? Is the author criticizing, support or just describing something?

### BEGINNER TO MASTERY:

#### Example 1.

Which sentence would come first, A or B?

- A. Two neighbouring parishes used to compete, and the object was to drive the ball from some central spot to one, or other, village.
- B. Hurling was a fast and furious game, very similar to our game of hockey, and played with sticks and a ball.

**Explanation** The correct order is BA. It is simple, since in A, we are talking about parishes that competed, but what did they compete in? This must be referenced earlier, hence BA.

#### Example 2.

In which order will these parts of a sentence come?

- A. which I had so often climbed before, and
- B. I climbed the three dilapidated flights of stairs,
- C. knocked at a small door at the end of the corridor

**Explanation** BAC would create an appropriate sentence.

#### Example 3.

Order the following jumbled paragraph:

- A. Suddenly he heard sounds -- strange, low, melodious sounds, as if the shell were remembering and repeating to itself the murmurs of its ocean home.
- B. A child and a man were one day walking on the seashore when the child found a little shell and held it to his ear.
- C. ere in the little shell, apparently, was a voice from another world, and he listened with delight to its mystery and music.
- D. The child's face filled with wonder as he listened.

**Explanation** BADC

#### Example 4.

Arrange the following to form an appropriate grammatical sentence.

- A. extending from the Bay of Fonseca to the River Paz.
- B. Salvador has a coast-line of about 160 miles
- C. and the meridians of 87° and 90° W longitude
- D. between the parallels of 13° and 14° 10' N latitude,
- E. lying on the Pacific Ocean,

**Explanation** EDCBA

#### Example 5.

In what order should these parts of a sentence come to form a cohesive and grammatically correct sentence?

- A. how old I do not know
- B. possibly more
- C. but I cannot tell because I have never aged as other men
- D. I am a very old man;
- E. nor do I remember any childhood
- F. possibly I am a hundred,

**Explanation** DAFBCE

**Directions for Examples 6 to 11:** In each of the following questions, the answer choices suggest alternative arrangements of four or more sentences (denoted by A, B, C, D, E, F). Choose the alternative which suggests a coherent paragraph.

#### Example 6.

- A. No other document gives us so intimate a sense of the tone and temper of the first generation English poets.
- B. Part of the interest of the journal is of course historical.

- C. And the clues to Wordsworth's creative processes which the journal affords are of decisive significance.  
 D. Not even in their own letters do Wordsworth and Coleridge stand so present before us than they do through the references in the journal.

(a) BADC (b) BDAC (c) CBAD (d) DABC

**Explanation** (a); It is evident that the paragraph is about a journal which has a huge historical significance, so picking our opening sentence is quite easy, it would be sentence B. The rest of the sentences just describe how this journal has historical significance, so B is an appropriate opening sentence. Now, there are couple of reasons to why sentence A would be our next one: it defines or says why this journal has historical significance, and this sentence mentions the first generation English poets (this journal gives a very intimate sense of the tone and temper of English poets), and then the rest of paragraph would mention a couple of those very famous English poets. Now, D would come before sentence C because of the word And which links the two of them like glue. It hints that this is the concluding sentence of the paragraph, or the final reason as to why this journal has such a huge historical significance.

#### Example 7.

- A. There is no complete knowledge about anything.  
 B. Our thinking is the outcome of knowledge, and knowledge is always limited.  
 C. Knowledge always goes hand in hand with ignorance.  
 D. Therefore, our thinking which is born out of knowledge, is limited under all circumstances.

(a) BCAD (b) BCDA (c) DABC (d) CBDA

**Explanation** (d); The given paragraph is about knowledge, and the argument or the theme of this paragraph is that knowledge and ignorance are inter-related. Ignorance means lack of knowledge, so this argument that knowledge and ignorance go hand-in-hand means that there is never complete knowledge about something (which is what A says, hence it is an appropriate concluding sentence for the paragraph) Our opening sentence would be C as it introduces this argument we have just mentioned. Now, we have to pick between B and D, which is an easy choice as sentence D starts with therefore which means hence or thus, so this must be the conclusion or result of something.

#### Example 8.

- A. That Hollywood is a man's world is certainly true, but it is not the whole truth.  
 B. Even Renaissance film woman, Jodie Foster, who hosts this compendium of movie history, confesses surprise at this.  
 C. She says that she had no idea that women were so active in the industry even in those days.  
 D. During the silent era, for example, female screenwriters outnumbered males 10 to 1.

(a) ADBC (b) ABDC (c) DCAB (d) ABCD

**Explanation** (a); After reading the given sentences, we can say that the paragraph is about an argument that the idea or thought of Hollywood being a man's world, is not completely true. So, obviously the paragraph would start with stating this argument that this notion that Hollywood is a man's world is not true, which is exactly what sentence A says. Now, logically, the second sentence would be coming up with a point or fact to prove this. Sentences B and C refer to a woman called Jodie Foster who was surprised at knowing 'this'. Now what does 'this' refer to? It would be some fact which is surprising and which supports the idea that Hollywood is not completely a man's world. Hence, sentence D would be our second sentence, as it mentions a fact to prove this. We just have to decide between B and C now, and it is a easy pick. As sentence C starts with a pronoun she, if this was the third sentence, then it would become ambiguous as its antecedent would not be clear. But if sentence B comes before it, then it is pretty clear. Hence, C will come after B.

#### Example 9.

- A. Something magical is happening to our planet. B. Some are calling it a paradigm shift.  
 C. It's getting smaller. D. Others call it business transformation.

(a) ABDC (b) ACDB (c) ABCD (d) ACBD

**Explanation** (d); The given paragraph is about the argument that our planet is changing, therefore sentence A gives us the introductory sentence by stating that something magical is happening, which means that some unexpected, mysterious or grand change is underway. Sentence C then naturally follows after A, as it explains what this change is. Sentences B and D then just explain what people think about this change. Sentence B will come before D, because D starts with others which indicates that something on the topic has been mentioned before.

#### Example 10.

- A. Chemists mostly don't stock it: only a few government hospitals do but in limited quantities.  
 B. Delhi's building boom is creating a bizarre problem: snakes are increasingly biting people as they emerge from their disturbed underground homes.



- C. There isn't enough anti snake serum, largely because there is no centralised agency that distributes the product.  
 D. If things don't improve, more people could face paralysis, and even death.

(a) BCAD (b) DBCA (c) ABCD (d) CABD

**Explanation** (a); The given sentence talks of a problem which the people of Delhi are facing with snakes biting them. Sentence B provides us the topic of the paragraph as the remaining three refer or talk about it. Sentences A and C are talking about the medicine which helps in curing the snake bite, whereas D comments on what would happen if things do not improve. After sentence A, it would be logical to describe what the problem is or how severe it is and then wrap it off with sentence D to say what will happen if things (the problems mentioned in the passage) do not improve. One obvious problem is that snakes are biting people, and the next one, as mentioned in the passage is that there is not enough anti-snake serum. If sentence A comes before C, then it would sound a bit ambiguous as the antecedent of pronoun it would not be clear; therefore C would come before A and then the paragraph will be concluded with D.

#### Example 11.

- A. Trivial pursuits, marketed by the Congress, is a game imported from Italy.  
 B. The idea is to create an imaginary saviour in times of crisis so that the party doesn't fall flat - on its collective face.  
 C. Closest contenders are Mani Shankar Aiyar, who still hears His Master's Voice, and V. George, who is frustrated by the fact that his political future remains Sonia and yet so far.  
 D. The current champion is Arjun Singh for whom all roads lead to Rome, or in his case, 10 Janpath.

(a) ABDC (b) ABCD (c) DCBA (d) CDBA

**Explanation** (a); The given paragraph is about 'Trivial pursuits'. A gives us the opening sentence, as it states the topic of the paragraph, B then naturally follows A, as it explains what this 'trivial pursuit' is about. D then explains who is the current champion, or who is playing this game the best and C then would after D as it mentions who is the closest contender to become the champion (it obeys the logical order to first mention the champion and then the closest contender).

#### Example 12.

1. Liz Taylor isn't just unlucky in love  
 A. She, and husband Larry Fortensky, will have to pay the tab-\$432,600 in court costs.  
 B. The duo claimed that a 1993 story about a property dispute damaged their reputations.  
 C. Taylor has lost a defamation suit against the National Enquirer.  
 D. She is unlucky in law too.  
 6. Alas, all levels of the California court system disagreed.

(a) CDAB (b) DCAB (c) DABC (d) CDBA

**Explanation** (b); So, the complete reason as to why Taylor was unlucky: She lost a defamation suit, which also resulted in a loss of \$432,600 in court cases. The only remaining place for sentence B is fourth, but it can be verified as it perfectly links with the closing sentence. Thus, there are two simple mandatory pairs: 1D & B6. Statement 6 mentions that in the end, courts at all levels disagreed, now disagreed to what? This would be answered by sentence B, which would come just before this final sentence. Thus, with these two mandatory pairs, our answer clearly becomes option (b), DCAB.

#### Example 13.

1. For many scientists, oceans are the cradle of life.  
 A. But all over the world, chemical products and nuclear waste continue to be dumped into them.  
 B. Coral reefs, which are known as the most beautiful places of the submarine world, are fast disappearing.  
 C. The result is that many species of fish die because of this pollution.  
 D. Of course Man is the main cause of these problems.  
 6. Man has long since ruined the places he goes to -- continents and oceans alike.

(a) ACBD (b) BACD (c) ABDC (d) BCAD

**Explanation** (a); The given paragraph is about how ocean life is destroyed and not taken care of. The opening sentence states that oceans are considered as the cradle of life (where life began or originated) by many scientists. So, oceans have a lot of scientific and natural importance. Now, sentences A, B, C show how oceans are destroyed and the state they are in now. But, sentences D and 6 form a mandatory pair: sentence D states that man is the reason for all these (the ones mentioned in the paragraph about how oceans are being depleted) problems, and the closing sentence continues that idea or thought by stating that it is what men have been doing: ruining the places they have been to (the given paragraph, is of course about how man has ruined oceans). So, now we have to find the order between A, B, and C. Sentence A would be second as it starts with the conjunction but which is used to introduce a contrary sentence. So, 1 and A together would mean another mandatory pair: oceans are of great importance and in spite of that, chemical products and nuclear wastes are dumped into them. So even though oceans are important, still man does not consider them so. Now, logically, sentence C will come after A because the result of dumping wastes into ocean would of course severely affect the living things in ocean, i.e. fishes. Sentence B then mention another example of how man has ruined ocean life.

**Example 14.**

1. So how big is the potential market?
  - A. But they end up spending thousands more each year on hardware upgrades and software overhauls.
  - B. Analysts say the new machines will appeal primarily to corporate users.
  - C. An individual buyer can pick up a desktop computer for less than \$2000 in America
  - D. For them, the NC's best drawing card is its promise of much lower maintenance costs.
  6. NC's, which automatically load the latest version of whatever software they need, could put an end to all that.
- (a) BCAD                      (b) DABC                      (c) BDCA                      (d) DCAB

**Explanation** (c); The given paragraph is about new computers called NC's and the potential market these machines have. The opening sentence starts with a question referring to how huge is the potential market for these machines, or how successful this product can be in the market. Sentence B would come next to it, as it explains what according to the analysts, is the potential market for new machines: the market for new machines will be restricted to corporate users. Sentence D then continues the analysis done by the analysts as it starts with the pronoun 'them', so according to analysts, NC's are in the market, already knowing that it would attract corporate users, but the weapon or the tool which they could be planning to widen the market and make the personal home users buy new machines is by their promise that there will be much less maintenance costs. Now, the rest of paragraph would explain how this promise can work in favour of the NC's. Although an individual buyer can buy a desktop computer for less than \$2000, but he/she ends up paying a lot more on hardware and software upgrades. The promise of an NC can put an end to such spending on software upgrades, and sway the individual buyers in buying their new machines.

**Example 15.**

1. Until the MBA arrived on the scene, the IIT graduate was king.
  - A. A degree from one of the five IIT's was a passport to a well-paying job, great prospects abroad and, for some, a decent dowry to boot.
  - B. From the day, he or she cracked the joint entrance exam, the IIT student commanded the awe of neighbours and close relatives.
  - C. IIT students had, meanwhile, also developed their own special culture, complete with lingo and attitude, which they passed down.
  - D. True, the success stories of IIT graduates are legion and they now constitute the cream of the Indian diaspora.
  6. But not many alumni would agree that the IIT undergraduate mindset merits a serious psychological study, let alone an interactive one.
- (a) BACD                      (b) ABCD                      (c) DCBA                      (d) ABCD

**Explanation** (a); The paragraph is about IIT graduates and how highly they were regarded. The opening sentence says that before MBA arrived, an IIT graduate was considered a king. Now, the next sentence would be the one which talks about IIT graduates and reasons or shows how they were treated as kings. Therefore, B would be our follow-up to 1, as it says that the one who cracked IIT was given a lot of respect and admiration from the neighbours and the society (sentence A cannot be the second sentence because it merely describes the benefits of cracking the IIT and does not reason why they would be like the kings). So, the next statement would follow the sequential order and mention how beneficial it was to become an IIT graduate, which is what sentence A says. Even with these mandatory pairs, the only option that remains for us is option (a).

**Example 16.**

1. Some of the maharajas, like the one at Kapurthala, had exquisite taste
  - A. In 1902, the Maharaja of Kapurthala gave his civil engineer, photographs of the Versailles palace and asked him to replicate it, right down to the gargoyles.
  - B. Yeshwantrao Holkar of Indore brought in Bauhaus aesthetics and even works of modern artists like Brancusi and Duchamp.
  - C. Kitsch is the most polite way to describe them.
  - D. But many of them, as the available-light photographs show, had execrable taste.
  6. Like Ali Baba's caves, some of the palaces were like warehouses with the downright ugly next to the sublimely aesthetic.
- (a) BACD                      (b) BDCA                      (c) ABCD                      (d) ABDC

**Explanation** (d); The given paragraph is about the kings or Maharajas of India and the artistic taste they had. Our second sentence is easy to pick and the given opening sentence gives us a big hint: it says that a lot of Maharajas, like the Maharaja of Kapurthala had exquisite (lavishly elegant and refined) tastes, so quite naturally, the next sentence would be about the king of Kapurthala to continue what was mentioned in the previous sentence. So, sentence A is second as it describes how the taste of this king was exquisite: he gave his civil engineer the pictures of Versailles (a beautiful city near Paris) and told him to replicate or copy that city exactly. This leaves us with only options (c) and (d). Now, we have to keep this sequential order of mentioning Maharajas who had this strange artistic sense, hence our next sentence can only be B (sentence D mentions the king who had a bad taste, not a nice or elegant one, and we will show how sentence C would come after D, thereby forming a mandatory pair). So, sentence B describes how

the Maharaja of Holkar had a great taste. He brought the Bauhaus aesthetics and work of great artists like Brancusi and Duchamp. The third sentence would change the topic in a way by saying that some of these kings had an execrable (of poor quality) taste, which is why sentence D would come here, and this can be verified as sentence C is just a continuation of sentence D, so they are correctly placed at three and four, respectively. Now, let's see why C would come after D: Kitsch means excessively garish or sentimental art; usually considered in bad taste, and sentence C says that kitsch is the most polite way to describe them. This pronoun, them, refers to those kings who had an execrable taste, who are mentioned or described in the previous sentence. Hence, it follows a sequential order.

**Directions for Examples 17 to 30:** In each of the following questions, the answer choices suggest alternative arrangements of four or more sentences. Choose the alternative which suggests a coherent paragraph.

**Example 17.**

- A. However, the severed head could not grow back, if fire could be applied at once to the amputated part.
  - B. To get rid of this monstrosity was truly a Herculean task, for as soon as one head was cut off, two new ones replaced it.
  - C. Hercules accomplished the labour through the aid of an assistant who cauterized the necks as fast as Hercules cut off the heads!
  - D. One of the Twelve labours of Hercules was the killing of Hydra, a water monster with nine heads.
- (a) DCBA                      (b) ABCD                      (c) DBAC                      (d) BDCA

**Explanation** (c); 'Labours of Hercules' is a series of 12 travels about the penance carried out by one of the greatest Greek heroes, Hercules. The second one is about the slaying of a nine-headed Hydra (this information, of course, is not given in the sentences).

So, this paragraph is describing this incident. We will first look for the introductory sentence. Sentence D is an appropriate beginning, as it introduces by saying that one of the 12 labours was about the killing of Hydra, whereas, the rest of the sentences only describe how this was accomplished or how difficult this task was. To get the right order for the sentences, we must logically think how this task would have been accomplished. So, after reading these sentences, we can say that: Killing this Hydra was a very difficult task, because as soon as one of the heads was removed, two new ones would develop to replace it. But the head which was detached by cutting would not grow back if some fire was applied to the wound. So, this is how Hercules was able to kill this Hydra. And he had an ally, who helped him to apply this fire to the part which was cut, or an assistant who cauterized (burned) the neck as soon as the Hercules removed the heads. So, from this story, we can say that the order is as given by option (c).

**Example 18.**

- A. Still, Sophie might need open-heart surgery later in life and now be more prone to respiratory infections.
  - B. But with the news that his infant daughter Sophie has a hole in her heart, he appears quite vulnerable.
  - C. While the condition sounds bad, it is not life threatening, and frequently corrects itself.
  - D. Sylvester Stallone has made millions and built a thriving career out of looking invincible.
- (a) DCAB                      (b) DBAC                      (c) DBCA                      (d) DCBA

**Explanation** (c); From the given sentences, we can say that the paragraph is about Sylvester Stallone and his daughter. We have to first look for the opening sentence, and we can easily see that only D is an introductory sentence as it introduces and describes Sylvester Stallone (also, it is present in all the options.) Sentence A starts with 'still', which is an adverb which means 'with reference to an action or condition', but if this was to be the first sentence, then it would lead to ambiguity as the action or condition it refers to would be unclear. Sentence B starts with a conjunction 'but' which is used to introduce a contradictory clause or phrase. Hence this cannot be the opening sentence. Sentence C as an opening sentence, would also lead to ambiguity as it starts with a pronoun whose antecedent would not be clear. We now have to pick our second sentence. Sentence B is the obvious choice, because it does mention something contradictory to what has been mentioned in the opening sentence that Sylvester is invincible. But the news that his daughter has a hole in the heart has made him prone or vulnerable, so he is no longer this invincible person. Sentence B also uses a personal pronoun 'his' which links it with the opening sentence which describes Sylvester Stallone, as it is the logical antecedent of 'his' in the second sentence. So it verifies our choice. We just have to choose between C and A, and both describe or inform about the state or condition of Sophie, Sylvester's daughter. But the way both these sentences start, with some logical sense, it is pretty clear that C comes before A. Logically speaking, the information given is that even though her condition is bad, still it is not something which would threaten her life, but in spite of this, she does need an operation later on.

**Example 19.**

- A. The Saheli Program, run by the US Cross-Cultural Solutions, is offering a three week tour of India that involves more than frenzied sightseeing.



- B. Participants interested in women's issues will learn about arranged marriages, dowries and infanticide.  
 C. Holiday packages include all sorts of topics, but female infanticide must be a first for tourism.  
 D. Interspersed with these talks and meetings are visits to cities like New Delhi and Agra, home to the Taj Mahal.  
 (a) ACBD (b) CDBA (c) ADBC (d) CABD

**Explanation** (a); These statements talk about a Saheli program, so our opening statement would be the one which best introduces this program. Sentence A is the most appropriate opening sentence, as the rest just describe this program (C cannot be the opening sentence, because this paragraph is not about some holiday package.) Before picking our next sentences, we can clearly see why sentence D would be the final one. It states 'along with these talks and meetings...', which refers to everything that has been mentioned in the paragraph before. Hence, this hints towards it being a concluding sentence. Now, we have to pick between B and C as our second sentence of the paragraph: sentence C speaks about what this program is by stating what is included in the holiday packages of this program, whereas sentence B tells about what the participants interested will be able to do. So, our statement B would be the second sentence as it follows the sequential order of continuing to tell what the program is, and talks just about the program, not participants like the sentence which came before it, i.e. sentence A. But even if this order of B and C is not clear to you, you can easily pick the answer as option (a), as only this option has the opening and closing sentences as A and D, respectively.

#### Example 20.

- A. Its business decisions are made on the timely and accurate flow of information.  
 B. It has 1700 employees in 13 branches and representative offices across the Asia-Pacific region.  
 C. For employees to maintain a competitive edge in a fast-moving field, they must have quick access to J P Morgan's proprietary trade related data.  
 D. J P Morgan is one of the largest banking institutions in the U S and a premier international trading firm.  
 (a) DBAC (b) DCBA (c) CDAB (d) DCAB

**Explanation** (a); It is evident that the paragraph is about a company known as J.P Morgan, so our opening would be the one that best introduces what J. P. Morgan is. Statement D is an appropriate beginning for this paragraph, whereas the rest of the sentences are clearly not. Statements A and B as opening sentences would lead to ambiguity with the use of the pronouns in it. Sentence C merely describes the company, it does not introduce it. So, D is our opening statement and now we have to pick what comes after it. It's clear that the next sentence would continue its introduction. Statements A and B can be deemed as statements which are describing this company, but sentence C says how useful or important this company is for the employees: the logical order of the paragraph would be to complete introducing this company and tell what it is, and then say how important and useful this company is. Hence, C would be our closing statement. Now, our first sentence would link us or give us a hint about which sentence comes next: the opening sentences say that J.P. Morgan is one of the largest banking institutions in the USA. So, if there is another sentence which informs us where it is located or in which regions it can be found, then that statement would logically come just after this. Sentence B does just that by mentioning the number of offices and branches it has in the Asia Pacific region. (the logical order would never be like telling where a particular company is found or situated, then tell something else about it and then again inform the other regions where it is situated).

