

Explanatory Notes

Exercise – 1

Explanatory notes for questions 1 to 20:

1. By going through the sentences, we understand that the passage gives information about what role the UNO played in averting a war. Sentence 1 cannot be the first sentence because, though it contains a generic statement qualifying it for the introductory sentence, it does not contain any later sentences related to this. The same reason applies even for sentence 3. Of the remaining sentences, sentence 2 should be the first sentence, because sentence 4, with the pronoun 'it', cannot be the first sentence.

Sentence 2: this is the first sentence because this introduces the topic and does not have any cross references.

Sentence 4: this should be the second sentence because it contains the pronoun *it* referring to the UNO mentioned in the first sentence.

Sentence 1: this is the third sentence because this exemplifies the idea (of preventing wars) present in the third sentence.

Sentence 3: this is the last sentence because this contains a reference *this region* referring to the region implied in the earlier sentence.

Thus, the correct order of sentences is 2413.

Ans : (2413)

2. The paragraph describes how to solve some problems which are faced by the Indian democracy. Sentence 1 or 2 cannot be the first sentence because they do not give generic information needed for a first sentence. Sentence 3 can be the first sentence because it introduces the topic by giving a general statement. Sentence 4 cannot be the first sentence because of the definite article 'the' used at the beginning.

Sentence 3: this sentence is the first sentence as it sets the tone of the paragraph.

Sentence 1: this sentence should follow the first sentence because it states what should be done in order to make our democracy stable and because it extends the idea given in the first sentence.

Sentence 4: this sentence is the third sentence because it uses the noun *the leaders* to refer to *the people in power*, a phrase used in the first sentence.

Sentence 2: this continues the idea given in the third sentence by bringing out another problem whose solution is mentioned in the same sentence.

Thus, the correct order is 3142

Ans : (3142)

3. The paragraph mentions the social evil of dowry and states as well as refutes the argument favoring this system. Sentence 1 cannot be the first sentence because it does not introduce the problem of dowry system. Sentence 2 cannot be the first sentence because this does not introduce the dowry, the main idea of the paragraph. Sentence 3 can be a possible candidate for the first sentence because it introduces the system of dowry and gives a generic statement about it. Sentence 4 cannot be the first sentence because the use of *both* in this sentence requires a preceding sentence with a related antecedent.

Sentence 3: this sentence is logically the first sentence as it introduces the topic.

Sentence 2: this sentence is the second sentence because this presents an argument in relation to the topic mentioned in the first sentence.

Sentence 1: this sentence is logically the third sentence because it explains why the argument mentioned in the earlier sentence is *meaningless*.

Sentence 4: this sentence is the best sentence to conclude because the pronoun *both* logically refers to the *boy* and the *girl* mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Thus, the correct order of sentences is 3214.

Ans : (3214)

4. The paragraph describes the novel A Brief History of Seven Killings, written by Marlon James and goes on to explain what the novel is about.

Statement 1: This statement begins the paragraph by introducing the novel and the author of the novel.

Statement 4: This statement follows 1 by further elaborating on the novel – the location in which the novel was set and the plot of the novel.

Statement 3: This statement is linked to the previous statement 4 with the word "Marley" as it elaborates on Bob Marley, referred to in 4, the principal character of the novel.

Statement 2: This statement which goes on to state that the novel is a reminder that there are still things a novel can do better than any other art form, is conclusive in nature.

Therefore, 1, 4, 3, 2 is the correct sequence.

Ans : (1432)

5. The paragraph talks about the four existing original manuscripts containing poetry in Old English.

Statement 4: This statement begins the paragraph talking about the four original manuscripts, containing poetry in Old English, that have survived the present day.

Statement 2: This statement follows from 4 stating that there are only four manuscripts that have survived the present and not anything more or less.

Statement 3: This statement, which mentions the titles of those manuscripts and mentions how many poems each book contains, is the third statement.

Statement 1: This statement concludes the paragraph stating that there is no way of finding out how many manuscripts existed originally before they were destroyed.

The correct sequence is 4, 2, 3, 1.

Ans : (4231)

6. The paragraph talks about how to face the problem of proper usage of chemicals. Sentence 1 introduces the idea of the use and the disposal posing a serious problem to the government and thus, is the best fit for the introductory sentence. Sentence 2 cannot be the first sentence because it contains the pronoun *it*, for which an antecedent is needed. Sentence 3 cannot be the first sentence because of the pronoun *these* which requires an antecedent. Even the fourth sentence, with its contrasting word *however*, cannot be the first sentence.

Sentence 1: this is the first sentence because of its introductory nature.

Sentence 3: this is the second sentence because the pronoun *these*, which refers to chemicals mentioned in the first sentence, makes it a proper sentence for the second sentence.

Sentence 4: this is the third sentence because it should follow 3 by mentioning about the code of conduct which has been evolved to regulate the use of chemicals.

Sentence 2: this should follow sentence 4 because this talks about how the regulation has to be enforced legally.

Thus, the correct sequence of sentences is 1342.

Ans : (1342)

7. The paragraph talks about how the use of tools has made human advancement a reality, proving him to be superior to apes. Sentence 1 cannot be the first sentence because of the use of *they*, a pronoun that needs an antecedent. Sentence 2 contains the phrase *that is why* which explains something mentioned in the earlier sentence and so it cannot be the first sentence. Sentence 3 is likely to be the first sentence because it introduces the topic of a need of tools for humans. Sentence 4 cannot be the first sentence because this is not of an introductory nature.

Sentence 3: this sentence is the best fit for the first sentence because it introduces the topic.

Sentence 2: this is the second sentence because it gives the result of the condition mentioned in the first sentence by using the expression *this is why*.

Sentence 4: this sentence is the third sentence because it explains the concept mentioned in the first two sentences by giving the example of a *savage*.

Sentence 1: this is the last sentence because the pronoun *they* logically and correctly refers to *tools* mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Thus, the correct sequence is 3241. Ans : (3241)

8. The passage talks about compulsory sports and the controversy that resulted from them. It mentions the conditions under which children are to be exempted from the compulsion. Sentence 1 cannot be the introductory statement because it talks about the relaxation, without proper introduction to the topic, to the rule of compulsory sports. Sentence 2 cannot be the first sentence because it contains a possessive pronoun *their* which needs an antecedent. Sentence 3 can be an introductory sentence because it introduces the topic of controversy on compulsory sports. Sentence 4 cannot be the first sentence because it does not have the needed introduction.

Sentence 3: this is the best candidate for the first sentence because it introduces the topic.

Sentence 2: this is the best sentence to be the second one because it contains the possessive adjective *their* to refer to *parents or children*.

Sentence 4: this is the third sentence because it gives a proper course for the situation mentioned in the first two sentences.

Sentence 1: this is the last sentence because this sentence has to be present after sentence 4 because of the use of the expression *more sympathetic consideration*.

Thus, the proper sequence is 3241. Ans : (3241)

9. The paragraph goes on to explain how the word nostalgia was perceived in the past and how it has acquired the sense with which it is now perceived.

Statement 1: This statement sets the tone of the paragraph stating that nostalgia is not what it used to be.

Statement 4: This statement follows from 1 saying that the word has a sense that has been lost.

Statement 3: This statement, which explains how nostalgia was perceived in the 17th century, is the third statement.

Statement 2: This statement concludes the discussion explaining how the word has morphed lately.

Therefore, 1, 4, 3, 2 is the logical sequence. Ans : (1432)

10. The paragraph explains how the #Me Too campaign has come to become a revolution, extending a sense of power and possibility to those victimized women who have broken their silence.

Statement 4: This statement, which has a generic tone, begins the paragraph stating that to upend entrenched power structures, a revolution is required.

Statement 1: This statement follows from the general statement 1 by specifically talking about the # MeToo campaign stating that it was a revolutionary campaign.

Statement 2: This statement further elaborates on the # Me Too campaign.

Statement 3: This statement concludes the paragraph stating that the campaign has given a sense of power and possibility to the women who have now broken the silence.

Statements 4, 1, 2, 3 form a logical sequence.

Ans : (4123)

11. The paragraph talks about children working in mines of Britain and about subsequent laws to prohibit their working in mines. Sentence 1, which introduces the paragraph by raising a question about working in mines without education, is likely to be the first sentence. Sentence 2 cannot be the first sentence because this does not contain anything about the main topic. Sentence 3 cannot be the first sentence because this does not introduce the topic. Sentence 4 is not the first sentence because this contains the pronoun *that* which requires an antecedent in the earlier sentence.

Sentence 1: this is the first and proper introductory sentence as it introduces, by posing a rhetorical question, the topic and mentions the child labor in mines.

Sentence 4: this sentence is the second sentence because this contains the expression *that was the life* to refer to 'working in mines without education' stated in the first sentence.

Sentence 3: this sentence is logically the third sentence because this extends the idea of child labor in England by mentioning when the labor was prohibited.

Sentence 2: this is the last sentence because this gives information of the laws passed in the past.

Thus, the proper sequence is 1432. Ans : (1432)

12. The passage talks about the limited career options in Germany during the World War and compares the situation to the choices available in India today. Sentence 1 cannot be the first sentence because it lists out two career options, without first stating their existence. Sentence 2 is likely to be the first sentence because it introduces the topic of career options available during World War Germany. Sentence 3 is not the first sentence since this sentence contains a pronoun *this*, for which a proper antecedent is required in the earlier sentence. Sentence 4 is not the first sentence because the sentence '*the situation is not very different*' requires a parallel situation in the earlier sentence to which the situation mentioned in this sentence is to be compared.

Sentence 2 is the first sentence because it introduces the topic by mentioning the career options available to people in World War Germany.

Sentence 1 is the second sentence because it lists out the options mentioned in the first sentence.

Sentence 4 is the third sentence because this brings out the similarity between the Indian scenario and the scenario that prevailed in Germany.

Sentence 3 is the last and concluding sentence because it gives the required action to achieve the career goals mentioned in the third sentence.

Thus, the correct sequence is 2143 Ans : (2143)

13. The paragraph is an elaboration on the misogyny which was prevalent in ancient Rome.

Statement 3: This statement gives an introduction to what follows in the subsequent sentences.

Statement 1: "These women" refers to the women, "who broke boundaries", spoken about in 3. Hence this statement follows 3 stating that the women who broke boundaries were exaggerated for literary effect.

Statement 2: This statement follows 1 by citing the example of Juvenal who exaggerated women for literary effect.

Statement 4: This statement concludes the paragraph talking about the attitude prevalent among the literary writers towards women who defied male authority.

Therefore, 3, 1, 2, 4 is the correct sequence of sentences which can form a logically coherent paragraph.

Ans : (3124)

14. By going through the sentences, we understand that the paragraph describes Sanjana's painting endeavor. Sentence 1 cannot be the first sentence because it contains a pronoun *she* that requires an antecedent in the earlier sentence. Sentence 2 contains the past perfect (*had never drawn*) that requires another past tense in the earlier sentence for correct usage. Sentence 3 is the first sentence because it describes the beginning of the incident that is described in the other sentences. Sentence 4 cannot be the first sentence because it has a pronoun *she* that requires an antecedent.

Sentence 3 is the first sentence because it introduces the incident.

Sentence 4 is the second sentence because, besides using the pronoun *she*, it also indicates (by using *looked around*) the place in the park mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Sentence 1 is the third sentence because it uses a *spot* referring to a place in the park mentioned in the earlier part. Sentence 2 is the last sentence because this sentence gives the outcome of the incident mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Thus, the correct order is 3412. Ans : (3412)

15. The paragraph describes Jesse Owens' attempt in 1936 Olympics. Sentence 1 cannot be the first sentence because of the use of the pronoun *he*. Sentence 2 cannot be the first sentence because of the use of the pronoun *he* and because of the use of the past perfect that requires mentioning of another past event related to it. Sentence 3 cannot be the first sentence because it contains the shortened name and mentions the nervousness without a proper preceding incident. Sentence 4 is the first sentence because it introduces the topic by giving a general statement that requires no cross references in an earlier sentence.

Sentence 4 is the first sentence because it introduces the topic.

Sentence 2 is the second sentence because it uses the past perfect to refer to an action that had happened before another past action mentioned in the first sentence.

Sentence 1 is the third sentence because it gives reason for the feeling of nervousness mentioned in the last sentence. Sentence 3 is the fourth sentence because this expresses the result of the action mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Thus, the correct sequence is 4213. Ans : (4213)

16. The paragraph talks about the perceived peaceful behavior of dolphins and their unexpected violent behavior. Sentence 1 is the proper sentence because it introduces the peaceful behavior by mentioning our perception. Sentence 2 cannot be the first sentence because the noun *adults* requires a noun to refer to. Sentence 3 cannot be the first sentence because of the cross reference; *these happy looking sea mammals*. Sentence 4 cannot be the first sentence because of the use of possessive adjective *their*, which needs a noun in the earlier sentence to refer to.

Sentence 1 is the first sentence because it gives a general belief, which is contrasted in later sentences.

Sentence 3 is the second sentence because it shows, by using *but*, the fact contradicting the general belief mentioned in the first sentence.

Sentence 2 is the third sentence because it explains the *nasty* nature mentioned in the second sentence.

Sentence 4 is the proper candidate for the last sentence because it uses the expression *turn their murderous fury* to give a logical progression of thought.

Thus, the correct sequence is 1324. Ans : (1324)

17. By going through the sentences, we can infer that the paragraph talks about the improvements made to our day-to-day lives because of science. For the kind of sentences given in the passage, we should look for a 'general to specific' approach, which implies that broader topics come first and specific and narrower topics come next. Sentence 1, which mentions the broader concept of science and generic concept of 'change being brought to our lives', is

logically the first sentence. Sentence 2 cannot be the first sentence because it gives an explanation, rather than giving an introduction to the topic. Sentences 3 and 4 cannot be the first sentence because they give more specific information.

Sentence 1 is the first sentence because it introduces the general concept of science's effect on our lives.

Sentence 2 is the second sentence because it explains the *change* mentioned in the first sentence.

Sentence 3 is the third sentence because it gives a specific example of *inventions* mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Sentence 4 is the last sentence because it gives a more specific example to the Information Technology given in the third sentence.

Thus, the correct sequence is 1234. Ans : (1234)

18. By going through the sentences, we understand that the paragraph is about a popular quote of Shaw and its aptness in today's context. Sentence 1 cannot be the first sentence because it contains the expression *these words* which requires an antecedent before it. Even sentence 2 is not the first sentence because of the requirement of an antecedent for the pronoun *this*. Sentence 3 is likely to be the first sentence because all other pronouns refer to this expression. Sentence 4 cannot be the first sentence because this sentence does not mention the main topic. Because of the statement of quote and use of *this* in sentence 2, we can infer that 3 and 2 is a fixed pair.

Sentence 3 is the first sentence as this introduces the quote. Sentence 2 needs to be the second sentence because 3 and 2 form a fixed pair.

Sentence 1 is the third sentence because this sentence uses *these words* to refer to the earlier context.

Sentence 4 is the last sentence because this spells out the inadequacies mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Thus, the correct sequence is 3214. Ans : (3214)

19. The passage gives an account of Mussolini's obsession with the legacy of imperial Rome and the various activities that he undertook to include the archaeological remains in his cult of personality.

Statement 2: This statement begins the paragraph talking about Mussolini's fascination with Imperial Rome.

Statement 1: This statement follows stating that Mussolini carried out ambitious projects around the capita.

Statement 4: This statement follows 1 elaborating on the "ambitious projects" which Mussolini took up to show case the archaeological remains of Imperial Rome.

Statement 3: This statement which mentions the title which Mussolini earned for himself by embarking on the ambitious projects forms an effective conclusion for the paragraph.

Therefore, statements 2,1,4,3 form a logical sequence.

Ans : (2143)

20. The paragraph talks about the role of free citizens in a genuine democracy and about how they should allow others to enjoy their freedom so that an ordered society results. Sentence 1 can be the first sentence because this introduces the main theme. Sentence 2, which also has some generic sense and can be the first sentence, is not likely to be the first sentence because it does not contain the main idea. Sentence 3 cannot be the first sentence because this does not mention the central theme. Sentence 4 cannot be the first sentence because it has a pronoun.

Sentence 1 is likely to be the first sentence because it introduces the central theme.

Sentence 3 is the second sentence because this states a prerequisite for what is implied in the earlier sentence.

Sentence 4 is the third sentence because this extends the idea present in the earlier sentence.

Sentence 2 is the last sentence because this gives a proper conclusion to the whole concept.

Thus, the correct sequence is 1342. Ans : (1342)

Explanatory notes for questions 21 to 40:

21. The passage talks about fear factor that results in the plummeting of share prices and then gives a specific instance as an example. Sentence a is not the first sentence because it gives a specific incident, rather than a generic statement. Sentence b is likely to be the first sentence because it introduces the fear factor in general. Sentence c cannot be the first sentence because this is an effect of fear in a specific sector, not in a generic sense. Sentence d cannot be the first sentence because the use of *further* in this sentence requires an instance of decline in stock markets in the earlier sentence and because of this, sentence a and sentence d become a fixed pair.

Sentence b is the first sentence because it introduces the generic concept of the effect of fear.

Sentence c is the second sentence because it tells the effect of fear in a specific concept.

Sentence a is the third sentence because it gives an example of the effect discussed in the first two sentences.

Sentence d is the last sentence because it is the part of the fixed pair.

Thus, the best option is Option D. Choice (D)

22. The paragraph talks about the possibility of the turn of fate in life. It overall tells that unfortunate things happen to all. Sentence a cannot be the first sentence because it is abrupt without any concrete information. Sentence b which gives a generic concept in relation to life is likely to be the first sentence. Sentence c is not the first sentence because it is also without any basic information about the main concept. Sentence d cannot be the first sentence because it is without a proper introduction to the whole concept.

Sentence b is the first sentence because it introduces the topic.

Sentence a is the second sentence because it extends the idea of *pain and despair* by mentioning *unthinkable things*.

Sentence d is the third sentence it explains how *unthinkable things happen*, a concept given in the earlier sentence.

Sentence c is the last sentence because it gives further implications of the concepts discussed in the paragraph.

Thus, the correct sequence is badc. Choice (C)

23. The paragraph talks about how to succeed in modern society.

Of the sentences, Sentence d and Sentence c form a fixed pair because the first one gives a statement about becoming successful and the second sentence gives the reason for the ease of becoming successful. Of the remaining sentences, sentence b and sentence a become a fixed pair because the latter sentence explains the former sentence. Of these two fixed pairs, the fixed pair d and c should come before the fixed pair b and a because the former is of more generic nature.

Thus, the correct sequence is dcba. Choice (C)

24. The paragraph raises questions about legacy and about how we should be remembered. It also answers the question by using some rhetorical questions. Sentence a raises a question about legacy and sentence d restates this question. Thus, sentence a and sentence d form a fixed pair in that order.

Thus, Options A, C and D can be eliminated.

We can note that the positions of sentence b and sentence c do not make much difference. Because in any order, these two sentences are in continuation of thought present in the first two sentences.

Thus, of the given options, Option B is the best option. Choice (B)

25. The passage talks about loyalties and about to whom we owe our loyalties. Sentence a or sentence b cannot be the first sentence because they raise questions about the topic before the introduction of the topic. Sentence c gives the

introduction to the topic aptly and so is the best sentence to be the first one. Sentence d cannot be the first sentence because it talks about answers without the mention of questions in the earlier sentence. Coming to sentence a and sentence b, these two should be the fixed pair because the structure of the questions demands this sequence.

Sentence c is the first sentence because it introduces the topic.

Sentence a is the second sentence because it raises a question related to the concept of loyalty introduced in the first sentence.

Sentence b is the third sentence because it is the second sentence of the fixed pair.

Sentence d is the last sentence because it answers the questions raised in the earlier sentences.

Thus, the correct sequence is cabd. Choice (D)

26. By going through the sentences, we understand that the paragraph seeks to differentiate between patience and rusting out. By going through the sentences, we understand that Sentence a, which introduces patience, and sentence b, which explains patience, should be a fixed pair. Sentence c, which introduces and defines rusting out, and sentence d, which brings out a possible misconception about patience and rusting out, form a fixed pair.

Thus, the four sentences form two fixed pairs ab and cd. Of the two fixed pairs, it is logical to presume that the first one comes first in the paragraph and the second one later.

Only Option A has this combination. The other options do not have either of these fixed pairs. Thus, Option A is the best option. Choice (A)

27. The passage explains how scientists sought to unite all humans into a common biological order.

Statement c: This statement, which tells that scientific discussion of human origins took on great moral weight during the Second World War, has a generic tone and is ideal as the opening statement.

Statement b: This statement elaborates on c by explaining how the scientific discussions took on great moral weight.

Statement d: "They" refers to the anthropologists and zoologists mentioned in b. Therefore, this statement logically follows from b, which states that the scientists embraced an intellectual framework that united all human beings into a common biological order, by stating that they rejected theories of brutal domination and hierarchical racial taxonomies.

Statement a: This statement concludes the paragraph stating that a closer look at evolutionary origins would affirm human commonality.

Therefore, statements cbda form a logical sequence. Choice (A)

28. The paragraph talks about the design of WTC and its merits. Sentence a is a possible candidate for the first sentence as it mentions WTC and introduces the strength of the design. Sentences b, c or d cannot begin the paragraph as they are not the first sentence because they are with pronouns or cross references that require antecedents in the earlier sentence.

Thus, of all options, only Option A contains sentence a as the first sentence and thus, is the correct option. Choice (A)

29. The paragraph explains how the rights of the indigenous people of Cherokee land were violated by Georgia and how President Andrew Jackson was instrumental in abetting the violation.

Statement c: This statement, which describes how Georgia had illegally occupied Cherokee land in 1828, gives an introduction to what follows in the subsequent sentences.

Statement b: This statement which goes on to describe the events subsequent to the illegal occupation is a logical continuation of c.

Statement d: "The decision" in this statement refers to the suit filed by the Cherokee leaders against the U.S. government.

Statement a: This statement concludes the paragraph explaining how Georgia flouted the law of the Cherokee land with the tacit support from the President of the U.S.

Therefore, statements c, b, d, a form a logical sequence.
Choice (D)

30. The passage talks about dreams which have always fascinated human mind. Sentence a, though cannot be completely ruled out, cannot be the first sentence because it gives specifics about dreams, not a general statement about dreams. Sentence b can be the first sentence because it introduces the topic, which is discussed in later parts. Sentence c cannot be ruled out for the first sentence. Sentence d, with its pronoun *they*, cannot be the first sentence.

Because sentence b is a potential candidate for the first sentence, Option A or Option B can be the best option. Option B is not the correct option because in this option the sequence a and d is incorrect because the pronoun *they* in d does not have a required antecedent in a.

When we look at the sequence in Option A, all the sentences are properly ordered. Thus, the best option is Option A.
Choice (A)

31. When we go through the sentences, we understand that the paragraph is designed to explain the concept of *glossing*. Sentence a cannot be the first sentence because this explains the process of glossing, but does not define or introduce the concept of glossing. Sentence b is likely to be the first sentence because this introduces the topic of glossing. Sentence c cannot be the first sentence because it is the second of the fixed pair d and c; Sentence d, which mentions different possible meanings for a word, is likely to be the first of the fixed pair and sentence c, which mentions a specific meaning from among the many meanings mentioned in the earlier sentence, is likely to be the second of the fixed pair. Coming to the options, Option B and Option D cannot be the correct options as they do not have the required fixed pair in the sequence.

Of the remaining sentences, Option C should be the best option because only that option has Sentence b as the first sentence.
Choice (C)

32. The paragraph describes the city of Elkhart and its unique distinction of having the factories of America's largest producers of recreational vehicles. Statement c: This statement which introduces us to the city of Elkhart, on which the paragraph is based, is ideal as the opening statement. Statement b: This statement which describes the city further, is a continuation of c.

Statement d: This statement follows b by talking about yet another feature of the city – the factories of America's largest producers of recreational vehicles.

Statement a: "The finished vehicles" refers to the RVs mentioned in statement d.
The appropriate sequence is cbda. Choice (D)

33. The paragraph talks about the purported nexus between Laden and short selling of certain scrips. Sentence b can be the introductory sentence as it gives the topic. Going through the sentences, we can understand that sentence c and sentence a should be a fixed pair because the first raises the question and the second answers it.

This fixed pair is not present in Option A and Option D, which can be eliminated.

Of the remaining options, sentence b, which is logically the first sentence, is the first one in the sequence. Sentence b is

logically followed by sentence d because the pronoun *none* can logically refer to evidence. If we arrange the sentences as per the sequence given in Option C, a coherent paragraph is resulted.

Thus, the best option is Option C. Choice (C)

34. When we go through the sentences, we understand that the paragraph talks about the entry of a person into a place and goes on to describe his physical appearance.

Of all the options, Only Sentence b has a noun introducing the person and so it is likely to be the first sentence. The other sentences have pronouns and, because of this, they cannot be the first sentence. Thus, Option B can be eliminated.

Sentence a should be the second sentence because this describes the general appearance of the dress, but sentence c and sentence d describe a specific part of the dress. Thus, Option A can be eliminated.

Thus, the best option is Option D. Choice (D)

35. The major theme of the paragraph is to describe the physical setting for a crucially important event for the world. When we go through the sentences, we understand that Sentence b, which gives the date of an imminent incident, is likely to be the first sentence.

Thus, Options C and D can be eliminated.

By observing the options, we understand that Sentence a follows sentence b.

Sentence c, which continues the physical description present in the earlier two sentences, is likely to be the third sentence. And so, the best option is Option A.

Choice (A)

36. The paragraph is an elaboration on how the Oregon Treaty established the U.S. Canada border and how during the days prior to the treaty indigenous homelands and people were disrupted when the region was occupied by U.S and Great Britain.

Statement b: This statement provides an ideal beginning to the paragraph stating that the Oregon Treaty established the U.S. Canada border.

Statement d: This statement follows b by talking about the situation in the decades prior to the treaty – it led to the disruption of indigenous homelands and people.

Statement c: "In this way" refers to the disruption of indigenous people prior to the establishment of the treaty. Therefore, this statement draws a comparison between the decades before the treaty and to the time when boundaries were established by imperial powers causing disruption of indigenous homelands.

Statement a: This statement concludes the paragraph talking about the present situation.

Therefore, bdca is the appropriate sequence.

