

Para Jumble

Para jumbles are the group of independent sentences usually five or six, which are altered and presented to us. The paramount task is to rearrange them in a meaningful way. This is usually known by many names like *rearranging of words*, *rearranging sentences jumbled words*, *word order exercises*, *make a sentence with the word*, *put the words in the correct order to make sentences*, *sentence order*, *sentence formation*.

MYTH 1: PARAJUMBLES ARE VERY DIFFICULT.

Para jumbles are difficult to crack if no proper guidance is given and who has a very low command in English.

MYTH 2: PARAJUMBLES HAVE NO RULES.

There are two ways to approach this: good command in English and to follow certain rules to overcome the fear of English language.

STRATEGY FOR PARAJUMBLES:

1. Look out for the Name and Pronoun:

In a group of sentences, some sentences start with the name of a person. If you see the name of a person, chances are high that, it would be the first sentence but not every time.

Pronouns such as “he, she, they, it, him, her” are a great use for identifying the sentences in Para jumbles. The pronouns act as a great guide for Para jumbles. The pronouns denote the person who has been already introduced.

Examples:

- a. Hari decided to investigate on the matter.
- b. He enlisted the support of his students and colleagues from Stanford University.
- c. Everyone is happy now.

2. Look for the Keywords / Indicators

Every passage will have certain keywords that are generally used in a particular part of passage.

Examples:

nowadays, A, An, beginning (starting the conversation)

thus, therefore, finally, eventually, clearly (conclusion)

likewise, similarly (comparison)

but, yet, although, on the one hand, nevertheless (contradict a fact)

additionally, in addition to this, apart from this (provide additional fact)

firstly, event time, dates, days (describe an event in a particular order)

as, since, due to (cause & effect)

3. Look out for transition words:

Examples: also, again, as well as, after all, for example, for instance, in short, likewise, otherwise, subsequently, hence, simultaneously

4. Time sequence approach:

Examples: such as, *dates, years, or words like, before, later, after, when, initially, then* etc.

The five sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of five numbers as your answer.

1. The implications of retelling of Indian stories, hence, takes on new meaning in a modern India.
2. The stories we tell reflect the world around us.
3. We cannot help but retell the stories that we value — after all, they are never quite right for us — in our time.
4. And even if we manage to get them quite right, they are only right for us — other people living around us will have different reasons for telling similar stories.
5. As soon as we capture a story, the world we were trying to capture has changed.

Option: 25341

1. Each one personified a different aspect of good fortune.
2. The others were versions of popular Buddhist gods, Hindu gods and Daoist gods.
3. Seven popular Japanese deities, the Shichi Fukujin, were considered to bring good luck and happiness.
4. Although they were included in the Shinto pantheon, only two of them, Daikoku and Ebisu, were indigenous Japanese gods.

Option: 3142

1. Environment Education unit of Centre for Science & Environment has always been working towards providing easy to understand reading material.
2. Their new publication on this subject is an attempt to lend teachers a helping hand.
3. It unfolds in two sections: Climate change: how to make sense of it all
4. And natural resources how to share & care.
5. However, they are introduced to students not as a paragraph to memorize but as an activity to do.

Option: 12345

1. When they gathered together, the Buddha was completely silent & some speculated that perhaps the Buddha was tired or ill.
2. It is said that Gautam Buddha gathered his disciples one day for a Dharma talk.
3. One of the Buddha's disciples, Mahakasyapa, silently gazed at the flower & broke into a broad smile.
4. The origin of Zen Buddhism is ascribed to the Flower Sermon, the earliest source which comes from the 14th century.
5. The Buddha silently held up & twirled a flower and twinkled his eyes, several of his disciples tried to interpret what this meant though none of them was correct.

Option: 42153