#### Example 21.

- A. After several routine elections, there comes a 'critical' election which redefines the basic pattern of political loyalties, redraws political geography and opens up the frozen political space.  
 B. In psephological jargon, they call it realignment.  
 C. Rather, since 1989, there have been a series of semi-critical elections.  
 D. On a strict definition, none of the recent Indian elections qualifies as a critical election.  
 (a) ABCD (b) ABDC (c) DBAC (d) DCBA

**Explanation** (b); The given paragraph is about a critical election. A will be our opening sentence, because it defines what is meant by a critical election, so it is an apt introductory sentence for the paragraph. B will naturally come after A, as it continues defining it by stating its other name. (B could have come before A, but none of the options have B as the opening sentence). Sentences C and D then just tell about its occurrence, and here the keyword is rather in sentence C, which indicates that it will come after D: C states that none of the recent elections can be deemed a critical election, rather (on the contrary or instead), there have been a string of semi-critical elections (so the idea conveyed is that: there have not been crucial elections, but there have been semi-critical elections).

#### Example 22.

- A. Good advertising can make people buy your products even if they suck.  
 B. A dollar spent on brainwashing is more cost-effective than a dollar spent on product improvement.  
 C. That's important because it takes pressure off you to make good products.  
 D. Obviously, there's a minimum quality that every product has to achieve: it should be able to withstand the shipping process without becoming unrecognizable.  
 (a) BACD (b) ACBD (c) ADCB (d) BCDA

**Explanation** The given paragraph is about good advertising and how beneficial it can be. Sentence A gives us the topic of the paragraph by stating that good advertising can make people buy your product even if it not a good one, and the remaining sentences refer to that (B will not be the opening sentence as it is not introducing the topic, it is just comparing the benefits of spending on good advertising and on making the product better). Now, we have to see which sentence would come next: B sways from the topic a bit, or would lead to a bit inconsistency if it comes after A and the same can be said about D, but C links perfectly with A by revealing why it's important: the keyword that's indicates this link. B would come after C because it is following on this theme of good advertising: C said that good advertising takes the pressure off from making good products, but there is still a need to make products of decent quality, so that they can at least last the transportation.). Sentence D then just serves as a concluding sentence.

**Example 23.**

- A. Almost a century ago, when the father of the modern automobile industry, Henry Ford, sold the first Model A car, he decided that only the best would do for his customers.
  - B. Today, it is committed to delivering the finest quality with over six million vehicles a year in over 200 countries across the world.
  - C. And for over ninety years, this philosophy has endured in the Ford Motor Company.
  - D. A vehicle is ready for the customer only if it passes the Ford 'Zero Defect Programme'.
- (a) ABCD                      (b) ACDB                      (c) ACBD                      (d) CDAB

**Explanation** (c); The given paragraph is talking about the Ford Motor Company. Sentence A would be our opening sentence, as it states what the ethos or the philosophy on which this company is based by stating the thinking with which Henry Ford created this company. It is then linked with sentence C, as it states this philosophy refers to what is mentioned in sentence A, and with the words 'and for over 90 years' links with A as A talked about the philosophy when this company was formed, and this philosophy has been the same since then (which is indicated by 'and for over 90 years') Sentence B then would come afterwards as the author brought us to the topic of how it functions in the present with sentence C. That is what B does by stating how large the production of this company is in the present and to how many countries they sell their cars to and with that what principles (finest cars). D then just concludes by stating how precise they are in the process of manufacturing their cars, so it naturally follows after B.

**Example 24.**

- A. There was nothing quite like a heavy downpour of rain to make life worthwhile.
  - B. We reached the field, soaked to the skin, and surrounded it.
  - C. The wet, as far as he was concerned, was ideal.
  - D. There, sure enough, stood Claudius, looking like a debauched Roman emperor under a shower. (1998)
- (a) DCBA                      (b) ABDC                      (c) BDAC                      (d) BACD

**Explanation** (b); Sentence B serves as the introductory sentence by stating that a group of people reach the field and they were soaked to the skin (a proverb which basically means to be extremely wet) and surrounded by water all around. And when they reached there, they saw Claudius who quite liked being under the rain, as he considered it ideal. Then in sentence A, the author gives a concluding sentence, which is sarcastic to show how he/she did not like being under heavy rains.

**Example 25.**

- A. Such a national policy will surely divide and never unite the people.
  - B. In fact, it suits the purpose of the politicians; they can drag the people into submission by appealing to them in the name of religion.
  - C. In order to inculcate the unquestioning belief, they condemn the other states which do not follow their religion.
  - D. The emergence of the theocratic states where all types of crimes are committed in the name of religion, has revived the religion of the Middle Ages.
- (a) ABCD                      (b) DBCA                      (c) DBAC                      (d) CDAB

**Explanation** (b); The given paragraph is about religion being used as a reason for committing crimes and exacting punishment and how such a thing will only harm the nation. Sentence D works as the opening sentence as it gives us the topic of the paragraph by stating that the theocratic states where crime are done on the name of religion is similar to how religion was considered or used in the Middle ages (of course, this is a negative sentence as in the middle ages, people would go to any extent, even defy humanity just to serve the purpose of religion, as they thought). Sentence B then says what this thing really does; with the words in fact it suits the purpose of politicians, the author is trying to say how politicians actually use religion to help their purpose (with the words theocratic states he did refer to politicians who support or comply with religion as a reason to do the unlawful things). Sentence C then continues saying how politicians use this to their advantage (C would come after B because as evident, B initiates telling how politicians make use of religion to help their selfish purpose). Sentence A then concludes the paragraph by saying that all this would only harm the nation, as it could lead to divisions within the country in terms of religions.

**Example 26.**

- A. The Director walked into the room and took a look around the class.
- B. Mitch wanted to scream - the illogicality of the entire scene struck him dumb.
- C. The managers stared at him with the look of fear that no democratic country should tolerate in its people.

D. Mitch walked out of the room - it was his irrevocable protest against an insensible and insensitive situation.

- (a) ACBD (b) BDAC (c) BCAD (d) ABCD

**Explanation** (a); The given situation describes a particular scene and describes how Mitch reacted to this situation. Sentence A introduces us to this scene by stating that the Director came inside the room and he looked around. Sentence C then continues the scene (logically, the people inside the room were managers at whom the director was looking). C stated that managers got scared and were in fear in the presence of the Director (who is of course the boss of the managers). Sentence B and D then just describe how Mitch reacted to this scene. Sentence B says what he thought of this scene and then D naturally follows after B as it states what he did in reaction to this scene.

#### Example 27.

- A. The establishment of the Third Reich influenced events in American history by starting a chain of events which culminated in war between Germany and the United States.  
 B. The Neutrality Acts of 1935 and 1936 prohibited trade with any belligerents or loans to them.  
 C. While speaking out against Hitler's atrocities, the American people generally favoured isolationist policies and neutrality.  
 D. The complete destruction of democracy, the persecution of Jews, the war on religion, the cruelty and barbarism of the allies, caused great indignation in this country and brought on fear of another World War.

- (a) ABCD (b) CBDA (c) CDBA (d) ADCB

**Explanation** (d); The given paragraph is talking about the times during World War II and its relation with or effects on America. Sentence A introduces us to the paragraph by stating that the formation of Third Reich resulted in a string of events which led to the war between Germany and United States. (Third Reich is another name for Nazi Germany, or the Germany when it was ruled by Adolf Hitler) Sentence D, then naturally follows after A by stating how this Nazi Germany was. Sentence C then explains what Americans thought of the policies they adopted before and during those wars and then sentence C clarifies by mentioning those policies. This leaves us with only option (d).

#### Example 28.

- 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 or exposure.

- (a) BECDA (b) ECADB (c) BCDAE (d) ECDAB

**Explanation** (a); The given paragraph is about Spartans, who were the residents of the ancient Greek city of Sparta and well known for being great fighters and warriors. So, our opening sentence would be the one which introduces Spartans the best. As we can see, only sentence B introduces Spartans. So this will be our first sentence. Now, this first sentence would link us to the next one: the first sentence states that Spartans were bellicose, which means that they were bottleful or combative and it also says that they sacrificed finer things in life for the sake of military expertise, so logically, the next sentence would explain or reason this to show how they sacrificed. Sentence A talks about some punishment they were given. Sentence D as the next one would be ambiguous, because the antecedent of this would be unclear. Sentence C cannot be the next one either as it says that those fortunate to survive boyhood, but then what was the tough thing or thing to survive from? Hence it would not make logical sense as the second sentence, but would make perfect sense after sentence E and this is why E is our second one. sentence.

#### Example 29.

- A. Perhaps the best known is the Bay Area Writing Project, founded by James Gray in 1974.  
 B. The decline in writing skills can be stopped.  
 C. Today's back-to-basics movement has already forced some schools to place renewed emphasis on the three Rs.  
 D. Although the inability of some teachers to teach writing successfully remains a big stumbling block, a number of programmes have been developed to attack this problem.

- (a) BCDA (b) ADCB (c) ACBD (d) CABD

**Explanation** (a); The given paragraph is basically around the argument that the decline in writing skills can be put to an end, and that is why B is our opening sentence. Sentence C then presents a way in which this decline can be stopped by mentioning that there is renewed emphasis on the three Rs in schools (three Rs refers to the basic set of education, or the fundamentals of education: reading, writing and arithmetic). Now these are of course, taught by teachers in school to students, so sentence D naturally follows sentence C, as it states that the inability of teachers sure is an obstacle, but there are programs designed to tackle that as well, and then sentence A names one of those programs.

**Example 30.**

- A. By reasoning, we mean the mental process of drawing an inference from two or more statements or going from the inference to the statements which yield that inference.  
 B. So logical reasoning covers those types of questions which imply drawing an inference from the problems.  
 C. Logic means, if we take its original meaning, the science of valid reasoning  
 D. Clearly, for understanding arguments and for drawing the inference correctly it is necessary that we should understand the statements first.
- (a) ACBD (b) CABD (c) ABCD (d) DBCA

**Explanation** (b); The given paragraph is basically explaining the section of questions which are based on logical reasoning and what these are based on. The keyword to decide the order is 'so' and we will explain why. Sentence C explains what logic means, then sentence A explains what reasoning means and then B would come after these two, as it explains what logical reasoning means (author first describes logic, then reasoning and then comes sentences C as it starts with the word so which means hence: so we if we combine these sentences, then the logical order is presented like, logic means this, reasoning means this, hence logical reasoning means this). Then in D, author just concludes the key to solving these questions by stating that you really need to be able to understand the arguments first.

**Example 31.**

1. It is often said that good actors can get out of play more than the author has put into it.  
 A. A good actor, bringing to a part his own talent, often gives it a value that the layman on reading the play had not seen in it, but at the utmost he can do no more than reach the ideal that the author has seen in his mind's eye.  
 B. In all my plays I have been fortunate enough to have some of the parts acted as I wanted; but in none have I had all the parts so acted.  
 C. That is not true.  
 D. He has to be an actor of address to do this; for the most part the author has to be satisfied with an approximation of the performance he visualized.  
 6. is so obviously inevitable, for the actor who is suited to a certain role may very well be engaged and you have to put up with the second or third best, because there is no help for it.
- (a) BACD (b) DACB (c) CADB (d) DCBA

**Explanation** (c); The opening statement starts by saying that the actors who are good or talented can get more out of the script, i.e. make the play better than it actually was, as created by the author. But reading all the remaining statements, we can see that the paragraph says that this notion or thought is not right. So, logically, the second statement of the paragraph would be saying that this thought is not true and then go on to explain and say why it is so. Hence, the first would be (C). The statement (A) then explains the previous statement by saying that the most an actor can do is match the ideas or imaginations of the author, so we can say that C and A form a mandatory pair in a way, so the latter explains the former. Now, we have two statements remaining. Statement (D) mentions a pronoun 'this' which must be referring to a thought or idea mentioned before, which logically is in statement B. This statement mentions a new thought that the speaker was fortunate that he had some of the parts acted or written in the way he would like or want. It can be inferred that this is something which the author deems important for an actor to perform well and do 'justice' to the play written by the author. Statement D also mentions something which links it with the final statement i.e. (6). It says that it has to be an actor of address to do this' which means that the actor has to be able to look into it or put some efforts towards it, i.e. whether a particular play or act suits him or not. This statement also mentions that whatever the actor does, the author has to be first satisfied with it, and the author has to feel that the actor justified the play. Our choice can easily be verified by the given concluding statement that an actor may not be suited to the approximations or the expectations of the author, and in such situations, that actor would have no option for the actor but to perform at inferior levels, just because the circumstances and the author demands so.

**Example 32.**

1. The wind had savage allies.  
 A. If it had not been for my closely fitted helmet, the explosions might have shattered my eardrums.  
 B. The first clap of thunder came as a deafening explosion that literally shook my teeth.  
 C. I didn't hear the thunder, I actually felt it - an almost unbearable physical experience.  
 D. I saw lighting all around me in every shape imaginable.  
 6. When very close, it was raining so torrentially that I thought I would drown in mid-air.
- (a) BCAD (b) CADB (c) CBDA (d) ACDB

**Explanation** (a); the opening statement states that the wind had savage allies. 'Savage' is an adjective which means wild and menacing, and 'allies' means associates or the ones who accompany. So, the first given statement means that the winds came with dangerous allies, and it can be inferred from the given statements that it refers to thunder/ lightning and rains. Hence, our paragraph will talk about these allies, but as we can see, rains have already been mentioned and introduced in the concluding statement, so that leaves us with thunder. We can see that the statements A, B, C discuss how powerful the thunder was, or the impact it had on the speaker; whereas statement D mentions lightning, noting about the physical impact or effect it created. So, our next statement would



be either one of A, B, C, or statement D, but none of the options have D as the third statement, so we will rule that out. So, the order will be that first of all, the thunder will be described, then the presence of lightning and then rains in the concluding statement (the information always follow a sequence, it would not be deemed right to talk about how powerful thunder was, then lightning and then mention again how strong the thunder was). Therefore, our next to last statement would be D. It also correlates to the final and concluding statement as lightning and rains are usually mentioned together. Now, we have to just decide the order of statements A, B, C and we will be done with this question. First of all, we will look at which statement among A, B and C best introduces thunder. It is evident that statement B best introduced the thunder with 'first clap of thunder'. Now, we have just to have pick between A and C, but if you have a look at the options, we already arrived at the answer by picking the first statement out of the four. It can be argued that A can come before C, and the reverse could be deemed correct too. But, if we had to pick then it would be that C will come ahead of A with the conditional statement 'if' just signifying how loud the thunder was.

**Example 33.**

1. A thorough knowledge of the path or course to be followed is essential for achieving success.
  - A. Seniors must show the path clearly by laying down the precise expectations of the management in terms of job description, key result areas and personal targets.
  - B. They should also 'light the path' by personal example.
  - C. Advice tendered or help offered must be objectively evaluated for its effectiveness in achieving the desired goal.
  - D. A display of arrogance and a false sense of 'self-worth', in order to belittle those who come to help prove dysfunctional.
  6. The individuality of each employee must be respected.
- (a) CDAB                      (b) CADB                      (c) BADC                      (d) ABCD

**Explanation** (d); If you read all the statements in the given order, you would see that there is nothing wrong and it is not a jumbled paragraph at all. Anyway, we will explain why it is so. The first statement says that it is very important to have in-depth information or knowledge of the path or the way to be followed if one wants to have success. So, this is basically mentioning how to be successful. We have to now pick the second statement of this paragraph, and logically it would present another idea or suggest something in order to be successful. It's clear that statement B will not be the first statement, as it starts with the pronoun 'they' and if the first statement started with this pronoun, then it will not be clear in terms of what this pronoun refers to. All of the given statements are in a way giving advice to someone, but to whom? Who is our subject? The only one which can be logically inferred from the given set of options is 'seniors' and how they should be, is mentioned in the given statement. So, statement A would be the first statement. It says that the seniors must clearly explain what is expected from the management, and what are the key result areas and personal target. Sentence B then should be the next one for a couple of reasons: it starts with a pronoun they and to help remove ambiguity, this statement should come just after seniors have been mentioned. Other reasons could be that the sentence before it mentions that seniors must lay down what should be done, and then should also 'light the path' i.e. show the management how it should be done, and in a way, lead by example. So, they should tell what is to be done, and then also show practically how it should be done. Now, there is a link between C and D which ensures the order in which they come. C mentions that any help offered to them must be first evaluated well in terms of how effective and good it is to achieve the desired result. Sentence D then mentions what would happen if that help offered is not taken seriously or given its due respect.

**Example 34.**

1. Michael Jackson, clearly no admirer of long engagements, got married abruptly for the second time in three years.
  - A. The latest wedding took place in a secret midnight ceremony in Sydney, Australia.
  - B. It is also the second marriage for the new missus, about whom little is known.
  - C. The wedding was attended by the groom's entourage and staff, according to Jackson's publicist.
  - D. The bride, 37 year old Debbie Rowe, who is carrying Jackson's baby, wore white.
  6. All that is known is that she is a nurse for Jackson's dermatologist.
- (a) CBAD                      (b) BDCA                      (c) DCBA                      (d) ACDB

**Explanation** (d); The paragraph is about Michael Jackson's recent marriage. The opening statement mentions that Jackson got married for the second time in three years, so the next sentence, abiding by the sequential order, would inform about this new wedding. Sentence A states that this latest wedding took place in a secret midnight ceremony in Sydney, now if there is a sentence which describes or gives more information about this wedding, then it would come next. Hence, C is our third sentence as it informs who attended this wedding. Now, the remaining sentences are about Michael Jackson's wife, so we will look for a sentence which best introduces her. It is evident that sentence D, with the appositive phrase, introduces or describes his wife. Now, the only remaining spot for B is fourth, but it can be verified as it makes a perfect link with the closing sentence: sentence B says that not much known is about her, and sentence 6 continues this thought by saying that all that is known is that she is a nurse of Jackson's dermatologist.

**Example 35.**

1. Whenever technology has flowered, it has put man's language-developing skills into overdrive
- A. Technical and technoid terms are spilling into the mainstream almost as fast as junk-mail is slapped into e-mail boxes.



- B. The era of computers is no less.
- C. From the wheel with its axle to the spinning wheel with its bobbins, to the compact disc and its jewel-box, inventions have trailed new words in their wake.
- D. “Cyberslang is huge, but it’s parochial, and we don’t know what will filter into the larger culture” said Tom Dalzell, who wrote the slang dictionary *Flappers 2 Rappers*.
- 6. Some slangs already have a pedigree.

- (a) BCAD                      (b) CBAD                      (c) ABCD                      (d) DBCA

**Explanation** (b); The given paragraph is about how the advancement in technologies has affected or influenced the language developing skills of humans. The opening sentence states that with the growth of technology, the language-developing skills have been put to excessive use or have been over-worked. So, the next sentence would continue on this idea and reason it. Sentence C nicely continues this idea by giving examples of how technology has advanced and led to a string of new words (for example, advancement from wheel to axle), so with these advancements, a lot of new words have come up which have put the language developing skills in an overdrive. We can see that the remaining sentences talk about advances in technology and their effects in terms of computers. So, our next sentence would introduce this thought that the computer era has also contributed to the list of new words. Therefore, B is our next sentence. D and 6 form a mandatory pair, as our closing sentences refer to slangs, and this is what sentence D is about. So, that just leaves A with the third position, but it makes sense anyway because after discussing that computer era has also had an effect, sentence A mentions how technical terms are becoming popular and coming into the mainstream.

**Directions:** In each of the following example, the answer choices suggest alternative arrangements of four or more sentences. Choose the alternative which suggests a coherent paragraph.

**Example 36.**

- A. But instead you are faced with another huge crag and the weary trail continues
- B. No, the path winds on and another mountain bars your way.
- C. When for days you have been going through a mountain pass, a moment comes when you are sure that after winding around the great mass of rock in front of you, you will come upon the plain.
- D. Surely after this you will see the plain.

- (a) CDBA                      (b) BADC                      (c) CADB                      (d) BCAD

**Explanation** (c); After reading all the four statements we can see that only C can be deemed fit enough to be the introductory statement: statement A starts with the conjunction but, which is used to introduce a contrasting thought. Since that thought has already been mentioned previously, this cannot be our introductory statement. Statement B starts with ‘No’, so again, it refers to something that has already been mentioned; whereas statement D mentions a pronoun this, and if it is the opening statement then it would become ambiguous, as its antecedent would not be clear.