Choice (C)

37. By going through the sentences, we understand that the paragraph talks about the transition of human society from matriarchy to patriarchy. Of all the sentences, sentence b, which introduces the topic by mentioning the present human communities being male-dominated, is likely to be the first sentence. Of the remaining sentences, sentence a and sentence c are fixed pair; the first one gives the reason for the second one and the second one gives the effect of info present in sentence a. Because of the word *consequently*, the first sentence should come first. Thus, the fixed pair is a and c.

Only option A satisfies both the conditions discussed above.
Choice (A)

38. The passage talks about the revival of prose fiction in modern India because of western influence.

When we go through the sentences, we understand that sentence b, which introduces the topic of revival of Indian prose fiction, is the first sentence.

We also understand that sentence c and sentence d are a fixed pair because these two sentences talk about mediocre writers and talented writers, who are contrasted with each other; this contrast can be understood from the use of *but* in the fourth sentence.

When we verify both the above conditions among the options, only Option C satisfies both. Thus, the best option is Option C. Choice (C)

39. When we go through the sentences, we understand that the paragraph describes the beginning of a case for Holmes. Of all the sentences, the obvious beginning of the paragraph was sentence c because this starts the narration of the incident.

Of the remaining sentences, sentence d and sentence a are fixed pair because the first states the arrival of a visitor and the second gives description of that arrival. Thus, the fixed pair is d and a.

Both the above conditions are followed only by Option C, which is the best option. Choice (C)

40. When we go through the sentences, we understand that the paragraph is about eye diseases, which might be dangerous though they are not apparently so.

Of all the sentences, sentence d is likely to be the first sentence because it gives a general observation relevant to the later discussion.

Further examination indicates that sentence c and sentence a are a fixed pair because the latter uses *this eye disease* to refer to *glaucoma* mentioned in the former. Thus, the fixed pair is c and a.

Sentence d and sentence b are also a fixed pair because the harmlessness and harmfulness are contrasted in these two sentences; this contrast can be understood by the use of *but* in the second sentence. Thus the fixed pair is d and b.

Both these fixed pairs are present only in Option D, which is the best option. Choice (D)

Exercise – 2

Explanatory notes for questions 1 to 20:

1. The basic idea of the paragraph revolves around Christmas time and how gadgets as Christmas presents top the list for today's tech-savvy children. Statement 1– Fails to begin the idea as the definite article '*the*' used before the noun '*charts*' indicates that the idea has already been introduced elsewhere; statement 2– the conjunction '*however*' helps understand that a previously stated idea has been contradicted, and that this sentence cannot be the first one in the paragraph; statement 4– the pronoun '*this*' is a clear clue as it points to a thought or action already mentioned; statement 5– appears to be an extension, and not an objective sentence.

Statement 3: Is most suitable as a starter, as it introduces us to the topic of the paragraph.

Statement 1: Since Christmas is the time for giving gifts, the words '*most wanted presents*' helps slot this sentence after the previous one.

Statement 4: The pronoun '*this*' link with the previous sentence as it refers to choosing a gift for kids, and follows. Statement 5: Gives the reason why some parents find giving gadgets as Christmas gifts to their children a '*daunting task*', and is next in line.

Statement 2: Concludes effectively by presenting the flip side of the situation, and adding that technology isn't always that bad.

The order of the jumbles sentences thus arrived at is 31452
Ans : (31452)

2. Overall, the sentences talk about rising population of South Asia and the increasing demand for food there.

When we observe the options closely, we understand that the use of pronouns clearly defines fixed pair. Sentence 5 must be before Sentence 1 because the use of *them* in Sentence 1 logically refers to *900 million people* mentioned in Sentence 5. Thus, one fixed pair is 5,1. Sentence 4 must be before Sentence 3 because the pronoun *it* in sentence 3 refers to *India* mentioned in Sentence 4. thus, another fixed pair is 4,3.

When we go through the sentences, we understand that Sentence 2, which introduces the topic, should be the first sentence.

Coming to the ordering of pairs, Sentence 5 should follow sentence 2 because the use of *additional 900 million people* extends the idea of there being *half of the world's poor and malnourished people*.

Thus, the correct sequence is 25143. Ans : (25143)

3. The passage talks about the effect of climate change on wheat production, then about a specific example from Africa and finally about genetic measures being taken to fight the problem.

Sentence 1 cannot be the first sentence because it contains a specific reference (*the high-tech seeds*) which needs an antecedent in the earlier sentence. Sentence 2 can be the first sentence because of its introductory nature. Sentence 3 cannot be the first sentence because the use of *but* at the beginning of the sentence requires some contrasting element in an earlier sentence. Sentence 4 and sentence 5 are not the first sentences because of their specific nature.

Sentence 2 is the first sentence because of its introductory nature.

Sentence 4 is the second sentence because it gives an example of the effect of climate change by giving the prediction of UN Development Program.

Sentence 3 should be the third sentence because it, using *but*, brings out a positive trend in contrast with the negative prediction given in the earlier sentence.

Sentence 1 is the fourth sentence because it mentions the genetically modified crop mentioned in the earlier sentence. Sentence 5 is the best sentence to conclude the paragraph because it uses *this one-third hectare plot* to refer to farm land mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Thus, the correct sequence is 24315. Ans : (24315)

4. When we go through the sentences, we understand that the paragraph is about the nature of Indian society.

Sentence 5 is the best candidate for the first sentence because it gives a general introduction to India.

Sentence 4 is the second sentence because the description of India continues by comparing with two other nations.

Sentence 1 is the third sentence because it explains the reason for the *heterogeneous society* mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Sentence 3 is the fourth sentence because this use of *but* states that in spite of the strong state identity, no state leader became a national leader.

Sentence 2 is the last sentence because it gives a conclusion by stating the strong state identity and loose federation.

Thus, the correct sequence is 54132. Ans : (54132)

5. The paragraph attempts to present the British view of India, and narrates their basic misconceptions about Indian spirituality. Statement 1 cannot begin the idea as it starts with the connector '*thus*', which is used to state the consequence; statement 2– a precedent is palpable here, and hence it fails to qualify as a starter; statement 3 – appears to introduce the idea, but when compared with statement (5), is specific in tone and tenor, and hence can only be placed after (5); statement 4– the words '*this natural cataract*' help indicate that it merely continues with an idea already stated.

Statement 5: Is general in tone, as it encompasses the entire Western world, and is hence amenable to introduce the idea. Statement 3: Though it contradicts the preceding idea to a certain extent, it corroborates the fact (the vast majority of the Western world remains caught) mentioned in the previous sentence about the misconception held by 'most Westerners', and follows.

Statement 2: Adds to and continues with the original idea about India 'owing to insufficient knowledge and misinformation ...', and is next in line.

Statement 4: The words 'this natural cataract' refer to the lack of receptivity of the British towards all that was Indian, then and now, and further adds to the idea.

Statement 1: This states the consequence of the above mentioned provincialism, and aptly concludes the paragraph.

The order of the scrambled sentences thus arranged is 53241. Ans : (53241)

6. The paragraph essentially elaborates on the Pareto principle, which states that for many events, roughly 80% of effects come from 20% of the causes. Statement 1– Is ineffective as the starting sentence, as it directly mentions 'results'; statement 2– this gives out a conclusive tone, and is hence disqualified; statement 3– defines the Pareto Principle, and the flow of idea indicates that it must come somewhere later, after some clarity on it has been given; statement 5– the words 'it's' points to a precedent, thereby rendering it ineffective as an opening statement.

Statement 4: Introduces us to the idea by giving the larger percentage.

Statement 1: Adds to the above, as is evident by the percentage given, which when added to the aforementioned one, creates a whole.

Statement 3: After explaining the process with the help of the break-up, this sentence quotes the underlying Pareto principle.

Statement 5: This continues with the above, and adds to the application of the same.

Statement 2: This concludes on an advisory note.

Thus, the order of sentences that form the paragraph is 41352. Ans : (41352)

7. A quick run through the sentences indicates that the paragraph talks about the prevalence of type – 2 diabetes, the reasons and a potential cure for the disease.

Sentence 2 is the first sentence because it introduces the prevalence of the disease world-wide.

Sentence 5 is the second sentence because this talks about a specific group of countries – the developing nations – in relation to the disease and also gives the reasons for the prevalence.

Sentence 4 is the fourth sentence because it goes on to give more specific details.

Sentence 3 is the following sentence because it uses *meanwhile* to connect with the earlier sentence (*another decade*).

Sentence 1, which gives a remedy to the disease, is an apt sentence to conclude the paragraph with.

Thus, the correct sequence is 25431. Ans : (25431)

8. The idea in the paragraph is related to the process of economic reform in India, and its associated aspects. Statement 1– the words '*such a policy*' here indicate that the policy has already been mentioned in some other sentence, and hence, this statement can't be the introductory one; statement 2– the demonstrative adjective '*this*' in the phrase '*this policy*' acts as a giveaway and renders this sentence unsuitable as an opening one; statement 4– the words '*but this*' are indicative of a precedent, and this statement is also ruled out as the starting one; statement 5– here too, the words '*this policy*' help us eliminate this sentence as an introductory one. Statement 3: This sentence initiates the topic of the paragraph – '*economic reforms in India*', and the time when they began.

Statement 2: The phrase '*in the beginning*' points to the start of the period of the aforementioned reforms, and follows. In addition to this, the words '*this policy*', which refer to the one related to economic reforms, also indicate the same.

Statement 4: '*But this does not mean*' have been used for '*resistance towards it melted down*', and this statement is third in row.

Statement 5: The previous sentence states that the said policy hasn't gained absolute acceptance, and hence it logically follows that perceptions regarding it will differ, as this statement states.

Statement 1: This sentence states the different '*perceptions*', both in favour of and against, and plugs the idea.

Thus, we arrive at 32451 as the correct order of the jumbled sentences. Ans : (32451)

9. The main idea of the passage is about mining in Zambia which has been flourishing. We can observe that sentence 2 and sentence 4 make a fixed pair because the expression *the extra money* in sentence 4 refers to *government's increasing of mining levies*, mentioned in sentence 2.

Sentence 5 is the first sentence because it introduces the topic of flourishing Zambian mining industry.

Sentence 3 is the second sentence because it explains the *jubilant mood* mentioned in the earlier sentence by mentioning the copper output increase and increase in consumption.

Sentence 1 is the third sentence because it explains the effect of *mining output reaching an all time high*, the idea mentioned in sentence 3.

Sentence 2 should follow sentence 1 because it uses *meanwhile* to imply the concurrent increases in two things: production and levies.

Sentence 4 must be the last sentence because of the cross reference.

Thus, the correct sequence is 53124. Ans : (53124)

10. The paragraph gives a brief description of the current world HIV status. By careful observation, we can understand two fixed pairs among the options.

Sentence 3 and sentence 2 form the first fixed pair; the first one talks about the past and the latter talks about the present situation by bringing out the contrast between the past and present situations, by using *however*. Thus, the pair is 3, 2. Sentence 4 and sentence 5 are another fixed pair because the former mentions the number of nations and the latter lists out the nations.

By further examination we understand that Sentence 1 can be logically placed after 3 and 2.

Thus, the correct sequence is 32145. Ans : (32145)

11. When we go through the sentences, we understand that the paragraph talks about the creation of media. Though sentence 1 can be a potential candidate for the first sentence, Sentence 2 is a better sentence beginning the paragraph because it introduces the concept by using an introductory word *historically*. Sentence 3 cannot be the first sentence because of the pronoun *it* used in the sentence. Sentence 4 and sentence 5 are not the first sentences because of the expressions *at that time* and *hence*, both of which require some prior mention in the earlier sentence.

Sentence 2 is the best sentence to begin the paragraph with because of the reasons given above.

Sentence 4 is the second sentence because it uses *at that time* referring to the time mentioned in the first sentence.

Sentence 5 is the third sentence because the use of *hence* in the sentence gives the result of the condition mentioned in the second sentence.

Sentence 1 and sentence 3 become a fixed pair because sentence 3 explains what is stated in sentence 1 and it also aptly concludes the paragraph.

Hence the correct order is 24513. Ans : (24513)

12. The paragraph talks about an act related to ancient monuments. Sentence 1 can be the best sentence because it introduces the passage of the act. Sentence 2 cannot be the first sentence because it uses the conjunction *but*, which cannot be used without some preceding sentence. Sentence 3 cannot be the third sentence because it talks about some demerits and a sentence related to it should be given in the earlier sentence. Sentence 4 cannot be the third sentence because it uses *the promise* which needs an antecedent. Sentence 5 is not the first sentence because this uses *the issue*, which needs an antecedent.
- Sentence 1 can be the first sentence because it introduces the topic.
- Sentence 4 is the first sentence because it mentions about the reasons for the expectation mentioned in the earlier sentence.
- Sentence 2 is the third sentence because the use of *but* in this sentence brings out a contrast to what was expected in the earlier two sentences.
- Sentence 5 is the fourth sentence because it makes a comment on what the real issue is not, that is the legislation. Sentence 3 logically follows sentence 5 because it declares what the real issue is.
- Thus, the correct sequence is 14253. Ans : (14253)
13. The passage talks about *digital nomads* and about how easy it is to become one such nomad. Sentence 1 cannot be the first sentence because of its use of *too* without proper introduction before it. Sentence 2 cannot be the first sentence because it uses *also* that requires some introduction in the earlier sentence. Sentence 3 cannot be the first sentence because of the use of *but*. Sentence 4 is likely to be the first sentence because it introduces the concept of nomads so that it can form a prelude to the concept discussed in the later sentences. Sentence 5 cannot be the first sentence it is abrupt and does not introduce the topic.
- Sentence 4 is the first sentence because it introduces the topic.
- Sentence 2 is the second sentence because it uses *also* to talk about 'wandering' of modern digital nomads.
- Sentence 3 is the third sentence because it uses *and* to extend the idea present in the second sentence.
- Sentence 5 is the fourth sentence because it comments on the ideas presented in the earlier sentences.
- Sentence 1 is the last sentence because it gives further reason for the concept discussed.
- Thus, the correct sequence is 42351. Ans : (42351)
14. The paragraph is about the possible positive correlation between religion and economic dominance, and it takes Japan as an example. In this regard, statement 1– is an unlikely introduction, as it has the tone of a carry over statement; statement 3– the words '*the question*' help us rule it out as the opening statement; the '*question*' seems to have already been posed elsewhere; statement 4– in the light of the rest of the sentences, this is too blunt to open the idea, and can be sidelined; statement 5– there is no affirmation or negation for this question, and this carries rhetorical tone, one with which the para cannot begin.
- Statement 2: Contains the theme for the paragraph, and has an objectivity about it.
- Statement 5: The '*thought*' that was '*muttered*' in the '*Christian world*' is presented here, and hence this comes in at the second place.
- Statement 1: The idea that religion may have played a role in granting Japan economic dominance had crossed the minds of corporate managers globally, and it is being strengthened here.
- Statement 3: The positivity about the thought continues in this sentence, and this is next in the sequence.
- Statement 4: This has the 'question' that the previous statement finds 'worth posing', and this concludes the paragraph with some degree of certainty about the thought that began the para.
- The order of sentences thus constructed is 25134. Ans : (25134)
15. The paragraph talks about an education scandal
- statement 3: This comes first as it gives an introduction to an issue discussed in the paragraph.
- Statement 1: This statement follows 3 as it explains what the scandal actually was
- Statement 4: This statement follows 1 linked by 'some' which refers to the schools mentioned in 1. 'He' refers to the 'schools secretary' mentioned in 1.
- Statement 2: This statement carries the paragraph forward explaining how the scandal came to the notice of the authorities.
- Statement 5: This statement is conclusive in nature.
- Ans : (31425)
16. Statement 4 : This statement is the opening statement as it sets the tone of the paragraph and gives an introduction to what follows in the subsequent statements.
- Statement 3 : 'The conclusion' refers to the diktat mentioned in 4. Hence 4 and 3 is a mandatory pair.
- Statement 1 : The word 'supporting' indicates that 1 follows from 4 and 3.
- Statement 5 : '100% renewable electricity' in 5 follows from R E 100 platform mentioned in 1.
- Statement 2 : This statement is conclusive in tone.
- Hence 43152 is the sequence. Ans : (43152)
17. When we go through the sentences, we understand that the paragraph talks about the genetic diversity in Belize and the reasons for that. Sentence 1 cannot be the first sentence because it contains the expression *more recently*, which makes it necessary to mention a time in the earlier sentence. Sentence 2 is not the first sentence because of the expression *this diversity*. Sentence 3 cannot be the opening sentence because it gives specific information. Sentence 4 is the best candidate for the first sentence because it introduces the topic. Sentence 5 cannot be the first sentence because it uses *the country* without the country being named in the earlier sentence.
- Sentence 4 is the fitting introduction to the paragraph.
- Sentence 3 comes after the first sentence because it states how immigration started.
- Sentence 1 is the third sentence because it explains how it happened in the recent times.
- Sentence 5 is the fourth sentence it explains the present immigration nature discussed in the earlier sentence.
- Sentence 2 is the last sentence because it uses *this diversity* to refer to the 'light and dark skinned men standing side by side', in the earlier sentence.
- Thus, the correct sequence is 43152. Ans : (43152)
18. The paragraph talks about the spread of Indians to South Africa, and the reasons behind the diaspora.
- Sentence 4, which introduces the topic by mentioning the countries' enjoying of *close relations since time immemorial*, is the best sentence to introduce the topic.
- Sentence 2, which uses the expression *this link* to refer to the *relation* mentioned in the earlier sentence, is logically the second sentence.
- Sentence 1 is the third sentence because it further explains the *link* and the *relation* mentioned in the earlier sentences.
- Sentence 5 is the fourth sentence because it explains the 'laborers being brought over the 19th century'.
- Sentence 3 is the last sentence because it uses *they* to refer to the immigrants mentioned in the earlier sentence.
- Thus, the correct sequence is 42153. Ans : (42153)
19. The paragraph is about the emergence of written philosophy, how it impacts various facets of people's lives and how deep-seated it is. Statement 2– This starts with the conjunction '*but*', and is hence unsuitable as a starter; statement 3– the words '*these early philosophies*' help us understand that it is a reference to philosophies mentioned elsewhere; statement 4– doesn't have an introductory tone to it; statement 5– puts forth a specific view related to various philosophies, and can only be placed at a latter position in the arrangement.

Statement 1: Since it presents a broad view of written philosophy across various regions of the world, it is amenable to begin the paragraph.

Statement 5: It follows the first sentence, as it exemplifies the regions – refer to the adjectives '*Indian, Chinese and Greek*' which confirm the same.

Statement 3: '*These early philosophies*' is a reference to the ones mentioned in the preceding sentence.

Statement 4: Elaborates on how people's lives are defined by the aforementioned '*philosophies*'.

Statement 2: The noun '*assumptions*' in this sentence is a continuation of the '*philosophical assumptions*' stated in the preceding statement, and helps connect the two sequentially. It implies that though people are not aware of certain realities, they do exist and shape many aspects of our lives. This logically concludes the idea presented in the given sentences.

The correct order of the jumbled sentences thus arranged is 15342. Ans: (15342)

20. The paragraph describes how human beings create technological problems and how they overcome them.

Sentence 4 is the best sentence to begin the paragraph with because it introduces the concept of the technological problems being created by human beings and because it also mentions the fact that they overcome those problems.

Sentence 1 is the second sentence because this validates what is mentioned in sentence 4.

Sentence 5, which is the next sentence, is connected to the fourth sentence by the phrase *this description*.

Sentence 3 is logically the next sentence, because this explains the *fact* mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Sentence 2 is the concluding sentence because this gives an overall general statement about the whole situation discussed in the paragraph.

Thus, the correct sequence is 41532. Ans: (41532)

Explanatory notes for questions 21 to 40:

21. The paragraph talks about how far-sighted sourcing has become important by taking the example of Nestle.

Sentence c, which introduces the importance of such sourcing, is likely to be the first sentence.

Sentence a gives the example of such *sourcing* mentioned in the first sentence and thus logically is the second sentence.

Sentence d is the third sentence because this sentence, using *also*, adds another measure taken by the Company.

Sentence e, which uses *but* to bring out a situation contrary to the earlier effort and mentions the reason for the result mentioned in the later sentence, is logically the fourth sentence.

Sentence b is the last sentence because it is the effect of the situation mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Thus, the correct sequence is cadeb. Choice (D)

22. By going through the sentences, we understand that the paragraph talks about the current fiscal condition of the International Monetary Fund.

Sentence d, though it has a pronoun without reference, is likely to be the first sentence, because the sentence has postponed the introduction of the related noun for rhetorical purposes.

Sentence b, which introduces the noun being talked about, is logically the second sentence.

Sentence e, which gives the reason why it should *apply birch to its own bark* mentioned in the earlier sentence, is the third sentence.

Sentence c and sentence a are a fixed pair because they present two contradicting statements connected by *but*.

Thus, the correct sequence is dbeca. Choice (B)

23. When we go through the sentences, we understand that the paragraph talks about a UN plan to reduce the number of malaria deaths.

Sentence c begins the paragraph by mentioning the mission which the United Nations intends to undertake.

Sentence a is a logical continuation of c because it mentions *insiders* who can be inferred to be the employees of the UN. Sentence d is the third sentence because it uses *such a control strategy* to refer to the *effort to reduce the number of malaria deaths* mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Sentence b is the fourth sentence because this uses *one plan* to connect with *several recent proposals* mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Sentence e is the last because it concludes the passage by mentioning the amount required for the *trick* which indirectly mentions the effort of the UN in this direction.

Thus, the correct sequence is cadbe. Choice (B)

24. The author of the given paragraph wonders at the vastness of the universe and conjectures at the possibility of the presence of alien life. He also puts forth a paradox – that we only know that we don't know of such beings out there. Of the given statements, statement a– is incapable of introducing the idea, as the words '*any others*' create ambiguity; statement b– with regard to the rest of the sentences, this one here is conclusive in tone; statement c– appears to be an extension of a preceding thought; statement e: the conjunction '*but*', which presents a contradiction, renders this unsuitable as an opening statement. Statement d: This begins with a question that the rest of the sentences attempt to answer, and is hence the foremost in the arrangement.

Statement c: This describes the '*universe*', and continues with the wonderment introduced in the first sentence.

Statement a: Attempts to answer the above questions by presenting a paradox, and is placed third in the order.

Statement e: '*That*' here refers to the proposition stated in the immediately preceding sentence, and hence this follows it.

Statement b: Ends the paragraph on a note of speculation, based on the vastness of the universe.

The logical and coherent order of sentences of the paragraph thus constructed is dcaeb. Choice (A)

25. The paragraph talks about how globalization is perceived in various countries and how it is implemented in some countries.

On going through the sentences, we can understand that sentence c and sentence e are a fixed pair; the former sentence talks about *globalization* perceived as a *threat* by some countries and the second sentence talks about *overstating the danger*. Thus, the fixed pair is ce. Basing on this, Option c can be eliminated.

We can also observe that sentence c, begins the paragraph by mentioning how governments in some countries may see globalization as a threat to their power.

Statement b follows statement e by adding how democratic governments act in respect to globalization.

Sentence a follows sentence b because it extends the thought present in the earlier sentence.

Sentence d gives a rhetorical question to imply that countries such as the US are not adversely affected and this is a proper concluding sentence.

Thus, the correct sequence is cebad. Choice (A)

26. The main idea of the passage is description of a high-tech and low-tech war strategy.

Sentence c is the first sentence because it begins the paragraph by speaking about something which will be remembered as the most low-tech and the most high-tech campaign in military history.

Sentence a follows Sentence c because the former exemplifies the idea given in the latter by stating what war is being talked about.

Sentence d gives specific examples of high-tech and low-tech components mentioned in the earlier sentence and thus, this is the third sentence.

Sentence b, which gives further explanation of the combination of low-tech and high-tech methods, is the fourth sentence.

Sentence e is the concluding sentence because it qualifies the combination to arrive at a further conclusion.

Thus, the correct sequence is cadbe Choice (C)

27. When we go through the sentences, we understand that the paragraph describes how China feels about radical Islam. By observing the sentences, we can understand that Sentence c and Sentence a are the fixed pair because the former talks about the diplomats' downplaying the menace and the latter contrasts with this by using *but*.

Sentence d introduces the paragraph taking about China's fears about radical Islam and so is the first sentence.

Sentence b gives the reason why China is worried about fundamental Islam (the reason being that one of its states is with Muslim dominance) and so follows the fourth sentence. Sentence e is the next sentence because this sentence adds further explanation to the explanation stated in the earlier sentence.

Sentence c and sentence a form a fixed pair as discussed earlier, should follow the above sequence to give a logical conclusion to the paragraph.

Thus, the correct sequence is dbeca. Choice (D)

28. The paragraph presents a paradoxical view about the Indian elections, and discusses the same throughout its length. Statement a – The words '*this flux*' indicate a prior reference, and hence this cannot serve as the introductory statement; statement b – the words '*yet again*' suggest a continuation of idea; statement c – the words '*one more level ...*' indicate that the other level has been mentioned earlier; statement d – these are examples and this clearly indicates that what they exemplify has already been mentioned.

Statement e: The paradox here is indicative of a new thought that has been justified in the following sentences.

Statement b: This goes on to explain the '*unpredictability*' stated in the first sentence by citing the names of states that exhibited it, and follows.

Statement d: This sentence continues with the same, and is next in line. '*Red state*' in the Northeast is a reference to '*Tripura*', while '*a veritable saffron citadel*' refers to '*Gorakhpur*'.

Statement a: The word '*flux*' is of essence here – it implies continuous change in the mood of the electorate. This flux has been described in the earlier sentences, and hence, this sentence is next in step.

Statement c: This can only be placed at the end, as it includes a different aspect of the aforementioned '*unpredictability*'.

Thus, the logical sequence of the jumbled sentences is ebdac. Choice (C)

29. The idea is centred on how the retail giant Wal-Mart shapes the world, and explores the possibility of a better way for businesses than the one shown by the former. The following sentences fail to qualify as starters:

Statement a – seems like a build-up on an idea, and not the main idea itself; statement b – the conjunction '*but*' is used to present a contrast, which can only be presented after the main idea; statement d – is an extension of the main idea, as the words '*They set the rules*' suggest; statement e – here too, the adverb '*yet*' means 'in addition to', and is only used to advance an idea already presented.

Statement c: It is a neutral topic sentence, as it states that Wal-Mart affects people at a global level, and is amenable to begin the paragraph.

