

14 Sentence Rearrangement



The process of reorganising a jumbled group of lines is known as sentence rearrangement. You must first put the sentences in the correct order before answering questions about them. Candidates must carefully study the statements to solve such questions, as the motive, topic matter, or part from which the jumbled phrases may be picked varies. The following are examples of questions that could be asked:

- The correct order of all the statements
- Identifying the passage's first statement
- To find the passage's final statement, and so on.

TYPES OF SENTENCE REARRANGEMENT QUESTIONS

Para jumble questions can be asked in four different ways

The Simple Format: In this format, candidates are given all of the statements in a jumbled state and must arrange them in a logical order.

Static First Statement: In the second type of para jumble format, the first statement is given as a constant, and you must logically organise the other statements so that the initial statement remains constant.

The last statement can also be static, and candidates must arrange the other sentences to make the paragraph logical while keeping the last sentence constant.

The first and last statements can be fixed, and the remaining sentences must be arranged logically between them.

Typically, a set of sentence rearrangement problems contains 6 or 7 sentences. It's a set of five questions based on the same 6-7 sentences arranged in different ways. After rearrangement, the questions are for the correct set of first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth sentences. The set of sentences is the same for all five questions.

There are three parts to every paragraph (after combining the sentences of the rearrangement):

- a. The beginning
- b. The main part
- c. The conclusion

How to solve sentence rearrangement questions correctly

You can make a lot of mistakes when answering questions about sentence rearranging. If you approach the problems appropriately, you will be able to answer the para jumbles without making any mistakes.

Hotkeys

Here are some tips on how to deal with sentence rearrangement issues:

- Before starting to rearrange the sentences, carefully read them all and evaluate the common point between them.
- Refer to a sequence discussed in the statement.
- Try pertaining the words given, such as yet, but, when, then, they, anyway, and so on. It will give a good idea of how the sentences can be reorganized.
- Candidates with a larger vocabulary are more likely to answer the question quickly since knowing the meanings of each word in each sentence helps in the arrangement of the statements.
- It's easier to comprehend paragraphs with a single static statement since you can see how the theme begins to evolve or ends.
- Reread the entire section to confirm that it is logically valid once you believe you have correctly organised the statements.

In a rearranged sentence, how do you find the first and last sentences?

- a) Find and pick sentences that use a noun as the subject. Such sentences may serve as the first sentences for our reorganisation.
- b) Remove sentences using a pronoun as the subject. Such sentences cannot be the initial sentence because a pronoun is always used after a noun.
- c) Get rid of sentences that start with a conjunction. When conjunction appears at the beginning of a sentence, it shows that there is clearly a sentence preceding it. As a result, sentences that start with a conjunction cannot also be the initial sentence.

The conclusion is usually the last sentence of a paragraph, and we frequently use terms like finally, lastly, Thus, Thus ultimately, hence, and so on when writing conclusions.

As a result, any sentence beginning with these words can serve as our last sentence.

Steps to find the middle sentences are as follows:

The key to identifying the middle sentences with the greatest accuracy is to choose our answers from the options.

Simply put, once the first and last sentences have been determined, we may look at the question choices to see which one will yield the correct answer for the remaining sentences.

There will be one question in the questions where the first and last sentences that we would have found by then will be in the options for finding the second/ third/ fourth/fifth sentence.

With this, you have two options for the first and last sentences. Because they have already been assigned to the first and last sentence, the options for the second, third, fourth, or fifth sentence will be eliminated in questions where we must find the second, third, fourth, or fifth sentence, because they cannot be the correct option for the remaining sentences.

After removing the first and last sentences from the five options, our fourth sentence (which would not be in the options) will be eliminated as well.

Now we can find the best options by matching the requirement at the beginning and end of the remaining sentences.

More options are eliminated as more questions are answered, resulting in maximum accuracy.

See example

Type 1:

Rearrange the sentences below and answer the questions.