Now, this paragraph basically talks about travelling through a mountain pass (a route through a mountain) and when you are on this kind of a path, after a certain time, you hope that a plain or a simple path will come, but that does not happen as another mountain comes up; so, basically we have to build our paragraph around this. We have already chosen C as our first statement, now statement B starts with the conjunction but which as stated above is used to introduce a contradictory thought, and logically, A would come after C as it mentions that we come across with another huge crag (a steep cliff or rock) and the weary trail (referring to the curvy nature of the mountain pass) continues. So in combination, statements C and A mean that after a moment you hope that a plain path will come and you will get rid of this winding path, but that does not happen as another crag comes up and the twisted path continues. Following the same theme, after crossing this crag in the previous statement, you would be hoping that now definitely this mountain pass has come to an end and you will see the plains, and this is exactly what statement D refers to. And the remaining statement is B which continues the theme that you are not yet able to see the plain as another mountain comes in your way.

**Example 37.**

- A. Where there is division, there must be conflict not only division between man and woman, but also division as racial, religious and linguistic.
- B. We said the present condition of racial divisions, linguistic divisions has brought on so many wars.
- C. Also we went into the question of why does this conflict between man and man exist.
- D. May we continue with what we were talking about last evening?

- (a) ABCD                      (b) DABC                      (c) BCAD                      (d) BDAC

**Explanation** (b); It is an interesting question because the given set of four sentences do not represent a paragraph out of an article or some essay, rather just a conversation between two or more people. The first sentence would be D, as in this, the speaker asks for permission to discuss which was talked about last evening; and the fact that the given statements have words like we said, we went to question in the given sentences indicate that the speaker is reminding his listener(s) what was said or discussed last evening. So, the opening sentence would be D in which the speaker asks for permission to talk about what was discussed last evening, and the speaker goes on to remind those things or topics which were discussed. So, our second sentence would reveal or show the topic of discussion, which means that sentence A comes next. Now, we have to pick between sentence B and C. Here, the key word is ‘also’ as it starts sentence C, this indicates that with this sentence, the speaker finished mentioning what was discussed. (If this

sentence which began with also came before another topic was mentioned, then the paragraph would not have a proper sequential order)

**Example 38.**

- A. But the last decade has witnessed greater voting and political participation by various privileged sections.
  - B. If one goes by the earlier record of mid-term elections, it is likely that the turnout in 1998 will drop by anything between four and six percentage points over the already low polling of 58 per cent in 1996.
  - C. If this trend offsets the mid-term poll fatigue, the fall may not be so steep.
  - D. Notwithstanding a good deal of speculation on this issue, it is still not clear who benefits from a lower turnout.
- (a) BACD                      (b) ABCD                      (c) DBAC                      (d) CBDA

**Explanation** (a); The given paragraph is talking about the expected turnout in 1998. B will be our opening sentence as it gives us the topic of discussion (we will form further links to verify why this is our opening sentence). B states that according to the record of the midterm elections, there will be a four to six percent drop in the number of people who will vote in 1998, as compared to the number of people who voted in 1996, so this sentence indicates that there is a firm reason as to why lesser amount of people will vote in 1998.

Now, sentence A starts with the word but which means that it is introducing a contrary clause. It mentions a reason why there might be more voters in 1998 as compared to 1996. It says something contrary to what is mentioned in B hence, the 'but' links these sentences. So, B will be followed by A. C will come next because it is linked with A: C states that if this trend (of voting and political participation by various privileged sections) continues then it would offset (make up) mid-term poll fatigue (this logically refers to the drop seen in the number of voter for mid-term elections, as indicated by the record of mid terms election. In 1998, (elections are mid-term) the fall (in the number of people who would vote in 1998) would not be so steep (lesser than expected four to six percent). D then just acts a concluding sentence by saying that it is not sure who will benefit from this expected fall in the number of voters for 1998.

**Example 39.**

- A. I sat there frowning at the chequered table cloth, chewing the bitter cud of insight.
  - B. That wintry afternoon in Manhattan, waiting in the little French restaurant, I was feeling frustrated and depressed.
  - C. Even the prospect of seeing a dear friend failed to cheer me as it usually did.
  - D. Because of certain miscalculations on my part, a project of considerable importance in my life had fallen through.
- (a) ADBC                      (b) BCDA                      (c) BDCA                      (d) ABCD

**Explanation** (b); The author in the given passage is talking about some night when he was waiting for his friend and was in a bad mood because an important project that he was part of, had failed. There are a couple of evident mandatory pairs in the given set of questions. Sentence A states that he was frowning at the chequered table cloth and chewing the bitter cud of insight, which means that the author was thinking over and over again something which he did not happen as he would have wanted to, and he is pretty upset about it. Sentence D starts with because and it gives the reasoning of something which has been mentioned before, and that logically refers to sentence A as D gives the reason for him being sad. Even B and C form a mandatory link: B states that he was waiting in the restaurant feeling depressed and C states that even the prospect of seeing a dear friend failed to make him feel better (he was in a restaurant, waiting for his dear friend). So, B and C together form a logical and meaningful pair.

**Example 40.**

- 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.
- (a) AECBD                      (b) DECBA                      (c) ACBDE                      (d) DBCAE

**Explanation** (a); The paragraph is about cultural literacy and its importance. So, our opening sentence would be the one which best introduces cultural literacy. Only sentence A introduces it by stating that cultural literacy means having basic information required to be successful in the modern world. (Sentence D just describes how useful it is). So, A is our opening sentence and this sentence links us to the sentence which would come after this: it states that cultural literacy is to possess all the basic information required to be successful, so E as the next sentence would fit perfectly as it describes how this information varies and has a huge spectrum. E describes that this information has several sources of knowledge. Hence, being 'culturally literate' is a broad term. You could argue that sentence C also describes information but if it were our second sentence, then the pronoun it would make this sentence ambiguous as the antecedent of it would not be clear. Does it refer to information or just cultural literacy? But, after E, the sentence C, makes perfect sense and does not have ambiguity as by following the sequential order, it then describes more about information and the kind of spectrum it has. Sentences C and B in fact, make another mandatory pair, as nor at the start of B indicates that it initiates a negative sentence similar to the one that has just been mentioned, so it makes a perfect link with sentence C. Now, the only remaining sentence is D which shows why cultural literacy is important, which follows the sequential order as after describing cultural literacy completely, its importance was described.

**Example 41.**

- A. He was carrying his jacket and walked with his head thrown back.
- B. As Anette neared the lamp she saw a figure walking slowly.
- C. For a while Michael walked on and she followed twenty paces behind.
- D. With a mixture of terror and triumph of recognition she slackened her pace.

(a) ABCD                      (b) BADC                      (c) BCDA                      (d) ACBD

**Explanation** (b); The given paragraph just describes a situation in which Anette saw a man walking ahead of her. We will combine the information given by these four sentences and arrange this information in the logical order which will give the right option. Anette was walking somewhere and as she came close to the lamp, she saw someone who was walking slowly with a jacket in his hand and his head thrown back. After seeing that she slowed her pace, and she felt scared but also felt good about the fact that she saw him before she got close enough. So, that guy kept on walking for a bit and Anette was 20 steps behind him; thereby, making sure he does not know that she is there.

**Example 42.**

- A. His left hand concealed a blackjack, his right hand groped for the torch in his pocket.
- B. The meeting was scheduled for nine o' clock, and his watch showed the time to be a quarter to nine.
- C. The man lurked in the corner, away from the glare of the light.
- D. His heart thumped in his chest, sweat beads formed themselves on his forehead, his mouth was dry.

(a) CABD                      (b) BDAC                      (c) BADC                      (d) ABCD

**Explanation** (a); The given sentence probably describes a situation where a serious or dangerous meeting was to take place, certainly one which the man described in the passage was worried about. Sentence C introduces us to this situation or scene by stating that there was a man lurking in the dark. The word lurking is the key here, as it links us to the second sentence. 'Lurking' means 'waiting in hiding to attack'. So, C basically states that this man was waiting in a dark place, trying to hide himself from someone. Sentence A continues from C by describing him more: he was hiding a blackjack (a tool which is used to attack someone), this sentence further solidify the intentions of this man. A also says that he was searching for a torch in his pocket (it makes sense, as he was in a dark place). Sentence B then describes that he had a watch which showed that meeting did not take place at the scheduled time and then D just describes how this man was feeling.

You can argue that D can come before C, but selecting our first two sentences leads to a unique sentence so it is not like picking the relative order between C and D is a stumbling block. But sentence D also makes some sense after D: the meeting did not take place at the time it was scheduled to take place, so the man might have thought that something is not right, or things are not taking place as they should and this could have been the reason for his fear which is described in sentence D.

**Example 43.**

- 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 realised 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.

(a) ABCD                      (b) CADB                      (c) BDCA                      (d) DCBA

**Explanation** (b); The given paragraph is about Bennis who was constantly too involved and busy in work. Sentence C presents us the perfect introductory sentence by stating that it was on one of those nights (when it was four in the morning and Bennis still had lots of work to be done) when he realized a certain thing. Now, this situation of working till the morning and still having not completed the work, led him to have a look at the calendar to realize and see where all his time went (he was working a lot and almost of his time was spent on working in office). This now links us to sentence A which means that the situation made him say things like either he cannot manage this place, or it is unmanageable (he of course referred to the massive amounts of work he was always given. Bone-weary and soul-weary just mean that he was extremely tired due to or because of his office work. Sentence B then works as the concluding sentence by stating that all this brought him an awful realization, which is mentioned there.

**Example 44.**

- 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.

(a) CDABE                      (b) DECAB                      (c) EDACB                      (d) CBADE

**Explanation** (c); The given paragraph is about testing intelligence and the use of it. Here the key is the correct sequential order of information flow. As we know that quite often, picking the opening sentence is the most important aspect of solving these questions, because you can then form links to proceed to the subsequent sentences. So, we will look at each of the sentences to see if they fit as the opening sentence. Sentence A starts with the phrase since then and Sentence B starts with in other words. These phrases indicate that something has been mentioned already, so of course none of them can form the opening sentence. Now, sentence C shows how the data collected by testing one's intelligence is used, or the use of testing intelligence. Sentence D says who developed these tests and why, whereas sentence E merely introduces the topic by saying that intelligence can be tested. Hence logically, this would be our opening sentence. Now, let us look at which sentence would come next. Even if finding the opening sentence looks complex, there are a couple of mandatory pairs in the given sentences and finding them will be enough to pick the right answer (as it would lead to a unique option). Sentence D mentions that Binet developed such tests (tests of intelligence) in 1990s to find out which student should be given special care or attention. Now, sentence A says that since then these tests have been used to separate bright children from the dull ones. Their keyword is 'since' because it is used to refer to a time period, hence the logical link exists between these sentences: since 1990s, these tests are used to differentiate bright and dull students. Now, we look at the other mandatory pairs: Sentence B starts with the phrase in other words which means that 'something which already has been mentioned, can be expressed in other words as' and logically, that could only be Sentence C, as both of these sentences mean the same thing in different words. Now, we have the right order after finding mandatory pairs and the opening sentence. It could either be EDACB or ECBDA, but the former would be appropriate, as in it, the second sentence continues the introduction of these tests by mentioning when they were developed and who developed them.

**Example 45.**

- A. But in the industrial era destroying 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 do 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 defense, the purpose of the military is to defend the nation and be prepared to do battle with its enemy.
- (a) FDEBAC                      (b) FCABED                      (c) DEBACF                      (d) DFEBAC

**Explanation** (a); The given passage is basically about the purpose of military with regard to defending from and attacking an enemy. After reading the given sentences, we can say that sentence E tells us the purpose of military for defense, whereas, sentences A, B and C tell ways of battling with the enemy and these are the answers put forward in the question in sentence D (hence A, B and C are bound to come after D), so we can say that sentences A, B, C and D form a part of the paragraph, whereas F forms another part. So, the paragraph can either start with D or F (F forms a part of the sentence in itself as it is talking about something very different from the rest of the sentences, so it will either come in the beginning or in the end to form a paragraph which has a sequential order of information). As we have already said that F and D, & A, B, and C are two parts of a paragraph, so the probable beginnings are: FD or DF. Now, we just have to decide the correct order between A, B and C to reach a unique option. Sentence A tells how to battle in the industrial era, B informs about battling in the agrarian era; whereas C talks says the way of battling an enemy in the present era. Hence, we just have to arrange these three sentences in terms of their respective time periods, which is called time sequencing. Industrial era came after the agrarian or agricultural era, and both of these belong to the past i.e. are not of the present, therefore the logical order is BAC.

## Practice Exercise

## LEVEL-I

**Directions (Qs. 1-50) :** 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 the sentences from amongst the given choices so as to form a coherent paragraph.

1. P : The computer took 45 hours of non-stop computation.  
Q : The computer was not allowed to learn from experience.  
R : This is not really surprising, because with eleven items of clothing the number of possible combinations is given by multiplying 11,10,9,8 and so on, which gives over 39 million combinations.  
S : Someone once used the IBM computer to work out the number of ways of getting dressed with eleven items of clothing. .  
(a) Q S P R (b) S R P Q  
(c) S Q R P (d) S P R Q
2. P : In his first inaugural address he concluded with an eloquent plea: "Ask not what your country can do for you-ask what you can do for your country".  
Q : John F. Kennedy, Democratic victor in the election of 1960, was at 43, the youngest man ever to win the presidency.  
R : On television, in a series of debates- with opponent Richard Nixon, he appeared able, articulate and energetic.  
S : In the campaign, he spoke of moving aggressively into the new decade, for "the New Frontier is here whether we seek it or not".  
(a) S P Q R (b) Q R S P  
(c) R P Q S (d) Q P R S
3. P : One day, a 17-year old shepherd boy came to visit his brothers and asked, Why don't you stand up and fight the giant?"  
Q : We all know the story of David and Goliath, in which there was a giant who was bullying and harassing the children in the village.  
R : But David said, No, he is not too big to hit; he is too big to miss."  
S : The brothers were terrified and they replied, Don't you see he is too big to hit ?"  
(a) Q P S R (b) P R S Q  
(c) Q P R S (d) Q S R P
4. P : Businesses often feel that since they have a lot of market muscle and in such a dominant position, maintenance will be enough.  
Q : IBM has also suffered from lower priced clones when the mystique of computers was off and there was no longer a need for reassurance from the solidity of Big Blue.  
R : IBM fell behind on the concept of "connectivity" and has suffered as a result.  
S : In recent years, however, even mighty IBM found that market domination was not enough if you fall behind on concept.  
(a) P S R Q (b) R P Q S  
(c) R S Q P (d) S R P Q
5. P : Of course, they have not made the blunders that some others have made, but neither did they grow.  
Q : The chief executive had done an excellent job in welding a group of motley and successful companies into one profitable company.  
R : It is not surprising that company had been sitting on a cash hoard of about \$24 billion year after year without any attempt to use it for growth or development.  
S : The chief executive of the General Electric Company in England once told me that he was very happy when there were no problems in any of his many divisions.  
(a) Q P S R (b) S P Q R  
(c) R Q S P (d) S Q R P
6. P : In the past, the customised tailoring units were localised to the township or city and catered exclusively to domestic demand.  
Q : Traditionally, Indians preferred custom-made clothing and the concept of ready-to-wear is a relatively recent one.  
R : Consumer awareness of styling issues and the convenience afforded by ready-to-wear helped RMG industry make small inroads into the domestic market in the 1980s.  
S : The customised tailoring outfits have always been a major source of clothing for domestic market.  
(a) Q R S P (b) Q S P R  
(c) R S Q P (d) S Q P R
7. P : Such a system will help to identify and groom executives for positions of strategists.  
Q : Evaluation of performance is more often than not done for the purpose of reward or punishment for past performance.  
R : They must become an integral part of the executive system'.  
S : Even where the evaluation system is for one's promotion to assume higher responsibilities, it rarely includes terms that are a key for playing the role of strategist effectively, e.g., the skills of playing the role of change agent and creative problem solving.  
(a) S Q P R (b) S R Q P  
(c) R S Q P (d) Q S R P
8. P : Participation involves more than the formal sharing of decisions.  
Q : Through anticipation individuals or organisations consider trends and make plans, shielding institutions from trauma of learning by shock.



- R : Innovative learning involves both anticipation and participation.
- S : It is an attitude characterised by the cooperation, dialogue and empathy.
- (a) Q R S P (b) P Q R S  
(c) R Q P S (d) S P Q R
9. P : Almost a century ago, when the father of the modern automobile industry, Henry Ford, sold the first Model T car, he decided that only the best would do for his customers.
- Q : Today, it is committed to delivering the 'finest quality with over six million vehicles a year in over 200 countries across the world.
- R : And for over 90 years, this philosophy has endured in the Ford Motor company.
- S : Thus a vehicle is ready for the customers only, if it passes the Ford 'Zero Defect Programme'.
- (a) P Q R S (b) P R Q S  
(c) R S P Q (d) P R S Q
10. P : Finish specialists recommended a chewing gum containing xylitol-a natural sweetener present in birch, maple, corn and straw-to be used several times a day by young children.
- Q : Chewing gum is a new solution that "may work for parents whose children suffer from chronic ear infections.
- R : An experiment was conducted involving three hundred and six children between two and six years.
- S : After Finish studies showed that xylitol is effective in preventing cavities, a team of researchers decided to investigate its effects on a very similar type of bacteria which causes ear infections.
- (a) Q R S P (b) P Q R S  
(c) R Q P S (d) Q P S R
11. P : Such a national policy will surely divide and never unite the people.
- Q : Infact, it suites the purpose of the politicians, they can drag the people into submission by appealing to them in the name of religion.
- R : In order to inculcate, the unquestioning belief, they condemn the other states which do not follow their religion.
- S : The emergence of the theocratic states, where all types of crimes are committed in the name of religion of the Middle Ages is dangerous.
- (a) P Q R S (b) S Q R P  
(c) S Q P R (d) R S P Q
12. A. You would be very surprised indeed to find it hot.  
B. Cold, of course.  
C. And yet that was what I found when I visited North Island, the northern part of New Zealand.  
D. When you go bathing in a river or a pond, do you expect the water to be hot or cold?
- (a) ACBD (b) CABD  
(c) ACDB (d) DBAC
13. A. Because, if the manager's subordinates are inefficient and ineffective and are not helped to increase their efficiency and effectiveness, the task may not be achieved.  
B. This must be just as true as the responsibility for achieving his prescribed tasks..  
C. If it is achieved it is at too great a cost, or at the risk of other effects, many of which are less obvious.  
D. It is often and that one of the prime responsibilities of a manager is the training and development of his staff.
- (a) ADBC (b) CABD  
(c) BDAC (d) DBAC
14. A. Modern research, however, has proved that there were invaders even before the Aryans poured into this land.  
B. It was thought that they came to a country which was Uncivilized and barbarian.  
C. They had evolved a civilization higher than that of the Aryan hordes who came in their wake.  
D. Till recently the Aryans were regarded as the earliest invaders of the land.
- (a) ABCD (b) BCAD  
(c) BDAC (d) DBAC
15. A. Organizations today are becoming increasingly populated by youthful, highly skilled, highly educated workers.  
B. Two of the most prevalent and provocative organizational dynamics of our time are the themes of participation and change.  
C. These demands for participation are creating pressures for internal organizational change which are matched only by external environmental pressures for organizational change.  
D. These young, skilled and educated workers bring with them demands for a voice in the determination of their own organizational destiny-a chance to participate in those decisions which affect their organizational lives.
- (a) ABDC (b) BADC  
(c) ABCD (d) BCDA
16. A. We tend to see the similarity within a category as being more important, and the similarity between different categories as being less important, that either actually is.  
B. Given a small amount of information about a person, we are ready to classify them as a member of a particular group, and then to infer all kinds of additional facts about them, as if all members of the group were the same in most respects.  
C. Our tendency to classify and label everything can lead us into the error of seeing the world as made up of only those categories for which we have names.  
D. Expecting too much of the descriptive power of languages is itself a serious cause of distorted thinking.
- (a) DCBA (b) DBAC  
(c) BDAC (d) BCDA

17. A. Some of us, as a result, gain an overall impression of people as either all good or all bad, making further assumptions on this basis.  
 B. An example of the assumption some patients make that doctors with a good "bedside manner" are also more technically competent as others who do not relate as well to their patients.  
 C. This is what the psychologists refer to as halo effect.  
 D. We have a strong tendency of associate positive attributes with other positive attributes and negative ones with each other.  
 (a) DCBA (b) DABC  
 (c) DBCA (d) DACB
18. A. In the past, the customized tailoring units were localized to the township or city and catered exclusively to domestic demand.  
 B. Traditionally, Indian preferred custom made clothing and the concept of ready to wear is a relatively recent one.  
 C. Consumer awareness of styling issues and the convenience afforded by ready to wear helped the RMG industry makes small inroads into the domestic market in the 1980s.  
 D. The customized tailoring outfits have always been a major source of clothing for domestic market.  
 (a) BDAC (b) BCDA  
 (c) CDBA (d) DBAC
19. A. Participation involves more than the formal sharing of decisions.  
 B. Through anticipation, individuals or organizations consider trends and make plans, shielding institutions from trauma of learning by shock.  
 C. Innovative learning involves both anticipation and participation.  
 D. It is an attitude characterized by the co-operation, dialogue and empathy.  
 (a) ABCD (b) BCDA  
 (c) CBAD (d) DABC
20. P: In a number of cases, the drivers have refused to carry passengers according to the meter-reading despite it being in working condition.  
 Q: For instance, according to a complaint, the driver of an auto rickshaw not only misbehaved but also ran away with Rs. 500 from Dhaula Kuan on October 13.  
 R: Refusal to carry commuters to their respective destinations is another common complaint which has been lodged with the call centres.  
 S: What have been the most shocking are the complaints about misbehaviour by the rickshaw drivers with the passengers.  
 T: Similarly, another driver ran away with the luggage of the passenger on the Karol Bagh-Paschim Vihar route.  
 (a) S P R Q T (b) S R Q P T  
 (c) P R S Q T (d) P Q R S T
21. A. The Naga groups, assuming they are serious about negotiations, should make a realistic reassessment of how far the Indian State can go to meet their demands.  
 B. The government on its part should show both sincerity and flexibility in crafting a solution that will assure the Naga people a life of peace, dignity, and self-respect recognizing the uniqueness of Naga history.  
 C. The government should also do everything possible to remove the suspicion that it has been encouraging certain Naga groups.  
 D. No solution can be found through bloodshed.  
 E. Growing internecine violence among them is a worry.  
 (a) ACBDE (b) ABDEC  
 (c) DCBEA (d) ABCED
22. A. The latest decline draws attention to a fairly well known fact that stock exchanges in India take their cues as much from developments overseas as from domestic ones.  
 B. While such reaction is an inevitable consequence of globalisation, it is the magnitude of the reaction that has come as a surprise.  
 C. The stock indices the world over tumbled on the back of some pessimistic news from the United States credit market, especially its home loan segment.  
 D. Fears over the failure of risky sub-prime mortgages seem to have spilled over to other closely watched sectors of the economy such as sales of new homes and consumer durables.  
 E. Last week the Dow recorded its highest fall since February, dragging the European bourses down.  
 (a) ADEBC (b) ABCDE  
 (c) BEDCA (d) AEDCB
23. A. Moreover, it was felt that leaders elected by villagers themselves would find it easier to implement central government policies regarding taxes and family planning.  
 B. Since 1998, elections to village councils, which comprise between three and seven members, have been institutionalized and are now carried out every three years.  
 C. The council's main responsibilities lie in deciding the allocation and use of communal land, the running of village enterprises, and the implementation of family planning directives.  
 D. Councils can also decide local matters like village subscription to newspapers, the renovation of a school building, or the installation of cable television.  
 E. Following the collapse of the village commune system after the economic liberalization initiated in 1978, certain leaders within the Communist Party began pushing for village self-governance as a means to counter political apathy and violent rebellion by creating mechanisms of participation and conflict resolution.  
 (a) DCBEA (b) CABDE  
 (c) EABCD (d) BACDE
24. A. The U.S. market will continue to be the dominant one in the foreseeable future. The rupee could become even stronger.  
 B. A greater recourse to hedging as well as striving for multi-currency revenue streams automatically suggests itself.