Statement a: This explains how the retail giant '*casts a shadow*', and follows.

Statement e: This reasons out what has enabled the company's growth, in spite of there being other likely routes, and is next in the sequence.

Statement b: The conjunction '*but*' contradicts the predictable aspects of the company's huge growth, and states facts to substantiate the same.

Statement d: This sentence quotes the company's top executive that seals the idea.

Thus, the proper arrangement of the jumbled sentences is presented in **option C** as **caebd**. Choice (C)

30. The paragraph explains that through Tanzania is now considered one of East Africa's success stories, most other African countries still continue to be mired in poverty.

Statement b: This statement begins the paragraph giving an introduction to what follows in the subsequent sentences.

Statement d: This statement follows b explaining how Tanzania's is used as a measure

Statement a: This is an extension of what is stated in d
Statement c: This presents a contrast stating the Tanzania's success story is not much.

Statement e: This concludes the paragraph explaining what the real situation is Choice (D)

31. The paragraph talks about Show Corporation and its dominance in large inflatable character balloons in Japan.

Sentence c is the best beginning sentence because it introduces the company.

Sentence a is the second sentence because it uses the pronoun *it* to refer to the company mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Sentence e, which gives further example of the balloons made by the Company, follows the two sentences above.

Sentences d and b are a fixed pair because the latter contains a pronoun *they* which can logically refer to *vehicles made out of balloons*. To position this fixed pair logically, we need to keep the pair at the end.

Thus, the logical sequence of the sentences is caedb. Choice (B)

32. The paragraph discusses a new camera being introduced by Leica and raises a question about its potential success.

Sentence c is the first sentence because this introduces Leica and M-series, a new series of cameras to be launched by the Company.

Sentence a, which gives a general description of the new model cameras, is the second sentence.

Sentence d, which uses *this* to refer to the general description given in the earlier sentence and which uses *it* to refer to the range-finder camera mentioned in the earlier sentence, is the third sentence.

Sentence b gives the information about the specific series and thus, is the fourth sentence.

Sentence e concludes the paragraph by raising the question whether the new model will be a luxury brand or not.

Thus, the correct sequence is cadbe. Choice (C)

33. The paragraph talks about summer heat and violence.

When we go through the sentences, we can identify two fixed pairs among the five sentences given.

Sentence b and Sentence a is a fixed pair because the former gives a general statement about climate change and the latter uses *this* to refer to the general concept present in the former.

Sentence d and sentence b is a fixed pair because the former mentions some data and the latter uses *this macro national data* to refer to that data.

Sentence e must be after c because sentence e uses pronouns *one* and the *other* to refer to crime and hot temperatures and violent crime respectively.

Thus, the correct sequence is badce. Choice (A)

34. The paragraph talks about the Constitution of India and an introduction to it.

Sentence a is the first sentence of the paragraph because it introduces the topic.

Sentence c is the second sentence because it explains why it is formidable.

Sentence b is the third sentence because it points out necessary characteristics of the introduction which is discussed in the later sentences.

Sentence e, which shows the contrast between the specific introduction from Oxford author and a usual introduction by using *but*, is the best sentence to continue the idea present in the earlier sentence.

Sentence d is the best sentence to conclude the paragraph because it explains the idea present in the earlier sentence. Thus, the correct sequence is acdeb. Choice (B)

35. Reading all the sentences makes it clear that the paragraph is about parents' role in teaching children good, bad etc.

Sentence b is the first sentence because it introduces the topic.

Sentence d is the second sentence because this adds a general statement about the lack of universality in relation to values.

Sentence e is the third sentence because it uses *but* to show the need for our example, despite the lack of universal agreement.

Sentence a is the fourth sentence because it explains when we should impart those moral values.

Sentence c is the last sentence because it concludes on the best way to develop those moral values.

Thus, the correct sequence is bdeac. Choice (A)

36. The paragraph presents an Indian perspective on the girl child and how she is regarded in the society, a touch on historical analogies, and the government's initiative in favour of the girl child, and what promise it holds. Statement a— is unsuitable as a starter, as the words '*among them*' indicate a substitution of the noun; statement b— the pronoun '*this*' serves as a clue to eliminate it as the starting sentence; statement c— appears to be a possible opener, but after reading the rest of the sentences, it can be disqualified; statement d— the definite article '*the*' before the noun '*situation*' suggests that the said situation has been introduced earlier.

Statement e: Gives us a general peek into the aspects of human development that dominate the Indian social mindset, and launches the idea.

Statement a: The words '*among them*' refer to the '*variables*' enumerated in the previous sentence, and this statement follows next.

Statement c: The immediately preceding sentence states that the '*female*' is '*disadvantaged by gender*', and this statement tells us how the social stratification disregards the historical background. Refer to the words '*In spite of*'. Statement d: This continues with the idea of how the situation has remained unchanged ever since, and is placed next in line.

Statement b: This concludes the thought by bringing in some hope in the form of the governmental attention to the miserable situation, and is slotted at the end of the paragraph.

The appropriate order of sentences thus constructed is eacdb, as given in option (B). Choice (B)

37. The major concept of this paragraph is a fallacy of politics; a person is to be liked to be effective, but we give more importance to likability.

When we go through the sentences, we understand that sentence c, which introduces the topic of this likability - efficacy fallacy. Thus, it should be the first sentence. Thus, Options A and D can be eliminated.

From the given options, sentence b is the obvious candidate for the second sentence.

Of sentence a and sentence d, sentence d is the best sentence for the third sentence basing on the content of the remaining sentences.

Thus, the correct sequence is cbdae. Choice (C)

38. By reading the sentences, we understand that the paragraph is about the popularity of cycles in China.

Sentence d introduces this popularity in China and hence, logically is best fit for the first sentence.

Sentence e logically follows the first sentence because it uses *but* to show a contrasting situation (the popularity of cars).

Sentence a is the third sentence because it gives the result of the popularity of cars mentioned in the second sentence.

Sentence c is the fourth sentence because it states the prevalence of bicycles, at least to some extent, as opposed to the popularity of cars.

Sentence b, which explains the prevalence of bicycles despite the popular liking for cars, is the best sentence to conclude.

Thus, the correct sequence is deacb. Choice (A)

39. Going through the sentences, we understand that the paragraph is about the importance of mobile telephony.

Sentence d is the first sentence because it introduces the topic.

Sentence e is the second sentence because it gives the result (by using *as a result*) of the prominence of mobile telephony mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Sentence b is the third sentence because it explains the direct jumping to mobile telephony (a concept mentioned in the earlier sentence).

Coming to the remaining two sentences, Sentence a and sentence c can make logical sense in either way, but the use of the expression *not surprisingly*, makes the Sentence c and Sentence a sequence a better sequence.

Thus, the correct sequence is debca. Choice (B)

40. The paragraph talks about the ubiquitous presence of black mosquitoes and the change of lives because of them.

Sentence c is the first sentence because it is designed to serve as an attractive introduction in rousing the reader's curiosity.

Sentence d logically follows the first sentence because it tells what the topic of talk at the community garden *is*, after rhetorically mentioning what the topic *is not*.

Sentence e is logically the next sentence because it uses the pronoun *they* to refer to *little black mosquitoes* mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Sentence a is the fourth sentence which further describes the mosquitoes mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Sentence b is the last sentence because it gives proper conclusion to the whole idea discussed in the paragraph.

Thus, the correct sequence is cdeab. Choice (C)

Exercise – 3

Explanatory notes for questions 1 to 20:

1. The paragraph describes how and when tulips were introduced to England and how they caught the fancy of wealthy Europeans.

Statement E : This statement follows A explaining how tulips arrived in Europe.

Statement C : This statement follows E explaining what happened after tulips were introduced to England – they caught the imagination and became a luxury item for the wealthy.

Statement B : This statement elaborates on the term "luxury item" stating that the tulips were highly priced due to their limited availability.

Statement D : This statement concludes the paragraph explaining how the European tulip-rowing industry was established in the Netherlands.

Therefore, ECBBD is the correct sequence of statements to follow A. Ans : (AECBD)

2. The paragraph explains how social media has influenced our lives and how some websites, which were instrumental in starting all this vanished before the present interconnected world had materialized.

Statement E: This statement corroborates what is stated in statement A explaining how we are now more connected than ever because of social media.

Statement C: This statement is a further elaboration of what is stated in E.

Statement D: "This" refers to the achievements which have been made possible by social media discussed in statements E and C. Therefore, statement D follows C stating that the websites which made these achievements possible had to start somewhere.

Statement B: "Their" refers to the websites discussed in D. This statement, which states that the websites which made this possible did not last to see the interconnected world that we now live in, is conclusive in nature.

Therefore, ECDB is the logical sequence to follow A.

Ans : (ECDB)

3. The paragraph, even though it starts with indicating that things seem to pose no problem, clearly progresses to indicating that there is potential threat to the US.

Statement C : This statement, starting with 'however' brings in the thought of threat, and is a logical continuation of A.

Statement E : This statement follows C talking about the entry of ships into US ports.

Statement B : This statement follows E with the thought that though the US has provisions in place.

Statement D : This statement concludes the paragraph stating that the US is not able to implement them effectively.

The sequence is, therefore, ACEBD. Ans : (ACEBD)

4. The paragraph talks about the technological breakthrough in Scandinavian boat-building and goes on to elaborate on the sophistication and efficiency of the ships built by them.

Statement C : This statement is a continuation of A. Having started by referring to a technological breakthrough, the para would progress to the explanation of the breakthrough – in 'C'.

Statement E : This statement follows C mentioning the details of properties of the vessels.

Statement D : This statement carries forward what is stated in E.

Statement 'B' : This statement would follow 'D', since we would first talk of how the craft travel, and then of how they could be pulled up (beached) on any level shore, from where they might have to start again.

Thus the sequence would be ACEDB. Ans : (ACEDB)

5. The paragraph explains how a transpacific link was created between America and Asia in order to facilitate trade between the two continents.

Statement C: This statement follows A stating that explorers of succeeding generations found it extremely difficult to navigate through the Pacific Ocean.

Statement E: "This epic passage" refers to the journey across the Pacific Ocean undertaken by the European explorers mentioned in C. Therefore, this statement is a continuation of C.

Statement B: This statement carries forward what is stated in the preceding statements by stating that the two continents were brought together by trade.

Statement D: This statement concludes the paragraph explaining how the American merchants launched their own commercial ventures into the Asia Pacific region by the 18th and 19th centuries.

Therefore, CEBD is the correct sequence of sentences to follow A. Ans : (CEBD)

6. The opening sentence speaks of a technique which would be good for historians to have, the technique being on looking at the past from different points of view. From the other sentences we can understand that three present the points of view, while one speaks of the effects, once the technique is applied.

Statement C : This statement would follow A as "these" would refer to the multiple perspectives.

Statement E : "They" in E refers to remaining perspectives.

Statement D : From "they also" we can understand that this statement continues the idea talking about the remaining perspectives.

Statement B : The description of the technique would precede the effects, so 'B' would be the last sentence. Thus the appropriate sequence is ACEDB. Ans : (ACEDB)

7. The paragraph talks about the combination of financial sophistication and self-delusion exhibited by the Dutch.

Statement D : "This generally level-headed people" refers to the Dutch mentioned in A.

Statement C : This statement is a continuation of D because "they also became" follows from "became the most financially sophisticated..." in D.

Statement E : "This combination of financial sophistication and self-delusion" is a continuation of what is stated in D and C

Statement B : The 'latter' in 'B' would refer to the 2nd aspect in 'E'.

Therefore the sequence would be ADCEB. Ans : (ADCEB)

8. Statement D : This statement, which begins with "it" can refer only to 'history' in 'A'. Further, example of the snake being in support of the thought 'impossible to trace' in makes it explicit that D has to follow A.

Statement B : This statement carries the idea forward stating that "long-term changes are almost static"

Statement E : This statement follows form B with 'B' providing the idea that long term changes are almost static, the exceptions therefore are short term change, which would mean, as stated in 'E' that history is in a state of near-equilibrium, punctuated by spasmodic change.

Statement C : Statement 'E' would have to be followed by 'C' where the brittle links or conjecture would be the interpretation of the spasmodic changes that interrupt the state of near-equilibrium.

The appropriate sequence would therefore be ADBEC.

Ans : (ADBEC)

9. The opening statement introduces the idea of the wide geographical relevance of Islam.

Statement C : The wide geographical spread of the religion, in the year 1000, is presented in C.

Statement B : This statement continues the idea of the geographical spread of the religion.

Statement E : This statement carries forward what is stated in C and B.

Statement D : This statement presents the political structure, a thought that would come after, and not between, statements describing the geographical spread.

Therefore the appropriate sequence would be ACBED.

Ans : (ACBED)

10. The opening sentence carries the theme of the paragraph. There are 2 examples from the past, and one from the present. These would be presented chronologically. In addition, the statement most recent in time frame also carries a reiteration of the theme.

Statement E : This statement elaborates on what is mentioned in A and is a logical complement of what is mentioned in A.

Statement D : This statement, which comes first in the chronological sequence follows E with an example.

Statement C : This statement, which cites an example from the seventeenth century, is a continuation of D.

Statement B : This statement reiterates the main theme of the paragraph by citing an example which is most recent in time frame.

The most appropriate sequence, therefore, would be AEDCB. Ans : (AEDCB)

11. Statement 'A' presents a problem situation. Since 'A' talks of a task, the lines between the problem and its solution would outline the task. The final recommendation of what should be done is in 'D'.

Statement C : 'This' in 'C' continues from statement 'A', indicating the magnitude of the task.

Statement E : This statement continues from 'C' by explaining how things are different today as compared to when societies responded to pirates in the past.

Statement B : This statement spells out the task and its completion.

Statement D : This carries forward what is stated in B as "...we would heave to" in D follows from "...would have been" in B. The appropriate sequence, therefore, is ACEBD.

Ans : (ACEBD)

12. The opening statement tells us that religion is not primarily about belief.
Statement E : 'Were it about belief' in 'E' would mean that it follows 'A'.
Statement B : This statement reiterates the idea that religion is not a matter of belief and carries forward the idea expressed in A and E. Further, it acts as a bridge between A and E and D and C, reiterating the thought in 'AE' and paving the way for the thought in 'DC'.
Statement D : This statement, which indicates what religion is actually about is a logical continuation of B.
Statement C : This statement, which indicates what religion is composed of, is a continuation of 'D'.
The appropriate sequence, therefore, is AEBDC.
Ans : (AEBDC)
13. Statement E : "These things" in E, are those mentioned in 'A', therefore, this statement is a logical continuation of A.
Statement C : The experience mentioned in 'C' is the distraction mentioned in 'E'. Therefore, C is a logical continuation of E.
Statement D : This is an extension of the second point made in C.
Statement B : This statement, which mentions the final outcome offers logical conclusion to the paragraph.
The sequence is, therefore, AECDB
Ans : (AECDB)
14. The given para develops in logical progression.
Statement E : This statement talks of where the paradox arises, hence it follows 'A'.
Statement C : "Such a set" in C refers to the set mentioned in E. Therefore, this statement is a continuation of E.
Statement B : This statement, which explains why the paradox is significant is a continuation of the idea.
Statement D : This statement, which mentions the results of the discovery, is conclusive in nature.
The sequence is, therefore, AECBD.
Ans : (AECBD)
15. Statement C : This statement is an extension of the introductory idea mentioned in 'A'.
Statement E : This statement talks about the major plans mentioned in 'C'.
Statement D : Senator Paul's budget balances quickly (mentioned in 'D') as can be seen from 'E'.
Statement B : This is the final statement as it talks about the most impressive factor of the Paul budget.
The sequence is, therefore, ACEDB
Ans : (ACEDB)
16. The passage progresses from general to specific.
Statement E : This statement, which talks about the two types of repetitive behavior, is a continuation of A.
Statement C : This statement, which talks about the causes. Of repetitive behavior, follows E. 'Both' in 'C' is indicative of the two types mentioned in 'E'.
Statement B : This statement follows C by talking about another cause.
Statement D : This statement is an obvious extension of 'B'.
The sequence is, therefore, AECBD
Ans : (AECBD)
17. Statement C : "It", here, refers to Parkinson's referred top in A. Therefore, this statement follows A talking about the history of the disease.
Statement D : This statement talks about the normal brain (bringing out a contrast between the normal brain and a brain affected by Parkinson's).
Statement B : This statement, which talks about the diseased brain, is a continuation of D.
Statement E : This statement concludes by saying how the lack of control of movements as in Parkinson's is caused.
The sequence is, therefore, ACDBE
Ans : (ACDBE)
18. Statement E : This statement presents a contrast with 'A' explaining how arrangement of geologic time is different from the accustomed type.
Statement B : This statement speaks of the first of the two mentioned in 'E'.
Statement D : 'This period of time' in 'D' is the 4000 m years stated in 'B', therefore, D is a continuation of B.

Statement 'C' : This statement, which talks of the division of Precambrian time in eons, as mentioned in 'D', is a logical continuation of D.

The sequence is, therefore, AEBDC
Ans : (AEBDC)

19. Statement E : 'E' follows 'A' with the "pores" in E following 'porosity' in A.
Statement B : This is followed by 'B', taking off from the magma mentioned in 'E'.
Statement D : This statement talks about the gas in the magmas and its equivalence.
Statement C : This statement is an extension of what is stated in D.
The sequence is, therefore, AEBDC
Ans : (AEBDC)
20. Statement E : This statement speaks of the risk mentioned in 'A'. Further, "they" here refers to the researchers mentioned in A.
Statement D : This statement follows 'E' as it mentions the additional benefit of awareness.
Statement C : This statement takes the 'radiation', mentioned in 'D', ahead.
Statement B : This statement follows, as it talks further about radiation, with a 'may also be'.
The sequence is, therefore, AEDCB
Ans : (AEDCB)

Explanatory notes for questions 21 to 40:

21. Statement a clearly introduces the topic 'Anti-Judaism being a different term'.
Statement c : This statement tells us what we are used to, and erases the obvious question.
Statement e : This statement carries the idea forward by asking what is the difference between anti-Semitism and anti-Judaism.
Statement d : This statement starts the answer to the question raised in e; so d follows e.
Statement b : 'It' in b clearly refers to 'the answer' in d so b follows d.
Therefore, the logical sequence is acedb. Choice (A)
22. Statement a, which has a generic tone, introduces the topic.
Statement e : This statement clearly follows a by giving an example.
Statement c : The proverb is further contradicted in c which states that wars stimulates a creative response from artists and stirs up a public appetite for cultural reassurance. N
Statement d : This statement should follow c as it gives examples of what is stated in c.
Statement b : This statement concludes the paragraph reiterating that sales of books and music rise in wartime.
The correct sequence thus is aecdb. Choice (B)
23. Statement d : This statement should follow a as 'it' in d refers to high culture in a
Statement b : This statement follows d by further elaborating on "high culture".
Statement e : "Those things" refers to "a sense of achievement" and "an endorsement of the surrounding social norms".
Statement c : 'When that happens' in c clearly refers to 'those things evaporate' in e. So, ec is a crucial link. These are present only in D.
Choice (D)
24. Statement e : This statement follows a as it continues the discussion.
Statement b : This statement follows e as it takes the discussion forward by presenting the contrast.
Statement d : This statement should follow b as it talks about Shakespeare having said both.
Statement c : This statement follows d giving contradictory examples from Shakespeare's plays. The correct sequence is aebdc.
Choice (B)

25. Statement a begins the paragraph mentioning the view held by Aristotle about love.
Statement d : This statement follows a mentioning Aristotle's view on love.
Statement e : This statement has to follow d as it talks about the view held by Tina Turner, someone who is more contemporary and comes much later in the chronological sequence.
Statement b : This statement sums up what is stated in the preceding statements (a, d and e) stating that the nature of love has preoccupied thinkers through the ages.
Statement c : This statement concludes the discussion stating that now, a philosopher and a scientist are trying to explain it in two new and different books
The correct sequence is adebcb. Choice (D)
26. The topic is about an unusual situation.
Statement e : This statement is an extension of what is stated in a.
Statement d : This statement follows e by introducing the unusual situation.
Statement c : This statement elaborates further on the unusual situation. Therefore, d and c form a pair.
Statement b : This statement concludes the paragraph raising a question.
Thus the correct sequence is aedcb. Choice (A)
27. Statement a begins the paragraph talking about the contrasting situation Tajikistan is in.
Statement e : This statement continues the idea introducing a paradox.
Statement b : The paradox mentioned in e is explained in b.
Statement d : This statement follows b by introducing yet another paradox.
Statement c : This statement, which has a conclusive tone, ideally sums up the discussion.
The correct sequence thus is aebdc. Choice (B)
28. The passage is an elaboration on President Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg address and about its enduring value even to this day.
Statement d: This statement offers a logical completion to statement a by saying that although Lincoln was not the principal speaker on the occasion, no other speech was remembered the way Lincoln's speech was remembered.
Statement c: This statement follows d by elaborating on what Lincoln spoke on that day.
Statement e: This statement carries forward what is stated in c.
Statement b: This statement completes the paragraph reiterating on the enduring value of the Gettysburg speech.
Therefore, dceb is the logical sequence to follow a.
Choice (D)
29. The passage talks about how denial plays an important role in addiction and goes on to explain how addicts are prone to denial because of which they abuse drugs thereby jeopardizing their jobs, their health and their families.
Statement b: This statement follows a by saying that addicts are prone to denial.
Statement d: This statement which states that it is because of denial that drug abuse continues to persist in the face of negative consequences, is a logical completion of b.
Statement c: This statement which elaborates on the negative consequences of drug abuse, is a continuation of d.
Statement e: This statement completes the paragraph with a warning note that if they remain ignorant about the negative consequences of their actions, these consequences can adversely affect their decision-making.
Therefore, b d c e is the logical sequence to follow a.
Choice (D)
30. Statement a is in its original place and it introduces the 3D printer topic by comparing it with normal printing.
Statement c : This statement follows a as it tells us how a normal printer prints.
Statement b : This should follow as it tells us how a 3D printer works.
Statement e : This should follow b as it continues with the printing process.
Statement d : This statement concludes the paragraph talking about the big difference between normal printing and 3D printing.
The correct sequence thus is acbed. Choice (C)
31. The passage explains how the Bald Eagle Protection Act led to a dramatic increase in the population of bald eagles in America.
Statement c: "The act" refers to the Bald Eagle Protection Act mentioned in a. Therefore, this statement provides logical continuation to the paragraph stating when the law was passed and the purpose behind passing the law.
Statement b: This statement carries the paragraph forward stating that the passing of such a law was unprecedented.
Statement e: This statement follows b by talking about the positive consequences of passing such a law.
Statement d: This statement provides an appropriate conclusion to the paragraph talking about the dramatic increase in the population of bald eagles in the United States.
Therefore, cbcd is the appropriate sequence to follow a.
Choice (B)
32. 'Statement a is obviously the opening sentence as it introduces the topic.
Statement d : This statement follows a by mentioning 'a fair and objective system' – the auction method – that will generate value for the exchequer. Hence it follows a.
Statement e : This statement is a further elaboration of d, hence it follows d.
Statement c : A comment upon the method in c is appropriate next, hence c follows e.
Statement b : This statement winds up the idea and is the concluding statement.
Hence aedcb is the right order. Choice (B)
33. The passage describes how plastic contamination is taking a toll on freshwater fish in the Amazon basin.
Statement b: This statement follows a by further elaborating on what is stated in a by mentioning the place where the research was conducted – in Brazil's Xingu river - and on the various species of fish on which the research was conducted.
Statement e: This statement follows a by explaining why the researchers focused on fish in the Xingu river.
Statement c: This statement, which talks about what the analysis of the fishes' stomach contents revealed, comes next in the sequence.
Statement d: This statement concludes the paragraph on a grim note explaining the gravity of the situation.
Therefore, becd is the correct sequence. Choice (C)
34. The paragraph describes how the tail of a humpback whale is unique from that of other sea creatures.
Statement d: This statement follows a by mentioning what is unique about the humpback whale's tail.
Statement c: This statement follows d by elaborating on the markings, described in d, which lend a unique characteristic to the whale's tail.
Statement e: The "scars" in this statement is a continuation of the "scars" mentioned in e. Therefore, this statement explains how the scars tell a unique tale of survival.
Statement b: This statement concludes the paragraph by stating that the scars on the humpback whales' tail are unique because they wear them for life.
Hence dceb is the appropriate sequence. Choice (B)
35. The paragraph states that giving a bad reputation to puns is unjustified and goes on to state that pun is, in fact, the highest form of wit.
Statement c: This statement corroborates what is stated in a by saying that no other form of speech is so, badly maligned as the pun.
Statement e: This statement presents a contrast with what is stated in the previous statement by saying that puns do deserve such a bitter appellation.
Statement d: This statement complements what is stated in e by extolling pun as "the highest form of wit".
Statement b: This statement concludes the paragraph saying that puns point to the essence of all true wit.
Therefore, statement s cedb form a sequence along with statement a.
Choice (C)

36. Statement e : This statement substantiates what is stated in a by talking about the consequence of over hype.
Statement c : This statement follows e by further elaborating on the incident mentioned in e.
Statement d : "It" in d refers to the "report" mentioned in c.
Statement b : This statement sums up the discussion.
Hence aecdb is the correct sequence. Choice (D)
37. Statement c : This statement makes a pair with a, as it carries forward what is stated in a.
Statement e : This follows as it defines 'the comprehensive power'.
Statement b : This statement explains both, hence it follows e.
Statement d : The 'it' in 'd' refers to the 'military power' so it winds up the para.
Hence acebd is the correct sequence Choice (C)
38. The paragraph explains why the seemingly frivolous activity of dance is so fundamental to being human.
Statement c: This statement is a reiteration of what is stated in a.
Statement d: This statement follows c with a question – why dance is so fundamental to being human.
Statement b: This statement follows by providing an answer to the question posed in d.
Statement e: This statement follows a by explaining how dance aids in social cohesion.
Therefore, cdbe is the appropriate sequence to follow a. Choice (A)
39. Statement e : This statement is the appropriate statement to follow a as 'social compact' in a leads 'the notions of the French people'.
Statement c : This statement connects with the conjunction 'but'.
Either b or d can follow this Only in option B 'db' are together, one following the other after 'c'.
Hence aecdb is apt. Choice (B)
40. The paragraph traces the origin of khichdi a popular Indian dish and how it managed to attract the attention of foreign visitors.
Statement b: This statement ideally follows a by saying that although the place and period of the origin of the dish cannot be said with certainty, the fact that it has its origin in antiquity is beyond doubt.
Statement e: This statement corroborates what is stated in b saying that the dish is known to have existed in the 4th century BC.
Statement c: "This early date" refers to the existence of the dish even in the fourth century BC. Therefore, this statement follows e by stating that the dish attracted the attention of foreign visitors even in the 4th century BC.
Statement d: This statement concludes the paragraph stating that it was not until the Mongol invasion that the dish began to attract attention from abroad.
Hence, bedc is the appropriate sequence to follow a. Choice (D)