- A. So, you spend the majority of your time on pitches.
 - B. Nowadays, most teams prefer to play on wickets.
 - C. If you want output in three days, it's not easy for batsmen.
 - D. You keep running into pitches that are difficult.
 - E. Our cricket is competitive.
 - F. When you're aiming for 20 wickets in three days, the game can sometimes be completed in two days.
1. After the rearrangement, which of the following will be the first sentence?
- | | |
|------|------|
| A. A | B. C |
| C. B | D. D |
| E. E | |

2. After the rearrangement, which of the following will be the second sentence?
A. A B. C
C. B D. D
E. E
3. After the rearrangement, which of the following will be the third sentence?
A. A B. C
C. B D. D
E. E
4. After the rearrangement, which of the following will be the fourth sentence?
A. A B. C
C. B D. D
E. E
5. After the rearrangement, which of the following will be the fifth sentence?
A. A B. C
C. B D. D
E. F

EDBCFA is the correct rearrangement.

- E.** Our cricket is competitive.
- D.** You keep running into pitches that are difficult.
- B.** Nowadays, most teams prefer to play on wickets.
- C.** If you want output in three days, it's not easy for batsmen.
- F.** When you're aiming for 20 wickets in three days, the game can sometimes be completed in two days.
- A.** So, you spend the majority of your time on pitches.

Type 2:

Then there is a new set of rearrangement questions where one of the sentences from the 6/7 sentences is fixed to a place in the arrangement itself. For example, the D option could be in bold letters and fixed.

This means that the remaining options are all unarranged, whereas option d is fixed and

will remain in the same position even after rearrangement.

We can try this type of rearrangement in the same way that we learned in the trick mentioned above.

This fixed position will benefit us here because it will:

- a)** assist us in judging the sequence of the sentences
- b)** reduce our options for rearrangement

Type 3:

Rearrange the sentences below to form a meaningful paragraph. Sentence C, which is highlighted in bold letters, is correct and remains in place. Rearrange the remaining sentences and answer the following questions.

- A.** One winter my father returned from Bangalore with a bag full of beans.
- B.** My mother said that the optimal time to harvest soybeans is after a period of rainfall when the bean is at its optimum size and flavour.
- C.** Excited, my parents, sister and I sat together to shell the beans.
- D.** The next few days were all about the soya bean, a recipe that she learnt from her mother.
- E.** The peculiar aroma of beans in a cotton bag is something I could never forget.
- F.** I kept looking at my fingers changing colour from the oily texture of the bean pod.

1. After the rearrangement, which of the following will be the fourth sentence?
A. A B. C
C. B D. D
E. F
2. After the rearrangement, which of the following will be the third sentence?
A. A B. C
C. B D. D
E. E
3. After the rearrangement, which of the following will be the fifth sentence?

- A. A B. C
C. B D. D
E. E

4. After the rearrangement, which of the following will be the first sentence?

- A. A B. C
C. B D. D
E. E

5. After the rearrangement, which of the following will be the sixth sentence?

- A. A B. C
C. B D. D
E. E

AECFBD is the correct rearrangement.

- A.** One winter my father returned from Bangalore with a bag full of beans.
E. The peculiar aroma of beans in a cotton bag is something I could never forget.
C. Excited, my parents, sister and I sat together to shell the beans.
F. I kept looking at my fingers changing colour from the oily texture of the bean pod.
B. My mother said that the optimal time to harvest soybeans is after a period of rainfall when the bean is at its optimum size and flavour.
D. The next few days were all about the soya bean, a recipe that she learnt from her mother.

Type 4:

This type of rearrangement is not a sentence rearrangement, but rather a rearrangement of unarranged phrases within a single sentence. The trick to determining the correct arrangement here is as follows:

- a.** Look for the part of the sentence that contains the sentence's subject. The subject of a sentence is usually found at the beginning of the sentence.
- b.** Now that we've found the first, we can examine the last words of it, as well as the first words of the other parts, to see which

part follows it and conveys the information needed in the first.

Seeing the end words of a phrase and connecting them to the first words of the following phrases can help significantly in selecting the proper sequence for constructing a coherent sentence.

Question: Rearrange the sentence's parts to create a grammatically correct and coherent sentence.

Time to time, come forward (a)/ India and China have been at loggerheads on (b)/ to assuage the exasperating element of hostility (c)/ political and diplomatic fronts since the inception of the (d)/ latter and both countries have from (e). BDEAC is the correct rearrangement

Answer: India and China have been at loggerheads on political and diplomatic fronts since the inception of the latter and both countries have from time to time, come forward to assuage the exasperating element of hostility.