- C. Already one company, TCS, by resorting to these methods extensively has turned in an above average performance during the first quarter.
- D. Most IT companies have been grappling with more mundane problems such as a high level of attrition amidst rising wage costs and inability to secure the right type and number of American visas.
- E. The BPO industry and many medium-sized software exporters are reportedly operating on thin margins.
- (a) BCADE (b) ABCDE  
(c) DCBAE (d) EDABC
25. A. It will take extraordinary political commitment and liberal public funding during the 11th Plan for affordable housing to become a credible goal.
- B. The National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy of the United Progressive Alliance Government seeks to make access to housing, long acknowledged as a fundamental right, a reality for all.
- C. The task is staggering even if we go by conservative estimates.
- D. The housing shortage to be met during the Plan is 26.53 million units, which include the backlog from the 10th Plan.
- E. If the existing stock of poor quality dwellings and the growing urbanization-driven demand are taken into account, the real deficit will be even higher.[Feb. 2008]
- (a) ADBEC (b) ACDEB  
(c) ABEDC (d) ABCDE
26. A. The upsurge of public activism against the setting up of Special Economic Zones, which eventually forced the State Government to announce the scrapping of all 15 such projects, is an impressive case in point.
- B. Early last year, a similar agitation coerced the government into calling for a revision of the Goa Regional Plan 2011, a controversial document that opened up large swathes of land, including green belts and coastal stretches, for construction.
- C. The broad-based agitation against SEZs has demonstrated the power of popular protest in the State.
- D. Those opposed to the projects had questioned the propriety of the government acquiring large tracts of land and then selling them to promoters at low prices.
- E. A coastal State with an area of 3,700 square kilometers and a population of about 1.4 million, Goa has always been extremely sensitive to the impact of unrestrained economic development.
- (a) CDEAB (b) BCDEA  
(c) EABCD (d) DABCE
27. A. India's security apparatus responds well when beset by crisis. However, successful security depends not on crisis.
- B. Potential targets must be secured as if terror strikes were imminent.
- C. Here the Indian system's record is appalling.
- D. Despite years of painful experience, sensitive government installations in New Delhi, including the headquarters of some of India's key military organizations and covert services, are defended in a manner that would be considered unconscionable negligent in many parts of the world.
- E. However, successful security depends not on crisis-time creativity but on the disciplined and effective implementation of mundane, everyday protocols.
- (a) ABDEC (b) AEBDC  
(c) ADECB (d) ABEDC
28. A. On the Republican side, the Iowa results have left the picture somewhat murkier.
- B. Mike Huckabee beat the putative front-runner, Mitt Romney, by a margin of 34.4 per cent to 25.4 per cent, but is not expected to carry the momentum forward into New Hampshire.
- C. Mr. Huckabee's victory is attributable largely to the strong support he got from evangelical Christians who are estimated to make up as much as 60 per cent of the caucus – goers.
- D. Social and religious conservatives, will constitute only small proportion of voters, in which national security and fiscal concerns are expected to be the main issues.
- E. However, while Mr. Romney might be free of a Huckabee challenge in New Hampshire, he might be hard pressed to fend off John McCain and Rudolph Guiliani, both of whom largely stayed out of the Iowa campaign.
- (a) ABCDE (b) AEBDC  
(c) ACDEB (d) ABCED
29. A. Using biofuels made from corn, sugarcane and soya could have a greater environmental impact than burning fossil fuels, according to experts.
- B. Although the fuels themselves emit fewer greenhouse gases, they all have higher costs in terms of biodiversity loss and destruction of farmland.
- C. The EU has proposed that 10% of all fuel used in transport should come from biofuels by 2020 and the emerging global market is expected to be worth billions of dollars a year.
- D. But the new fuels have attracted controversy.
- E. The problems of climate change and the rising cost of oil have led to a race to develop environment-friendly biofuels, such as palm oil or ethanol derived from corn and sugar cane.
- (a) DECBA (b) ABCED  
(c) ABECD (d) CDEBA
30. A. The precision with which the crucial operation was executed has unequivocally demonstrated ISRO's capability to take up the more complex deep space mission as distinct from numerous near-earth missions in the past.
- B. The achievement has put India in the exclusive club of space-faring nations that have ventured beyond the sphere of the earth's gravitational influence.
- C. That ISRO brought this off in its first attempt is all the more commendable.

- D. The successful critical manoeuvre on November 8 that put Chandrayaan-I in an orbit around the moon marked the completion of the most important phase of the Indian lunar mission.
- E. The rest of the mission involves only standard orbit manoeuvres, the likes of which the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) is quite used to, and the performance of the on-board scientific instruments during the mission life of two years.
- (a) BCADE (b) DEABC  
(c) CDABE (d) EDCBA
31. A. To the joy of tens of millions of cricket fans, it established itself as the only team in this era to consistently challenge—and not infrequently master—Australia both at home and away.
- B. In fact, since the turn of the millennium India has transformed itself into an all-round cricketing power capable of winning in varying conditions anywhere.
- C. Over the last decade, Australia and India have set up Test cricket's most absorbing rivalry.
- D. Every champion needs a counterpoint; legacies, defined referentially, draw from the dynamic between world-beater and contender.
- E. India, thanks to its natural style of calm aggressive cricket, its distinctive ability to play at the level of the opposition, and the confluence of some of the finest cricketers in the contemporary game, fulfilled this role of contender.
- (a) EDCAB (b) DCABE  
(c) CDEBA (d) CDEAB
32. A. A nation has gone against its historical record.
- B. Risen above its worst prejudices in one, emotional incandescent moment.
- C. Well, at least partly, and for a while Americans have voted in larger numbers than they have in decades, perhaps ever.
- D. Millions of younger voters have been fired by the youthful senator they have chosen to send to the White House.
- E. The African-American President-elect did far better with white male voters than fellow-Democrat John Kerry did four years ago.
- (a) ABCDE (b) CDABE  
(c) DECBA (d) BCEDA
33. A. Few men have commanded greater respect from comrade and opponent alike; nobody has won more tests for India.
- B. For all the weight of his achievements—greater than any other Indian bowler, and among the finest in the world—Kumble tended to be under-rated.
- C. This was partly because he had to share the stage with Shane Warne and Muttiah Muralitharan, whose big spin wizardry and world-beating success struck a chord with the lay fan.
- D. Kumble's rigour and nuance demanded a more discerning taste.
- E. Anil Kumble's retirement from test cricket brings to an end a sporting career of high distinction.
- (a) BCDEA (b) DCABE  
(c) EABCD (d) ABCDE
34. A. 'It's a tricky business,' says Allan H. Meltzer, an economist at Carnegie mellon University and a former economic adviser to President Reagan.
- B. Some policy- makers are focused on staving off the opposite problem- deflation, or falling prices, as demand weakens to the point that goods pile up without buyers, sending prices down and reducing the incentive for businesses to invest.
- C. That could shrink demand further and perhaps even deliver the sort of downward spiral that pinned Japan in the weeds of stagnant growth during the 1990s.
- D. "There's no math model that tells us when to do it or how."
- E. But that, as most economists see it, is a worry for another day.
- (a) ABCED (b) ACDEB  
(c) BCDEA (d) ADEBC
35. A. Early in August, as his jeep wound its way through the piles of burning tyres that angry protestors had used to barricade the road from Srinagar airport into the city, former Chief Minister Farooq Abdullah, turned to a journalist sitting next to him with a smile on his face.
- B. "So," he said, "are you here to write another article about how I don't know how to run a government?"
- C. Having emerged as the single largest party in the J&K Assembly, with 28 seats in a house of 87, the National Conference has the undeniable right to form and lead the government.
- D. To do so, however, it will need the support of the Congress, which has picked up 17 seats.
- E. More likely than not, Dr. Abdullah's leadership - or that of Jammu and Kashmir National Conference President, his son Omar Abdullah- will soon be put to the test.
- (a) ABECD (b) ABDEC  
(c) ADEBC (d) ABCED
36. A. This is the time of the year when people go out and shop for their winter wear.
- B. But it seems economic recession has hit the fashion industry as well.
- C. We haven't seen exclusive fashion shows from big designers this winter.
- D. Designer Sandeep Khosla agrees, "Every industry has been hit and fashion is no different.
- E. Its effect could be seen on both couture and readymade segments.
- (a) ADBCE (b) ABCDE  
(c) AEDBC (d) BCDEA
37. A. And, in turn, corporate houses seek employees who will benefit their company and help the company grow.
- B. It is an exchange of value.
- C. Both sides are seeking to benefit.



- D. Since we are on the eager prospective employee side, we need to please and satisfy our potential employers.  
 E. One seeks employment for personal gain, profit and success.  
 (a) ABCED (b) BCDEA  
 (c) EABCD (d) DEABC
38. A. After all, a story told on the large screen inevitably differs from that told on the small screen.  
 B. This critical difference has an impact on viewership in terms of age, income and occupation.  
 C. In this, the age of multimedia, we have to train ourselves to understand that as a rule, the medium is the message.  
 D. It also has an impact on the expectations brought by the public to bear on large and small screen performances, and on the performers.  
 E. Never has the myth of 'one size fits all', been shown up so effectively, therefore, as in the field of Media Studies.  
 (a) ABDCE (b) CABED  
 (c) CABDE (d) CDABE
39. A. Indeed, the reading-public of today seems to be more tolerant of this crossover than their predecessors might have been.  
 B. Both writers and readers seem to enjoy cross-crossing the line between documentation and fiction.  
 C. Beginning with *Midnight's Children*, there has been a steady breakdown of the disciplinary wall between literature and history.  
 D. Editorial cartoons, once barely recognised as a source of humour for the masses, are now studied as important sources of historical documentation and literary value.  
 E. This has led to a revision in the view of what constitutes historical and literary debate, and of what constitutes the sources of this debate.  
 (a) DECAB (b) CBAED  
 (c) CABED (d) ABCED
40. A. Sub-Saharan Africa is often cited as a territory in which starvation could be significantly reduced, were GM foods brought into worldwide circulation.  
 B. Farmers cite the steady impoverishment of the soil, and the deterioration in the quality of seeds, as excellent reasons for protesting GM foods.  
 C. As with many cutting-edge discoveries, however, its long-term consequences can be difficult to handle.  
 D. Genetically modified, or GM foods, are marketed enthusiastically by some section of the developed world that claim they can cure the ills of the developing world.  
 E. A lack of transparency concerning ethical testing is another reason given by the developing world for receiving GM foods with caution rather than with celebration.  
 (a) DACBE (b) BEDCA  
 (c) CADEB (b) DEBAC
41. A. For example, cars in the developing world are often seen as status symbols to be acquired, while in the developed world they are seen as liabilities to be discarded.  
 B. The size of the carbon footprint of nations in the developing world has again come in for serious international discussion.  
 C. The failed mission of Copenhagen is the immediate cause of the resumption of this debate.  
 D. While the main triggers of the debate are economic, social and cultural factors also have a major role to play.  
 E. As with so many other issues, clearly, here too 'one man's meat is another man's poison.'  
 (a) DECAB (b) CEDAB  
 (c) BCDAE (d) BACED
42. A. Many so-called indicators for stocks and indexes take on complex hues, such as taking on moving averages of moving averages and so on.  
 B. A moving-average-based indicator will always be a little late, and you should naturally be suspicious of any 'formula' that can predict the next move, based purely on moving averages of price.  
 C. The moving average is simply a "smoothing" function – it gets rid of periodic volatility to tell you the recent trend.  
 D. At best, they can tell you a trend, and if the hypothesis is that the trend will sustain, and that bears out historically in enough instances, you might have a hope with it.  
 E. But smoothing has its disadvantages; it reacts slowly to sudden changes, so it will only tell you that the trend has changed after the trend has changed, sometimes too late to actually take action.  
 (a) ABCDE (b) DBCAE  
 (c) ACEBD (d) BECAD
43. A. From Sweden to the UK to Greece to even the US in the early part of the century, housing prices have fallen.  
 B. But wasn't that just correlation?  
 C. Housing bubbles have been known to go bust in the past, and in different countries.  
 D. "The real estate market has never gone down in any meaningful way" – this statement was often quoted by real estate agents and brokers in the US, and it might have even been statistically valid, with over 50 years of data supporting it.  
 E. While the argument is moot today (US House Prices are still falling, after more than three years of a downward trend) it remains alive in pockets of the world.  
 (a) CDABE (b) CDBAE  
 (c) DBCAE (d) BEDAC
44. A. For pure vegetarians India is a heaven.  
 B. India can boast for its innumerable varieties of tasty and nutritious vegetarian dishes.  
 C. These are also prepared using different methods of cooking like baking, boiling, frying etc.  
 D. Vegetables are an integral part of our food and we consume them in a number of ways.  
 E. Indians like their vegetable curries real hot 'n' spicy and so add a number of spices to make them really exotic.  
 (a) BCADE (b) AECDB  
 (c) CEBDA (d) DABEC



45. A. Over the last few decades green tea has undergone many scientific and medical studies to determine the extent of its long health benefits.  
 B. In China there is a proverb - "Better to be deprived of food for three days, than tea of one" -and they were using the tea as a cure for headache, depression and many other ailments.  
 C. But it's true that Chinese people were well aware about green tea from ancient time.  
 D. We came to know about this green tea very late.  
 E. If I had said that tea is a healthy drink some years before the introduction of green tea, I might have been ridiculed ..  
 (a) EDCBA (b) CDBAE  
 (c) EBDAC (d) DECAB
46. A. Environment Education Unit of Centre for Science and Environment has always been working towards providing easy-to-understand reading material.  
 B. Their new publication on this subject is an attempt to lend teachers a helping hand.  
 C. It unfolds in two sections: Climate Change: how to make sense of it all, and Natural Resources: how to share and care.  
 D. Here, the key issues selected adhere strictly to curriculum guidelines.  
 E. However, they are introduced to students not as a paragraph to memorise, but as an activity to do.  
 (a) ACEBD (b) DBCAE  
 (c) ABCDE (d) BECAD
47. A. A famous Japanese rock garden is at Ryoan-ji in North-West Kyoto, Japan.  
 B. The rocks of various sizes are arranged on small white pebbles in five groups, each comprising five, two, three, two, and three rocks.  
 C. The garden is 30 meters long from East to West and 10 meters from North to South.  
 D. The garden contains 15 rocks arranged on the surface of white pebbles in such a manner that visitors can see only 14 of them at once, from whichever angle the garden is viewed.  
 E. There are no trees, just 15 irregularly shaped rocks of varying sizes, some surrounded by moss, arranged in a bed of white gravel/sand that is raked every day.  
 (a) ACEBD (b) CAEDB  
 (c) DEABC (d) BADEC
48. A. When they gathered together, the Buddha was completely silent and some speculated that perhaps the Buddha was tired or ill.  
 B. It is said that Gautama Buddha gathered his disciples one day for a Dharma talk.  
 C. One of the Buddha's disciples, Mahakasyapa, silently gazed at the flower and broke into a broad smile.  
 D. The origins of Zen Buddhism are ascribed to the Flower Sermon, the earliest source for which comes from the 14th century.  
 E. The Buddha silently held up and twirled a flower and twinkled his eyes; several of his disciples tried to interpret what this meant, though none of them was correct.  
 (a) EBDAC (b) DBAEC  
 (c) BCDEA (d) CADBE
49. A. The band has gone through several drummers over the years, though Travis has held the position since 1989 and is the longest-serving.  
 B. 'Judas Priest' are an English heavy metal band from Birmingham, England, formed in 1969.  
 C. Their popularity and status as one of the definitive heavy metal bands has earned them the nickname "Metal Gods" from their song of the same name.  
 D. They have been cited as an influence on many heavy metal musicians and bands.  
 E. The core line-up consists of lead vocalist Rob Halford, guitarist Glenn Tipton, bassist Ian Hill, and drummer Scott Travis.  
 (a) ACBDE (b) DABCE  
 (c) CDEAB (d) BEADC
50. 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. Intelligences 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.  
 (a) CDABE (b) DECAB  
 (c) EDACB (d) CBADE
- DIRECTIONS (Qs. 51 - 55) :** Arrange the sentences, A, B, C and D to form a logical sequence between sentences 1 and 6.
51. 1. The list of horrors goes on.  
 A. And one in every five is malnourished.  
 B. This is because local clinics, ill-equipped to deal with even small things, either don't work or simply don't exist.  
 C. Nobody has been able to figure out a way to reduce the speed that is at the root of India's over-population problems: a baby born every second.  
 D. There is such an acute shortage of treatment centers that premier hospitals are choked with patients who show up to treat their coughs and colds.  
 6. Kalyan Banerjee, a consultant at the hospital is worried.  
 (a) DACB (b) CDAB  
 (c) DBAC (d) CADB

52. 1. It was something I knew that it would give me a chance to be my own boss.  
 A. I could have more except that supervision becomes difficult.  
 B. Today I have 800 on my staff, office and members.  
 C. The moment I announced I was starting a business, people started contacting me.  
 D. I was sick of working for others.  
 6. Our clients are well-known industrialists and organizations, many of whom were in touch with me when I was in the services.  
 (a) ABDC (b) DBAC  
 (c) DCBA (d) BADC
53. 1. Fire ripped through another pipeline in southern Nigeria, killing at least 40 people.  
 A. The explosion was the third in two weeks.  
 B. Police were deployed to stop villagers from stealing fuel from other pipelines.  
 C. Local politicians have blamed this vandalism on cartels.  
 D. Once the cartels have siphoned off fuel, impoverished locals move in to collect what they can for sale to passing motorists.  
 6. But pipelines often explode, and the practice has left about 2000 people dead in the past two years.  
 (a) ABCD (b) ACBD  
 (c) CABD (d) CBDA
54. 1. Reservation should not exceed 50% for the civil services for want of balance and efficiency.  
 A. If reservation is 50% it is adequate for aspirants from reserved category and even unreserved category to get an equal opportunity.  
 B. The number of aspirants to the civil services in India is very large and they come from various socioeconomic backgrounds.  
 C. These aspirants come from both reserved and unreserved category.  
 D. But if reservation were to exceed 50% mark, a lot of deserving candidates from unreserved category would be deprived of a chance.  
 6. Thus to achieve optimum efficiency, it is essential to maintain a maximum of 50% reservation."  
 (a) ADBC (b) BCAD  
 (c) CABD (d) BADC
55. 1. This is a company that prides itself on its carefully matured extensive distribution blocks and mentor network.  
 A. The company also plans a foray into the service sector by setting up a chain of laundrettes across the country.  
 B. Yet today, pre-cooked chapatis and ready-made mixes are a big market.  
 C. And that's not all.  
 D. Today the idea may appear a trifle ambitious but remember that it was not so long ago that the same things were said about the market for ready-to-eat foods and branded cereals.