Exercise – 4

Explanations notes for questions 1 to 20:

1. The paragraph describes how Pablo Picasso achieved distinction as a painter of excellence by finding a purer, more instinctual vision of the world.
Statement d: "His journey towards childlessness" follows from "it took him 30 years to paint like a child". Therefore, d is a continuation of 1.
Statement b: This statement, which talks about a purer, more instinctual vision of the world is an extension of "fight against social influences" mentioned in d.
Statement a: This statement carries forward what is stated in b with an analogy.
Statement c: "Both instances" refers to two instances mentioned in the analogy. Therefore this statement is a continuation of a and ideally precedes statement 6 as "shut them from our mind" in c is followed by "we are not closing our mind but opening it" in statement 6.
Therefore statements d, b, a, c are ideally placed between statements 1 and 6. Choice (A)
2. **Links Used:** Idea Continuation and Idea Contrast
Introduction: It laments the sad state of sports in India.
Noun Link: The introduction mentioned 'country' and (b) refers to India.
Idea Continuation Link: (d) explains how states don't encourage sports in India (b) by providing employment.
Idea Consequence Link: (a) mentions the consequence of this state of affairs.
Grammar Link: (c) mentions 'such', which refers to (a).
Conclusion: This statement suggests remedial measures. Choice (C)
3. **Links Used:** Idea Elaboration and Grammar references
Introduction: The paragraph addresses growing terrorism.
Topic Elaboration: (b) puts the topic of growing terrorism into perspective by highlighting a recent incident.
Grammar Link: 'such' incidents in (a) refers to the 'Recently...' in (b).
Grammar Link: 'Such laws' in (c) refers to 'laws' in (a).
Idea Summary Link: (d) recommends what must be done under the circumstances. Choice (D)
4. **Links Used:** Idea Example and Idea Continuation
Introduction: The paragraph introduces negative aspects of science.
Idea Elaboration: (b) mentions what the negative aspect is: 'eliminating the need for physical work'.
Idea Illustration: (c) will follow (b) as it focuses on one aspect of physical work i.e., brisk walking.
Idea Consequence: (a) mentions the consequence of lack of exercise.
Idea Continuation: (d) gives a new 'undesirable effect'.
Conclusion: This sentence sums up the paragraph 'all these'. Choice (A)
5. The paragraph describes how, unlike in the rest of the world, where logging is done with the help of machinery, in the sloped woods above lake Ageri in Switzerland. Logging is done with the help of machines like chainsaws.
Statement c: This statement presents a contrast with statement 1 by saying that in the woods above lake Ageri in Switzerland, logging is done with the help of chainsaws and jacks and gravity is still the most effective means of bringing down trees for lumber.
Statement d: This statement follows c by explaining how mature trees are collected in a sustainable harvesting tradition in order to allow the saplings to take in the sunlight and flourish.
Statement b: This statement follows d by elaborating on the next step in the process.
Statement a: This comes last in the sequence of sentences to be placed between the first two statements, by explaining the last activity in the sequence.
Therefore, c, d, b, a is the appropriate sequence. Choice (D)
6. **Links Used:** Idea Continuation
Introduction: The media is introduced as an important body.
Idea Elaboration: (c) explains why the media is so important.
Idea Continuation: (b) 'acts' its part' follows (c) 'role'.
Grammar: 'these' in (d) refers to the functions in (a).
Conclusion: This statement happily sums up the case. Choice (D)
7. **Links Used:** Idea Continuation and Summing up
Introduction: Students in politics comes under the critical gaze of the author.
Idea Substantiation: (b) mentions waste of time.
Idea Continuation: (d) adds to (b) 'In addition to the loss of time'. (c) adds more to (d) – 'quarrels' ... 'fights'.
Idea Consequence: (a) mentions 'Consequently'.
Conclusion: This sums up as 'Overall opinion'. Choice (B)

- 8. Links Used:** Idea Continuation and Idea Contrast
Introduction: Vanishing spirituality is introduced in the opening sentence.
Idea Contrast: (b) puts the paragraph into perspective by contrasting spirituality with materialism.
Idea Continuation: 'materialism' is repeated in (d).
Idea Contrast: (c) contrasts 'past ages' with 'present age'.
Idea Consequence: (a) mentions what would happen as a result.
Conclusion: (6) makes a recommendation. Choice (C)
- 9. Links Used:** Idea Synthesis
Introduction: (1) mentions the mixed economy of public and private economies.
Idea Sequence: (b) mentions public enterprises.
Idea Sequence: (d) mentions private enterprises.
Idea Sequence: (c) combines public and private enterprises.
Idea Conclusion: (a) and (6) together herald happy times ahead. Choice (A)
- 10.** The passage gives an account of Dr. James Sims, a pioneering American gynecologist and how the experiments conducted by him on enslaved African women helped launch his career as one of the famous gynecologists of America.
Statement c: This statement follows 1 by stating that prior to establishing America's first women's hospital in Manhattan, Sims had built a women's hospital in St. Meigs Alabama in the year 1844.
Statement a : This statement follows c by stating that the Meigs hospital continued to function even after Sims' death in 1883.

Statement b: This statement carries the paragraph forward stating that the surgical work conducted by Sims on the enslaved African women helped launch his career as America's leading gynecologists.
Statement d: This statement, which states that historical retellings of American gynecology overlooked its intimate connection with American slavery, ideally precedes statement 6 which states that protests have emerged of late on Sims' experimentation on enslaved women.

Therefore, cabd is the logical sequence of sentences which forms a coherent paragraph along with 1 and 6.
Choice (B)
- 11.** The paragraph describes the violent attacks which took place between Palestinian militant groups and Israel in the Gaza strip.
Statement b: This statement follows 1 by talking about the trigger for the violence.
Statement c: This statement follows b by mentioning how Hamas responded to Israel's attack.
Statement d: This statement carries the paragraph forward by explaining how Israel reacted to the attack.
Statement a: This statement is a continuation of d and ideally precedes the last statement which states that the current attack of Israel on Palestine is the heaviest since 2014.
Therefore, b, c, d, a is the appropriate sequence.
Choice (A)
- 12. Links Used:** Idea Elaboration
Introduction: Sentence 1 talks of blood tests in general.
Grammar Link: Statement (d) has a word 'them' which refers to the blood tests.
Idea Elaboration: (a) gives details on these tests. (c) gives further details.
Idea Continuation: Two more tests are mentioned in (b) and details are given in (6). Choice (B)
- 13. Links Used:** Idea Continuation and Contrast
Introduction: A question is asked.
Idea Continuation: An answer is provided in (a).
Idea Conclusion: 'Thus' in (b) provides a conclusion to the answer.
Idea Contrast: (c) contrasts the above with 'However'.
Idea Explanation: (d) explains why the children are rude.
Conclusion: It makes a recommendation. Choice (B)
- 14. Links Used:** Idea Continuation
Introduction: The author makes a case that GM food is not bad.

Idea Contrast: (b) contrasts with 'However'.
Idea Continuation: (a) continues the idea of controversy in GM food.
Idea Continuation: (d) continues the idea of regulation in (a).
Idea Continuation: (c) mentions where regulation takes place.
Conclusion: (6) mentions concerns for regulation.
Choice (C)
- 15. Link Used:** Noun References.
Introduction: A boardgame is mentioned.
Idea Continuation: 'It' in (d) refers to 'Go'.
Idea Explanation: (a) explains the boardgame.
(b) refers to (c).
'They' in (6) refers to 'champions' in (b). Choice (D)
- 16. Links Used:** Idea Continuation and Grammar
Introduction: Sentence (1) says that attitudes have changed.
Idea Contrast: So, statement (b), which talks of a time when tended to look down upon, follows naturally.
Idea Continuation: (d) gives the reason as to why these people were looked down upon.
Grammar Link: 'They' in (a) refers to the Indians in (d).
Idea Continuation: (c) and (6) close the paragraph with reference to slavery. Choice (D)
- 17. Links Used:** Grammar and Rhetoric
Introduction: Local self-government is introduced in (1).
Grammar Link: The word 'it' in (d) indicates that (d) comes after statement (1).
Idea Support: (a) argues in favour of (d).
Idea Support: (a) poses a question and (c) adds with 'Besides'.
Grammar Link: 'They' in (6) refers to 'politicians' in (b). Choice (A)
- 18. Links Used:** Grammar and Idea Contrast
Introduction: (1) mentions the popularity of bowling alleys.
Grammar Link: 'them' in (d) refers to 'bowling alleys' in (1).
'Their' in (c) refers to 'four' in (d).
Idea Contrast: (b) followed by (a) completes the series of statements on the unfortunates leading to sentence 6.
Choice (C)
- 19. Links Used:** Idea Contrast and Idea Building
Introduction: The opening sentence talks of rocks as a source of raw material for the construction industry.
Idea Contrast: Statement (a), which has the words 'rock as a habitat', should succeed statement (1).
Idea Continuation: Statement (a) has the words 'a whole world of creatures....' Therefore, statement (b) should come after (a).
Grammar Link: (d) 'one' should precede (c). 'It' in (6) refers to the bird in (c). Choice (B)
- 20. Links Used:** Idea Contrast and Grammar
Introduction: The given sentence (1) talks about the upper class. (b) follows talking about underlings.
Idea Contrast: (a) and (d) offer an idea contrast.
Grammar Link: (d) and (c) go together – 'this' in (c) refers to 'exchange of gifts' in (d). Choice (D)
- Explanatory notes for questions 21 to 40:**
- 21. Links Used:** Idea Continuation
Introduction: Sentence 1 refers to war and violence.
Idea Support: Only B can follow 1 as it elaborates the idea expressed in 1. D continues with 'therefore'.
Idea Continuation: D and A refer to peace. A and C refer to India. Ans : (BDAC)
- 22. Links Used:** Idea Building
Introduction: Statement 1 which explains how terrorism has emerged from hatred and how hatred in turn has originated from fear, rage and incomprehension should necessarily be followed by statement B which offers an explanation for these three factors.
Idea Continuation: 'these three factors' in D refers to the three elements explained in B, hence D follows B. 'This lesson' in A refers to the learning discussed in D.
Idea Continuation: C further explains 'know each other better' what is stated in A 'mutual understanding'.
Ans : (BDAC)

- 23. Links Used:** Idea Building
Introduction: 1 introduces a concept of local currency.
Idea Extension: This concept extends to France in A and then worldwide in C.
Grammar Link: 'These' in D refer to 'networks' in C.
Idea Elaboration: B mentions why these networks flourish and 6 gives additional reasons. Ans : (ACDB)
- 24. Links Used:** Idea Continuation
Introduction: Astrology is introduced.
Idea Explanation: Statement C follows 1 as it throws light on astrology.
Idea Continuation: A follows C by bringing in a new idea – the inclusion of astrology as a subject in universities.
Grammar Link: D is a continuation of B. 'it' in D refers to the inclusion of astrology as a subject in A. B follows D by concluding that the inclusion of astrology as a subject in universities is a good thing, and 6 makes a wisecrack. Ans : (CADB)
- 25. Links Used:** Idea Building
Introduction: Statement 1 ends with '... set the stage for industrial revolution'. So it is followed by C which talks of 'industrial development' in a historical perspective.
Idea Continuation: Statement D carries forward what is stated in C – in a futuristic sense. B continues the idea by mentioning about the factors which contributed to industrial development. Statement A further carries forward the idea by stating how a new cyclical pattern of growth took place. Ans : (CDBA)
- 26. Links Used:** Idea Explanation
Introduction: Statement 1 speaks about the absence of weapon locating radars in the Kargil conflict. It should be necessarily followed by C because it mentions what has been the outcome of the absence of these weapons.
Idea Explanation: Statement B further elaborates on the situation discussed in C.
Grammar Link: 'Such situations' in A refers to the situation described in C and B. Hence A follows B.
Idea Explanation: D follows A by explaining how the radars in A work. Hence D is a continuation of A. Ans : (CBAD)
- 27. Links Used:** Idea Sequencing
Introduction: 1 introduces the worsening situation in Kashmir.
Idea Continuation: Statements B and C which reiterate what is stated in 1 ideally follow 1, in that order – 'Of late...' and 'The daily ...'.
Idea Sequence: A follows C by stating about the need to eradicate terrorism. D carries forward what is stated in A by stating that it is time to take some lessons from Israelis and follow their system of retaliation. Ans : (BCAD)
- 28. Links Used:** Idea Explanation
Introduction: 1 refers to silence.
Idea Explanation: A has to follow statement 1 because A speaks about the importance of 'silence' which has been introduced in 1.
Idea Contrast: A should be followed by C and B which are consecutive statements – 'does not necessarily mean' and 'could well mean'. D and 6 give other interpretations of silence. Ans : (ACBD)
- 29. Links Used:** Idea Extension
Introduction: Concerns over human cloning are addressed.
Grammar Link: 'This extraordinary scientific feat' in D refers to human cloning, mentioned in 1. Hence D follows 1. 'They' in B refers to the 'panel of experts' mentioned in D. Hence DB.
Idea Extension: A carries forward what is stated in B 'already stopped'. C is a continuation of A 'other countries'. Ans : (DBAC)
- 30. Links Used:** Idea Continuation
Introduction: 1 mentions exploitation of nature.
Grammar Link: D follows 1 – the link being exploitation – 'this ... exploitation'.
Idea Continuation: A is the 'result' of D. B follows D as 'a grim reality' and 'the future is bleak'. AC go together as the consequences – general in A and specific in C, and C precedes 6 – what we are doing and what will be the effect. Ans : (DBAC)
- 31. Links Used:** Idea Sequence
Introduction: 1 introduces the engagement ring.
Chronology Link: B follows 1 as 'a few centuries' and 'Years ago'.
Idea Sequence: From iron loop in B, we move to ring in C. A refers to C as 'this ceremony'. Finally, gold makes an appearance in D followed by diamond in 6. Ans : (BCAD)
- 32. Links Used:**
Introduction: 1 introduces vegetarianism.
Idea Explanation: Statement C further elaborates on the concept of vegetarianism. D is a continuation of C – 'not eating meat' and 'not just enjoying'. A continues further with 'also not just about'.
Idea Contrast: Statement B precedes 6 as both explain what vegetarianism finally is. Ans : (CDAB)
- 33. Links Used:** Idea Building
Introduction: 1 introduces fateful events in history.
Grammar Link: 'such event' in D refers to 1.
Idea Continuation: B and A reinforce D – 'not entirely because' and 'even more because'.
Idea Judgment: C passes a value judgment on America's decision.
Conclusion: 6 looks at consequences. Ans : (DBAC)
- 34. Links Used:** Grammar Link and Idea Building
Introduction: 1 mentions a terror attack in J&K.
Grammar Link: D follows 1 as 'the suicide attack'.
Idea Continuation: Statement C follows D, linked by Pakistan and Grammar Link: B is a continuation of C as 'he'.
Conclusion: A precedes 6 as an idea contrast. Ans : (DCBA)
- 35. Links Used:** Idea Elaboration
Introduction: 1 introduces bird migration in Gujarat.
Idea Elaboration: A follows 1 by giving a statistical backup for what is stated in 1. B follows giving a reason 'One explanation'. C gives some more reason – features that attract'. D follows C by adding one more reason 'Add to this'. Ans : (ABCD)
- 36. Links Used:** Idea Explanation and Contrast
Introduction: 1 mentions clinical medicine.
Idea Explanation: Only C which further explains clinical medicine is a continuation of 1. A follows C by mentioning what happens after a detailed physical examination. D is a continuation of A, refer to 'this'.
Idea Contrast: A new type of treatment is mentioned in (B), with disastrous consequences in 6. Ans : (CADB)
- 37. Links Used:** Idea Construct
Introduction: 1 mentions community currencies.
Idea Elaboration: D which elaborates about the advantages of community currency most ideally follows statement 1.
Grammar Link: 'These currencies' in C refers to the community currencies described in D.
Idea Example: A illustrates what is stated in C by citing the example of the community currency which operates in Ithaca.
Idea Explanation: B further explains the Ithacan currencies. Ans : (DCAB)
- 38. Links Used:** Idea Building
Introduction: 1 mentions imported technology.
Idea Elaboration: A elaborates on 1 as turnkey technology. A should be followed by C because C mentions reduced job opportunities as a result. B explains the result of reduced job opportunities, and follows C.
Grammar Link: D refers to B as 'This' and 6 mentions consequences. Ans : (ACBD)
- 39. Links Used:** Idea Sequence
Introduction: 1 mentions transition to agriculture.
Idea Explanation: Only statement C offers a detailed explanation of 1 as 'this innovation'. B adds to C. 'The process' in D refers to the process of domesticating plants and animals, hence D follows B. A, which specifically talks about India, is a continuation of D 'Pakistan and India'. Ans : (CBDA)

40. Links Used: Grammar and Sequence Link

Introduction: 1 mentions slavery.

Grammar Link: 'These societies' in A refers to the Greco – Roman societies mentioned in 1. Hence A follows 1. C is a further elaboration of what is stated in 1 and A – 'these civilizations'. Statement B which talks about the 'rise and fall of urban culture in Greece' follows C which talks about the 'rise of these civilizations'. D which mentions how these societies came to be known as is a continuation of B.

Ans : (ACBD)

Exercise – 5

Explanatory notes for questions 1 to 25:

1. The paragraph talks about the stringent nature of Indian laws, too stringent to make compliance almost impossible. It also mentions that this results in an avenue for the corrupt officials. Any sentence that is to complete the paragraph should continue with this idea.

Option A: incorrect because it implies that the very laws are the source for corruption, while it is the difficulty in compliance that results in corruption.

Option B: correct it brings out an idea that is in tune with the tone and spirit of the paragraph.

Option C: incorrect because nowhere in the preceding sentences is it implied that the laws are complex.

Option D: incorrect because the paragraph does not imply that the laws of obsolete (outdated).

Thus, the best option is Option B. Choice (B)

2. When we go through the sentences, we understand that the paragraph talks about increasing incidence of diabetes and the reasons for that incidence; genetic factors and obesity because of bad lifestyle.

The paragraph should continue with further information about the reasons mentioned, or perhaps the reason for the consistent increase in the number of diabetics.

Option A: incorrect because, though it correctly uses *however* to show the contrast between the following and preceding ideas, it talks about just exercise, not about the two reasons mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Option B: incorrect because, though it correctly uses a rhetorical question in this regard, the option still contains info about exercise, not about the diet part mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Option C: incorrect because of the same reason given for Option B.

Option D: correct because this option comprehensively refers to the factors described in the earlier sentence.

Thus, the best option is Option D. Choice (D)

3. The passage states that the illusion is that our planet is still. Thus, overall, the paragraph should end with a statement with a sense that the planet is not still or is moving.

Option A: incorrect because this sentence talks about *galaxy*, not *our planet*.

Option B: incorrect because this sentence talks about the *solar system*.

Option C: correct because it adds to the paragraph the correct notion about the earth's movement.

Option D: incorrect because this sentence talks about the *creatures*, not *the planet* as is required by the context.

Thus, the correct option is Option C. Choice (C)

4. The paragraph talks about the significance of body size in surviving in colder climate. It posits that the higher the body size, the better the prevention of heat loss in cold climate. This sense is substantiated by pointing at the bigger body size of animals at the poles. A sentence that aptly completes this paragraph should continue in this vein.

Option A: incorrect because this sentence talks about *several factors* while temperature is the only factor given in the paragraph.

Option B: incorrect because this talks about *heat regulation* which is not the central point of discussion in the paragraph.

Option C: incorrect because this sentence does not contain the significant factor – colder climate – mentioned in the paragraph.

Option D: correct because it aptly captures the essence to arrive at a generalization that can be properly drawn from the information given in the paragraph.

Thus, the best option is Option D. Choice (D)

5. By posing a question about corruption, the passage introduces the idea of the *real* form of corruption. It goes on to say that *physical money* may not be the only way in which corruption has its existence. Thus, naturally, the concluding sentence needs to bring out the other forms in which corruption exists.

Option A: incorrect because this sentence talks about the *identification* of corruption, while the paragraph talks about the *forms* of corruption.

Option B: incorrect because this sentence talks about the non-existence of corruption, while the given paragraph does not imply this.

Option C: correct because this implies the *other forms* of corruption.

Option D: incorrect because it talks about *only one* additional form of corruption, while the paragraph hints at *many* forms of corruption.

Thus, the best option is Option C. Choice (C)

6. The passage describes the role of a beetle species, which has increased the temperature by resulting in the forest loss. The concluding sentence should perhaps bring out the cause for this temperature increase.

Option A: correct because this explains how heat not used in evaporation process raises the temperature. This adds a proper explanation needed in the context.

Option B: incorrect because this sentence is illogical; with the cloud formation, temperature *decreases*; it does not increase as stated in the paragraph.

Option C: incorrect because the relation between temperature increase and rainfall pattern cannot be talked about because it is outside the scope of information given.

Option D: incorrect because we cannot decisively declare the causal relation between the beetle species and temperature raise, basing on the information given.

Thus, the best option is Option A. Choice (A)

7. In the context of rapid rise of extremism today, the paragraph argues for the restoration of the kind of economics that prevailed from the 1940s to 1970s. The penultimate sentence of the paragraph asserts that Friedrich Hayek was wrong to argue that Keynesian social democracy was detrimental to society. The best concluding sentence is option A which asserts the need for Keynesian social democracy.

Option A: Correct based on the explanation given above.

Option B: This option is not in sync with what is stated in the penultimate paragraph.

Option C: This option can be eliminated for the same reason given for Option B.

Option D: 'Such beliefs' has no precedent. Therefore this option can be eliminated. Choice (A)

8. The paragraph talks about the disappearance of the water table, and its effects on food availability for humans. The penultimate sentence states that our existing agriculture, which depends on petrochemical-based fertilizers, is now able to feed human population. The sentence to continue the paragraph needs to tell either the potential danger or another possible effect of the disappearance of the water table.

Option A: incorrect because the concept of *mass extinction* mentioned in this option is rather too far-fetched.

Option B: correct because it goes on to give a logical continuation by mentioning *mass starvation*, an imminent danger of running out of petrol supplies, given agriculture's dependence on petrochemical-based fertilizers.

Option C: incorrect because the use of the word *doom* makes this option far-fetched.

Option D: incorrect because the *sustenance*, not the *use of vehicles*, is the point of interest.

Thus, the best option is Option B. Choice (B)

9. The paragraph talks about Sir John's view on experts' opinion. He posits that their views are not 'sacrosanct' and so we must view them with a healthy skepticism. Thus, the sentence that completes the paragraph should bring out this view.
- Option A: incorrect because it *is* important to consider experts' views because the paragraph posits that *their expertise is important*.
- Option B: incorrect because this option does not contain the important element mentioned in the passage (*experts' opinion*).
- Option C: correct because it brings out the view required by the context.
- Option D: incorrect because of the use of *everything*.
- Thus, the best option is Option C. Choice (C)
10. The penultimate sentence of the paragraph gives the clue – 'the same girls had no food to eat in the first place'. This context reminds us of Marie Antoinette's famous retort that they could eat cake if they had no bread.
- Option A: This option does not bring out the meaning implicit in the context
- Option B: This option is also not relevant to the context.
- Option C: This option is not related to what the paragraph intends to convey.
- Option D: Correct. This option is correct based on the explanation given at the beginning.
- Thus, the best option is Option D. Choice (D)
11. The paragraph posits that the climate change is happening at a faster pace than expected. The last part of the given paragraph states that the change was *far more dramatic than their own forecasts had predicted*. This implies that the concluding sentence should bring out this dramatic change.
- Option A: incorrect because the statement is too *soft* to be *dramatic*.
- Option B: incorrect because whether ice cap keeps the Arctic cold is besides the point.
- Option C: correct because if this information presents a dramatic turn; by 2050, it was predicted, that the Arctic was predicted to become clear blue water and if the same thing happens within a decade, then it is more dramatic.
- Option D: incorrect because information about the quantum of temperature increase cannot be inferred from the information given. Choice (C)
12. The paragraph is about a debate in which the author participated. It was about reform of divorce laws. All the panelists favoured liberalization of divorce laws. The penultimate sentence of the paragraph says the author felt a bit isolated. The concluding sentence could be expected to mention the reason of isolation. Though options, A, B and C, could be reasons option C fits the bill because the reason stated is concerned with divorce laws – I don't want divorce laws liberalized.
- Option A: This option can be placed after C in order to further explain what is stated in C
- Option B: This option can be eliminated for the same reason given for A
- Option C: correct according to the explanation given at the beginning
- Option D: This option lacks a context and it doesn't go with the argument Choice (C)
13. The main idea of the paragraph is that coal-fired power stations are not only depleting resources but also polluting the environment by adding gases such as carbon dioxide. The sentence that completes the paragraph should be in tune with this information.
- Option A: incorrect the gap between power production and power demand is not the point of interest in the paragraph.
- Option B: incorrect because the inability of *renewable sources* to satisfy the power needs is not the focus of the paragraph.
- Option C: incorrect because the adequacy of fusion is outside the scope of the paragraph.
- Option D: correct because it completes the paragraph logically within the limits of information given.
- Thus, the best option is Option D. Choice (D)
14. The main idea of the paragraph is the crucial role played by Supreme Court in responding to *cries for help*. The paragraph also talks about various steps taken by the Court to protect the environment. The sentence to complete the paragraph should reflect their vein and the tone of the paragraph.
- Option A: incorrect because the option assumes a negative tone (by using *merely*), while the tone of the author in relation to the Court is positive.
- Option B: correct because of its positive tone; while the use of *executive inactivism* seems far-fetched, all the activities are because of inactive executive which should have taken the steps in this regard.
- Option C: incorrect because of the idiom used; *playing to the gallery* means *to do something in a way intended to make people happy*. Because of this sense, this option seems to attain a negative tone, making it a wrong answer.
- Option D: incorrect because we cannot infer that the Supreme Court's actions were because of *constitutional obligation*.
- Thus, the best option is Option B. Choice (B)
15. The paragraph talks about the virtue of courage and about how it helps us. Given the too-generic sense, it might be tricky or difficult to guess what is needed to complete the passage. For such a question, process of elimination is the best strategy.
- Option A: incorrect because we cannot infer that everyone *could cultivate* the virtue of courage.
- Option B: incorrect because two expressions (*huge dividends* and *long run*) make this option questionable and beyond the scope of the information given.
- Option C: incorrect because of the categorical term *absolutely*. The information given does not support this categorical statement.
- Option D: correct because the phrases *run the race* and *persist where others have failed* justify this option as the correct sentence.
- Thus, the correct option is Option D. Choice (D)
16. The paragraph posits that at the time of death, what matters is the love you receive or you offer. Overall, the paragraph implies that love is important at the end of the day. The correct option should reflect this.
- Option A: incorrect because this information is out of context because of the mention of *soul*.
- Option B: incorrect because the use of the words *courage* and *strength* is not justified.
- Option C: correct because this emphasizes love.
- Option D: incorrect because this concept is irrelevant to the context.
- Thus, the best option is Option C. Choice (C)
17. The paragraph talks about pessimism with rejection because of its myopic view. If we look at the phrases used, we can understand that in the long run, human race advanced despite short-term hiccups. Any sentence that completes the paragraph should reflect this tone and idea.
- Option A: correct because this is the idea implied as per the above explanation.
- Option B: incorrect because of the expression *too pessimistic*.
- Option C: incorrect because the reference to the age is not justified in this option.
- Option D: incorrect because the temporary nature of pessimism is not justified.
- Thus, the best option is Option A. Choice (A)
18. The paragraph suggests that being kind and decent to others is important even though we have ambitious plans or goals. The last sentence posits that the point is not that they will be nice to you. This implies that the kindness and decency would give us satisfaction on personal grounds. The sentence that completes the paragraph should give this sense.