Type 5:

The set of sentences for each of the five-sentence rearrangement questions will be different from the set of sentences for the other questions.

We'll also be asked to select the correct choice, which will display the correct rearrangement pattern. One sentence will be set in place (the first of the five sentences), and we must choose the option that shows the correct rearranging pattern.

Because the first sentence has already been fixed, the trick with these types of questions is to just match the rearrangement from the possibilities already offered.

As we try to read the sentence for a meaningful paragraph, the possibilities will be removed, and we will be able to locate the correct answer here with maximum precision.

Question

- A.** The virus has infected more than 60,000 people in China and has been spread to more than 36 countries.

- B.** It has precipitated a rush to sanitise public spaces and limit human interaction.
- C.** China is cauterizing and cloistering used banknotes as part of ventures to end the spread of the deadly coronavirus that has killed over 2,000 people.
- D.** China's central bank stated at a press conference.
- E.** Banks sterilize notes with an ultraviolet light or high temperatures, then clinch and hold the currency for seven to 14 days before sending out again, depending on the severity of the outbreak in a given region.
- Q.** Which of the following options shows the proper rearrangement to form a coherent paragraph?
- a) CEDAB b) CEABD
c) CDAEB d) CDEAB
e) CDBEA

Option A—CEDAB is the correct answer.

- C.** China is cauterizing and cloistering used banknotes as part of ventures to end the spread of the deadly coronavirus that has killed over 2,000 people.
- E.** Banks sterilize notes with an ultraviolet light or high temperatures, then clinch and hold the currency for seven to 14 days before sending out again, depending on the severity of the outbreak in a given region.
- D.** China's central bank stated at a press conference.

A. The virus has infected more than 60,000 people in China and has been spread to more than 36 countries.

B. It has precipitated a rush to sanitise public spaces and limit human interaction.

The above-mentioned trick for finding the last sentence and the first sentence (if some other part of the rearrangement is fixed) may be helpful.

Type 6:

This type of sentence rearrangement combines the previously mentioned Type 3 and Type 1 rearrangements.

There will be a group of four sentences that are jumbled or unorganised. In addition, each sentence will be disorganised too.

In addition, each sentence will be disorganised too. First, we'll need to put the parts of each sentence together to make a coherent statement, and then we'll need to make a pair of three sentences that each carry the information from the same segment of the four sentences.

We'll need to rearrange the three sentences (with the same theme) to produce a comprehensible paragraph after rearranging the parts of each sentence and finding the pair of three sentences from the same paragraph.

The remaining sentence will be omitted from constructing a paragraph since it does not reflect the theme of the other three sentences.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Question: Three sentences: A, B, and C are each divided into four parts: 1, 2, 3, and 4. Answer the questions that follow by rearranging the broken parts of each sentence.

- (A)** Maybe carrying this toxic plume (1)/ waste mingle with the clean water, each monsoon (2)/ but the pipes coming into some homes run right (3)/ through drains, and on rainy days, filth and (4).
- (B)** The president was emphatic in exhorting the 89 million (1)/ small, medium-sized firms, helping guarantee jobs for the youth (2)/ that would generate a movement for mass-financing (3)/ strong CPC machines to adopt concrete measures (4).
- (C)** With toxic chemicals, even persistent organic pollutants and heavy metals (1)/ ten studies by government and nongovernmental (2)/ around the abandoned factory is



contaminated (3)/ agencies show that the soil and groundwater in and (4).

1. Which of the following is the correct sequence of sentence rearrangement (A)?

A. 1234
B. 3421
C. 3214
D. 4312
E. None of the above

2. Which of the following is the correct sequence of sentence rearrangement (B)?

A. 4213

B. 4231

C. 3214

D. 1432

E. None of the above

3. Which of the following is the correct sequence of sentence rearrangement (C)?

A. 2431

B. 4231

C. 3214

D. 2314

E. None of the above

SOLUTIONS

1. Option (B)—3421 is the correct answer.

2. Option (D)—1432 is the correct answer.

3. Option (A)—2431 is the correct answer.