6. Disposable incomes are rising in the metros and big cities and time is at a premium.  
 (a) CADB (b) ADBC  
 (c) ABDC (d) CABD

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 56-60):** Rearrange the following eight sentences/groups of sentence (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G) and (H) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

[SBI Clerk 2012]

- (A) Both Ram and Sham realised their mistakes and were ashamed about what they had said.  
 (B) Vivek happened to overhear their conversation and was very angry with both of them for criticising the tree.  
 (C) Two friends, Ram and Sham, were seeking respite from the searing heat of the midday sun when they saw a huge leafy tree.  
 (D) "It's a plain tree," said his friend. "Don't waste your time looking for fruits. It produces neither edible fruits nor good wood. It's one of the most useless trees around."  
 (E) "How can you say such a thing when you're enjoying the shade of this beautiful tree at this very moment?" snapped Vivek, unable to control his anger.  
 (F) They took shelter under the huge leafy tree and soon felt cool and refreshed.  
 (G) Busy belittling the tree, both Ram and Sham did not notice that another person, Vivek, was lying on the other side of the tree taking shelter.  
 (H) "What sort of tree is this? Does it produce edible fruits?" asked Ram.
56. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) E (d) F  
 (e) G
57. Which of the following should be the **EIGHTH (LAST)** sentence after rearrangement?  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) D (d) E  
 (e) F
58. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement?  
 (a) D (b) E  
 (c) F (d) G  
 (e) H
59. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D  
 (e) E
60. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence after rearrangement?  
 (a) D (b) E  
 (c) F (d) G  
 (e) H

**DIRECTIONS (61-65):** Rearrange the given five sentences (A, B, C, D) and (E) in a proper sequence so as to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the given questions.

[IBPS Clerk 2013]

- A. With so many products and opportunities available in the market, it is very easy to get this planning wrong.  
 B. Planning, therefore, is imperative and should begin as early as possible.  
 C. What amount will we need and when will we need it?  
 D. Most of us would put our children's education above any other priority in life including our own retirement.  
 E. So, let's try to find the best solution by asking two important question.
61. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?  
 (a) D (b) B  
 (c) C (d) E  
 (e) A
62. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement?  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) E  
 (e) D
63. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) E (d) C  
 (e) D
64. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?  
 (a) D (b) B  
 (c) C (d) E  
 (e) A
65. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence after rearrangement?  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) E (d) D  
 (e) C

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 66-71):** The 1<sup>st</sup> and the last sentences/parts of the passage / sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage / sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the passage/sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval [●] in the Answer Sheet.

[SSC CHSL 2013]

66. 1. There are a lot of ways to communicate : speaking, singing, clapping, hooting.  
 P. Even animals communicate with one another.  
 Q. Only humans can express their thoughts and feelings in words because of our superior brain.  
 R. Both humans and animals also communicate through body language.  
 S. But their ways differ from the humans.

6. Sometimes we don't use words but make gestures (like traffic signs) or simple movements of the hand in order to communicate.

- (a) PRSQ (b) QPRS  
 (c) PQRS (d) PSQR

67. 1. Fires in the Steppes or bushes scared humans earlier.  
 P. Gradually, they learnt to appreciate the power of fire.  
 Q. It gave them light and warmth and kept away wild animals.  
 R. About 700,000 years ago, humans started fire accidentally by lightning.  
 S. They could harden the tips of wooden spears and cook meat in it.

6. Soon they learnt to produce fire by striking flintstone and pyrite with each other or by rubbing lumbars.

- (a) QSPR (b) PQSR  
 (c) PQRS (d) QRSP

68. 1. When the Impressionists  
 P. they made them look like  
 Q. everyday and often putting  
 R. people you would see  
 S. painted pictures of people

6. more emphasis on the scene.

- (a) RQPS (b) SRQP  
 (c) PRQS (d) SPRQ

69. 1. Sherlock Holmes is the  
 P. who is in a state of grace  
 Q. is raised to the status  
 R. because in him scientific curiosity  
 S. exceptional individual

6. of a heroic passion.

- (a) PRQS (b) SRQP  
 (c) SPRQ (d) RPSQ

70. 1. The goals of our present system  
 P. schooling is to prepare  
 Q. students for the examination system  
 R. which will take them to the  
 S. of primary and secondary

6. best technical institutions in the country

- (a) SPQR (b) QPRS  
 (c) PRQS (d) PSQR

71. 1. Egotism is the; most common fault of mankind.

- P. However, with time it becomes an exaggerated form of self display.  
 Q. It is the product of a perfectly natural desire to display oneself.  
 R. This is necessary as it impairs the personality and frustrates all efforts at self improvement.  
 S. Beyond any shadow of doubt, it is a defect that ought to be constantly hunted down, and scotched.

6. One should always be on guard not to give into egotism.

- (a) RSPQ (b) PSRQ  
 (c) PQRS (d) QPSR

## LEVEL-II

**Directions (Qs 1–41):** The sentences given in each question, when arranged in the proper sequence, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter/number. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

1. A. For if knowledge became too great for communication, it would degenerate into scholasticism, and the weak acceptance of authority; mankind would slip into a new age of faith, worshipping at a respectful distance its new priests.  
 B. The civilisation, which had hoped to raise itself up on education disseminated far and wide, would be left precariously based upon a technical erudition that had become the monopoly of an esoteric class monastically isolated from the world by the birth rate of terminology.  
 C. To find for new truths, old terms that all literate people might understand.  
 D. The function of the professional teacher was to mediate between the specialist and the nation; to learn the specialist's language, as the specialist had learned the nature's, in order to break down the barriers between knowledge and need.  
 (a) ABCD (b) BCDA  
 (c) CADB (d) DCAB
2. A. For too many people it is like a blind man in a dark room looking for a black cat that is not there. The magazines and mental health associations say psychiatric treatment is a good thing, but what it is or what it accomplishes has not been made clear.  
 B. In recent years there have been many reports of a growing impatience with psychiatry, with its seeming forevermore, its high costs, its debatable results, and its vague, esoteric terms.  
 C. Impatience has been expressed with increasing concern not only by parents and the general public but by psychiatrists as well.  
 D. Although hundreds of thousand of words about psychiatry are consumed by the public yearly, there has been little convincing data to help a person in need of treatment overcome the cartoon image of psychiatrists and their mystical couches.  
 (a) ABCD (b) BCDA  
 (c) BADC (d) DACB
3. A. If we are still on the ego level and no transformation has been made, so there is a lack of development and we could therefore never reach the level where one can love the entire world. The family-love consciousness is of a lower state than that of the global-love state.  
 B. The person who talks adversely about religion indirectly tries to weaken our ego; it hurts our religious feelings. The strength of all religions lies in unaltered egos. The love of a terrorist is a good example of religion-induced love and the love of Buddha is a good example of spiritually generated love.  
 C. Spirituality eliminates the disparity between appearance and reality. Harmony, love and compassion are not the products of religion. They are spiritual products, spiritual property.  
 D. Religion strengthens the ego, because religion needs the individual to remain in the ego so that its strength and power can be maintained. We like those who enforce our ego and we dislike those who weaken it.  
 (a) CDBA (b) BCDA  
 (c) CADB (d) dacb
4. A. Gone are the days when parents were happy to see their two-year old frolic about in the company of sundry aunts or cousins.  
 B. Parents are relieved to know that there are professional people who can help them in the process. Leading schools have a high regard for children who attend these preschools.  
 C. Welcoming these kids with open arms are a new breed of women entrepreneurs who have cashed in on this high parental anxiety to build a thriving business, that of preschools.  
 D. Now toddlers, barely out of their diapers are being pushed by overanxious parents to get cracking on reading, writing, and arithmetic at the earliest.  
 (a) ABCD (b) ADCB  
 (c) CADB (d) DACB
5. A. in this very short introduction to  
 B. America's still-influential legislative response to the same  
 C. I offer some basic ideas for a first understanding of this profound crisis and  
 D. the Great Depression and the New Deal  
 (a) C, B, D, A (b) A, B, C, D  
 (c) A, D, C, B (d) C, D, A, B
6. A. Once charged, the Prius can be driven for about 15 miles using electricity only.  
 B. The Toyota Prius, which for years dominated the hybrid market in the UK, has some new rivals – and it's no surprise to learn they are also made by Toyota.  
 C. After that it becomes a standard Prius hybrid in that the 1.8-litre petrol engine drives the car and recharges the battery.  
 D. The company has just launched the plug-in Prius, which is a serious rival to the Vauxhall Ampera and one that is at least packed with proven technology.  
 (a) A, C, B, D (b) B, D, A, C  
 (c) B, A, C, D (d) D, B, A, C
7. A. The situations in which violence occurs and the nature of the 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.
- (a) DABC (b) ACDB  
(c) CBAD (d) DBAC
8. 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.
- (a) ABCD (b) ADCB  
(c) DBCA (d) DBAC
9. 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.
- (a) ADBC (b) CBAD  
(c) DBCA (d) ABDC
10. 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.
- (a) CDAB (b) BCAD  
(c) CABD (d) BDCA
11. A. The operation of last week was as dramatic as the conceptualization of the gigantic statue of 350 tons.
- B. The giant monolithic statue of Buddha was salvaged from the Hussainsagar lake.
- C. The project was the brainchild and magnificent obsession of late N.T. Rama Rao.
- D. It went down in the lake in 1990, when it was being transported to the Rock of Gibraltar, its intended seat.
- (a) ACBD (b) BCDA  
(c) BDAC (d) BACD
12. A. Marine life would suffer because a lid of warm water would prevent the circulation that normally brings nutrients to the surface of the sea and the river waters.
- B. But plant productivity would rise by 50 percent.
- C. A number of effects are expected from global warming.
- D. Also, the warmer climate could melt the floating ice of the Arctic Ocean thereby resulting in a 20 ft. rise in oceans and surrounding areas.
- (a) CDBA (b) BCDA  
(c) CABD (d) BADC
13. A. Hence, the educated and patriotic Indians must rise to the occasion and blast the medieval thinking that promotes religious fanaticism.
- B. The country has already enough religions to meddle in politics.
- C. Religion must be a guiding force to make the nation strong.
- D. However, it must not be allowed to be exploited for garnering votes.
- (a) BCAD (b) CDBA  
(c) BDAC (d) ADBC
14. A. Suggest or request rather than give orders.
- B. A poor executive gives orders; he commands and demands obedience.
- C. Be a leader and not a boss.
- D. A good one delegates wisely and counsels sanely.
- (a) ABCD (b) DCAB  
(c) BDAC (d) CBDA
15. A. The sickest of such men is least aware of them.
- B. We find that what we thought was a cold or a sprain was in fact gout.
- C. However the diseases of the soul grow more obscure even as they grow stronger.
- D. The diseases of the body become more pronounced as they grow.
- (a) DCBA (b) BADC  
(c) CBAD (d) DBCA
16. A. I feared however that some people might not understand why I chose the name I did.
- B. I have decided to ask him to write out my studio's name in large characters that I will display on a pillar.
- C. His writing is quite unusual and imposing.
- D. My friend Is'ai Hsiang excels at large-style calligraphy.
- (a) DCBA (b) ABCD  
(c) DBAC (d) DABC
17. A. A carriage passes with a nasty, creaking noise.
- B. If I am travelling in someone's carriage, I dislike not only the noise but also the owner.
- C. Annoying to think that the passengers may not be aware of it.
- D. Such a person definitely is hateful.
- (a) DCBA (b) ABCD  
(c) ACBD (d) BADC
18. A. His influence over Nero was, at least initially, salutary.
- B. He killed his mother and his brother and sent Seneca to exile.



- C. Seneca was a true follower of stoic philosophy.  
 D. But, eventually, Nero's cruel propensities revealed themselves.
- (a) CADB (b) DCBA  
 (c) ABCD (d) BDCA
19. A. The ovules are arranged in rows.  
 B. Each filament grows from a germ on an ovule.  
 C. Each will produce a seed.  
 D. This seed is called a kernel.
- (a) ACBD (b) BACD  
 (c) ABDC (d) DABC
20. 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.
- (a) CDABE (b) DECAB  
 (c) EDACB (d) CBADE
21. 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 1839 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.
- (a) EABCD (b) BDEAC  
 (c) BCDAE (d) ECDAB
22. 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.
- (a) AECBD (b) DECBA  
 (c) ACBED (d) DBCAE
23. 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.
- (a) ABCDE (b) CABDE  
 (c) ACBED (d) CBEDA
24. A. Each year we still have to choose some mix of output that is consistent with our existing production possibilities.  
 B. Choosing what to produce – a mix of output – is one of our most important economic decisions.  
 C. However promising the prospects for growth may be, we still have to live within our current production constraints.  
 D. The fact that those limits may expand in future years does not make our current choices any easier.  
 E. There is still a limit to how much we can produce in any year.
- (a) ABCDE (b) CEDAB  
 (c) DCBEA (d) ADCBE
25. A. The market mechanism gives undue weight to the desires of the rich.  
 B. Central planning creates the opportunity to direct resources to the society's most pressing needs, without the distractions of conspicuous consumption.  
 C. As a result, a market economy may produce lots of frivolous goods while neglecting greater social needs.  
 D. The motivation for command economies is the conviction that central planning is more likely to produce the "right" mix of output than a decentralized market mechanism.  
 E. Although the goals of central planning may be worthy, their implementation is fraught with difficulty.
- (a) ABCDE (b) EDCBA  
 (c) DACBE (d) CBDAE
26. A. Nevertheless, we do think that certain aesthetic, evaluative conceptions do relate to specific experiences in a non-trivial way, especially that of aesthetic excellence.  
 B. This is so because, typically, we think that the experience of beauty is such that we cannot leave it to others to be had.  
 C. It is rather intriguing that we will often try to persuade people of what we find beautiful, even though we do not believe that they may subsequently base their judgment of taste on our testimony.

- D. Moreover, we are often aware of the contingency of our own judgments' foundation in our own experience.
- E. Now the discussion within analytical aesthetics concerning the question of what kinds of truth- values adhere to aesthetic judgments of various kinds has evident bearing on the problem of aesthetic experience's relevance for evaluation.
- (a) CEBAD (b) CEDAB  
(c) EADCB (d) CBDAE
27. A. Enter the virtual assistants who are entrepreneurial partners - highly skilled in their profession and able to have an impact on the productivity of those they work with.
- B. But most of the small businesses started today will reach an impasse very quickly - they will be spending so much time on administrative tasks that they can no longer concentrate on growing their business.
- C. On the contrary, some believe that increasing numbers of small businesses will afford administrative support experts with entrepreneurial spirit opportunities that have never before been possible.
- D. Traditionally, the need for assistance has left the small business owner with several bleak options- hire an expensive "temp" for a band-aid-style solution, take on a great deal of expense and responsibility with a "permanent" employee, or-perhaps worst of all-turn away the work.
- E. Corporate downsizing and the move towards small, home-based businesses could appear to be bad news for the over 3 million people whose expertise lies in the administrative support arena.
- (a) DCABE (b) ECBDA  
(c) DBACE (d) EDCBA
28. A. In art, essentialism is the idea that certain concepts may be expressed organically in certain media.
- B. Each medium has its own particular strengths and weaknesses, contingent on its mode of communication.
- C. This idea may be further refined and it may be said that the haiku is a poor vehicle for describing a lover's affection as opposed to the more organically correct sonnet.
- D. Essentialism is attractive to artists because it not only delineates the role of art and media but also prescribes a method for evaluating art.
- E. A chase scene may be appropriate for motion pictures, but poorly realised in poetry because the essential components of the poetic medium are ill suited to convey the information of a chase scene.
- (a) DCEBA (b) BDACE  
(c) DABEC (d) ABECD
29. A. While this path breaking event has attracted international media and public attention, apart from the inevitable punters and bookies, it rouses hopes of deepening people-to-people contact as well.
- B. It is this aspect that can prove to be a firm bedrock for building up relations.
- C. There is little else that energises the people on both sides of the border more than our men in flannel enmeshed in a contest that is telecast live to just about every corner on the subcontinent and to the entire Indian and Pakistani diasporas the world over.
- D. A battle on the pitch is always more welcome than a pitched battle when it comes to India and Pakistan. Little wonder then that the subcontinent is agog with the current cricketing encounter that entails.
- E. It is hoped that these moves will formalise trade between the two neighbours, which is at present largely floundering along clandestine channels routed through third countries.
- (a) ABCDE (b) BCDAE  
(c) DCABE (d) DACBE
30. A. Anyone who feels threatened – be they businessmen, politicians and even gang lords – seem to find them useful.
- B. Propelled by the rise in the number of automobiles and the increase in the use of glass in buildings, the market of the films is growing. The films are increasingly being used in banks, consulates and VIP vehicles. The preference for polyester films remain high because of the low costs.
- C. Films are readily available and when the job on hand is urgent, fixing the film on plain glass is the solution for business can be up and running in a short period. In the case of decorative etchings also, films provide instant solutions. They are easy to maintain.
- D. They can be made to reject heat and resist impact. The performance of films used as security or safety to prevent splintering and avert sharpnel injuries depends on thickness.
- E. Polyester films intrinsically block ultraviolet (UV) solar radiations and so find use in shops, homes and automobiles to prevent fading of upholstery and furnishings. Applied on glass, they reject glare and ultraviolet rays.
- (a) ABCDE (b) EDABC  
(c) CADBE (d) DACBE
31. A. The strength of the Indian handicrafts lies in its low capital investments, abundant skilled manpower, negligible import content and high export potential.
- B. The other strength of the industry is the rich "hidden treasures" that are to be found across India.
- C. India's handicraft has been renowned from time immemorial for their intricate workmanship and exclusive designs. The handicrafts sector has emerged as one of the most important foreign exchange earners for India on a sustained basis.
- D. Hand-printed textiles, shawls, zari goods, imitation jewellery, embroidered and crocheted goods are exported to the US, UK, Germany, Canada, Japan and Saudi Arabia. Special promotions in the Latin American countries, South Africa and new destinations in EU countries are being targeted.

- E. The progress in terms of product range, number of companies and value of exports has been tremendous. Indian handicrafts are exported mainly to the American and European continents and the Far East.
- (a) CEDAB (b) BCDAE  
(c) CADBE (d) DACBE
32. A. How coffee really came to India is still a mystery, but some say it first came in 1600. According to a legend it was Baba Budan, a pilgrim, who brought seven coffee seeds from Yemen. These Mokka seeds were planted in the hills of Chandragiri in Karnataka's Chikamangalur district.
- B. According to 'The Economist' magazine, coffee fuelled the information exchanges of the 17th and the 18th centuries.
- C. Though it was initially received with suspicion, with many calling coffee Satan's drink, it did not take much time for the brew to become a favourite drink all over the world.
- D. The popularity of the brew grew immensely.
- E. The credit for commercialising the use of coffee goes to the British. The British were responsible for the spread of the coffee bean from Arabia to Asia Minor to Europe in the span of a few centuries.
- (a) ABCDE (b) BCAED  
(c) BADCE (d) DACBE
33. A. Okay, sainthood is probably harder, but not by a lot.
- B. Excess bulk takes a lot of energy to maintain — up to 50 calories a day per extra pound of muscle mass you add — and thousands of generations of evolution have taught your body that that's a waste of perfectly good nuts, berries, and animal flesh.
- C. Your body is an extremely efficient machine.
- D. Building muscle mass is one of the toughest tasks you can attempt.
- E. It retains the amount of muscle mass that is required to comfortably perform your daily routine — no more and no less.
- (a) DECBA (b) DACEB  
(c) ABCDE (d) EBADC
34. A. He became good friends with Bill Gates and this led to a historical business partnership a few years later.
- B. He basically headed every division within the company, eventually becoming president in 1998.
- C. After working for Procter & Gamble for two years, Ballmer attended Stanford Graduate School of Business for one year.
- D. This second cousin of famous comedian Gilda Radner embarked on his fateful path when he attended Harvard University in the 70s.
- E. He then joined Microsoft in 1980 as a business manager and started to remould the corporate structure and drive the company to profitability.
- (a) ECDAB (b) DBACE  
(c) DACEB (d) DCBEA
35. A. In a 2003 driving poll conducted by The National Safe Driving Test, 91% of all drivers admitted to engaging in risky driving behaviour over a six-month span.
- B. So what's wrong with him?
- C. That's what's wrong with him.
- D. He's human, and he thinks he's a great driver.
- E. But don't saddle up that high horse; you're probably just as bad yourself.
- (a) BDCEA (b) BCDAE  
(c) AECBD (d) ACBED
36. A. Stop criticising other people.
- B. Eliminate negative thought patterns and speech habits.
- C. The word "should" can sap your energy if you use it to chastise or blame yourself, so get rid of it.
- D. Negative thoughts cloud your judgment.
- E. Banishing words like "can't," "won't" and "shouldn't" from your vocabulary will have an immediate impact on people's impression of you.
- (a) BCAED (b) CDEBA  
(c) ABCDE (d) BECDA
37. A. Some say that power is the ability to exert influence beyond those one actually controls.
- B. All of these definitions can be grouped together under one broader one: Power is the ability to exert influence — whether on an individual or an organisation — to obtain a desired outcome.
- C. Power means different things to different people.
- D. Others maintain that power boils down to the ability to get what one wants.
- E. Considering that we need income to obtain the things that we need or want, power could also be loosely defined as the ability to provide employment in order to derive an income.
- (a) ADBEC (b) CADEB  
(c) CDEAB (d) CBAED
38. A. They are right.
- B. It goes without saying that friends and money don't go hand in hand.
- C. When you are talking about money or a favour with some kind of financial value, it never ends well.
- D. They say a favour will kill you faster than a bullet.
- E. I don't care how chummy you are, how close you are, or how many hookers you've shared with a friend. When it comes to money, friendships are always put aside and ego comes into play.
- (a) BDEAC (b) ACBDE  
(c) BECDA (d) BADEC
39. A. For he married for the fourth time when he was over forty.
- B. His loyalty to the State was well known.
- C. But he was incorruptible and had earned a name for strict impartiality in his family as well as outside.
- D. My father was a lover of his clan, truthful, brave and generous, but short-tempered.
- E. To a certain extent he might have been given to carnal pleasures.
- (a) BDCAE (b) DBCAE  
(c) DEACB (d) BCDEA

40. A. You can get the ultimate fitted suit and invest in a Brioni, for example, but if you'd prefer to save that money for a new car, there are more affordable alternatives.  
 B. Suits are the basic component of the corporate uniform.  
 C. But conservative doesn't have to mean boring.  
 D. Donning a stylish suit conjures up a mature and conservative look.  
 E. A pinstripe or subtle pattern can spice things up, and will stand out in a sea of solid black, charcoal and navy.  
 (a) EDACB (b) EDCBA  
 (c) BCDEA (d) BDCEA
41. A. In 1789, the latter joined with the needy masses to defeat king, barons, and clergy.  
 B. The French Revolution, mainly a political revolt, broke the power of the feudal order.  
 C. They marched to triumph over lordly sloth, entail, privilege, superstition. France set creeds of the Enlightenment into its constitutions.  
 D. No longer could a noble class hinder the growth of capital and the bourgeoisie (middle classes).  
 E. The middle ranks then took the lead in a new social order.  
 (a) BDACE (b) BDAEC  
 (c) DBAEC (d) DACEB

**DIRECTIONS (Qs 42-44):** In each question, there are five sentences. The sentence labelled A is in its correct place. The four that follow are labelled B, C, D and E, and need to be arranged in the logical order to form a coherent paragraph. From the given options, choose the most appropriate option.