Option A: correct because this gives the sense explained above.

Option B: incorrect because their treatment towards us is not the point of interest in the paragraph.

Option C: incorrect because this is not relevant to the context.

Option D: incorrect because this ignores the important piece of information present in the last sentence.

Thus, the correct option is Option A. Choice (A)

19. The paragraph talks about individual potential; all of us have a potential to achieve extraordinary things. The sentence that completes the paragraph should reflect this potential.

Option A: incorrect because the passage does not imply about positive habits.

Option B: incorrect because whether or not doing what we love results in great achievements is not mentioned in the paragraph.

Option C: incorrect because this ignores the component of individual potential.

Option D: correct because this reflects the idea mentioned in the above explanation.

Thus, the best option is Option D. Choice (D)

20. Though the author of the paragraph accepts the new act which denounces sexual harassment, he feels that the better way is to ensure women's equality, rather than to resort to policing behavior. The sentence that completes the paragraph should reflect this notion.

Option A: incorrect because this view supports the moral policing that the author does not support much.

Option B: correct because this reflects the idea explained above.

Option C: incorrect because this talks about the 'definition' of sexual harassment, not of the gender equality.

Option D: incorrect because the *zero tolerance* is actually the strict adherence to *moral policing* the author does not support much.

Thus, the best option is Option B. Choice (B)

21. A comment that can conclude the paragraph that cites an example of a swimsuit incompatible with pools becoming popular is option D; it highlights the most striking aspect of this swimsuit becoming fashionable.

Option A: 'New genre' suggests there are other items too, but the paragraph refers to no such items, making choice A inappropriate.

Option B: This option can be eliminated on the same grounds since no other garments and accessories are mentioned in the paragraph.

Option C: This option is too general and vague to go with the paragraph; it makes no reference to the swimsuit.

Option D: correct based on the explanation given at the beginning Choice (D)

22. The main idea of the paragraph is Derrida's theory of deconstruction. In his opinion, deconstruction, a form of semiotic analysis, involves overturning binary opposition. The reader of a text should deal with violent hierarchy as opposed to peaceful coexistence. The sentence that completes the paragraph should be in tune with this idea or reflect this idea.

Option A: this is wrong because of the word *trivial*, which undermines the emphasis Derrida attributed to overturning.

Option B: incorrect because the passage does not imply that the binary oppositions *should be constructed*.

Option C: incorrect because the concept of *oppression* is not mentioned or implied.

Option D: correct because this reflects the idea in tune with the ideas presented in the paragraph.

Thus, the correct option is Option D. Choice (D)

23. The paragraph describes the peculiarities of the planet Mercury. It gives various characteristic features of Mercury. The last sentence talks about the smallest tilt of the planet. The next sentence, which is to conclude the paragraph,

should give the continuation of or a contrast with this idea.

Option A: correct because the tilt being smallest and orbital eccentricity being largest are logically connected by the conjunctive *however*, which is present in the option.

Option B: incorrect because the sentence immediately before the sentence in this option is not about craters.

Option C: incorrect because the use of *however* in this option should show contrast with the earlier sentence, not similarity; both sentences express something *smallest*.

Option D: incorrect because this sentence does not gel with the earlier sentence.

Thus, the best option is Option A. Choice (A)

24. The paragraph talks about health problems created in Africa because of spurious medicines exported from China. In fact, the paragraph says, there are no active ingredients in medicines supplied. The continuing sentence should expand this thought of counterfeit medicine, a problem that is still present.

Option A: incorrect because the use of present continuous in the earlier sentence makes the present perfect tense in this option illogical.

Option B: correct because this sentence has the expression *efforts to combat the activity*, the last word referring to the problem of counterfeit medicines mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Option C: incorrect because the concept of drug resistance is not related to the concept; in fact, scientifically speaking, if the medicines consist of no active ingredient at all, they cannot cause drug resistance.

Option D: incorrect because the use of *so far* in this sentence implies that the problem has been known to people, but that is not the case; note the use of the present continuous tense in the earlier sentence.

Thus, the best option is Option B. Choice (B)

25. Overall, the paragraph argues that genocide is not a sudden phenomenon, but a phenomenon that gradually results from the budding signs of hatred. The last sentence of the paragraph should continue the idea that it can be better prevented at an earlier stage, rather than at a later stage.

Option A: incorrect because this talks about war criminals, but not about genocide.

Option B: incorrect because this sentence does not talk about the preventive measures implied in the paragraph.

Option C: incorrect because the spirit of the sentence goes against the suggested prevention of genocide.

Option D: correct because this option continues the idea of preventive measures hinted at.

Thus, the best option is Option D. Choice (D)

Explanatory notes for questions 26 to 40:

26. The paragraph is concerned with discussing a course of action that India needs to initiate on Pakistan to teach it a lesson. Statement 1– The pronoun '*its*' used for India prevents this sentence from claiming the first slot in the arrangement; statement 2– has some bearing of a topic already initiated, and hence doesn't fit the bill; statement 4– appears to be a continuation of an idea already introduces, as it doesn't seem objective; statement 5– the pronoun '*this*' points to an action or idea just mentioned, and fails to qualify for the first slot.

Statement 3: Starts on a note of helplessness in the event of none of the likely alternatives yielding expected results, or having any effect under the given circumstances, and is an apt opener.

Statement 1: This continues on the same note, and follows its predecessor. The pronoun '*its*' refers to the noun 'India' that has been used in the previous sentence.

Statement 4: Attempts to offer an alternative that may hold out a credible threat to Pakistan, and comes in third.

Statement 2: This continues in the same vein; the words '*assert the rights allocated to India ...*' help understand that the PM is considering acting upon the suggestion put forth in the previous statement, that of '*using water as a weapon*'.

Statement 5: '*This has prompted*' refers to the action of the PM mentioned in the previous sentence – that of asserting India's rights as per the treaty, and follows next. It also logically concludes the idea by making clear India's intention. The properly sequenced arrangement of the given jumbled sentences is 31425.

Ans : (31425)

27. The idea in the paragraph is concerned with the advantages and disadvantages of remembering, and presents the paradox involved in the process. It favours active forgetfulness. Statement 1– After reading through all the given sentences, this one appears to have a hang over of an idea already stated, and hence is inappropriate to open the paragraph; statement 3– again, this too carries the burden of an idea already broached, and does not qualify; statement 4– the adverb 'only' suggests that this sentence is a continuation; statement 5– the words 'Because of this' have been used to cite a reason for something conveyed previously, and is unsuitable as a starting sentence.

Statement 2: This is the topic sentence, as is evident by its objective tone.

Statement 4: This sentence begins with an explanation related to 'memories', which is directed towards answering the question posed in the first sentence, and is hence the second in the sequence.

Statement 1: This follows the (d), as it supports the fact mentioned therein, and carries the idea forward. Refer to the words 'Nothing great' which echoes the words '.... disadvantages far outweigh the advantages'.

Statement 3: This sentence states why humans, with respect to mental or emotional make-up, lack the necessary quality to remain happy, and continues after (a).

Statement 5: Serves to provide a logical end to the idea, by using the words 'because of this', which points to the facts and reason mentioned in the preceding sentence(s).

Hence, we arrive at 24135 as the rightful order of the given scrambled sentences.

Ans : (24135)

28. The paragraph initially discusses the corruption still rampant in the Indian system even after seventy odd years of independence, and then throws light upon the dilution of the same, even if to some extent. Statement 2– The conjunction '*however*' tells us that this idea is opposing another one, which has been already stated; statement 3– '*this*' is a demonstrative pronoun that is used to point to an idea, an action or a event just mentioned, and hence, it can be understood that this sentence is merely carrying emphasising on such an idea, event, action etc.; statement 4– here too, the pronoun '*this*' has been used to effectively stress upon an idea mentioned immediately before this; statement 5– the belief stated here certainly has a precedent, which is in the first sentence of the paragraph.

Statement 1: This is unequivocally the first statement of the paragraph, as it introduces us to the topic – corruption in India. Statement 5: The belief of the '*average Indian*' stems from the image the nation has been unable to shed, and also explains how corrupt it is.

Statement 2: The main idea of the paragraph is contradicted here, by informing about the change in status quo.

Statement 4: Consider the pronoun '*this*', which points to the changed situation, and this sentence is next in line. It also tells us what this change can be attributed to.

Statement 3: The conjunction '*but*' is brought in to convey the fact that the change, though welcome, isn't a major one, and suggests that the situation needs to be bettered in a more constructive manner. It concludes the idea, and is hence at the last position in the order.

The correct and logical order of the jumbled sentences is 15243.

Ans : (15243)

29. Going through the sentences, we can understand that the paragraph is about two different types of treatments – treating a patient with a device and using biology and biochemistry. This was common in the past but now, both types are combined because of medical advances and this process requires different types of health-care firms.

Sentence 1 cannot be the first sentence because of the cross reference – the presence of the pronoun *that*.

Sentence 2 is a possible candidate for the first sentence.

Sentence 3 cannot be the first sentence because of the use of *this trend*.

Sentence 4 can be the first sentence because of its introductory nature.

Sentence 5 is not the first sentence because it starts with *but*, which requires a sentence before it.

Of the second and fourth sentences, Sentence 4 can be a better fit for the first sentence.

Sentence 4 is the first sentence as per the reasons given above.

Sentence 2 is the second sentence because it further explains the *different* types of treatments mentioned in the first sentence.

Sentence 5 is the third sentence because it presents, by using *but*, a situation which is different from that in the first two sentences.

Sentence 3 is the fourth sentence because it uses *this trend* to refer to the trend mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Sentence 1 is the last sentence because this sentence contains *that* to refers to the requirement of *vastly different sorts of health-care firms*.

Thus, the correct sequence is 42531.

Ans : (42531)

30. The paragraph talks about how and why India's economy comes into limelight.

Sentence 3 is the first sentence because this introduces the topic by using the noun India.

Sentence 5 is the second sentence because the pronoun *this* refers to the *possibility of higher rewards* mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Sentence 1 is the third sentence because it explains *international spotlight* mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Sentence 4 is the fourth sentence because it explains the world's focus on India mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Sentence 2 is the last sentence because it gives a proper conclusion by explaining the fundamental reasons for the whole thing.

Thus, the correct sequence is 35142.

Ans : (35142)

31. The paragraph is on everyday injustices meted out to ordinary folks, and the author has also spoken about what he terms '*false moral equivalence*'. Let us consider each statement individually to understand whether it is amenable to launch the idea. Statement 1– The adverb '*rather*' implies 'with better reason', and is hence indicative of a comparison with a prior idea; statement 2– the adjective '*particular*' refers to something specific, which means that the general aspect of the same must certainly have been mentioned earlier; statement 3– it clearly suggests that the author is presenting an explanation of an idea that has been introduced in an earlier sentence; statement 4– the demonstrative adjective '*such*' points to and emphasises on 'oppression' discussed in the immediately preceding sentence. Hence, none of these sentences comes across as a suitable opening sentence.

Statement 5: It has an air of objectivity to it, and begins the idea.

Statement 4: The word '*such*' is a reference to the 'oppression' mentioned in the above sentence, and the phrase '*large groups*' refers to the '*Dalits, Adivasis, minorities or women*' mentioned there; it comes second in the order.

Statement 1 – The author now counters the commonly held conceptions about '*social injustice or misrecognition*' with the adverb '*rather*', and moves on with the explanation.

Statement 2: After generalising the '*everyday forms of injustice*', he moves on to state one specifically in this sentence, which is placed next. Refer to the words '*in particular*', which validate this.

Statement 3: The particular incidence is elaborated in this sentence, which also concludes the paragraph, and is hence the last statement in the series.

Thus, the effectively constructed order of sentences to form a coherent paragraph is 54123.

Ans : (54123)

32. Starting from a general historical introduction to capital markets, the paragraph seeks to explain how Dubai has come to be a powerful capital market.

Sentence 2 is the first sentence because it gives historical introduction of the capital markets.

Sentence 4 is the second sentence because this sentence speaks about how the situation is now.

Sentence 1 is the third sentence because this gives explanation as to who the *upstart* (mentioned in the earlier sentence) is.

Sentence 3 is the fourth sentence because it talks about the conditions in Dubai.

Sentence 5 is the last sentence because it gives a statement concluding the present paragraph and paving the way for the discussion of more capital markets.

Thus, the correct sequence is 24135. Ans : (24135)

33. The paragraph talks about a possible explanation of Alexander's murder. It presents a series of events as to how the assassin killed Alexander without getting hurt.

Sentence 3 is the first sentence because it introduces the chemical that killed Alexander.

Sentence 2 is the sentence because it uses *the assassin* to refer to *the murderer* mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Sentence 4 is the third sentence because this explains the reason for the assassin's not being worried.

Sentence 5 is the fourth sentence because it explains how the assassin might have executed the murder.

Sentence 1 is the last sentence because it tells how the substance can be fatal.

Thus, the correct order is 32451. Ans : (32451)

34. The paragraph talks about Brenda's purchasing of guacamole and her odd experience with the product.

Sentence 2 is the first sentence because it introduces the incident.

Sentence 4 is the second sentence because it uses the pronoun *it* to refer to the guacamole mentioned in the first sentence.

Sentence 3 is the third sentence because it uses the noun *her suspicions* to refer to *something being amiss* mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Sentence 1 is the fourth sentence because it gives information that is contrasted with the information given in the last sentence.

Sentence 5 is the last sentence because it brings out the difference between guacamole and Kraft's version of it.

Thus, the correct sequence is 24315. Ans : (24315)

35. The paragraph is about the painful aftermath of the India-Pakistan botched up partition that continues to rile us. Statement 1 can't begin the idea as it carries the tone of a hangover of an idea already mentioned. Statement 3 is unsuitable as the words '*this question*' indicates. Statement 4 is full of pronouns '*they*', '*themselves*' that imply a continuation resulting from noun substitution. Statement 5 can be ruled out as the introductory sentence as it begins with the conjunction '*nor*' which is only used to introduce the subsequent member or is used as a continuative, both of which help eliminate it from the opening slot.

Statement 2: Is the most objective and topic sentence among the ones given, and is hence a suitable starter.

Statement 1: Since the preceding sentence uses the words '*unfinished business*', this sentence tries to evaluate the pre-independence era scenario, and follows.

Statement 3: The words '*this question*' help arrange this sentence after 1 which has posed the said '*question*'.

Statement 5: '*Nor*' helps present the subsequent thought to the one presented previously, and adds on to the idea.

Statement 4: This sentence gives the reason why both the nations must not blame anyone else for their continuing problems, and aptly plugs in the gap.

The logical and coherent order of the jumbled sentences thus reached at is 21354. Ans : (21354)

36. The paragraph is about stress, its effects and ramifications on people. Statement 1 is unfit as an opening sentence as it seems vague and unrelated; statement 2 seems a likely opener, but can be eliminated after reading statement 5, which is objective and defines the topic – stress; statement 3 – seems like an extension to an idea already expressed; statement 4 – is clearly a continuation, as it mentions '*reasons*' which are never stated at the very outset.

Statement 5: This is an appropriate starter, as it broadly defines '*stress*'.

Statement 3: Can be placed in the second slot, as it starts elaborating on the points mentioned in the first sentence of the para.

Statement 2: Also expands on the idea, and can be placed third in the order.

Statement 1: It explains why '*life and the 21st century are stress generating*', and comes in next.

Statement 4: It nails the main reason for stress generation, and effectively ends the paragraph.

The logical construct of the jumbled sentences in the para is 53214. Ans : (53214)

37. The paragraph discusses the role of online selling as an extension to brick and mortar stores. Notice the use of the words '*significant online component*', which suggest the inclusion. None of the given statements are apt as openers: statement 1 – The definite article '*the*' and the demonstrative pronoun '*that*' prove this sentence a misfit; statement 2 – the pronoun '*it*' is a giveaway and indicates that the sentence is a continuation; statement 3 – the adverb '*already*' suggests a carry forward to a preceding idea; statement 5 – the words '*not even*' and '*they*' are indications that the idea has already been put forth, and is only being extended here.

Statement 4: This is the topic sentence, and states that the percentage of online sales in India is very low.

Statement 1: The pronoun '*that*' is a reference to the fact about online sales mentioned in the previous sentence, and it continues with the idea by prompting us with the real picture.

Statement 3: It tells us what online selling has initiated, and explains '*seeming insignificance*', thus falling next in step.

Statement 2: This gives the impact of the change triggered by online selling, and follows.

Statement 5: The pronoun '*they*' has been used for '*sellers*' mentioned in the preceding statement. This sentence sums up the paragraph, and is hence placed at the end.

The correct order of the scrambled sentences thus arrived at, is 41325. Ans : (41325)

38. The idea contained in this paragraph is related to the growing danger from jihadi terror outfits and the implications for domestic stability of nations, and the fact that they cannot afford to be oblivious to this. We cannot open the idea with statement 1, as the adverb '*even*' emphasises a comparative, indicating a precedent; statement 3 – the emphasis presented by using the verb '*do*' clearly eliminates this sentence as the beginner; statement 4 – both the pronoun '*this*' and the conjunction '*however*' tell us that this sentence is a continuation to a previously mentioned idea; statement 5 – the adjective '*this*' used for '*sinister development*' is a clue that this sentence is also an extension, and is not neutral.

Statement 2: This starts the paragraph as it is the topic sentence and mentions '*evidence*' on the ISIS, which is explained in the rest of the sentences.

Statement 1: With the words '*even more serious*', this advances the tone of the first sentence, and follows it.

Statement 4: The pronoun '*this*' refers to the '*arrival of 1000 men from abroad*', as stated in the previous sentence, and takes the next place in the arrangement.

Statement 3: This tells what is '*not new*' (or what is well-known), and also what is a '*revival*', and continues with the idea.

Statement 5: This ends on a warning note about the lurking danger from terror outfits, and concludes the paragraph effectively.

The logical order of sentences thus arrived at is 21435. Ans : (21435)

39. The paragraph talks about the declining ability among Britons to speak a foreign language.

Sentence 3 is the first sentence because it gives a proper introduction to the whole idea discussed in the paragraph. Sentence 5 is the second sentence because it, by giving the statistical data, presents the *good deal of truth* mentioned in the first sentence.

Sentence 1 is the third sentence because it uses *these figures* to refer to the statistical details given in the earlier sentence.

Sentence 4 is the next sentence because it gives a prediction basing on the information given in the earlier sentences.

Sentence 2 is the last sentence because it gives the reason for the prediction given in the fourth sentence.

Thus, the correct sequence is 35142. Ans : (35142)

40. The paragraph talks about emigration of skilled professionals and the changing trends in the process.

Sentence 4 is the first sentence because it introduces the topic.

Sentence 2 is the second sentence because it extends the idea of *emigration becoming harder*, an idea mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Sentence 5 is the third sentence because it mentions the need for *skilled workers*, a concept which is extended in the following sentence.

Sentence 3 is the fourth sentence because it gives further information about the concept given in the earlier sentence.

Sentence 1 is the last sentence because it explains how *some less obvious trades* mentioned in the fourth sentence are talked about in this concluding sentence.

Thus, the correct sequence is 42531. Ans : (42531)

Exercise – 6

Explanatory notes for questions 1 to 40:

- The logic can be started thus: We have exhausted traditional sources. So, we must search for non-conventional energy sources. There will be no frustration if we succeed in this endeavour.
Choice A : "Industries" are not related to the "traditional sources" mentioned in the first statement
Choice B : CORRECT based on the explanation given above.
Choice C : Even this statement becomes rather ambiguous when placed between the two given sentences.
Choice D : This statement is inappropriate compared to option B because "non-conventional sources of energy" in B presents a contrast with the "traditional sources" mentioned in the first statement. Choice (B)
- "Also we have to reduce imports", indicates that something relating to exports preceding this statement would gel perfectly.
Choice A : This option cannot be connected to "imports" which follows the blank.
Choice B : This option cannot form a logical link with "internal trade" mentioned in the second sentence and "imports" mentioned in the sentence following the blank.
Choice C : CORRECT. This option is most logical in the given context.
Choice D : Even this option cannot be linked to "internal trade" and "imports" and cannot, therefore, form a logically coherent paragraph with the remaining sentences. Choice (C)
- The last line talks of self-sufficiency in food. Therefore, Option D will logically fit in the blank as it talks of agricultural production.
Choice A : This is rather far-fetched. Further, reducing the prices of things of everyday use does not make a country self-sufficient in food and clothing.
Choice B : The word "exports" cannot be linked either to the sentence preceding the blank or the sentence that follows the blank.

Choice C : "Providing medical supplies" and "increased human longevity" cannot be linked to "increase in agricultural production".

Choice D : CORRECT according to the explanation given above. Choice (D)

- The tone of the second line is set by the word 'sacrament' and 'business transaction'. Therefore, option A which talks of 'duty even if financial loss' should fit the blank.
Choice A : CORRECT based on the explanation given above.
Choice B : This has a negative tone which does not gel with the tone of immediacy apparent in the paragraph.
Choice C : This option is rather absurd and does not make logical sense with the last statement of the passage.
Choice D : Even this statement cannot form a logical link either with the sentence preceding the blank or that which follows it. Choice (A)
- The first sentence states that literacy rate has gone upto 40%. The last sentence talks about "shortfall". The sentence which connects the idea expressed in the first two sentences with that expressed in the last sentence is option B, which states that "it is far below expectations".
Choice A : This option cannot be linked to the "shortfall" mentioned in the last sentence.
Choice B : CORRECT due to the explanation given above.
Choice C : This statement cannot be linked to the substantial increase in literacy rate discussed in the first two sentences.
Choice D : The paragraph does not warrant a comparison in literacy rates with those of other countries. Choice (B)
- Option C fits best. We have made a lot of progress but that is neutralized by the rapidly growing population.
Choice A : There is no mention of "evil" in any of the given sentences. Therefore, this option cannot form a logically coherent paragraph with any of the given sentences.
Choice B : This option cannot be linked to the "progress" mentioned in the last statement.
Choice C : CORRECT according to the explanation given above.
Choice D : "The danger" mentioned in this statement is not substantiated and cannot be linked to the "progress" mentioned in the last sentence. Choice (C)
- Predilection for justice makes it possible for the students to purify our politics. Hence choice D is the most logical in the given context.
Choice A : This option cannot be linked to "predilection and fair paly mentioned in the sentence preceding the blank.
Choice B : This option has a rather negative tone and cannot form a logical link with the last sentence – spearheaded many national movements – which has a positive sense.
Choice C : Even this option cannot form a logical link either with the statement which precedes the blank or the last statement.
Choice D : CORRECT based on the explanation given above. Choice (D)
- The tone of the passage is nostalgic. The reference to Ganga makes A the right answer.
Choice A : CORRECT due to the explanation given above.
Choice B : This option does not form a logical link with "the Ganga" mentioned in the last sentence.
Choice C : This option can also be eliminated as it cannot be linked to "the Ganga".
Choice D : This option is also not related to the word Ganga. Choice(A)
- Since the lines that precede and follow the blank are about black money and the role of government agencies involved in enforcing tax payment, A is the answer.
Choice A : CORRECT according to the explanation given above.
Choice B : This option does not correspond to the need for vigilance mentioned in the last sentence.
Choice C : This option also does not correspond to the need for vigilance mentioned in the last sentence.
Choice D : This is an absurd and far-fetched suggestion. Choice (A)

10. The given sentences talk of 'satisfaction' and 'awe'. 'interesting' fits with these. Hence choice D is the most appropriate option.
Choice A : This option cannot be related to "advancement of one's country".
Choice B : "Personal advancement" does not gel with "advancement of one's country".
Choice C : This option does not explain the "sense of awe" mentioned in the last sentence.
Choice D : CORRECT according to the explanation given above. Choice (D)
11. The first line makes a general statement. Option A talks of an area where this general statement is more true.
Choice A : CORRECT according to the explanation given above.
Choice B : This option, which states how structures of personal histories are derived from concrete experiences, is unrelated to the topic at hand.
Choice C : This option does not lend coherence to the paragraph.
Choice D : This option is cannot be linked either to the sentence preceding the blank or the one which follows it. Choice (A)
12. The paragraph states that there is something eternal about a good leader. The services that he rendered and the values he stood for continue to be abiding even if his ideas and policies become passé with the passage of time. The penultimate sentence should convey the same sense given by the first two sentences and should logically connect the first sentence with the last sentence of the paragraph which states that Jawaharlal Nehru embodied all these qualities.
Choice A: This statement cannot form a logically coherent paragraph because it talks about one of the virtues of a leader and not about the abiding nature of his persona which will not be forgotten even with the passage of time.
Choice B: CORRECT. This statement conforms to the explanation given above and forms a logically coherent paragraph along with the remaining sentences.
Choice C: This statement, which has a negative connotation, is a misfit in the given context.
Choice D: This statement also talks about one of the general virtues of a leader and not about his abiding qualities. Choice (B)
13. The first line talks of a vexing problem. Option D is the only choice which talks of 'this problem'.
Choice A : This option is rather ambiguous and is not related to the topic "bonus" which is the topic of discussion here.
Choice B : This option, which talks about the purpose for which bonus was intended, does not gel with the negative tone of the paragraph.
Choice C : This option is totally unrelated to the topic of discussion.
Choice D : CORRECT according to the explanation given above. Choice (D)
14. The paragraph talks about the importance of a single universal time line for all humanity in order to facilitate affairs pertaining to government, commerce, science etc. The presence of several individual cultures and nationalities resulted in several individual calendars. The last sentence states that despite the presence of several individual calendars pertaining to individual cultures, there is something which facilitated the translation of dates from the Chinese calendar, or from the Roman, Greek or Mayan, into the same chronological system. The sentence which links the last sentence with the first two sentences should talk about that particular thing which facilitated this translation. Only option B conforms to this logic.

