

HOW TO SOLVE PARAJUMBLES

1. Identify the Opening Sentence

- Look for a sentence that introduces a subject or provides context.
- Avoid sentences that begin with pronouns (he, she, it, they) or conjunctions (however, therefore) as they usually depend on previous sentences.
- The opening sentence often establishes the topic of the paragraph.

2. Look for Logical Connectors

- Pronouns and Articles: Pronouns like he, she, it, they usually refer back to something mentioned earlier. Articles like the often indicate something already introduced.
- Conjunctions: Words like but, however, thus, therefore signal logical relationships and can help you connect sentences.

3. Form Pairs

- Identify sentences that naturally follow one another. For instance:
- Cause and effect relationships.
- Examples or elaborations that follow a main idea.
- Chronological order for events or processes.

4. Focus on Transition Words

- Words like also, moreover, nevertheless, consequently help indicate the flow of ideas.
- Look for contrasts (e.g., however, on the other hand) and additions (e.g., in addition, furthermore).

5. Identify the Closing Sentence

- The concluding sentence usually summarizes or gives a final thought.
- Avoid sentences that introduce new ideas as potential conclusions.

6. Check for Coherence

- Once you've arranged the sentences, read them together to ensure they form a logical and cohesive paragraph.
- The flow should feel natural, and ideas should connect smoothly.

TYPES OF RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SENTENCES

1. Cause-and-Effect Relationship

One sentence explains why something happened (cause) or the result of an event (effect).

Examples: The roads were slippery because it rained all night.

It rained all night; therefore, the roads were slippery.

2. Contrast or Opposition

Sentences highlight differences between ideas.

Examples: I love the beach, but I hate getting sunburned.

Although it was raining, we decided to go hiking.

3. Comparison

Sentences show similarities between two ideas or objects.

Example:

Her smile is as bright as the sun.

Like his brother, he enjoys playing soccer.

4. Addition or Expansion

Sentences build on a previous idea by adding more information.

Example:

She enjoys reading novels. Moreover, she writes short stories.

In addition to baking, he also loves painting.

5. Illustration or Example

One sentence provides a specific example to clarify the previous statement.

Example:

Many countries are investing in renewable energy, such as wind and solar power.

For example, hybrid cars are becoming increasingly popular.

6. Sequence or Chronology

Sentences are organized in a time order.

Example:

First, we prepared the ingredients. Next, we started cooking.

Yesterday, we went to the museum; today, we're visiting the park.

7. Elaboration or Explanation

One sentence explains or provides more detail about the previous one.

Example:

The team succeeded because they worked together effectively. This collaboration allowed them to solve complex problems.

The monument is famous. It was built over 200 years ago.

8. Condition

One sentence presents a condition that affects the other.

Example:

If it rains, we'll stay indoors.

You can go out, provided you finish your homework.

9. Emphasis

A sentence highlights or underscores a key point.

Example:

This is the most important rule: always be on time.

Indeed, his contributions were vital to the project's success.

10. Summary or Conclusion

A sentence wraps up or synthesizes preceding ideas.

Example:

In conclusion, teamwork and communication are essential for success.

To sum up, the benefits of regular exercise far outweigh the drawbacks.

11. Problem-Solution

One sentence presents a problem, and another offers a solution.

Example:

The room was too hot. We opened the windows to cool it down.

12. Transition

Sentences serve as a bridge between ideas or sections.

Example:

On the other hand, some believe that stricter regulations are unnecessary.

As a result, many people are now adopting healthier lifestyles.