42. A. According to materialists, the universe was eternal, and therefore, there was no purpose or special creation in it.  
 B. Claiming that everything came into being as the result of unconscious atoms assembling at random, they believed that no matter how much complexity, balance and magnificent regularity was exhibited by the external world, these were still the result of purposeless coincidences.  
 C. Materialists imagined that all the balances, equilibrium, harmony and order in the universe were solely the results of chance.  
 D. Since materialism rejected the concepts of purpose and creation to the universe, it also denied the existence of a Creator.  
 E. Materialist minds had held such preconceptions ever since the days of Ancient Greece.  
 (a) CBED (b) EBDC  
 (c) DBEC (d) DCEB
43. A. It's called My Beautiful Mommy, and it's a children's book published in the US next week. That all sounds regular and above board, you think, until I tell you why mommy is so beautiful - it's because she has had extensive plastic surgery.  
 B. What do I know of the ways in which one might mess up one's child? Nothing at all.  
 C. But some might say the book, by Florida plastic surgeon Dr Michael Salzhauer, and written for four to seven year olds, is a step too far.

- D. You can see why a book might be a good way to tackle the issue of plastic surgery with kids, since how do you do it on your own?  
 E. Reconstructive surgery, you might call it, after the natural disaster - sorry, precious and awe-inspiring miracle - that is having a child. And the beauty is, if you have a tummy tuck and breast implants in one hit, you get a bonanza two-for-one offer on the therapy your child might need in the future. Please don't try to redeem this offer, I am just being supercilious.  
 (a) BCED (b) DCBE  
 (c) BEDC (d) EBDC
44. A. Given the atrocities perpetrated with impunity by state forces, it is a moral imperative that the negotiations — scheduled to resume at the United Nations this month — on a comprehensive treaty to regulate the sale of conventional arms should succeed.  
 B. Its recent report calls on countries to codify the so-called "golden rule" — not to allow the transfer of arms to states where there is a threat of grave abuses of human rights and humanitarian law.  
 C. Every year, over 300,000 people are killed by conventional weapons and millions injured, forcibly displaced, and bereaved because of armed violence, according to Amnesty International.  
 D. The consensus that has emerged, since the 2006 Resolution for a global pact, on underwriting provisions related to protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the proposed treaty is also a tacit recognition of the brutalities committed systematically against innocent civilians in the conflict zones.  
 E. However, opposition by the United States, Russia, China and India, besides others, to link the trade in arms to the observance of human rights and humanitarian law by recipient countries threatens to block progress.  
 (a) DECB (b) DEBC  
 (c) EDBC (d) ECB D

**DIRECTION (Qs. 45-65):** Arrange the sentences A, B, C and D to form a logical sequence between sentences 1 and 6.

45. 1. There are gangsters, and there are 1970s gangsters.  
 A. As late as 1967, in Jean-Pierre Melville's *Le Samourai*, Alain Delon floated through in a raincoat that looked like it had been in storage since before Vichy.  
 B. We've given our hearts to mobsters in Tony Manero-style flared suits, with shirt collars outside the lapels, big hair, proudly unwaxed chest hair, and those dick-duster 'taches'.  
 C. The French, whose homegrown gangster tradition is second only to Hollywood's, favoured the trenchcoat look long after it was obsolete for Humphrey Bogart.  
 D. We were enamoured of gangsters with trenchcoats, felt hats, spats and gats.  
 6. Mesrine: *Killer Instinct* - the headlong, two-part account of France's "Ennemi Publique Numero 1" of the 1970s - proves both that the French can do flares with flair.  
 (a) CDBA (b) ADCB  
 (c) BDAC (d) DBCA



46. 1. Those who are neither average nor part of the cultural elite develop their own realm, the Lacerated Consciousness of the bohemian.
- Where the state is irrational, the bohemian is quick to be rational
  - The bohemian poet uses the tools of culture against culture.
  - Where the state is rational, the bohemian toys with the irrational.
  - These social critics, these talented drop-outs, possess a wit which sometimes achieves art.
6. Joining domestic morality and working class morality, the bohemian reminds the State of its evident failures.
- ABCD
  - BACD
  - BCAD
  - DBCA
47. 1. I agree completely that we must cut the deficit and the national debt; frankly, I do not know anyone who thinks otherwise.
- The desire to stop spending on security and start spending on domestic programs is natural, understandable and unfortunately ill advised.
  - America has tried to reap a "peace dividend" several times in the past.
  - That said, the idea that you can "get" the funds needed to remedy the problem from the defence budget does not make any sense.
  - It is more so when we haven't yet achieved peace.
6. The threat landscape is actually worse today than it was on Sept. 11, 2001.
- ADCB
  - CADB
  - CBAD
  - BADC
48. 1. But neither the 'nowhere man' nor the cosmic exile is a real possibility.
- For the nowhere man, the common core of human consciousness which is his only resource, is too meagre for it to generate a vision for him.
  - To think otherwise is to be self-deceived.
  - Deprived of these concepts and other comparable concepts, the nowhere man fails to form any vision at all and, therefore, is incapable of making any judgments.
  - The candidates for culture-free concepts mentioned in the definition of culture are in fact saturated in culture and are, therefore, linked to a point of view, whatever the nature of this link may eventually turn out to be.
6. About the cosmic exile, I quote Gellner again: 'It is not possible for us to carry out a total conceptual strip-tease and face bare data in total nudity.'
- ADCB
  - BDCA
  - BCDA
  - BADC
49. 1. In order to prevent wars and stop the ones that did erupt, the UN needed a military capacity.
- It set up the Military Staff Committee (MSC) as a subsidiary body of the Security Council and charged it with the planning of UN military operations.
  - The UN Charter addressed these questions.
  - How else could the UN force warring parties—unwilling to yield to diplomatic or economic pressure—to cease fighting but by displaying superior military prowess?
  - How else could the organization throw its weight around but by dispatching troops to a troubled region?
6. The MSC was further mandated to assist the Security Council in arms regulation.
- ACDB
  - ADCB
  - CDBA
  - DCBA
50. 1. An attempt upon a crowned head or a president is sensational enough in a way, but not so much as it used to be.
- Horrible enough at first sight no doubt, and yet not so effective as a person of ordinary mind might think.
  - It has entered into the general conception of the existence of all chiefs of state.
  - No matter how revolutionary and anarchist in inception, there would be fools enough to give such an outrage the character of a religious manifestation.
  - Now let us take an outrage upon – say – a church.
6. And that would detract from the especial alarming significance we wish to give to the act.
- DABC
  - BDAC
  - BADC
  - ADCB
51. 1. A nation will territorially encompass a number of different localities.
- While the spatially smaller village, city, and region continue to exist, they are understood by their inhabitants to be parts of the nation.
  - Because the nation exhibits only a relative cultural uniformity, it is often difficult to distinguish it from other territorial societies.
  - However, during periods of intense patriotic enthusiasm, such as during a war, the attachments of the inhabitants of the local village, city, or region to the nation may become dominant; but such a situation can only be episodic.
  - Thus, the common culture of the nation is only relative; it is rarely complete such that the inhabitants of the village, city, and region within the nation cease to recognize themselves as inhabitants of such localities.
6. It is tempting to avoid this difficulty by formulating categories that are differentiated by degrees of cultural uniformity, thereby distinguishing one form of territorial relation from another.
- ADCB
  - ACDB
  - ADBC
  - BADC
52. 1. When we read, another person thinks for us. We merely repeat his thoughts.
- Just as man is the tool-making animal, the animal that cooks, the political animal, so too he is to us the reading animal, the creature by means of reading can bring himself to some degree of happiness and wisdom.
  - In spite of the sneers of so many writers, we hold that man rarely so innocent and fruitfully employed as he is when reading. That is why it relieves us to take up a book after being occupied with our own thoughts.
  - A book is a machine to think with. In learning to write the pupil does with his pen what the teacher has outlined in pencil.



- D. In the same way in reading the greater part of the work, if thought is already done for us. To us the books are a means of escape.
6. So it comes about that if anyone spends the whole day in reading, he gradually loses the capacity for thinking, just as the man who always rides at last forgets how to walk.
- (a) CDAB (b) BCDA  
(c) CADB (d) DACB
53. 1. One of the earliest and perhaps the most disturbing thing a human child has to learn is that the course of human life follows the clock—it can be predicted in advance
- A. We take the course of human life for granted because we are familiar with it, just as we take for granted that we have a characteristic size.
- B. Man is born helpless, like a kitten. This prolonged dependence on parents has important psychological consequences.
- C. We plan our lives in terms of this fixed pattern, just as we plan our houses; so that the few people; who are more than 20% taller or shorter than usual, find them difficult to live in.
- D. When he is twenty, he will grow up, when he is eighty he will be old, and before he is hundred he will die. Human beings do not normally become able to breed until at least thirteen
6. I suppose the main reason this fixed programme affects us emotionally is that it means that we have a fixed life span. What psychologists call ‘complexes’ are formed during this period.
- (a) ABCD (b) BCDA  
(c) CADB (d) DABC
54. 1. Seldom does an ambitious dream enjoy smooth sailing all the way to completion.
- A. In spite of free supplies and volunteer labour, money was an over-pressing concern.
- B. The thousands of well-wishers who waited on the dock in San Francisco to wave goodbye to HOPE’s first medical team were denied the spectacle.
- C. Dr. Walsh was approached by an executive of the company that was going to operate the Hope on its maiden voyage.
- D. In its fourteen years of bringing health care and education to people around the world, the SS Hope endured many stormy seas, and a few had nothing to do with the weather.
6. The man informed Walsh that the HOPE organisation had no line of credit and an advance of \$500,000 were necessary.
- (a) DABC (b) BDAC  
(c) CDBA (d) DABC
55. 1. The man who doesn’t want a war (Saddam) is termed as a threat to the world, while the man who is displaying his cowboy brashness and raising war cries at the top of his voice is projected as the one who wants peace!
- A. While the NASDAQ crashed, the government demonstrated its respect for freedom of speech by openly manipulating the print and electronic media.
- B. The Pravda of the American government!
- C. During the entire anti-Osama campaign it was obvious that along with the twin towers of New York, the twin pillars of the American democracy vis-à-vis the freedom of speech and free market both came crashing down.
- D. In fact, the capitalist-owned media blatantly printed press releases of the Pentagon as news items dictatorially censored any opinion, which had a protesting tone.
6. So much for freedom of speech and the illusion of democracy.
- (a) CDAB (b) BCAD  
(c) BADC (d) CADB
56. 1. If all this sounds like the makings of a paperback thriller, that’s hardly a coincidence.
- A. But to Africa watchers the tale of treachery is closer to Danielle Steel, revolving around an ugly family feud raging within Obiang’s place.
- B. Like Thatcher, Archer has denied involvement.
- C. At stake is who will succeed the President after 25 years of iron rule.
- D. One of the alleged coup financiers was thriller author and former British politician Jeffrey Archer.
6. “These guys thought it was ripe for a coup, because there was nonstop squabbling in the family”, says Vasset.
- (a) DBAC (b) ACDB  
(c) CBDA (d) ABCD
57. 1. How do you find out what the solution to an equation looks like when you are not solving it?
- A. The mathematicians discovered that it is possible to visualise the solution, even if you cannot write down a formula.
- B. Although Poincare made little progress on chaos beyond the realisation that it can occur, he introduced a powerful new method for studying dynamic systems.
- C. The idea gained serious currency in the astronomical investigations of Poincare and it led him to one of the first discoveries of what we now call chaos.
- D. Obviously you have to approach the whole problem from some other direction.
6. It was based upon a new kind of geometry, topology: the qualitative geometry of the continuous.
- (a) ABCD (b) DCAB  
(c) DACB (d) DCBA
58. 1. Why are horses the same?
- A. It may be old and lame and in time it will die.
- B. A particular horse ‘flows’ naturally.
- C. But there is something which is common in all horses.
- D. You probably don’t think they are at all.
6. But the ‘form’ of the horse is eternal and immutable.
- (a) DCAB (b) DCBA  
(c) DBCA (d) BCDA
59. 1. Sports broadcasters often have only a shaky grip on grammar and on the connection between words and meaning.
- A. This sort of thing is by no means confined to the sports world.

- B. They have become confused in some journalistic minds with intended victims, but intended victims are sometimes rendered as would-be victims, who apparently go out in the hope of being robbed.
- C. For example, we have all heard about alleged victims.
- D. During one football game, the announcer told viewers that because of the way some of the boxes in the Superdome were placed, he could not visually see them.
6. An ironic thing is happening now.
- (a) BACD (b) CDBA  
(c) DACB (d) CDAB
60. 1. Today, India is in this sad condition because in the past the children seem to have been neglected.
- A. There seem to be no intellectuals in our country and a country without intellectuals has no future.
- B. In our country today, however, wherever I look, I only see 'animal' human beings, extremely selfish, never caring for other people or having a vision for the country, love for the nation or love for the people.
- C. In the past I feel they must have been neglected because of the texture of the people I see around me today.
- D. All the progressive countries in the world are such because their progress is guided by, decided by, thought of and planned by the intellectuals of the generation.
6. These higher ideals have all been dried up.
- (a) CADB (b) CDAB  
(c) CBDA (d) CABD
61. 1. Among those savages, Herman learned that primitive people, left to their own way of life, may be more happy and good-humoured than those who have been afflicted, so to speak, with civilisation.
- A. "One peculiarity that fixed my admiration" Herman wrote, "was the perpetual hilarity reigning through the whole vale".
- B. This experience shaped Melville's views of human nature and wisdom of life in a deeply revolutionary way.
- C. Blue devils, hypochondria and doleful dumps went and hid themselves among the nooks and crannies of the rocks.
- D. There seemed to be no cares, griefs, troubles or vexations.
6. It kindled a revolt against the decorous piety of New England folkways; it lifted him out of the mainstream of Victorian culture.
- (a) ADCB (b) ACBD  
(c) ABCD (d) CBAD
62. 1. You must recognise your rights and stand up for them.
- A. You lose freedom of movement.
- B. If you do not, other people define your role for you, and you stop being yourself.
- C. You become the "encapsulated person" and pay the price for this with neurotic behaviour.
- D. Your life space decreases.
6. Many people have this difficulty because they don't have a clear cut idea of what their rights are.
- (a) BADC (b) BACD  
(c) BDAC (d) BCDA
63. 1. As with the social system as a whole, the game has a life of its own.
- A. The result is a group of people who, as the leagues become of a higher and higher class, are progressively insensitive to the possibility that things could be otherwise.
- B. Everyone grows up inside it, accepts it and fulfills its dictates as obediently as Helots.
- C. Thus, in football, anyone who might question the wisdom or enjoyment of putting on heavy equipment on a hot day, would be regarded as not really a devoted athlete and probably "chicken".
- D. Far from questioning the principles of the activity, most men simply concentrate on executing these principles more aggressively than anybody else.
6. The choice is made straightforward.
- (a) BDAC (b) CBDA  
(c) ABDC (d) BDCA
64. 1. Nevertheless, what is innovation?
- A. Is innovation an ongoing process?
- B. How do Indian companies achieve a grasp of it?
- C. Should companies strive for breakthrough developments, or should they focus on continuous improvement?
- D. Many believe that the latter is the key to sustained growth.
6. Nestle, for instance, is an unabashed practitioner of continuous improvements in small measures and is quite cynical about revolutionary breakthroughs.
- (a) CABD (b) BCDA  
(c) ACBD (d) BACD
65. 1. Status of men and women is equal in the eyes of law.
- A. Sexual harassment at work is one of the worst attacks on a woman's right of equal opportunities especially in the developing countries and in countries where customary laws hold powerful sway.
- B. But millions of women work with low wages, low status, with no proper prospect of pension or care in their old age.
- C. The principal reason why our race has become much degenerated is that we have no respect for these living images of Shakti.
- D. In some countries like UK, too, women in education, management, law, medicine, etc., are all too often paid notably less salary than men, for work of similar nature.
6. Many say where women are respected, God is delighted and where they are not, all the efforts and work go in vain.
- (a) BDCA (b) BCDA  
(c) BACD (d) BCAD
66. 1. A few years ago, hostility towards Japanese-Americans was so strong that I thought they were going to reopen the detention camps here in Kolkata.
- A. Today Asians are a success story.
- B. I cannot help making a comparison to the anti-Jewish sentiment in Nazi Germany when Jewish people were successful in business.
- C. But do people applaud President Clinton for improving foreign trade with Asia?

- D. Now, talk about the 'Arkansas-Asia Connection' is broadening that hatred to include all Asian-Americans.
6. No, blinded by jealousy, they complain that it is the Asian-Americans who are reaping the wealth.
- (a) DBAC (b) ABDC  
(c) DABC (d) ACBD

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 67-68):** In each question, there are five sentences. The sentence labelled A is in its correct place. The four that follow are labelled B, C, D and E, and need to be arranged in the logical order to form a coherent paragraph. From the given options, choose the most appropriate option.

67. A. The government was claiming that the city's air was cleaner for the Olympics than it had been in a decade.  
B. But stench from a waste-disposal plant was smothering their homes.  
C. After a lull, news of protests around China about all sorts of issues is again trickling out.  
D. Freed from Olympic constraints, they felt it was time to protest.  
E. They were not alone.  
(a) BEDC (b) CDEB  
(c) BDEC (d) DEBC
68. A. The paintings, sculptures, and balloons of Takashi Murakami are colourful and attractive, and accessible in their reference to lovable cartoon characters.  
B. Not stopping with the production of artworks, Murakami shocked the world with his entrepreneurial collaboration with Louis Vuitton, when he challenged the divide between art and commerce.  
C. As a curator, Murakami challenges our notions of history and culture.  
D. Murakami uses his deep understanding of Western art to integrate his work into its structure; working from the inside to portray "Japanese-ness" as a tool to bring about revolution in the world of art.  
E. As an artist, Murakami questions the lines drawn between East and West, past and present, high art and popular culture.  
(a) BDEC (b) CBDE  
(c) CEBC (d) DEBC

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 69-73) :** Rearrange the following seven sentences (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6) and (7) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

[IBPS PO 2011]

- (1) To elaborate briefly on these characteristics and dimensions that the author is talking about – NRMs are general tests intended to be used to classify students by percentile for measuring either aptitude or proficiency for admissions into or placement within a program.
- (2) Contrastingly, the CRM, such as a locally produced achievement test, measures absolute performance that is compared only with the learning objective, hence a perfect score is theoretically obtainable by all students who have a mastery of the pre-specified material, or conversely, all students may fail the test.