Choice A: This option explains why it is important to have a single calendar, it can be understood from the last sentence of the paragraph that a single global calendar is already in use and it has enabled the translation of dates from various languages into a common chronological system.
Choice B: CORRECT due to the explanation given above.
Choice C: This statement, which talks about the difficulties of not having a single global calendar, does not form a logical link between the first two statements and the last statement of the paragraph.
Choice D: This statement is totally unrelated and cannot form a logically coherent paragraph with the rest of the statements. Choice (B)
15. 'Here' in Option C indicates Kashi Vidyapeeth. This option is the answer.
Choice A : This option which has a generic tone does not form a logical link with the word "here" which follows the blank.
Choice B : Even this option is not connected to the word "here".
Choice C : CORRECT according to the explanation given above.
Choice D : The word "this" has no antecedent in the first sentence. Choice (C)
16. The first sentence states that scientists are investigating the role circadian rhythm plays in the development of diabetes. The sentence which follows the blank lists out the various metabolic functions which get affected if the circadian gets disrupted. The sentence which links these two sentences should lay emphasis on the importance of circadian rhythms in regulating bodily functions. Only option A forms an appropriate link between the first sentence and the last two sentences of the paragraph.
Choice A: CORRECT due to the explanation given above.
Choice B: This statement which tells that sleep problems remain an overlooked factor in the management of "the disease" is rather vague and does not form a logical link between the statements.
Choice C: This is already stated in the paragraph.
Choice D: This is a repetition of what is already stated in the paragraph. Choice (A)
17. Option B is the only statement that leads to the question, "Why so few Muslims?"
Choice A : From where they were recruited does not explain the "few Muslims" mentioned in the second sentence.
Choice B : CORRECT according to the explanation given above.
Choice C : This can follow the last sentence but cannot come in between the first and the last sentences.
Choice D : Even this statement can come after the last sentence. Choice (B)
18. The first line has the words "Herculean task" indicating that the task is not easy. Option C brings out the aspect that such measures will require a lot in terms of time, effort, management and education. Option C is the right answer.
Choice A : This option is not related to the "recycling" mentioned in the penultimate sentence.
Choice B : This option is also not related to the recycling mentioned in the penultimate sentence.
Choice C : CORRECT according to the explanation given above.
Choice D : "This foresight" has no precedent in the earlier statement. Choice (C)
19. Choice D is the only relevant statement. Since, the damage could be impossible to spot, an agency is coming up with a new alternative (as suggested by the last line).
Choice A : It is not clear from the context as to what the pronoun "this" relates to.
Choice B : "Information Technology" is no way related to the problem that is being discussed.
Choice C : this option is also totally unrelated to the topic at hand.
Choice D : CORRECT according to the explanation given above. Choice (D)
20. Stylistically, the flow of the sentences is as follows: GE is going to set up a research centre. Named, it is largest of its kind. It will (this research centre will) contribute to Hence, Option A is the right answer, as it fits the blank perfectly.

Choice A : CORRECT according to the explanation given above.

Choice B : This can follow the last statement but cannot form a logical link between the two statements.

Choice C : This statement cannot precede the last statement.

Choice D : This option does not lend stylistic coherence to the paragraph and is inappropriate compared to option A.

Choice (A)

21. Indian freedom struggle was a role model for other colonial countries. Thus the Africans emulated the Indians in their struggle for freedom. Choice A explains this appropriately. Choice A : CORRECT according to the explanation given above. Choice B : This option does not explain the deep impact which India's anti-colonial struggle left on other Asian and African countries.

Choice C : This option can also be eliminated based on the explanation given for the previous option.

Choice D : The sentence that precedes the blank talks about the impact which India's anti-colonial struggle left on other Asian and African countries. Therefore, this option which talks about other colonies is rather vague and not relevant to the discussion about other Asian and African colonies.

Choice (A)

22. The second line states, "There were..... Figures which bear this out. He attempted to create his daily life through this. The Neanderthal man attempted this too, but his drawings of the tools..... So, we need a statement in the blank which is a general statement on the pre-historic man and drawing/painting.

Choice A : CORRECT. This option which contrasts the sophisticated tools used by pre historic man with the crude ones used by Neanderthal man is most logical as the opening statement.

Choice B : The paragraph does not mention anything about how pre-historic man earned his daily bread.

Choice C : Although this option seems to be a probable answer, this option can be eliminated because it does not mention anything about the tools used and is, therefore, not in sync with the last sentence of the passage which talks about the tools used by the Neanderthal man.

Choice D : Even this option seems close but is inappropriate compared to option A and can be eliminated based on the explanation given for option C.

Choice (A)

23. The first sentence talks about the deterioration of the earth's natural atmosphere due to air pollution. The second sentence elaborates on the cause for pollution. Sentence B explains how air pollution has increased with the spread of civilization. This sentence explains the last sentence of the paragraph.

Choice A : This statement which suggests a solution to the problem can follow the last statement.

Choice B : CORRECT according to the explanation given above.

Choice C : This option can also follow the last statement but cannot precede it.

Choice D : This option has a generic tone and cannot form a logical link with the remaining statements of the paragraph.

Choice (B)

24. Choice A : This statement which has a negative tone does not gel with the positive tone of the paragraph.

Choice B : This statement , which specifically talks about single women, does not form a logical link with the remaining sentences. Choice C : This option which talks about the positive advantage if women work, can come after the last statement but cannot form a logical link either with the sentence preceding it or with last sentence of the paragraph. Choice D : CORRECT This statement best supports the argument put forth in the paragraph.

Choice (D)

25. Choice D speaks about artificial satellites, which though smaller than the moon will revolve around the earth even after several years. The sentence emphasizes the power of artificial satellites.

Choice A : This option does not explain the contrast indicated in the last sentence of the paragraph.

Choice B : This option can also be eliminated based on the explanation given for the previous option.

Choice C : This option focusses on the speed of the satellites and does not form a logical link with the last statement of the paragraph.

Choice D : CORRECT based on the explanation given in the previous statement.

Choice (D)

26. The first part of the paragraph speaks about women's glory. Choice B explains that women were not totally liberated. It therefore, supports the last part of the paragraph.

Choice A : This option is rather abrupt to follow the second statement and precede the last statement as the sentence which precedes the blank has a positive tone and the last statement has a negative tone , therefore the sentence which comes in between these two statements should begin with a contrasting conjunction in order to explain the contrast in the last paragraph.

Choice B : CORRECT based on the explanation given at the beginning .

Choice C : Even this option can be eliminated based on the explanation given for option A.

Choice D : This option has a positive tone and does not form a logical link with the last statement.

Choice (B)

27. The passage talks about how corporate travel has increased the demand for air travel and goes on to discuss the reasons for the same.

Choice A : CORRECT. This option offers an insight as to how corporate travel has increased the demand for air tickets.

Choice B : This option does not mention anything about the increase in air travel

Choice C : This option, which specifically talks about software professionals, cannot be the opening statement and does not quite gel with the second statement which is a general statement.

Choice D : Even this option specifically talks about software professionals and can be eliminated based on the explanation given for the previous option.

Choice (A)

28. Sentence C speaks about the importance of New Year's Day for making resolutions and is thus linked to the sentence which follows the blank. 'This principle' in C refers to the principle mentioned in the first sentence and the pronoun 'it' refers to New Year in statement C.

Choice A : This statement does not form a logical link either with the statement preceding the blank or that which follows it. Choice B : This statement is rather ambiguous and cannot be linked to any of the given statements.

Choice C : CORRECT according to the explanation given at the beginning.

Choice D : This statement cannot form a logical link with the second statement.

Choice (C)

29. Choice B explains what forms the basis for forming and changing opinions.

Choice A : This option, which states that our actions are based on others' opinions of us, is not in sync with the preceding statements which talk about how we form opinions about others. Choice B : CORRECT according to the explanations given above.

Choice C : This statement, which says what we should do to boost positiveness in our opinion about ourselves, does not gel with the previous statements.

Choice D : even this option has an advisory tone and is not connected with the two preceding statements which talk about how we form opinions about others.

Choice (B)

30. The sentence preceding the blank talks about the demand for network engineers to manage the networked environment facilitated by the convergence of technologies. The sentence that follows the blank talks about the need for technical skills at the entry level. Choice D which speaks about the technical skills required by a network engineer explains the preceding and subsequent sentences.

Choice A : This statement does not talk about technical skills and cannot, therefore, be connected to the last sentence of the paragraph.

- Choice B : This option also does not mention anything about networking engineers and the need for technical skills and does not form a sequence with the sentences preceding and following it.
Choice C : The focus, in the sentences preceding and following the blank are on technical skills and not on communication skills.
Choice D : CORRECT according to the explanation given at the beginning. Choice (D)
31. The sentence that follows the blank talks about distinguishing between environmental decay that is caused on its own and that which is caused by man. Choice C explains that man is not totally responsible for environmental degradation, thus it explains the following sentence.
Choice A : This is not connected to the sentence that follows the blank.
Choice B : This statement is also not connected to the sentence that follows the blank.
Choice C : CORRECT based on the explanation given above.
Choice D : This option brings in a comparison that is not warranted in the given context. Choice (C)
32. Choice A : CORRECT explains that racial discrimination in Africa reduced people to very low levels which is supported by the subsequent sentences.
Choice B : What are the factors which are responsible for leading to discrimination is not relevant to the discussion at hand.
Choice C : This option is rather vague and cannot be connected either to the sentence preceding the blank or the sentence that follow it.
Choice D : The paragraph is specific to racial discrimination in Africa, therefore this option is not pertinent to the discussion at hand. Choice (A)
33. Sentence C is the ideal choice because it supports the previous sentence and explains the subsequent sentences.
Choice A : This option is completely unrelated to the topic at hand.
Choice B : This option does not form a logical connection either with the first sentence or with the subsequent sentences.
Choice C : CORRECT according to the explanation given above.
Choice D : This option does not explain the topic of working from home discussed in the preceding statements. Choice (C)
34. The first sentence talks about how population growth economic development are related. The second sentence speaks about population growth so the subsequent should logically speak about development. Hence choice D is appropriate.
Choice A : This option runs contrary to what is stated in the paragraph.
Choice B : This option is rather digressing and is not relevant to the discussion at hand.
Choice C : This sentence is a restatement of the same idea discussed in the preceding sentences.
Choice D : CORRECT according to the explanation given at the beginning. Choice (D)
35. Choice A : This option does not talk about the pervasive influence which science has on our lives – a point emphasized in the subsequent sentences.
Choice B : This option also does not talk about the influence which science has on our lives and brings in a different point altogether.
Choice C : This option is inappropriate when compared to option D because the latter is more generic tone and sets the tone of the paragraph while this option is a restatement of what is stated in the second sentence.
Choice D : CORRECT. This option explains the dominating influence of science in our lives thereby explaining the subsequent sentences of the paragraph. Choice (D)
36. The sentence preceding the blank talks about how certain epidemics instilled mystical terror in the hearts of people. "This" in option B refers to the "mystical terror" mentioned in the previous statement. Choice B explains the misconception pertaining to diseases in the olden days, thereby leading to erroneous religious beliefs.
Choice A : This option does not discuss "the terror" discussed in the previous statement.
Choice B : CORRECT according to the explanation given at the beginning.
Choice C : This option is rather absurd because "mystical terror" cannot inspire confidence in people.
Choice D : This option does not gel with the last sentence of the paragraph because erroneous religious beliefs cannot lead to confidence among people. Choice (B)
37. The first sentence talks about the proliferation of women workers. The sentences following the blank talk about the various kinds of jobs which led to the proliferation of women workers. The sentence which links the first sentence with the subsequent sentences should explain the circumstances which led to the proliferation of women workers. Only choice A satisfies this condition.
Choice A : CORRECT according to the explanation given above.
Choice B : This information carries information which is not pertinent to the point discussed in the paragraph.
Choice C : This option is also not pertinent to the topic of discussion.
Choice D : This option does not form a logical link either with the sentence preceding the blank or those that follow the blank. Choice (A)
38. The first sentence states that science is the rapidly transforming our society and the sentence following the blank explains that science is now progressing by leaps and bounds. The sentence bridging these two sentences should present a contrast with the second sentence which presents a contrasting idea using the conjunction "but". Choice C, which explains the difference in the growth rate of science in the past and present years is ideal to fit into the blank.
Choice A : The sentence which fits into the blank should talk about the growth of science in the past thereby forming a logical link with the sentence that follows the blank.
Choice B : This option talks, which talks about the need to know the history of science, is not related to the topic of discussion.
Choice C : CORRECT based on the explanation given at the beginning.
Choice D : This statement can follow the last sentence but it cannot form a logical link either with the sentence preceding the blank or that which follows it. Choice (C)
39. Choice B forms the opening sentence of the paragraph, by explaining how the ancient man's life revolved around food gathering and thereby forming a logical link with the subsequent sentences of the paragraph which explain how gathering and sharing of food and the development of kinship.
Choice A : This option which talks about hunting animals for food cannot be linked to the given paragraph which talks about food gathering.
Choice B : CORRECT according to the explanation given above.
Choice C : This option is inappropriate when compared to option B as it does not mention anything about the social life of ancient man.
Choice D : This option is also not logical in the given context. Choice (B)
40. The sentence that follows the blank says 'The choice is ours.....' Hence the sentence that fits into blank must present the choice – use and misuse. Therefore, option D is most logical in the given context.
Choice A : This option does not explain "the choice" mentioned in the last sentence.
Choice B : This option can also be eliminated for the same reason given for option A.
Choice C : This option also does not form a logical link with the last sentence of the paragraph.
Choice D : CORRECT according to the explanation given above. Choice (D)

Exercise – 7

Explanatory notes for questions 1 to 20:

1. Going through the sentences, we understand that the paragraph describes an occurrence of a solar eclipse and its dramatic effect on the Great Barrier Reef.

Sentence B introduces the topic by mentioning the date of the occurrence of the eclipse and also the overall area which is affected by the eclipse. Thus, this is the first sentence.

Sentence D presents the beginning of the eclipse and its progression. Hence, this sentence logically follows the first sentence because it gives specific information about the eclipse mentioned in the sentence.

Sentence A is the third and concluding sentence of the paragraph as it details the *dramatic transformation* mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Thus, the proper sequence of sentences to form a coherent paragraph is BDA.

Sentence C is odd sentence because this focuses on the specialty of the *landscape that lay below the eclipse's path*, rather than on the effect of the eclipse on the area.

Thus, the best option is Option C. Choice (C)

2. The paragraph, formed by re-ordering the sentences, gives the reasons for the re-election of Obama.

Sentence B is the first sentence because it gives a general statement about the *stabilizing class* as the primary reason for *electoral success*.

Sentence D is the second sentence because this sentence is a practical observation of the general statement given in the earlier sentence.

Sentence A is the third sentence because this explains a further observation in the second sentence.

Thus, the correct sequence to make a coherent paragraph is BDA.

Sentence C is the odd sentence because it talks about Obama's *hope* and personal view, but not about the reason for his re-election.

Thus, the best answer is C. Choice (C)

3. The sentence talks about the birth of the Arab Youth Climate Movement, which has been inspired by the young people in the Middle East fighting for action on climate change.

Sentence C is the first sentence because it introduces the young people's movement in Middle East and North Africa.

Sentence D must follow because this contains the pronoun *they* referring to the young people mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Sentence B should be the concluding sentence of the paragraph because this continues the idea present in the first and the second sentences (young people inspiring and action on climate change respectively).

Thus, the correct sequence of the sentences is CDB.

Sentence A is the odd sentence because this talks about the collision of the *winds of the change* and the *slow-moving front*, a collision not related to the major concept of the paragraph.

Thus, the odd sentence is Sentence A. Choice (A)

4. The sentences talk about the prevalence of immigrant workers in Kerala and give explanation to that phenomenon.

Sentence A is the first sentence because it introduces the existence of migrant workers from outside the state.

Sentence C is the second sentence because it gives further description of the situation.

Sentence D is the fourth sentence because it gives the reasons for the phenomenon.

Thus, the correct sequence is ACD.

Sentence B is the odd sentence because it talks about the struggle for workers' rights by Kerala employees in other parts of the world. This is not relevant to the situation which is the focus of the paragraph.

Thus, the odd sentence is Sentence B. Choice (B)

5. The paragraph talks about the garbage problem faced by Bangalore.

Sentence A introduces the problem by mentioning how the city's *international status sinks beneath a sea of garbage*.

Sentence D is the second sentence because it gives the specifics of the problem by mentioning the amount of garbage produced every day.

Sentence C is the third sentence because this talks about the *result* of the problem (*excessive generation of garbage*).

Thus, the correct sequence to make a coherent paragraph is A, D and C.

Sentence B is the odd sentence because this sentence talks about *garbage cleaners* and *recyclers*, which present a minor problem and also is not directly related to the earlier sentences.

Thus, the correct option is Sentence B. Choice (B)

6. The main idea of the paragraph is the importance of the institution of marriage in society and the effect of inter-caste marriage.

Sentence B is the first sentence in the paragraph because it introduces the significance of the marriage institution in the background of caste system.

Sentence A is the second sentence because it uses *it* to refer to the marriage mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Sentence C is the third sentence because it explains the concept of social significance (mentioned in the earlier sentence) by bringing out the effect of inter-caste marriage.

Thus, the correct sequence is BAC.

Sentence D is the odd sentence because it is not related to the institution of marriage and talks about something that is not directly related to the main idea of the paragraph.

Thus, the correct option is Sentence D. Choice (D)

7. When we go through the sentences, we understand that the paragraph talks about Dravid's comment in one occasion and its implication.

Sentence D is logically the first sentence because it introduces Dravid's comment.

Sentence A is the second sentence because it contains the pronoun *he* to refer to Dravid, whose statement has been introduced in the first sentence.

Sentence C is the concluding sentence because it gives out *what he meant*, a concept given in the second sentence.

Thus, the correct sequence is DAC.

Sentence B is the odd sentence because it gives out an instance of *a single silver medal*, and the *euphoria* resulted, concepts that are too specific to be fit in the context of the general discussion presented in the paragraph.

Thus, the correct choice is Sentence B. Choice (B)

8. When we go through the sentences, we understand that the paragraph is about preventive measures taken against malaria.

Sentence A is the first sentence because this introduces the recent progress in prevention of malaria.

Sentence D is the second sentence because it uses *the disease* to refer to *malaria* introduced in the first sentence.

Sentence C is the last sentence of the paragraph because it uses *but* to bring out a contrast between the 'somewhat' successful attempts of governments (mentioned in the earlier sentence) and *gaps, failures and ...* brought out in this sentence.

Thus the correct sequence is ADC.

Sentence B is the odd sentence because it gives a specific shift in the medicine used in the treatment of malaria. Moreover, the tone of this sentence which is highly positive does not make this option fit in the option.

Thus, the odd sentence is Sentence B. Choice (B)

9. By going through the sentences, we understand that the paragraph talks about the long term decrease in smokers in America, a decrease which has slowed down recently.

Sentence B is the first sentence because it introduces the concept – the decrease in the number of smokers over a period introduced here.

Sentence D is the second sentence because it explains the cause for the observed decrease during the said period.

Sentence C is the third sentence because it brings out the contrast between the continuous decrease during the stated period and the present slowing down of the decrease. This contrast is brought by using *however* in this sentence.

Sentence A is odd in the context because it gives information about *factors that lure the once-smokers into the habit again*. This is not related to the trends being discussed.

Thus, the odd sentence is Sentence A. Choice (A)

10. The main idea of the paragraph is that a high-fat diet may be bad for the brain. The paragraph further posits how exercise can act as a protection against such brain damage.

Sentence A is the first sentence because it introduces the topic by mentioning the recent research.

Sentence B is the second sentence because it raises a question about the *damage* mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Sentence C is the third sentence because it uses *the question* to refer to the question raised in the earlier sentence.

Thus, the correct sequence is A, B and C.

Sentence D is the odd sentence because it starts with *so*, but none of the sentences in the earlier part can be give the related reason to justify this use of the conjunction *so*.

Thus, the odd sentence is Sentence D. Choice (D)

11. The paragraph talks describes Suu Kyi as a seasoned politician and also describes the practical wisdom she has.

Sentence A introduces the topic by describing how Suu Kyi has changed into a seasoned politician.

Sentence D is the second sentence because it extends the thought of her seasoned political stature by adding more information in this regard.

Sentence C is the third sentence because it continues the idea of the earlier sentence and gives a meaningful conclusion to the paragraph.

Thus, the correct sequence is A, D, C.

Sentence B is the odd sentence because *the lack of national capacity* does not agree with the progressive change mentioned in the other sentences.

Thus, the odd sentence is Sentence B. Choice (B)

12. The paragraph talks about the power structure in dyadic relationships and serene relationships developed between the two participants.

Sentence B is the first sentence because it defines and introduces the dyadic relationship which is described in the remaining sentences.

Sentence C is the second sentence because it lists out different persons between which the dyadic relationship exists and also mentions the *fall-outs* in this relation.

Sentence A is the third sentence because it explains where the relationship remains *serene* and strong.

Thus, the logical sequence is B, C, A.

Sentence D is the odd sentence because *patriarchy* and *matriarchy* mentioned in this option are not relevant to the dyadic relationship mentioned in the paragraph.

Thus, the correct option is Sentence D. Choice (D)

13. The paragraph talks about the practice and significance of tea parties at Cambridge.

Sentence A is the first sentence because it introduces the tea parties and the participants.

Sentence D is the second sentence because it comments on the tea parties as good examples of international nature of the University.

Sentence B is the third sentence because it gives further description of the tea parties mentioned in the earlier sentences.

Thus, the correct sequence is A, D, B.

Sentence C is the odd sentence because this sentence talks about the future of the students, while the other sentences talk about the tea parties, a culture that proves the international nature of the University.

Thus, the correct option is Sentence C. Choice (C)

14. The paragraph talks about tobacco products and their harmful effects.

Sentence D is the first sentence because it gives a quote about tobacco products to introduce the topic.

Sentence A is the second sentence because it has a cross reference *fools or not* to refer to noun a *fool* present in the earlier sentence.

Sentence C is the third sentence because it adds more information about the problem of tobacco consumption mentioned in the earlier sentences.

Thus, the correct sequence is DAC.

Sentence B is the odd sentence because it talks about the *legality*, which is not actually related to the context.

Thus, the odd sentence is Sentence B. Choice (B)

15. When we go through the sentences, we understand that the paragraph is about the usefulness of exercise to combat cardiac problems.

Sentence B is the first sentence because it introduces the topic by mentioning a *study*, which is generally used (because of the indefinite article) in an introductory sentence.

Sentence A is the second sentence because it uses the noun *the study* to refer to the study presented in the earlier sentence.

Sentence D is the last sentence because it gives further information about the usefulness of exercise.

Thus, the correct word order is B, A, D.

Sentence C is odd because it talks about stress and its resulting in cardiac problems, a topic which is not related to the main idea of the paragraph.

Thus, the correct option is Sentence C. Choice (C)

16. The paragraph is about the nature of cancer, the nature of the treatment and a shortcoming of that treatment.

Sentence C is the first sentence because it introduces the nature of cancer along with the introduction of the treatment. Sentence D is the second sentence because it brings out the first step in the treatment of cancer; it might be useful to note the use of definite article *the* before the noun *cancer* used in this sentence.

Sentence B is the third sentence because it brings out the flaw in the treatment (by using the word *unfortunately*) and concludes the paragraph aptly.

Thus, the correct sequence is C, D, B.

Sentence A is odd because the information in this option is not at all related to the treatment of cancer.

Thus, the best option is Sentence A. Choice (A)

17. Going through these rather lengthy and demanding sentences, we understand that the paragraph is about public indifference towards the election for the Police and Crime Commissioner.

Sentence B is the first sentence because it broadly says that no one is happy with the election; this way, it introduces the topic effectively.

Sentence D is the second sentence because it explains why the election is unsatisfactory.

Sentence A is the concluding sentence because it gives further generalization (about *public indifference*) basing on the earlier sentences.

Thus, the correct sequence is B, D, A.

Sentence C is odd because it mentions something irrelevant to the main context.

Thus, the correct option is Sentence C. Choice (C)

18. When we go through the sentences, we understand that Katchal Island grabbed global attention because of two different reasons; one it is the first place in the world for the new millennium to dawn and the devastating effect of a tsunami.

Sentence C is the first sentence because it introduces the Island's ascendancy to popularity.

Sentence B is the second sentence because it gives the first reason for the popularity; we may note that this sentence has a past perfect tense and the earlier sentence has a simple past, indicating the sequence.

Sentence D is the next sentence because it brings out the second reason; we can guess this order because of the use of the word *again* in this option.

Thus, the proper sequence is C, B, D.

Sentence A is the odd sentence because it talks about the physical beauty of the Island, which has nothing to do with its gaining of global attention.

Thus, the correct option is Sentence A. Choice (A)

19. When we go through the sentences, we understand that the paragraph is the narration of description of job during school days.