- (3) In most of these books, the authors classify a measurement strategy as either norm-referenced (NRM) or criterion-referenced (CRM).
- (4) Another author points out how the type of interpretation that an NRM offers is the relative performance of the students compared with that of all the others resulting in, ideally, a bell curve distribution.
- (5) Numerous books on constructing and using language tests have been written by various authors.
- (6) CRMs, on the other hand, are more specific, achievement or diagnostic tests intended to be used for motivating students by measuring to what percent they have achieved mastery of the thought or learned material.
- (7) One of the authors clearly delineates the differences of these two types by focusing on the categories of "test characteristics" and "logistical dimensions."
69. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?  
(a) 7 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4  
(e) 5
70. Which of the following should be the **SEVENTH (LAST)** sentence after rearrangement?  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4  
(e) 5
71. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement?  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 6  
(e) 5
72. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4  
(e) 6
73. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 7 (d) 4  
(e) 5

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 74-78) :** 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

[IBPS PO 2012]

- (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'.
74. Which of the following should be the SIXTH (LAST) sentence after the rearrangement ?  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D  
 (e) E
75. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after the rearrangement ?  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D  
 (e) E
76. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after the rearrangement ?  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) F  
 (e) E
77. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after the rearrangement ?  
 (a) F (b) B  
 (c) C (d) A  
 (e) E
78. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after the rearrangement ?  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D  
 (e) F

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 79-83) :** Rearrange the following sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) (E) and (F) into a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below it. [IBPS PO 2013]

- (A) Moreover salaries in public sector enterprises are not as competitive as those offered by private or foreign corporates, connection
- (B) This trend should be a wake up call for stakeholders to examine why employees are seeking better opportunities with private companies in India and abroad.
- (C) Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) have been experiencing severe challenges in attracting motivating and retaining their key staff.
- (D) Having identified these as the reasons employees leave PSEs it is important empower stakeholders to find ways to remedy the situation.
- (E) One reason is that young employees lured away to private firms are more willing to undertake professional risks.
- (F) Employees in specialist roles especially have become increasingly difficult to retain.
79. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D  
 (e) E

80. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D  
 (e) F
81. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D  
 (e) E
82. Which of the following should be FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D  
 (e) E
83. Which of the following should be the LAST (SIXTH) sentence after rearrangement?  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D  
 (e) E

**DIRECTIONS (Qs.84-88):** Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph, then answer the questions given below them. [SBI PO 2013]

- (A) The group desired to enhance the learning experience in schools with an interactive digital medium that could be used within and outside the class-room
- (B) Then the teacher can act on the downloaded data rather than collect it from each and every student and thereby save his time and effort.
- (C) Educator, decided the group of engineers, all alumni of the Indian Institute of technology, when the founded Edutor Technologies in August 2009.
- (D) They can even take tests and submit them digitally using the same tablets and the teachers in turn can download the tests using the company's cloud services.
- (E) With this desire they created a solution that digitizes school textbooks and other learning materials so that students no longer need to carry as many books to school and back as before, but can access their study material on their touch-screen tablets.
- (F) A mechanic works on motors and an accountant has his computer. Likewise, if a student has to work on a machine or device, what should it be called?
84. Which of the following sentences should be the FIRST after rearrangement?  
 (a) F (b) D  
 (c) A (d) C  
 (e) E
85. Which of the following sentences should be the THIRD after rearrangement?  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) D (d) E  
 (e) F
86. Which of the following sentences should be the SIXTH (LAST) after rearrangement?  
 (a) A (b) F  
 (c) E (d) B  
 (e) D



87. Which of the following sentences should be the **FOURTH** after rearrangement?

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| (a) A | (b) F |
| (c) E | (d) B |
| (e) D |       |

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

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

**DIRECTIONS (Qs.89-93):** 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. *[SBI PO 2014]*

- (A) As a consequence, even if it is plausible that ambient air pollution plays a role for the onset and increasing frequency of respiratory allergy, it is not easy to prove this conclusively.
- (B) Another factor clouding the issue is that laboratory evaluations do not reflect what happens during natural exposure when atmospheric pollution mixtures are inhaled.
- (C) Interpretation of studies are confounded by the effect of cigarette smoke, exposure to indoor pollutants and to outdoors and indoors allergens.
- (D) However, despite evidence of a correlation between the increasing frequency of respiratory allergy and the increasing trend in air pollution, the link and interaction is still speculative.

(E) Allergic respiratory diseases such as hay fever and bronchial asthma have indeed become more common in the last decades in all industrialized countries and the reasons for this increase are still debated.

(F) Several studies have shown the adverse effects of ambient air pollution on respiratory health.

89. Which of the following should be the **LAST** sentence after rearrangement ?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





## Hints & Solutions



### LEVEL-I

1. (d) S is the opening sentence, since it introduces the narrative. P will follow S, as it tells the chronology of the event. That is, what happened next. This will be followed by R, since R begins with the reflective pronoun, that indicates the action that happened in P. Thus, the right sequence is SPRQ.
2. (b) Q is the opening sentence, as it introduces the subject John F Kennedy, so we have to choose between (b) and (d). R will follow Q and S will follow R. All R, S and P talk about the speeches made by the noun subject, so we will move from the most general or broadest detail to the more specific so, from 'a series of debits' to 'the campaign' to 'first inaugural address', so the correct sequence is (b).
3. (a) Q is the opening line, as it introduces the narrative. This will be followed by P, which furthers the narrative. S is the reply to question asked in P and R has the rebuttal to the answer given in S, So the sequences is QPSR.
4. (a) P is the opening line because Q,R,S are illustrations or examples of the statement made in P.
5. (d) S is the opening sentence as it begins the narrative (most of the 'once told me' lines are opening line), followed by Q, because it extends the statement with the same noun subject.
6. (b) Q is the opening sentence, it defines the status quo, followed by S, because S illustrates about customised tailoring outfit, a subject mentioned in Q 'custom made clothing'. Thus will be followed by P, since P explains further customised tailoring industry.
7. (d) Q is the opening sentence as it introduces the subject of evaluation followed by S, which is linked with Q because, it gives conditions attached with the subject of Q.
8. (c) R is the opening sentence as it has the subject. There may be a confusion between P and R, but the subject of P-participation, is an object in R, Thus R will be the just sentence, followed Q and then P, as Q and P explain the objects of R.
9. (d) P is the opening sentence, followed by R because the 'this' in R refers to the idea stated in the opening sentence and works as a link between them. This will be followed by Q, because the pronoun subject 'it' refers to Ford Motor company.
10. (d) Q is the opening sentence, it introduces the subject. This will be followed by P which has a link with Q-Chewing gum, then will be S which has a link with P-Finish.
11. (b) S is the opening sentence which introduces the subject followed by Q, the pronoun subject of Q replaces the noun subject of S. This will be followed by R because the 'they' in R refers to the 'politicians' in S.
12. (d) 'B' is answering question asked in 'D'-'A' is hinting towards an alternate situation and 'C' is giving alternate example.
13. (d) 'D' is stating a fact. 'B' is supporting the argument in 'D' 'A' highlighting what may happen if situation in 'D' is not achieved. 'C' is indicating towards that eventuality.
14. (d) 'D' is stating a perception. 'B' is adding information to this perception. 'A' is proof against this perception. 'C' is a corollary of A.
15. (b) 'B' is a statement on a trend. 'A' is cause of that change. 'D' is the result of that cause. 'C' is the ultimate result.
16. (a) D shall be followed by C as C continues to talk about errors in thinking. This will be followed by B, which talks about our classification skills which has been emphasized in C.
17. (b) The paragraph has to start with D. This is followed by A, as 'as a result' in A refers to the quality described in D. B follows A as it gives an example of an assumption mentioned in A.
18. (d) The paragraph starts with D. A has to follow B as 'In the past' mentioned in A shows the contrast from 'recent one' mentioned in B.
19. (c) The paragraph starts with C, which introduces anticipation and participation. This is followed by B, which talks about anticipation. B is followed by A which talks about participation. D follows A as 'it' in D refers to participation in A.
20. (c) P is the opening sentence followed by R which gives another complaint, followed by S which gives yet another complaint Q and T are examples of S.
21. (d) A has to be followed by B, as A talks about the Nagas position and B about the government. Further the 'on its part' indicate that B has to follow A. Further C follows B as it says, "The government should also", which means that something has already been discussed about the government's role. Finally D follows E.
22. (b) 'Such reaction' in B refers to A, so B follows A. C and D further talks about the effects of the decline.
23. (c) The catch is CD and EA. D follows C as 'councils can also decide' in D augment to what has been said in C. A follows E as A adds to what has been said in E.
24. (d) E is the opening sentence and is followed by D, where E discusses the problems by BPO and software companies and D tells about the more mundane problems. Further ABC is the right sequence, 'hedging' in B is derived from the currency changes discussed in A. 'These methods' in C refers to B.
25. (d) Clearly C must be followed by D, which must be further followed by the E as E reiterates the housing shortage and says that the real deficit will be even higher. D and E provide the statistical proof of the staggering task mentioned in C. So this leads us to two options (b) and (d). Among them (b) seems to be more appropriate as B again emphasises on but is being said is A and also that B cannot be the concluding statement of the paragraph.

26. (c) The paragraph is clearly taking about Goa state and hence E has to be opening sentence is the paragraph. This is followed by A where the phrase, 'is an impressive case in point', which is an example of what is being said in E. A is followed by E as 'a similar agitation' mentioned in B refers to the public activism mentioned in A. B is further followed by D and C.
27. (b) Clearly A must be followed by E as E is continuing what was being said in A. E is followed by B which gives an example of everyday protocol mentioned in E. B is followed by C as 'Here the Indian system's record' which is mentioned in C refers to the kind of system which is being talked about in E and B. Finally D conclude the paragraph which shows the appealing record of the Indian system.
28. (d) A is the opening sentence of the paragraph as is clear from the options. This is followed by B as B states the results in the Iowa state. This is followed by C which states the reasons for Mr. Huckabee's victory. C is followed by E which is followed by D, as 'will' and 'are expected to be' mentioned in D refer to situation in New Hampshire which is being mentioned in E.
29. (c) In this paragraph B must be followed by E as E refers to the climate change and the rising costs mentioned in B. Among the given options only (c) follows this order.
30. (b) Clearly D has to be followed by E as the rest of the mission mentioned in E means that the first part of the mission must have been mentioned in the preceding sentence. E is followed by A as it talks about the precision in which the whole mission mentioned in D and E is executed. Further C must follow B as it continues to talk about the achievement which is mentioned in B.
31. (c) The catch in this paragraph is that D must be followed by E as the contender introduced in D is further elaborated by India fulfilling the role of contender. So we have only two options i.e., (c) and (d). E must be followed by B as B talks about India becoming a cricketing power capable of winning in varying conditions anywhere, which is further elaborated in A by consistently challenging Australia both at home and away (mentioned in A).
32. (a) B must precede C as B explains the feeling responsible for the Americans voting in large numbers (mentioned in C). A has to come before B as the historical record mentioned in A is the large number of voting by Americans which is also clear by the use of 'perhaps ever' mentioned in C. Hence ABCDE is the correct sequence.
33. (c) Clearly B has to be followed by C as C explains the reason for Kumble being under-rated as mentioned in B. E has to be followed by A as A continues to talk about Anil Kumble's career, the discussion of which started in E. Hence the correct sequence is EABCD.
34. (d) Clearly A has to be followed by D as D completes what Allan H. Meltzer was mentioning in A. Also B has to be followed by C as 'that could shrink demand further' is the result of what is happening in B.
35. (a) A is the opening sentence as is clear from the given options. A is followed by B as B talks about what Farooq Abdullah said to the journalist. C is followed by D as D adds up to the situation in C. Also E has to come before C and D as the 'test' mentioned in E is referring to the situation in J&K assembly as mentioned in C.
36. (b) Clearly A is the opening sentence of the paragraph followed by B. C, D and E can come only after B as they reflect the effect of the economic recession. Hence the best sequences is ABCDE.
37. (c) Clearly E has to be followed by A as they talk about what employees and employers seek from each other. The use of 'And, in turn' in A shows that it comes after E. A is followed by B which is the summary of E and A. C continues the summary started in B. D is the concluding sentence.
38. (c) Only option (c) CABDE forms a logical sequence.
39. (a) Only option (a) DECAB forms a logical sequence.
40. (a) Only option (a) DACBE forms a logical sequence.
41. (c) Only option (c) BCDAE forms a logical sequence.
42. (c)      43. (a)      44. (b)      45. (a)
46. (c) Note that in the selection of the sequence of sentences a logical connectivity is maintained. This can be further checked by logically arranging the points in your own words.
- The entire passage summarizes the fact that the Environment Education Unit of Centre for Science and Environment strives to make easy course were (A) helpful not only to students but also to teachers (B) There are two section, one on climate change and the other on natural resources. (C) They are based on the curriculum. (D) But they are not meant to be just learnt by heart. The purpose is to introduce them in the form of an activity (E).
47. (a) The passage is about the famous rock garden Ryoan-ji in Japan (A). The dimensions of the garden are then given (30 m long from East to West and 10 m from North to South). (C) There is a description of the garden. It has no trees only 15 irregularly shaped rocks in a specific arrangement (E). Further details of the rocks arrangement are give rocks (B) The interesting part is that only 14 can be viewed at a time. (D) The description gets more detailed as we move along. It ends with a telling conclusion.
48. (b) Zen Buddhism started with the flower Sermon in the 14th century. (D) Gautama was giving a sermon. (B) it was a silent Sermon (A) he held up a flower, no one spoke (E) only Mahakasyapa smiled happily. It is a story which has to be connected in the proper order.
49. (d) 'Judas' priest was an english heavy metal band (B) the description of the band member is given next (E) a persistent problem is noted in case of the drummer (A) the heavy influence of the band is mentioned next (D) last but not the least in a telling conclusion they have been spoken of as 'metal gods' (C).
50. (c) E is the statement which begins the passage, D talks about the first set of test for intelligence, this is followed by A on the use of such intelligent tests, C tells us about the intelligence quotient and tests which are developed to indicate what an average child of a certain age can do and B ends the passage.
51. (d) Now logically A will follow C and B will follow D, this sequence is given only in option (d).

52. (b) There is a link between 1 and D, 'be my own boss' and 'sick of working for others' so we have to choose from (b) & (c) followed by B and then C.
53. (a) There is link between 1 and A – 'the fire', 'the explosion'. So we have to choose between (a) and (b). Thus we have to choose whether B or C will follow A, but logically C will follow B, as 'this' of C is the predicate of B. So ABCD is the correct sequence.
54. (b) B will follow 1 because B gives the explanatory background to the idea stated in 1. This will be followed by C. So the right sequence is given in (b).
55. (b) There is a link 1 and A – 'This company', 'The company'. A will be followed by D because 'this idea of D refers to the idea stated in A – 'foray into service sector by setting up a chain of launderettes'.
56. (d) 57. (a) 58. (d) 59. (c) 60. (a)
61. (b) 62. (d) 63. (e) 64. (e) 65. (c)
66. (d) 67. (b) 68. (d) 69. (c) 70. (a)
71. (d)

## LEVEL-II

- (d) DC is the key. Passage must begin with D as it initiates with 'The function of the professional teacher was to ..... in order to break down the barriers between knowledge and need'. C must follow D as it states that 'to find for new truths ..... people might understand'. A, B and C cannot begin the passage as they provide supportive text. A should follow C as it mentions about 'knowledge for communication, ..... worshipping at a respectful distance its new priests'. B would follow A and would also close the passage as it states that 'the civilisation, which had hoped to raise itself ..... monastically isolated from the world by the birth rate of terminology'. The right sequence is DCAB.
- (c) BA is the key. The passage must begin with B as it opens up the topic mentioning 'In recent years, these have been many reports ....., its debatable results, and its vague, esoteric terms'. A should follow B as it is logically the supportive text immediately required as it states that for too many people it is like a blind man in a dark room ..... what it accomplishes has not been made clear. A, C and D cannot begin the passage as they are supportive in nature. D should follow A as it states that 'although hundreds of thousands of words about psychiatry ..... cartoon image of psychiatrists and their mystical couches'. C should follow D and as well as close the paragraph stating 'impatience has been expressed ..... the general public but by psychiatrists as well'. BADC is the correct sequence.
- (a) CD is the key. Passage must begin with C as it talks about 'spirituality eliminating disparity between ..... spiritual products, spiritual property'. D must follow C as it mentions about 'religion strengthens ..... we dislike those who weaken it'. B must follow D as it states that 'the person who talks adversely ..... spiritually generated love'. A should follow B and also close the passage as it mentions about 'if we are still on the ego level ..... than that of the global – love state'. CDBA would be the right sequence
- (b) AD is the key. Passage must begin with A as it states that 'welcoming these kids with open arms are a new breed of women ..... to build a thriving business, that of preschools'. D must follow A as it mentions about 'toddlers, barely out of their diapers ..... at the earliest'. B, C and D cannot open the passage as they are the supportive link to the initial start. C must follow D as it states that 'welcoming these kids with open arms ..... that of preschools'. B must follow C and also close the paragraph as it states about 'parents being relieved now ..... who attend these preschools'. The right sequence is ADCB.
- (c); D logically follows A with 'the Great Depression and the New Deal' being the topics of introduction. C marks the beginning of the next clause which is logically followed by ii. Option (c) is thus the correct choice. Option (a) can be ruled out easily since the sentence cannot end with A. Option (b) is incorrect since iii and iv cannot come together (too many 'and's). Option (d) looks correct but it is not the right sequence because of 'same'. The sentence is ambiguous since 'same' can refer to any of the three things mentioned before i.e. the Great Depression, New Deal and America's still influential response
- (b); B is the first sentence as it introduces the main idea of the passage. B and iv make a mandatory pair since 'the company' in D refers to Toyota. A follows D as it elaborates some of the features of the Prius. A and C make another mandatory pair as 'after that' mentioned in C refers to what happens once the car has run 15 miles. Thus, the correct sequence is B, D, A, C and option (b) is the correct answer
- (b) Passage must begin with A as it introduces the 'situation in which violence occurs,' 'violence tends to be clearly defined' etc. B, C or D cannot begin the passage with their 'So,' 'Probably' and 'However' respectively, they only advance the argument. C should follow A talking of 'the only uncontrolled applications of force,' it tells that the only exception may be in 'social superiors' killing 'social inferiors.' D should follow C telling that 'only when an outsider is killed even by mistake the futility and horror of violence is realized.' B should follow D and conclude the passage appropriately with its 'the actual risk to outsiders.' Options (a) and (d): Passage wrongly begins with D in both the options whereas D should follow C with its 'genuinely appalled' etc. Option (c): Passage wrongly begins with C whereas C should follow A with its 'uncontrolled applications of force.' Except (b) other options are wrong.
- (d). DB and AC are the keys. Passage must begin with D which introduces the 'strategic problem' of interaction between 'two individuals,' A, B, C advance the argument. B should obviously follow D with its illustration of 'An accident' picking up from D's argument, A should follow B with its 'likelihood of an accident' etc. C should follow A and conclude the passage with its 'Each must decide' etc. Options (a) and (b): Passage wrongly begins with A in both the options whereas A should follow B with 'how carefully the motorist drives.' Option (c): Passage correctly begins with D, B correctly follows D but C wrongly follows D whereas C has to follow A and conclude the passage with 'Each must decide.' Except (d) other options are wrong.



9. (a) AD is the key. Passage must begin with A as it introduces 'functionalism in positivist organization theory' and 'political model of organization theory'. Passage cannot begin with B, C or D with their 'Thus,' 'At the extreme' and 'The political model' respectively. D should obviously follow A as D talks about 'political model' advancing the argument introduced by A. B should follow D telling about the major role of 'actual power,' advancing the argument from D's 'exercise of power and influence.' C should follow B and conclude the passage with its 'At the extreme' etc. Option (b): Passage wrongly begins with C whereas C should follow B and conclude the passage with its 'political pursuit of self interest' etc. Option (c): Passage wrongly begins with D whereas D should follow A, precede B with its 'exercise of power and influence.' Option (d): Passage correctly begins with A but B wrongly follows it whereas B should follow D, precede C with its 'actual power' etc. Except (a) other options are wrong.
10. (d) BD is the key. Passage must begin with B as it introduces 'the system of checks and balances' telling that nature itself is their best example. A, C or D cannot begin the passage with their 'decision making, however,' 'institutions also' and 'after this delicate balance' respectively. D should follow B with its 'this delicate balance,' D's 'this' refers to 'checks and balances' in nature introduced by B, C should follow B as C tells there is a need of the system of checks and balances in institutions also. A should follow C and conclude the passage telling that group decision making is not a foolproof method etc. Options (a) and (c): Passage wrongly begins with C in both the options whereas C should follow D, precede A with its 'In institutions also' etc. Option (b): Passage correctly begins with B but C wrongly follows it whereas C should follow D and so on. Except (d) other options are wrong.
11. (c) BD is the key. Passage must begin with B as it introduces salvaged 'giant statue of Buddha,' it cannot begin with A, C, D with their 'The operation of last week,' 'The project' and 'It went down' respectively. They only advance the argument introduced by B. D should obviously follow B as D tells when the 'giant statue' of Buddha 'went down in the lake,' A should follow D which tells the 'operation' (of salvaging the statue) was 'dramatic,' C should follow A and conclude the passage telling whose 'obsession' the project (of salvaging) was. Option (a): passage wrongly begins with A instead of B whereas A should follow D which in turn should follow B after D has told when the 'giant statue' of Buddha 'went down in the lake,' A calls the 'operation' (of salvaging the statue) was dramatic' and so on. Option (b): passage correctly begins with B but C wrongly follows it whereas C should follow A and conclude the passage, after A calls the 'operation' (of salvaging the statue) 'dramatic' C tells whose 'brainchild' the 'project' was. Option (d): passage correctly begins with B but A wrongly follows B whereas A should follow D which in turn should follow B, after D has told when the statue 'went down in the lake' A calls the 'operation' 'dramatic' and so on. Except (c) other options are wrong.
12. (c) CA and AB are the keys. Passage must begin with C which introduces the problem 'global warming,' A, B, D cannot begin the passage as they only tell the effects of global warming. A should obviously follow C as A tells the effect of global warming indicated by C as expected. B should follow A as B advances the description of the effects, D should follow B and conclude the passage as D further tells the effect, i.e., 'the warmer climate' could melt the floating ice' etc. Option (a): passage correctly begins the passage with C but D wrongly follows it whereas D should follow B and conclude the passage, after B has told an 'effect' of 'global warming' D further tells the effect, i.e., 'the warmer climate could melt the floating ice' and so on. Options (b), (d): passage wrongly begins with B in both the options instead of C whereas B should follow A which in turn should follow C, after A has talked of one effect, i.e., 'a lid of warm water,' B tells about another effect, i.e., 'plant productivity would rise' and so on. Except (c) other options are wrong.
13. (b). CD is the key. Passage must begin with C as it introduces 'religion' as 'a guiding force,' A, B and D cannot begin the passage with their 'Hence,' 'The country has already' and 'However' respectively. D should obviously follow C which says 'it must not be allowed to be exploited,' D's 'it' refers to 'religion' introduced by C, B should follow D with its 'The country has already enough religions,' it is an appropriate argument with reference to D's 'it must not be allowed to be exploited,' A should follow B and conclude the passage telling 'the educated and patriotic Indians must rise' etc. Options (a) and (c): passage wrongly begins with B instead of C in both the options whereas B should follow D which in turn should follow C, B's 'country has already enough religions' is an appropriate argument following D's telling 'it must not be allowed to be exploited' and so on. Option (d): passage wrongly begins with A instead of C whereas A should follow B and conclude the passage, after B has talked of 'already enough religions to meddle in politics,' A's exhorting 'the educated and patriotic Indians must rise to the occasion' is quite appropriate. Except (b), other options are wrong.
14. (c) BD and AC are the keys. Passage must begin with B as it introduces the argument of the passage, i.e., giving 'orders,' commanding and demanding 'obedience' are not good attributes in an executive. A, C and D cannot begin the passage with their 'Suggest or request,' 'Be a leader' and 'A good one' respectively. They only tell good or desirable attributes of an executive after B has introduced the argument. D should obviously follow B as D tells how does a good executive behave, i.e., 'he delegates wisely and counsels sanely.' A should follow D with its 'Suggest or request,' C should follow A and conclude the passage asking 'to be a leader and not a boss.' Option (a): passage wrongly begins with A instead of B whereas A should follow D which in turn should follow B, after D has told how does a good executive behave or deal, i.e., he 'delegates wisely' etc. A should ask to 'Suggest or request' and so on. Option (b): passage wrongly begins with D instead of B whereas D should follow B after B has introduced the argument, i.e., giving 'orders' or 'commands' make a 'poor executive,' D's 'A good one delegates wisely' is quite logical and so on. Option (d): passage wrongly begins with C instead of B whereas C should follow A and conclude the passage, after B has introduced the argument, D advances it telling who is a 'good' executive, A advances it further asking to 'suggest or request,' C appropriately concludes the passage telling 'Be a leader' etc. Except (c), other options are wrong.
15. (d) DB and CA are the keys. Passage must begin with D which introduces the topic telling 'The diseases of the body become more pronounced.' A, B, C cannot begin the passage with their

- 'The sickest of such men,' 'We find that what,' and 'However the diseases' respectively. B should follow D because it further talks about the diseases of the body. Except (d) other options are wrong as the link DB is absent in them.
16. (a) DC is the key. C should follow D with its 'His writing is' which refers to 'Is'ai Hsiang' mentioned by D. Option (b): Passage wrongly begins with A whereas A should follow B. Option (c) and Option (d): Passage begins with D but the link DC is missing. Except (a) other options are wrong.
  17. (c) AC, BD are the keys. D should follow B with its 'Such a person' which refers to 'owner' mentioned by B. Option (a): Passage wrongly begins with D. Option (b): Passage begins with A but the links AC and BD are missing. Option (d): Passage wrongly begins with B. Except (c) other options are wrong.
  18. (a) CA and DB are the keys. A should follow C with its 'His influence over' which refers to 'Seneca' mentioned by A. Option (b): Passage wrongly begins with D whereas D should follow A. Option (c): Passage wrongly begins with A whereas A should follow C. Option (d): Passage begins with B whereas B should follow D. Except (a) other options are wrong.
  19. (b) CD is the key. D which further talks about 'This seed is called' should follow C which introduces the subject of 'Seed'. Option (a) and Option (c): Passage wrongly begins with A whereas A should follow B. Option (d): Passage wrongly begins with D whereas D should follow C. Except (b) other options are wrong.
  20. (c) ED is the key. Passage must begin with E which introduces the topic telling 'Intelligence can be measured,' A, B, C or D cannot begin the passage with their 'Since then,' 'In other words,' 'Intelligence is expressed' and 'Binet developed' respectively. D should follow E with 'Binet developed the first set of such tests' describing the test talked of by E. A should follow E with 'Since then' etc. referring to what has been said in D, C should follow A telling 'Intelligence is expressed as intelligence quotient,' advancing the argument of E, D and A. B should follow C and conclude the passage telling 'intelligence tests give us a norm.' Options (a) and (d): Passage wrongly begins with C in both the options whereas C should follow A, precede B with 'Intelligence is expressed' etc. Option (b): Passage wrongly begins with D whereas D should follow E, precede A with 'Binet developed' etc. Except (c) other options are wrong.
  21. (c) BC is the key. Passage must begin with B as it initiates the argument telling 'Humankind lingers' in what i.e., 'Plato's cave' or 'mere images of truth.' A, C, D and E advance this argument with their 'This very,' 'But being,' 'The inventory' and 'In teaching' respectively. C should obviously follow B with 'But being educated by photographs' etc. D should follow C with 'The inventory started in 1839,' A should follow D talking of 'instability of the photographing eye.' E should follow A and conclude the passage with 'photograph alter and enlarge our notions' etc. Options (a) and (d): Passage wrongly begins with E in both the options whereas E should follow A and conclude the passage with 'In teaching us a new visual code' etc. Option (b): Passage correctly begins with B but D wrongly follows B whereas D should follow C, precede A with 'The inventory started in 1839' etc. Except (c) other options are wrong.
  22. (a) AEC is the key. Passage must begin with A which tells what is it to be 'culturally literate.' B, C, D or E cannot begin the passage with their 'Nor,' 'It is,' 'cultural literacy constitutes' and 'The breadth of that information' respectively. E should obviously follow A with 'The breadth of information' etc. C should follow E talking of 'culture narrowly understood,' B should follow C telling 'culture is not confined,' 'to one social class,' D should follow B and conclude the passage with 'cultural literacy constitutes' etc. Options (b) and (d): Passage wrongly begins with D in both the options whereas D should follow B and conclude the passage telling what 'constitutes' 'cultural literacy' etc. Option (c): Passage correctly begins with A but C wrongly follows A whereas C should follow E telling that 'culture' is 'narrowly understood.' Except (a) other options are wrong.
  23. (b) CA and BDE are the keys. Passage must begin with C which introduces the topic 'A social cost of theft,' A, B, D or E only advance the argument with their 'Both parties,' 'The thief spends time,' 'These costs' and 'A bank may purchase' respectively. A should obviously follow C, its 'both parties' referring to 'the thief and the potential victim' talked of or introduced by C. B should follow A with 'The thief spends' etc. D should follow B with its 'These costs may escalate,' E should follow D and conclude the passage with 'A bank may purchase more and more complicated and sophisticated safes' etc. Options (a) and (c): Passage wrongly begins with A whereas A should follow C, precede B with 'Both parties use capital and labour' etc. Option (d): Passage correctly begins with C but B wrongly follows it whereas B should follow A, precede D with 'The thief spends time and money' etc. Except (b) other options are wrong.
  24. (b) CE is the key. Passage must begin with C with its 'however promising the prospects for growth may be' as it introduces the issue of 'current production constraints.' A, B, D and E cannot begin the passage with their 'Each year,' 'Choosing what,' 'The fact' and 'There is still' respectively. E should obviously follow C which talks of 'a limit' to production, D should follow E with its 'fact that those limits' which refers to 'a limit' to production mentioned by E, A should follow D with its 'Each year we still have to choose,' B should follow A and conclude the passage with its 'choosing what to produce - a mix of output' which refers to A's 'we still have to choose some mix of output!' Option (a): Passage wrongly begins with A whereas A should follow D and precede B, telling 'each year we still have to choose some mix of output' and so on. Option (c): Passage wrongly begins with D whereas D should follow E which in turn should follow C, telling 'those limits may expand in future years' which refers to 'a limit' to production mentioned by E. Option (d): passage wrongly begins with A whereas A has to follow D, telling 'we still have to choose some mix of output' and so on. Except (b) other options are wrong.
  25. (c) AC is the key. Passage must begin with D as only it introduces the argument of 'command economies,' 'central planning,' 'right mix of output' etc. A, B, C and E cannot begin the passage with 'The market mechanism,' 'Central planning create,' 'As a result' and 'Although' respectively. A should obviously follow D as A picks up the argument from 'decentralized market mechanism' mentioned by D, C should follow A as C tells 'market economy may produce lots of frivolous goods,' B should follow C as B



talks of 'Central planning' which takes care of the society's most pressing needs, E should follow B and conclude the argument as E talks of the 'worthy' 'goals of central planning' etc. Option (a): passage wrongly begins with A whereas A should follow D, after D has talked of 'command economies,' 'central planning,' 'more likely to produce the "right" mix of output than a decentralized market mechanism,' A should follow it with its criticism of 'the market mechanism.' Option (b): passage wrongly begins with E whereas E should follow B and conclude the passage, after B has talked of 'central planning' taking care of 'the society's most pressing needs.' E should follow it talking of 'worthy' 'goals of central planning.' Option (d): passage wrongly begins with C whereas C should follow A which in turn should follow B, after A has told of 'market mechanism,' 'giving undue weight' etc. C should follow it telling 'a market economy may produce lots of frivolous goods' and so on. Except (c), other options are wrong.

26. (d); C is an apt opener as it introduces the issue - "we will often try to persuade people of what we find beautiful, even though we do not believe." B gives a reason for such persuasion; thus CB constitute a mandatory pair. D adds to B by stating "Moreover, we are often aware of the contingency of our own judgements' foundation..." A adds further to the discussion (Nevertheless, we do think that certain aesthetic ...) by providing a concession to D. E further adds to D. Thus, the correct sequence is CBDAE.
27. (b); According to the given options, D, C or E could be the opener. Sentence C cannot be the opener as it is presenting a contradiction but one does not know what is being contradicted. EC are a mandatory pair as the antecedent for "On the contrary..." in C is E. Option B is the only one that has EC as a mandatory pair and hence it is the correct option.
28. (d); The paragraph primarily revolves around the idea of "essentialism" and how it focuses on expressing various concepts separately through different media so that their true value is realized to their full extent. Hence the starting sentence has to be A. Therefore, options (a), (b) and (c) can be safely eliminated. Clearly sentence B elaborates further on the thought stated in sentence A by emphasizing that each medium has different levels of strengths and weaknesses and hence the concepts that have to be expressed through them have to be obviously different. Therefore, there is a direct AB link. The sentence following B's line of thought has to be E as it provides an example of how one concept suitable for a particular medium becomes poor in perception if it is expressed through any other medium. The EC link is quite prominent because C provides more examples in relation to the idea expressed in E. Finally sentence D has to be the concluding sentence because it proves why essentialism is liked by artists because of the systematic method of separating art and media. Hence the correct link at the end has to be CD and not DC and so the correct answer is option (d)
29. (c) DC is the key. Passage must begin with D as it opens up the passage stating 'A battle on the pitch is always more welcome ..... current cricketing encounter that entails.' C must follow D as it states that 'there is little else that energises ..... to the entire Indian and Pakistani diaspora the world over'. A, B, C and E cannot open the passage as they do not contain the relevant topic, moreover they are containing supportive text. A must follow C as it mentions about 'while this path breaking event ..... people-to-people contact as well'. B must follow A as it is the correct sequence stating that 'it is this aspect ..... building up relations'. E would follow B and would also close the passage as it states that 'it is hoped that these moves ..... channels routed through third countries'. DCABE is the right sequence.
30. (b) ED is the key. The passage must begin with E as it opens up the topic stating 'Polyester films intrinsically ..... reject glare and ultra violet rays'. D must follow E as it states that 'they can be made to reject heat ..... depends on thickness. A must follow D as it states that 'anyone who feels threatened ..... to find them useful'. B must follow A as it states that 'propelled by the rise in the number .... remain high because of the low costs'. C must follow B as well as close the paragraph as it states that 'films are readily available ..... are easy to maintain'. EDABC is the right sequence.
31. (a) CE is the key. The passage must begin with C as it mentions about the topic that 'India's handicraft has been ..... India on a sustained basis'. E must follow C as it states 'the proper in terms of product range ..... and the far East'. A, B, D and E cannot start the passage as they are supporting text to the opening of the passage. D must follow E as it states that 'hand printed textiles, shawls, sari goods .... are being targeted'. A must follow D as it states that 'the strength of Indian handicrafts ..... high export potential'. B must follow A and also close the passage as it states that 'the other strength of the industry ..... found across in India'. CEDAB is the right sequence.
32. (b) BC is the key. The passage must begin with B as it initiates the topic by stating 'According to 'The Economist' magazine ..... the 18th centuries'. C should follow B as it supports the passage by stating that 'though it was initially received ..... all over the world'. A, C, E and D cannot begin the passage as they are supporting the passage. A should follow C as it states that 'How coffee really came ..... Chikmangalur district'. E should follow A as it states that 'the credit for commercialising ..... span of a few centuries'. D should follow E as well as close the passage as it states that 'the popularity of the brew grew immensely'. BCAED is the right sequence.
33. (b) 34. (c) 35. (a) 36. (d) 37. (b) 38. (c)
39. (c) 40. (d) 41. (b)
42. (a) Statement A ends with the idea of 'no special creation'. According to the options, sentence C, D or E follows. Sentence D adds another dimension to the given information by stating that 'it also denied the existence of a Creator'. This point has not been elaborated anywhere so it cannot follow any other statement. Sentence E mentions 'preconceptions' whereas only one idea has been mentioned so far. Sentence C elaborates the information given in A. 'The results of chance' in C can be associated with 'the result of purposeless coincidences' in B. So, CB is a mandatory pair given in (a). The plural 'preconceptions' mentioned in E forms a link here and the paragraph ends with sentence D that provides an additional idea of 'non-existence of a creator'. Hence, (a) becomes the correct answer choice.
43. (d) According to the given options, sentence B, D or E follows. The given sentence A mentions 'extensive plastic surgery'; sentence B refers to messing up one's child, this idea does not follow; sentence D might seem like a good choice but a careful

reading reveals that AE is a mandatory pair. In E, 'reconstructive surgery, you might call it'; the 'it' refers to the 'plastic surgery' mentioned in A. The first person used in the last part of E is continued in B. DC forms a mandatory pair, the 'but' used in C hints that it should follow D. Hence, option (d).

44. (d) E will follow the introductory statement A because it talks about 'the negotiations ...' and E tells about the threats to its 'progress ...'. CB is the mandatory pair since C tells us as to what Amnesty International says and B elaborates 'its recent report'.
45. (d) D follows the first sentence as it voices the general perception about gangsters. B would follow D as it continues the narrative. C continues the discussion by bringing in the French perspective; A continues the discussion about gangsters in French films. Thus the correct sequence of sentences is DBCA.
46. (d) D would follow the first sentence; the clue lies in the words 'these social critics'. B would follow D as it highlights the 'wit' mentioned in D. Now the confusion may arise while choosing between sentence C and A to follow B. If we look at the sixth sentence, we would be able to choose C over A as the sixth sentence talks of 'reminds the State of its evident failures', these words would go with the 'irrationality of the state' mentioned in A. Thus, A would immediately precede the sixth sentence. The correct sequence would be DBCA.
47. (c) The first sentence highlights the problem of cutting the deficit and national debt. C mentions how getting the funds from the defence budget are not a good idea and B tells us why it is so. Thus CB is a mandatory pair. AD is a mandatory pair with A calling the desire to stop spending on security 'ill-advised' and D giving a reason for it being more so. D falls in place before the last sentence. Hence, option (c) is the correct choice.
48. (d) B follows statement 1 stating the implication of believing in the 'nowhere man' and the 'cosmic exile'. A comes after B as it reasons out why the 'nowhere man' is impossible. DC is a mandatory pair with 'these concepts' in C referring to the 'culture-free concepts' in D. The last sentence fits in perfectly after D as it reasons out for the 'cosmic exile'. Option (d) is the correct answer.
49. (d) A has to come in the end because the last sentence talks about MSC mentioned in A. D and C have to come before B because 'these questions' mentioned in B refer to the questions raised in D and C. Statement I of the question states that preventing wars was the primary focus of the UN and only if it failed in this would it have to resort to coerce warring parties to stop fighting. Going by this line of thought, D comes before C as D talks about preventing conflict by dispatching troops to a troubled region while C talks about a situation where a war or fight has already broken out among opposing parties. Thus, option (d) is the clear choice
50. (b) B follows 1 giving a reason why terror attempts on a chief of state are no longer as sensational as they used to be. BD is a mandatory pair since 'now' in D serves to contrast an attempt on the life of a chief of state with an 'outrage upon a church'. A follows D since the 'horrible enough' in A refers to the outrage mentioned in D. Option (c) is incorrect as A cannot come after B. It is not clear what 'horrible enough at first sight' refers to. It can refer to 'an attempt on a crowned head' or the fact that 'it has entered into the general conception of all chiefs'. Moreover, C gives a reason why such an outrage might fail (someone giving it a religious manifestation) which fits in perfectly before VI. Therefore the correct sequence is BDAC and option (b) is the correct answer choice
51. (a) A starts the sequence as it follows I in naming the different localities that a nation encompasses and on the basis of this, D concludes, that the common culture of a nation is only relative. C follows D as it gives a contrasting view by describing a situation where the relative culture may get dominated by patriotic fervour. B begins another line of thought that gets completed in statement VI. Also, the 'this difficulty' in statement VI refers to the 'situation' mentioned in B. The correct sequence is ADCB. Thus, option (a) is the correct answer.
52. (a) 1C, AB and B6 form the keys. The passage begins with 1 giving an insight into the topic which is about 'when we read, ..... repeat his thoughts.' C must follow 1 as it continues the passage stating 'a book is a machine ..... teacher has outlined in pencil'. D must follow C as the next suitable link stating that 'in the same way ..... a means of escape' A should follow D as it mentions about 'Just as man is the tool .... degree of happiness and wisdom'. B should follow A and also precede 6 as it states that 'inspite of the sheers of so many ..... with no thoughts'. This would also allow 6 to close the passage as it leads 'so it comes about ..... last forgets how to walk'. CDAB is the correct sequence.
53. (d) 1D, BC and C6 form the key. D must follow 1 after it has initiated the passage stating 'one of the earliest ..... in advance' followed by D which states that 'when he is twenty ..... until at least thirteen.. A would follow D as it mention about 'we take the course ..... have a characteristic size'. B would follow A as it mentions about 'man is born helpless, ..... has important psychological consequences'. C should follow B telling, 'We plan our lives ..... difficult to live in' and precede 6 which concludes the passage revealing 'I suppose the main reason ..... are formed during this period'. Sequence DABC is the appropriate one.
54. (d) 55. (d) 56. (a) 57. (c) 58. (b) 59. (c)
60. (a) 61. (a) 62. (c) 63. (a) 64. (d) 65. (a)
66. (a); D states the position now, as opposed to a 'few years ago' mentioned in 1. B makes a comparison with a similar situation which A continues with. C asks a question that is answered by 6. Hence, option (a) is correct.
67. (c); B will follow the opening statement, since it is contradicting the 'claim' made in statement A. D would follow B. EC is the mandatory pair because C is the extension of E which stresses on the fact that 'they were not alone' and C talks about the other protests. Hence the correct sequence is ABDEC.
68. (d); D necessarily follows A as it is in continuation of the exposition of Takashi Murakami the artist, E takes it forward forming a pair with B as it defines the 'divide' and C is the concluding statement on Takashi. Hence DEBC is the correct sequence.

- 69-73. Use of words like 'contrastingly' and 'these' in most of the sentences imply that some sentences precede these sentences. Only Statement which introduces the topic of discussion is Option (E). So it is the first sentence of sequence. Statement 3 extends the topic of books. So follows naturally. 'these two types' of Statement 7 are two types discussed in Statement 3. Statement 6 is about CRMs so the just before it there should be discussion of NRMs. Last statement is 2 as it finishes the passage on summarizing note. So the correct order of sentences is 5374612.
69. (e) 70. (b) 71. (d) 72. (c) 73. (c)
74. (d) D
75. (e) E
76. (c) C
77. (a) F
78. (a) A
79. (c) 80. (e) 81. (e) 82. (b) 83. (d)
84. (a) Sentence F is first ( correct sequence- F,C,A,E,D,B)
85. (a) A is the third sentence
86. (d) sentence B will be the correct answer.
87. (c) E
88. (b) D
89. (a) 90. (e) 91. (d) 92. (c) 93. (b)