Sentence A is the first sentence because it begins the narration with the description of the job.

Sentence B is the second sentence because it continues the description by giving additional information about the timings of his job.

Sentence D is the last sentence because it gives a general comment about the difficulty of the job the narrator faced during that period.

Thus, the correct sequence is A, B, D.

Sentence C is the odd sentence because, though it seems to be very much related to the whole context, we do not have any idea whether the job described is the *first job* or not.

Thus, the odd sentence is Sentence C. Choice (C)

20. Going through the sentences, we understand that the paragraph is about using mind or a part of the body to achieve desired results.

Sentence A is a possible choice for the first sentence because of its generic nature.

Sentence B is a possible choice for the second sentence because it exemplifies one factor discussed in the paragraph.

Sentence D is the last sentence because the use of *similarly* requires a similar situation before it.

It is to be noted that Sentence A and Sentence B can be the beginning sentences in either order. Thus, the correct sequence is A, B, D or B, A, D.

Sentence C is the odd sentence because it does not talk about *training*; in fact, it talks about 'living a peaceful life', which is out of context.

Thus, the correct choice is Sentence C. Choice (C)

Explanatory notes for questions 21 to 40:

21. The main idea of the paragraph is the success story of Estonia. It gives various factors that show how and why it has become successful.

Sentence 1 is the first sentence because it is the only sentence with the required noun and without any cross reference.

Sentence 5 is the second sentence because it uses the pronoun *it* to refer to Estonia, which has been mentioned in the first sentence and because it gives a broader description, which gets narrowed progressively through the other sentences.

Sentence 4 is the third sentence because it explains why the country is a respected one in the EU.

Sentence 2 is the next sentence because it gives finer reasons and details of its progress.

Thus, the proper sequence is 1542.

Sentence 3 is the odd sentence because it talks about the historical (or political) aspect of the country, while the rest of the sentences are about the present state and the economic progress of the Country.

Thus, the odd sentence is Sentence 3. Ans : (3)

22. The paragraph talks about chikungunya, starting from the meaning of the name to its comparison with dengue and talks about its prevalence.

Sentence 3 is the best sentence to begin with because it introduces the disease, and the meaning of its name.

Sentence 5 is the second sentence because it uses the noun *the pain* to imply the pain endured by the *sufferers* mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Sentence 1 should follow sentence 5 because the former extends the comparison given in the latter sentence.

Sentence 2 is the last sentence because it talks about the general prevalence of the disease.

Thus, the correct sequence is 3512.

Sentence 4 is the odd sentence because it talks about dengue and one particular strain of chikungunya does not belong to the paragraph that talks about the disease in a general way.

Thus, the correct option is Sentence 4. Ans : (4)

23. When we go through the sentences, we understand that the paragraph is about the popularity of selfies, despite hatred that might be engendered.

Sentence 3 is the first sentence because it mentions people's posting pictures on social media despite possible unfavorable comments.

Sentence 1 is the second sentence because it uses *yet* to show the contrast between two elements; one, people posting selfies despite adverse comments and two, rapid expansion of selfie-posting.

Sentence 5 is the third sentence because it further expands the selfie posting habit.

Sentence 2 is the concluding sentence because it explains why people post selfies.

Thus, the correct sequence is 3152.

Sentence 4 is the odd sentence because it talks about another idea which is not related to the main idea of the paragraph.

Thus, the odd sentence is Sentence 4. Ans : (4)

24. The main idea of the paragraph is to describe how rural unemployment results in migration to urban areas.

Sentence 1 is the first sentence because it introduces the topic. We can note that all other sentences have cross-reference.

Sentence 4 is the second sentence because it describes the work limitations, a concept presented in the earlier sentence. Sentence 2 is the third sentence because it adds one more reason for the rural unemployment.

Sentence 5 is the last sentence because it explains how the rural unemployment results in migration to urban areas.

Thus, the proper sequence is 1425.

Sentence 3 is odd because it talks about the stress caused on resources due to mass migration, a concept that is not directly related to the main idea of the paragraph.

Thus, the odd sentence is Sentence 3. Ans : (3)

25. The main idea of the paragraph is the pervasive presence of digital technologies.

Sentence 3 is the first sentence because it introduces the subject, digital technologies, on which the paragraph is based.

Sentence 1 is the second sentence because it elaborates on how digital technologies have permeated into various aspects of our lives.

Sentence 4 is the third sentence because it talks about *general purpose technologies*, an idea that extends the thought expressed in the earlier sentence.

Sentence 2 is the last sentence because it talks about some drawbacks in relation to the Indian context; this comment makes this option a possible conclusion to the flow of thought in the earlier sentences.

Thus, the correct sequence is 3142.

Sentence 5 is the odd sentence because it brings in another idea – the integration of digital technologies into the wider structural and institutional reforms, an idea not related to the context.

Thus, the odd sentence is Sentence 5. Ans : (5)

26. Going through the sentences, we understand that the main idea of the paragraph is the importance of ideas that fill our minds.

Sentence 3 is the first sentence because of its introductory nature.

Sentence 4 is the second sentence because it uses the pronoun *they* to refer to the *ideas* mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Sentence 2 is the third sentence because it uses *resultant feelings* to give out the results of the *insipid, uninteresting, petty and chaotic* life talked about in the earlier sentence.

Sentence 5 is the last sentence because it tells the implication of the negative ideas discussed to the modern life and this way it concludes the paragraph.

Thus, the correct sequence is 3425.

Sentence 1 is the odd sentence because it talks about philosophies which are not yet mentioned in any context till now.

Thus, the odd sentence is Sentence 1. Ans : (1)

27. The paragraph talks about how increase in rewards of exposing corporate wrongdoing has resulted in increased instances of the lawyers' exposing this wrong doing.

Sentence 3 is the first sentence because it opens the topic by stating that the rewards of exposing corporate wrongdoing have increased in America.

Sentence 5 is the second sentence because it mentions that corporate executives can trust only lawyers not to reveal their secrets as the lawyers are bound by rules.

Sentence 1 is the third sentence because it uses the expression *this bulwark of confidentiality* to refer to the *confidentiality* mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Sentence 4 is the last sentence because it corroborates what is stated in Sentence 1 by saying that there has been an increase in the number of whistle blowing lawyers since 2010.

Thus, the proper sequence is 3514.

Sentence 2 is the odd sentence because it talks about lawyers' confidentiality obligation, which is not related to whistle-blowers being discussed in the paragraph.

Thus, the odd sentence is Sentence 2. Ans : (2)

28. The paragraph talks about the power deficit problem and about how some tried to overcome this problem.

Sentence 3 is the first sentence because it introduces the main idea on which the paragraph is based.

Sentence 1 is the second sentence because it mentions *the solutions* for the problems mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Sentence 4 is logically the next sentence because it mentions a solution North America came up with.

Sentence 2 is the next sentence because of the cross reference '*... did the same to cope with...*'.

Thus, the proper sequence is 3142.

Sentence 5 is the odd sentence because this talks neither about the power deficit problem nor about the solution.

Thus, the odd sentence is sentence 5. Ans : (5)

29. The paragraph talks about the evolution in the paintings of River Thames, starting with some well-known painters and discussing one painter in particular.

Sentence 1 is the first sentence because it introduces some best painters who tried to capture the beauty of the Thames in painting.

Sentence 5 is the second sentence because it talks about Whistler's turn in depicting the beauty of the River in painting. We need to identify the reference *the river* to refer to the Thames introduced in the first sentence.

Sentence 3 and Sentence 2 are a fixed pair because the pronoun *they* in sentence 2 can logically refer to *paintings and prints of the river at night*, a phrase mentioned in Sentence 3.

Thus, the correct sequence is 1532.

Sentence 4 is the odd sentence because it cannot be linked with any of these statements. Moreover, it talks about the purpose of art, which is not the major concept in the other sentences.

Thus, the odd sentence is Sentence 4. Ans : (4)

30. The passage tries to explain the great prestige attached to teaching positions at places like Oxford. It further states that, contrary to popular belief, it is not the prestige and money that attract people to it, but a desire to improve their personal caliber.

Sentence 5 is the first sentence because it introduces the prestige attached to such places. Moreover, it can be understood that all other statements do not make sense unless they are preceded by an earlier statement.

Sentence 4 is the second sentence because it uses the noun *such places* to refer to places mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Sentence 3 is the third sentence because it refers to the scholars mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Sentence 1 is the last sentence because it contradicts with, by using the conjunction *but*, the information present in the third sentence.

Thus, the proper sequence is 5431.

Sentence 2 is the odd sentence because it talks about the quality of *output*, not of the faculty.

Thus, the odd sentence is Sentence 2. Ans : (2)

31. The paragraph talks about online purchasing and its rapid expansion.

Sentence 5 is the first sentence because it begins the topic on which the paragraph is based.

Sentence 2 is the second sentence because it gives the reason for the reality mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Sentence 1 is the third sentence because the noun *the numbers* can logically refer only to *transactions* mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Sentence 3 is the last sentence because it gives the conclusion by stating that new services are springing up all the time.

Thus, the proper sequence is 5213.

Sentence 4 is the odd sentence because this sentence talks about a specific model phone and speculations about it, a concept not relevant to the other sentences.

Thus, the odd sentence is Sentence 4. Ans : (4)

32. The main argument of the paragraph is that defamation is to be considered a civil offense, not a criminal offense, because it prevents citizens from undertaking the defamation in justified cases.

Sentence 1 is the first sentence because it introduces the general tendency across the world to treat defamation as a civic offense.

Sentence 3 is the second sentence because it complements what is stated in the first statement by explaining the reason for the Human Rights Committee to support the trend stated in the first sentence.

Sentence 2 is logically the third sentence because it applies in the Indian context the whole concept mentioned in the earlier sentences.

Sentence 5 is the concluding sentence because it explains how the law is misused in the Indian context.

Thus, the correct sequence is 1325.

Sentence 4 is odd because, though it gives a conclusive statement about the issue mentioned in the second sentence, it cannot be the concluding sentence as it cannot be directly linked either to Sentence 2 or to Sentence 5.

Thus, the odd sentence is Sentence 4. Ans : (4)

33. The paragraph explains that we tend to attach a lot of importance to the empathy and emotional support that we receive from others during bad times.

Statement 2: This statement offers an ideal introduction to the paragraph stating that our social relationships matter a lot in good times and in bad.

Statement 5: This statement complements what is stated in 2 by saying that the empathy and emotional support that a sufferer receives from others is highly meaningful.

Statement 1: This statement, which is linked to 5 by the word "support", carries forward what is stated in 5.

Statement 3: This statement sums up what is stated in 2, 5 and 1 declaring that we ultimately care about what other humans think of us and not whether the cosmos cares about us.

Therefore, statements 2, 5, 1 and 3 form a sequence. Statement 4, which states that we care about our own lives and those of others even if the universe does not, conveys a different idea and is not a part of the sequence 2, 5, 1, 3.

Ans : (4)

34. The paragraph talks about the boom in e-commerce industry as depicted by a study and goes on to tell the reasons for the boom.

Sentence 3 is the first sentence because it mentions about the phenomenal growth which is expected of the e-commerce sector in the next five years.

Sentence 1 is the second sentence because it uses the cross-reference *the report* (referring to the recent study mentioned in the earlier sentence) to give further information about the magnitude of the growth.

Sentence 2 is the third sentence because it gives a prediction about 2020 and thus continues with the idea presented in the earlier sentence.

Sentence 5 is the last sentence because it explains the reasons for the boom mentioned in the earlier sentences.

Thus, the proper order is 3125.

Sentence 4 is odd because it talks about *e-retailing* and *other formats of retail*, which are not relevant to the broader topic of e-commerce, the major concept of the paragraph.

Thus, the odd sentence is Sentence 4. Ans : (4)

35. The paragraph talks about the spread of the internet and also about restrictions on internet freedom.

Sentence 4 is the first sentence because it gives general information about the spread of the internet.

Sentence 2 is the second sentence because it contrasts the spread of the internet (mentioned in the earlier sentence) and *the threats to freedom of expression on the medium* (mentioned in this sentence). The sentence uses the expression *therefore a discomfiting fact* to bring out this contrast.

Sentence 5 is the next sentence because it corroborates the information in Sentence 2 by giving factual evidence.

Sentence 3 is the next sentence because the expression *the report* logically refers to the report mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Thus, the correct sequence is 4253.

Sentence 1 is odd because it is more general and cannot be linked with any of these statements.

Thus, the odd sentence is Sentence 1. Ans : (1)

36. The main point of the paragraph is the one-child policy adapted by China and its repercussions. In the light of the repercussions, the country plans to replace the policy with a two-child policy. This is the gist of the paragraph.

Sentence 2 is the best sentence to start the paragraph with because it introduces the topic by mentioning about a future possibility.

Sentence 1 is the second sentence because it uses the possessive adjective *its* to refer to the *single child policy*, mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Sentence 5 is the third sentence because it corroborates, with statistical detail, the fact given in the earlier sentence.

Sentence 4 is the concluding sentence because it gives further effects of the policy (by using the adverb *also* in the sentence).

Thus, the correct sequence is 2154.

Sentence 3 is the odd sentence because it is too generic to be fit in the specific policy discussion.

Thus, the odd sentence is Sentence 3. Ans : (3)

37. The passage explains that the way each individual responds to pain is different and goes on to state that the way people report pain and how they respond to various treatments is different thus making it difficult to offer treatment.

Statement 3: This statement introduces the paragraph stating that pain is the single most common symptom reported when seeking medical attention.

Statement 2: This statement follows 3 explaining how we try to protect ourselves from pain.

Statement 4: This statement carries the idea forward stating that people's ability to report pain and the way they respond to treatment is different.

Statement 5: This statement concludes the paragraph explaining the consequence of people not responding to treatment of pain.

Therefore, statements 3,2,4,5 form a sequence. Statement 1, which talks about a genetic connection to our ability to respond to pain, conveys a different idea and does not form a part of the given sequence. Ans : (1)

38. The paragraph talks about butterflies and the reasons for their potential extinction.

Sentence 5 is the first sentence because it introduces the subject – butterflies.

Sentence 3 is the second sentence because it gives further reasons for the high regard butterflies enjoy.

Sentence 1 is the third sentence because it brings out an alarming fact about butterflies (by using *but*) in contrast to the positive facts presented about them in the earlier sentences.

Sentence 2 is the last sentence because it explains the *danger of extinction* mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Thus, the correct order to form a coherent paragraph is 5312.

Sentence 4 is the odd sentence because it talks about the factors which are detrimental for conservation.

Thus, the odd sentence is Sentence 4. Ans : (4)

39. The paragraph talks about the rise in global student mobility and factors to be considered by students seeking education abroad.

Sentence 5 is the best sentence to begin the paragraph with because it introduces the topic of the rise in global student mobility.

Sentence 3 should follow the first sentence because it gives statistical details to substantiate the point made in the first sentence.

Sentence 4 is the third sentence because it introduces the *staggering choices* that are discussed in detail in Sentence 1. Sentence 1 naturally follows Sentence 4 because it lists out the choices mentioned in the earlier sentence.

Thus, the proper sequence is 5341.

Sentence 2 is the odd sentence because this talks about staying in foreign countries *after* education, not *in the process of* education.

Thus, the odd sentence is Sentence 2. Ans : (2)

40. The paragraph talks about the landmine threat faced by Burma and the reasons for its genesis and for its persistence.

Sentence 2 is the first sentence because it sets the tone of the paragraph by introducing the topic on which the paragraph is based.

Sentence 1 is the second sentence because it substantiates the fact given in the earlier sentence by quoting an international observation.

Sentence 5 is the logically the third sentence because it gives the reason for the persistence of the problem.

Sentence 3 is further substantiation for the whole idea and thus, logically is the next sentence.

Thus, the correct sequence is 2153.

Sentence 4 is the odd sentence because it talks about casualties due to landmines, but these are not related to the context of Burma.

Thus, the odd sentence is Sentence 4. Ans : (4)

Exercise – 8

Explanatory notes for questions 1 to 20:

- The key points in the paragraph are
 - We are unique in some ways.
 - Our very uniqueness has landed us in a mess.
 - Overexploitation of resources has led to extinction of some species.

Choice A: It is rejected because it mentions that 60% of our species are extinct, whereas the para merely states that 60 percent of our ecosystem are being degraded.

Choice B: **Correct.** All the key points are captured in Choice B – 'We know we are unique ... precisely this kind of unique behaviour ... ecosystem resources ... used unsustainably ... species face extinction...'

Choice C: This is not right because it states that 60% of our species are extinct, whereas the para mentions 30%.

Choice D: This is wrong because the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment does not say anywhere that we are unique.

Choice (B)
- The main points covered are:
 - Format change needs consensus within the organisation.
 - Managers must explain the need for change and the potential for growth.
 - The tone must be positive.

Choice A: It does not mention format change in a newspaper.

Choice B: It also does not mention format change in a newspaper.

Choice C: **Correct.** It covers all salient features of the para – 'format change ... build consensus ... the newspaper ... need for change ... potential for growth ... various stakeholders ... department ... transition ... prepare carefully ... tone positive ... sensitive'.

Choice D: It vaguely mentions 'Any change' and omits valid information.

Choice (C)
- The main points covered are
 - Immigration is the key issue in the pre-election scenario.
 - People, including Labour party supporters, want tougher laws on immigration.

Choice A: **Correct.** It covers all the main points in the para – 'elections ... Britain ... immigration ... seven in ten ... even among Labour supporters ... liberal ... tightened'.

Choice B: It is factually wrong since it is the supporters of the Labour party and not the party itself that wants tougher laws.

Choice C: It does not mention the crucial elections at all.

Choice D: This choice eschews the dynamics of the para.

Choice (A)

- The main points are:
 - France has suggested global tax to raise funds to meet the Millennium Development Goals.
 - The developed and developing countries agreed to a small tax on trade and air transport.

Choice A: It does not mention what exactly should be taxed.

Choice B: It also does not mention how the taxes would be raised.

Choice C: It does not mention France which is the key player.

Choice D: **Correct.** It covers all the key points – 'France ... global taxes voluntary cooperation ... financing ... Millenium Development Goals ... emerging and developed countries ... small levy ... international financial...'

Choice (D)

- The main points are:
 - Rajiv Gandhi's passion for modernisation of minds and attitudes.
 - The things he cared for are the challenges facing Indian society.

Choice A: It can be discounted because its conclusion (he was passionate about the challenges facing Indian society) changes the originally intended meaning.

Choice B: **Correct.** It covers both points mentioned above as well as 'questioned conventional wisdom'.

Choice C: It omits the second main point.

Choice D: It concludes wrongly that he tried to find answers to the challenges facing Indian society.

Choice (B)

- The main points are:
 - Giving up smoking is not just about willpower.
 - It may be genetically influenced.
 - Finding the gene responsible will help in finding the right quitting programme.

Choice A: **Correct.** This covers all the points mentioned above.

Choice B: It does not mention customised quitting programs.

Choice C: It mentions altering genes, which has not been specifically mentioned in the para.

Choice D: This choice oversimplifies the case.

Choice (A)

- The main points are:
 - Decision of the Government of E.U to review the Bolkestein directive.
 - The significance of the Bolkestein directive.
 - The decision is a victory for social model against liberalisation.

Choice A: It omit the third point.

Choice B: It does not capture the Bolkestein directive.

Choice C: **Correct.** It captures all the points.

Choice D: It does not refer to the success of the social models.

Choice (C)

- The main points made here are:
 - You can't argue with a person whose belief is based on faith and who does not listen to reason.
 - Science establishes truth by appealing to evidence and logic.

Choice A: It says faith will lead to heinous crimes, which is wrong.

Choice B: **Correct.** It captures all the main points comprehensively.

Choice C: It does not mention science at all.

Choice D: It says that only a person with faith commits crimes, which is not true.

Choice (B)

9. The main points are:
1. Claymation has been around for a century.
 2. The winning of Oscars brought it prominence.
 3. Claymation has been in India for 6 years and has a long way to go.
- Choice A: This is not true, refer to 'despite winning plaudits for its quality'.
- Choice B: While plausible, this choice does not mention the Indian scenario.
- Choice C: This choice erroneously claims that the BBC series was on Claymation, it was on 'Wallace and Gromit'.
- Choice D: **Correct.** This choice captures all the main points precisely. Choice (D)
10. The paragraph raises the question: Is the end of the BPO industry near at hand? As evidence it points to
1. Absenteeism and high attrition that have always troubled the industry.
 2. Even reputed BPOs losing business.
- Choice A: It makes the mistake of including Sykes among those that have lost business to Asia Pacific region whereas Sykes is the call centre that has cut its workforce in India.
- Choice B: It does not refer to dark days ahead for Indian BPO.
- Choice C: **Correct.** It captures all points accurately.
- Choice D: Same as choice A. Choice (C)
11. The main points are:
1. The liver has sensors that can detect sugar and amino acids in the blood.
 2. It sends signals to the brain through nerve cells.
 3. The information contributes to the feeling of hunger.
- Choice A: **Correct.** This captures all the three points – 'sensors ... sugars ... specific amino acids ... brain ... nutritional status ... feelings of hunger ... nerve cell'.
- Choice B: It omits the first point.
- Choice C: It is not conclusive.
- Choice D: It does not mention sensors. Choice (A)
12. The main points are:
1. The Manas river enters India at Mathanguri and splits into two.
 2. It has a variety of fish depleted through poaching.
 3. It is the only source of water for the fauna.
- Choice A: It does not include the crucial third point.
- Choice B: It does not mention the species of fish.
- Choice C: It does justice to the para but includes too many details.
- Choice D: **Correct.** It precisely covers all the three points mentioned above. Choice (D)
13. The main points are:
1. Subir Raha is ONGC's Chairman.
 2. ONGC is India's largest profit making company and largest in terms of market capitalisation.
 3. He has moved from control to free market economy.
 4. He has made a global presence through acquiring property in other countries under its subsidiary, ONGC Videsh.
- Choice A: It does not mention ONGC Videsh.
- Choice B: **Correct.** This choice is brief but captures all the above points.
- Choice C: This choice does not mention dismantling of controls.
- Choice D: This choice does not mention ONGC Videsh. Choice (B)
14. The main points made are:
1. Spirituality is no longer a taboo in the world of science and medicine.
 2. A preliminary study says belief in God may improve a person's health
 3. The involvement of a major university shows the importance of spirituality.
- Choice A: **Correct.** This choice links spirituality to science, health and research aptly.
- Choice B: It is too long, misses out point 2 and states erroneously that universities are 'prepared' whereas they are already into it.
- Choice C: It is wrong in saying that the link between belief in God and good health has been established, as the para says 'may improve'.
- Choice D: It mentions 'the latest trend' which is not true. Choice (A)
15. The main points are:
1. India and China are two of the fastest growing economies of the world.
 2. Large neighbouring countries usually have huge bilateral trade.
 3. India and China with their huge population have a lot of scope for cooperation.
- Choice A: It does not mention the population aspect.
- Choice B: The conclusion (must increase trade as they also have huge population) is not in tune with the tone of the original, which merely mentions the scope of cooperation.
- Choice C: **Correct.** It captures all the points – 'starting to think ... as partners ... scope ... cooperation ... enormous ... large neighbours in the world ... most populous'.
- Choice D: It does not mention that India and China are reaching out to each other as such. Choice (C)
16. The main points are:
1. High number of helicopter crashes.
 2. VIP casualties have not changed safety standards.
 3. Crashes in general aviation are far more than those in civil aviation due to deficit in safety standards.
- Choice A: It is wrong as it says air crashes have been increasing which is not the case, the para mentions helicopters.
- Choice B: **Correct.** It captures all the points – 'helicopter crashes ... VIP ... safety standards ... one helicopter inspector ... 1:20 ... because...'.
- Choice C: It does not mention the third point.
- Choice D: It mentions four crashes in five years, which is not true. Choice (B)
17. The main points are:
1. India's security policies have changed as a response to changes in the environment.
 2. External factors – end of Cold War, collapse of Soviet Union, emergence of USA as the sole superpower.
 3. Internal factors – economic and political crises.
- Choice A: This choice does not mention the internal crises.
- Choice B: This choice also does not mention the internal crises.
- Choice C: This choice does not mention changes in the global order.
- Choice D: **Correct.** This choice effectively encapsulates all the three points. Choice (D)
18. The main points are:
1. Per capita-related development is linked to level of literacy.
 2. India has 200 million adult illiterates.
 3. The development of computers based functional literacy methods to tackle the problem.
- Choice A: It does not mention the level of illiteracy in India.
- Choice B: It mentions the 'shortcomings' of the missions which is not mentioned in the passage.
- Choice C: **Correct.** It mentions the link, the illiteracy level and the functional literacy method.
- Choice D: It does not mention the functional literacy method. Choice (C)
19. The main points are:
1. Industries causes pollution.
 2. India does not have comprehensive laws on environmental protection.
 3. Nevertheless, companies have woken up to the need to do their bit.
- Choice A: It mentions that India does not have laws that restrict companies polluting the environment, which is problematic.
- Choice B: **Correct.** It aptly captures the dynamics of the para.
- Choice C: It makes it more specific to SAIL whereas SAIL is given as an example in the para.
- Choice D: It is incorrect as it says that companies do not bother about their bottomlines. Choice (B)

20. The main points are:
1. Expenditure on education – quality is more important than quantity.
 2. Spending not reaching the intended beneficiaries.
- Choice A : **Correct**. It covers the main points – 'high literacy post ... quality of expenditure ... water carried in a bucket with a hole...'.
 Choice B : It does not mention the quality aspect, only wastage.
 Choice C : It does not mention what happened to the beneficiary.
 Choice D : It does not mention the first point. Choice (A)

Exercise – 9

Explanatory notes for questions 1 to 40:

1. Choice A : This option uses more words than necessary.
 Choice B : **CORRECT**. This option conveys the meaning intended in the most concise manner.
 Choice C : This option is not as concise as option B because the words "in spite of" make this option needlessly wordy when compared to the word "braving" in B.
 Choice D : This option is incomplete. Choice (B)
2. The expression 'quite unexpectedly' conveys the meaning intended in a more succinct manner.
 Choice A : The words "though it was never anticipated" make this option needlessly wordy.
 Choice B : The words "though it was never expected" make this option rather long-winded when compared to the word "unexpectedly".
 Choice C : **CORRECT** based on the explanation given at the beginning.
 Choice D : This option does not convey the intended meaning completely. Choice (C)
3. Choice A : This option uses more words than required.
 Choice B : Even this option is needlessly wordy.
 Choice C : The use of the expression 'worldly things' makes the sentence redundant because wealth and worldly things convey the same meaning.
 Choice D : **CORRECT**. This option conveys the meaning required in a succinct manner. Choice (D)
4. Choice A : This option is tediously long.
 Choice B : The expressions 'care and worries' and 'men of letters' make option B wordy.
 Choice C : **CORRECT**. This option is the most concise among all the other options.
 Choice D : This option is incomplete. Choice (C)
5. The word 'undignified' sums up the phrase 'anything to be ashamed of', in the most concise manner. Among all the options, option B is the most concise.
 Choice A : This option clearly uses more words than necessary.
 Choice B : **CORRECT** based on the explanation given at the beginning.
 Choice C : The words "working for a living is a shame" can be summed in one word "undignified".
 Choice D : Even this option uses more words than necessary. Choice (B)
6. Choice A : This option is clearly tautological.
 Choice B : Even this option uses more words than necessary.
 Choice C : This option can be eliminated because it uses more words than necessary when compared to option C.
 Choice D : **CORRECT**. This option conveys the meaning intended in the most concise manner. Choice (D)
7. Choice A : This option uses more words than required.
 Choice B : **CORRECT**. This option conveys the meaning intended in a concise manner.
 Choice C : Choice C does not specify that the automobile became a reality.
 Choice D : This option is comparatively wordy. Choice (B)
8. Choice A : This option clearly, uses more words than necessary.
 Choice B : **CORRECT**. This option conveys the meaning intended in the sentence most concisely.
 Choice C : The words "no chance to prove" make option C wordy.
 Choice D : That this option uses more words than necessary is evident from the words "no interest to exhort". Choice (B)
9. Choice A : It is quite explicit that this option uses more words than necessary.
 Choice B : Even this option is needlessly wordy.
 Choice C : Between options C and D, the latter brings out the meaning intended in a more concise fashion.
 Choice D : **CORRECT** as this is the most concise among all the given options. Choice (D)
10. Choice A : This option is tediously wordy.
 Choice B : **CORRECT**. This option is most concise compared to all the other options.
 Choice C : The expression 'fly off to solitude' is clearly tautological.
 Choice D : 'Fly back to their own companionless solitude' in option D makes this option wordy. Choice (B)
11. Statement A : The expression "not only the variables but also the parameters are dependent on each other" is needlessly wordy.
 Statement B : The expression "fair and unbiased" is redundant.
 Statement C : **CORRECT**. This statement conveys the information in a crisp and concise manner.
 Statement D : The expression "fair and free of bias" is a redundant expression and can be denoted using a single word "objective". Choice (C)
12. Choice A : **CORRECT**. Only choice A conveys the meaning intended in the sentence in the most concise manner.
 Choice B : This option uses more words than necessary.
 Choice C : This option is also needlessly wordy.
 Choice D : This option is also long-winded. Choice (A)
13. Statement A : The repetition of the words "beset by prejudice and racial bias" leads to redundancy in the sentence.
 Statement B : Even this statement uses more words than necessary.
 Statement C : The use of the expression "would be" at the end of the sentence makes the sentence needlessly wordy.
 Statement D : **CORRECT**. This statement conveys the given information in a concise manner. Choice (D)
14. Choice A : This option uses more words than necessary to convey the meaning intended.
 Choice B : **CORRECT**. This option conveys the meaning intended in the most concise manner.
 Choice C : This option can be eliminated because it is wordy.
 Choice D : This option is also not as concise as option B. Choice (B)
15. Choice A : The expression 'that is growing at the fastest rate today' renders this option wordy.
 Choice B : 'in any case' and 'as compared to other industries' make this option long-winded.
 Choice C : The words 'one cannot deny the fact' in option C renders this option wordy.
 Choice D : **CORRECT**. This is the most concise among all the other options. Choice (D)
16. Choice A : **CORRECT**. This is the most concise among all the options given.
 Choice B : This option fails to mention the fact that almost 80 per cent of India's population lives in rural areas.
 Choice C : This option is needlessly wordy.
 Choice D : This option also uses more words than necessary. Choice (A)

17. Choice A : The expression 'generally considered' makes this option unnecessarily wordy.
Choice B : 'Diplomatic exploits to be performed' makes this option use more words than necessary.
Choice C : CORRECT. This is the most concise among all the options.
Choice D : This option also uses more words than necessary as seen in the expression 'diplomatic exploits to function'.
Choice (C)
18. Choice A : This option uses several redundant expressions.
Choice B : Even this option uses more words than necessary.
Choice C : This option is also lengthy when compared to option C.
Choice D : CORRECT. Only option D is apt. Choice (D)
19. Choice A : This option is lengthier compared to option C.
Choice B : This option is incomplete.
Choice C : CORRECT. This option is the most concise among all the given options.
Choice D : Even this option is comparatively lengthy.
Choice (C)
20. Choice A : This option is absurd because it sounds as if India can travel more than 5000 km.
Choice B : This option uses more words than necessary.
Choice C : This option is clearly wordy.
Choice D : CORRECT. This option is the most concise among all the given options.
Choice (D)
21. Choice A : This option is clearly tautological.
Choice B : This option also uses more words than necessary.
Choice C : CORRECT. This option conveys the meaning intended in the most succinct manner.
Choice D : This option also uses some unnecessary expressions.
Choice (C)
22. Choice A : The expressions 'indiscriminate part and parcel' and 'very long time' make this option wordy.
Choice B : The expression "indiscriminate part and parcel" makes this option wordy.
Choice C : CORRECT. This option is the most concise compared to all the other options.
Choice D : The expressions 'part and parcel' and 'traditional concepts of India' make this option needlessly wordy.
Choice (C)
23. Choice A : The expression "without doubt", which can otherwise be expressed using a single word, undoubtedly makes this option very long.
Choice B : Even this option uses more words than are required.
Choice C : This option is also lengthy when compared to option D.
Choice D : CORRECT. This is the most concise of all the given options.
Choice (D)
24. Choice A : The words 'would result in causing damage' make this option wordy.
Choice B : CORRECT. This option conveys the meaning intended in a crisp and concise manner.
Choice C : The words "the capacity of hearing" make this option tediously long.
Choice D : The words 'cause deterioration to one's capacity of concentrating on work' make this option too wordy.
Choice (B)
25. Choice A : CORRECT. This option conveys the meaning intended in a succinct manner.
Choice B : The words 'every reason to believe' makes this option needlessly wordy.
Choice C : This option can also be eliminated for the same reason given for the previous option.
Choice D : The expression 'very adversely in the near future' in option D are clearly unnecessary. Choice (A)
26. Choice A : The words "those people who are prone to severe anxiety attacks caused by panic" make this option clearly tautological.
Choice B : This option also uses more words than necessary.
Choice C : CORRECT. This option conveys the meaning intended in the most concise manner.
Choice D : This option is also comparatively wordy.
Choice (C)
27. Choice A : The words "which has risen to dangerous levels" and "human beings in their short-sightedness" make this option tediously long.
Choice B : The words "has been induced by the activities of man" make this option wordy.
Choice C : The words "has been induced by man in his ignorance" are unnecessary in this option.
Choice D : CORRECT. This is the most concise among all the given options.
Choice (D)
28. Choice A : This option uses more words than necessary.
Choice B : CORRECT. This option conveys the meaning intended in a crisp and concise manner.
Choice C : The words "all over the world" and "have come to a conclusion" make this option tediously long.
Choice D : This option can also be eliminated because it is wordy.
Choice (B)
29. Choice A : The expression 'from the time' makes this option wordy.
Choice B : CORRECT. This option is the most concise among all the given options.
Choice C : 'Ever since the time' in this option makes it too long.
Choice D : The words '..... the order of the day' make the sentence needlessly long.
Choice (B)
30. Choice A : CORRECT. This option conveys the idea in the most concise manner.
Choice B : This option use more than necessary.
Choice C : This option is also wordy in comparison.
Choice D : This option, which uses words such as "becoming popular increasingly" and "are competing with each other.....news of the day" is clearly long. Choice (A)
31. Choice A : The expressions 'sell their products better' makes this option wordy.
Choice B : 'Sell their products in a better way' can be made concise using the words 'argument sales' which conveys the same meaning.
Choice C : This option can also be eliminated due to the same reason given above.
Choice D : CORRECT. This option expresses the meaning intended in the most concise manner. Choice (D)
32. Choice A : The words "professionals involved in...are the main functions" make this option needlessly long.
Choice B : This option also uses more words than necessary.
Choice C : This option is also not as concise as option D.
Choice D : CORRECT. Among all the given options, only option D conveys the meaning intended in the most concise manner. Choice (D)
33. Choice A : The expression "pressure involved in a job" makes this option wordy.
Choice B : CORRECT. This is the most concise among all the given options.
Choice C : The expression 'on the look out for' makes this option more wordy.
Choice D : The words "with increasing pressure of the job" and "on the look out for providing" make this option unnecessarily wordy. Choice (B)
34. Choice A : The use of the expressions 'awareness of healthcare' and 'conscious of their health' make this option tautological.
Choice B : "There is a growing awareness of healthcare" makes this option wordy.
Choice C : The words "awareness of healthcare in India by Indians" is redundant.
Choice D : CORRECT. This option conveys the meaning intended using fewer words. Choice (D)

35. Choice A : The words 'present day's hospitals' and 'levels of awareness' makes this option needlessly lengthy.
Choice B : This option is not as concise as option C .
Choice C : CORRECT. This option conveys the given idea in a more concise manner.
Choice D : This option uses words such as "hospitals of the present day and levels of awareness" which make this option too wordy. Choice (C)
36. Choice A : CORRECT. This option is the most concise among all the given options.
Choice B : This option is wordy compared to the previous option.
Choice C : This option uses more words than necessary.
Choice D : The words "offered to help them in every possible way" make this option too wordy. Choice (A)
37. Choice A : The words "she is so fascinated with gold that...." makes this option needlessly wordy.
Choice B : This option also uses more words than necessary.
Choice C : 'Buying gold jewelry for herself' in option C is redundant.
Choice D : CORRECT. This is the most concise among all the given options. Choice (D)
38. Choice A : The words "he gave me an envelope and asked me to hand it over ...," makes this option clearly wordy.
Choice B : CORRECT. This option conveys the meaning intended in the most concise manner.
Choice C : The expression 'who resides' in C makes the statement lengthy.
Choice D : This option also uses more words than required. Choice (B)
39. Choice A : The words "it is not correct" and "most often are deceptive" make this option wordy.
Choice B : The expression "appearances most often tend to be deceptive" make this option tediously wordy.
Choice C : This option also uses more words than necessary.
Choice D : CORRECT. This is the most concise among all the given options. Choice (D)
40. Choice A : The words "go on her way" make this option needlessly long.
Choice B : CORRECT. This is the most concise among all the given options.
Choice C : The words "she was unaware of the rules of the road" makes this option clearly long.
Choice D : This option also uses more words than required. Choice (B)
- Choice D : This option , which does not mention about the poor at all, cannot be the best restatement. Choice (B)
3. We must not forget the fact that the achievement we celebrate today is a stepping stone to a greater achievement that awaits us.
Choice A : This option, which states that "we are celebrating an opening of opportunity..." is a clear distortion of what is stated.
Choice B : This option does not talk about "today's achievement".
Choice C : CORRECT. This option brings out the meaning intended in the sentence appropriately.
Choice D : This option does not bring out the fact that the achievement we celebrate today is an opening of opportunity to the greater achievement which awaits us. Choice (C)
4. Only option A correctly brings out the idea that a well-trained anti-militant force is required for quick action, in order to protect the targets of militants.
Choice A : CORRECT according to the explanation given above.
Choice B : This option does not mention who or what should be protected. The reference is to protect those who are targeted by militants.
Choice C : The expression 'militant targets' does not suggest that it is the people who are targeted by militants and it is they who need to be protected.
Choice D : This option can also be eliminated for the same reason mentioned for option C. Choice (A)
5. The sentence talks about reducing risk factors and not eliminating them.
Choice A : This option which talks about elimination does not comply with the original sentence. A can be ruled out.
Choice B : CORRECT This option best restates the original sentence.
Choice C : It is absurd to say '..... organize a training program for risk factors'. Hence this option is incorrect.
Choice D : The expression 'to some extent' cannot be inferred from the sentence. Hence option D can be eliminated. Choice (B)
6. Choice A : CORRECT. This option restates the given sentence correctly.
Choice B : This option conveys the given information in a rather circumlocutory fashion. Hence it cannot be called the best restatement.
Choice C : This option is absurd because it is not the rules which should observe those who pursue agriculture.
Choice D : The expression 'may be observed' in option D does not bring out the necessity of observing the rules regarding the use of chemicals. Choice (A)
7. Choice A : This option is grammatically incorrect because the noun hesitation should be followed by the infinitive.
Choice B : CORRECT. This option restates the given sentence correctly.
Choice C : This option does not mention the word unwanted before hesitation.
Choice D : The expression 'much wanted commitments' is incorrect in choice D. Choice (B)
8. It is our unquenchable desire for knowledge that leads us to do more research. This meaning is brought out only in option B.
Choice A : This option does not lay emphasis on more and more research.
Choice B : CORRECT based on the explanation given at the beginning.
Choice C : This option does not mention the word 'insatiable'.
Choice D : This option runs contrary to what is stated in the given sentence. Choice (B)
9. Choice A : The expression 'should be misunderstood' makes option A run contrary to what is intended in the sentence.
Choice B : The words 'It should not be understood' distort the meaning of the sentence.
Choice C : CORRECT. This option restates the given sentence in the most appropriate manner.

Exercise – 10

Explanatory notes for questions 1 to 40:

1. The sentence states that no form of vice, worldliness, greed of gold or drunkenness unchristianizes society as much as evil temper does. This meaning is brought out only in option B.
Choice A : This option is a clear distortion of what the sentence intends to convey.
Option B : CORRECT. This option is the best restatement of the original sentence.
Choice C : This option, which uses the word "christianises" is the converse of what is stated in the given sentence.
Choice D : This option is clearly ambiguous and distorts the meaning which is intended in the sentence. Choice (B)
2. If the poor were heartlessly asked to believe that money was not necessary for existence or for the joys and blessings of life, it would have turned life into a terrible ordeal for them.
Choice A : This option fails to mention the point that 'money was not necessary for one's existence'.
Choice B : CORRECT. This option is the best restatement of the original sentence.
Choice C : This option which says that 'money was necessary for existence or for happiness is a distortion of the original sentence.

- Choice D : This option is needlessly wordy and is a distortion of the original sentence as it does not mention that the sole goal of the party, which is to look after the support of the destitute, should not be misunderstood. Choice (C)
10. Choice A : This option, which is a request, does not bring out the harsh tone which can be understood from the sentence.
Choice B : This option sounds more like a general statement and does not sound as if it is intended to address a person or a set of persons.
Choice C : CORRECT. This option brings out the meaning intended in the sentence most appropriately.
Choice D : This option is grammatically incorrect.
Choice (C)
11. Keeping all options open is the hallmark of a sensible and wise politician. This meaning is brought out only in choice A.
Choice A : CORRECT. This option restates the original sentence in the most appropriate manner.
Choice B : This option is too vague and does not bring out the given meaning correctly.
Choice C : This is not the meaning which the sentence intends to convey.
Choice D : This option, which states that one should be choosy enough to decide the right things in politics, is not what the sentence intends to convey. Choice (A)
12. Choice A : It cannot be understood from the given sentence that the Indian laboratories were in a state of panic about the government order.
Choice B : It cannot be understood from the sentence that the laboratories about the government order.
Choice C : CORRECT. This option restates the given sentence correctly.
Choice D : This option does not summarize the given sentence correctly as it fails to mention the point that the laboratories are trying to make sense of the government order.
Choice (C)
13. The main idea of the sentence is that people are able to derive meaning from adversity if something good comes out of their adversity either for themselves or for others.
Choice A : It cannot be inferred from the paragraph that most people are convinced that some good would be derived out of their adversity.
Choice B : It cannot be understood from the passage that people believe that there is light at the end of the tunnel, meaning some good is bound to come out of their adversity.
Choice C : CORRECT. This statement captures the essence of the given paragraph correctly and is, therefore, the best restatement of the paragraph.
Choice D : This statement cannot be derived from the given paragraph.
Choice (C)
14. Choice A : The given sentence does not talk about effective teaching. Hence this option is incorrect.
Choice B : This option does not talk about conversational English.
Choice C : The sentence speaks about teaching conversational English using games. This point is not brought out here.
Choice D : CORRECT. This option restates the given sentence most appropriately.
Choice (D)
15. It is stated that IIM Ahmedabad runs the centre of Management in Agriculture.
Choice A : It cannot be understood from the given sentence that the Centre for Management is a part of the IIM Ahmedabad. Hence this option is incorrect.
Choice B : It cannot be inferred from the sentence that the two institutions function simultaneously, therefore this option can also be eliminated.
Choice C : CORRECT. This option is the best restatement of the given sentence.
Choice D : This option which states that the functions of the CMA are manipulated by the IIM, is a clear distortion of the original sentence. O
Choice (C)
16. If it is stated that the teachers utilized the training opportunity, it does not mean that they underwent the training but they were benefited from the training programme.
Choice A : This option does not imply that the teachers were benefited from the training programme.
Choice B : This option can also be eliminated for the same reason given for option A.
Choice C : This option also does not convey the meaning intended in the sentence appropriately.
Choice D : CORRECT. This is the best restatement of the given sentence.
Choice (D)
17. It is stated in the sentence that bonus is something more than the actual amount which is due.
Choice A : This option, which states that bonus is an overdue payment, is clearly incorrect.
Choice B : This is not related to the given description about bonus.
Choice C : CORRECT. This option restates the given description correctly.
Choice D : This option is a distortion of the original sentence.
Choice (C)
18. Choice A : The reference is only to one letter and not letters as given in this option.
Choice B : This option mentions the incorrect time frame.
Choice C : CORRECT. This option restates the given sentence most appropriately.
Choice D : This option is a distortion of the original sentence.
Choice (C)
19. The banking industry watchers are apprehensive whether the old private sector banks can stand the competition from the new private banks.
Choice A : CORRECT. This option restates the given sentence correctly.
Choice B : The given idea is not conveyed appropriately in option B.
Choice C : This Option C is a clear distortion as it is not stated in the given sentence that the banking industry watchers are certain that old banks cannot stand the competition from the new ones.
Choice D : is incorrect.
Choice (A)
20. It can be understood from the sentence that the treasure of natural resources is seriously affected by the growth of population.
Choice A : This is a clear distortion of what the sentence intends to convey.
Choice B : CORRECT. The meaning of the given sentence is correctly brought out only in option B.
Choice C : This cannot be understood from the given sentence.
Choice D : This option is also a distortion of what the given statement intends to convey.
Choice (B)
21. Despite being wrong he is too egoistic to admit his mistake. This is what the sentence intends to convey.
Choice A : This option is not correctly phrased.
Choice B : This is the reverse of what the given statement intends to convey.
Choice C : This option is also incorrectly phrased.
Choice D : CORRECT. This statement correctly expresses the meaning intended in the sentence.
Choice (D)
22. Choice A : This statement, which states that the artists were splendid, distorts the meaning which the sentence intends to convey.
Choice B : It cannot be understood from the sentence that the guest of honor congratulated the artists because the former were splendid. Hence this option is also a distortion of what the sentence intends to convey.
Choice C : CORRECT. This option restates the given sentence appropriately.
Choice D : This option is grammatically incorrect.
Choice (C)

23. Choice A : CORRECT. This is the correct restatement of the given sentence.
Choice B : This option is grammatically incorrect.
Choice C : This option is needlessly complicated.
Choice D : This option is grammatically incorrect.
Choice (A)
24. Choice A : This option, which implies that the doctors could not be saved, is a distortion of what the sentence intends to state.
Choice B : This option also does not rephrase the given sentence correctly.
Choice C : CORRECT. This is the best restatement of the given sentence.
Choice D : This is the converse of what is stated.
Choice (C)
25. Choice A : This option, which states that rich dividends ought to be paid by diligence, is clearly absurd.
Choice B : CORRECT. This option restates the given sentence correctly.
Choice C : This option is incorrect because it is not the dividends that are diligent.
Choice D : This option can be eliminated for the same reason given for option C.
Choice (B)
26. In spite of fighting most courageously they were defeated. This meaning is conveyed only in option D.
Choice A : This option implies that they were defeated because they fought courageously.
Choice B : This option is grammatically incorrect.
Choice C : This option is also grammatically incorrect.
Choice D : CORRECT. This option restates the given sentence correctly.
Choice (D)
27. Choice A : This option is grammatically incorrect.
Choice B : CORRECT. This is the best restatement of the given question.
Choice C : This option is grammatically inconsistent.
Choice D : This option clearly absurd and violates the rules of grammar.
Choice (B)
28. The company suffered heavy losses because of his negligence. This meaning is appropriately conveyed only in option C.
Choice A : This option is grammatically incorrect.
Choice B : This option implies that because the company suffered heavy losses he was negligent.
Choice C : CORRECT. This option restates the given sentence correctly.
Choice D : This option is grammatically incorrect.
Choice (C)
29. Choice A : CORRECT. This option restates the given sentence correctly.
Choice B : This option does not make sense.
Choice C : This option, which states that a heavy price was paid to him for his indolence, is clearly absurd.
Choice D : This option can also be eliminated for the same reason given for option C.
Choice (A)
30. It is the nurse who was asked to keep a watch over the patient and not vice versa.
Choice A : This is the converse of what is stated.
Choice B : This option does not make sense.
Choice C : This option is clearly absurd.
Choice D : CORRECT. This option is the correct restatement of the given sentence.
Choice (D)
31. Choice A : CORRECT. This option restates the given sentence appropriately.
Choice B : This option, B which states that the inmates were away because the house was burgled, is clearly ridiculous.
Choice C : This option does not make sense.
Choice D : This option is also clearly absurd and does not capture what the sentence intends to convey.
Choice (A)
32. Choice A : The conjunction "although" distorts the meaning which the sentence intends to convey.
Choice B : The use of the conjunction 'yet' distorts the meaning of the given sentence.
Choice C : CORRECT. This option restates the given sentence correctly.
Choice D : The conjunction 'though' distorts the given sentence.
Choice (C)
33. Because he did not have the requisite qualification his application was rejected. This is appropriately conveyed only in option D.
Choice A : This is the converse of what the sentence intends to convey.
Choice B : This option, which states that the reason for him being not qualified for the post was the rejection of his application, is a clear distortion of what the sentence intends to convey.
Choice C : This option is absurd.
Choice D : CORRECT based on the explanation given above.
Choice (D)
34. Choice A : This option is incorrect because it is not stated in the sentence that Mussorie is the most fascinating of all the hill stations that the speaker has seen. (It is one of the most fascinating hill stations that he/she has seen).
Choice B : This option can be eliminated because it conveys the same meaning as A.
Choice C : CORRECT. This option is the best restatement of what the sentence intends to convey.
Choice D : This is also a distortion of the given sentence.
Choice (C)
35. Choice A : CORRECT. This option is the appropriate restatement of the given sentence.
Choice B : The expression 'severing earthquake' does not make sense in option B.
Choice C : This option is grammatically incorrect.
Choice D : This option is also grammatically inconsistent.
Choice (A)
36. Choice A : This option does not rephrase the given sentence correctly.
Choice B : This is a distortion of what the sentence intends to convey.
Choice C : CORRECT. This option is the correct restatement of the given sentence.
Choice D : Only option C restates the given sentence correctly.
Choice (C)
37. Choice A : This option is rather convoluted and is not the best restatement of the given sentence when compared to option B.
Choice B : CORRECT. This option restates the given sentence correctly.
Choice C : This is the converse of what the sentence intends to convey.
Choice D : This option is also a distortion of what the sentence intends to convey.
Choice (B)
38. The reason why he was asked to refrain from smoking is because it would ruin his health.
Choice A : CORRECT. This option restates the given sentence correctly.
Choice B : This option is grammatically incorrect.
Choice C : This is the converse of what is stated.
Choice D : This option is absurd because it is incorrectly phrased.
Choice (A)
39. Choice A : This option is incorrectly phrased.
Choice B : CORRECT. This option restates the given sentence correctly.
Choice C : This option is grammatically incorrect.
Choice D : "His spectacular performance gave a standing ovation for the guests" is clearly absurd.
Choice (B)
40. We would have gone for a picnic if the weather had been fine. Only option B conveys this meaning.
Choice A : This option is grammatically incorrect.
Choice B : CORRECT according to the explanation given above.
Choice C : This option which states that the weather would be fine if we had gone for a picnic is clearly absurd.
Choice D : This option can also be eliminated for the same reason given for option C.
Choice (B)

Exercise – 11

Explanatory notes for questions 1 to 20:

1. The passage discusses the ideas of Kant with regard to the categories of 'Universal' and 'Private'. The author's opinion can be found by the phrase that points out to the analysis of the given ideas. Therefore, the statement that encapsulates the meaning conveyed by the sentence, "The resultant paradox is ..." as everything else is just the premise.
Choice 1: CORRECT. This option captures the meaning that the universal dimension of Reason can only be accessed through the private or commercial identity
Choice 2: This option identifies what constitutes "public" and "private" without establishing a relationship between them.
Choice 3: This simply states the first premise mentioned in the passage detailing what, according to Kant, constitutes 'Universal'.
Choice 4: This option misreads the idea in the passage as the interstices of communal identities are suggested to be complimentary or interdependent rather than 'chaos ridden'.
Ans : (1)
2. The central idea behind the passage is to examine the causes of pollution that go deliberately unchecked, according to the second sentence of the paragraph.
Choice 1: This states that the purpose of TERI's report was to make the government tackle pollution independent of its economics resulting from internal factors.
Choice 2: This option partially addresses the problem of pollution
Choice 3: This gives specifics and is also partially correct.
Choice 4: CORRECT. This option contains the central idea in support of which the facts are provided. interests, which is not the case as the report provided facts.
Ans : (4)
3. The central idea of the passage is to detail the epistemic crisis in the American political thought and its nature. The focal point of the passage is the sentence "This is a descent into "tribal" epistemology..." wherein the author distinctly presents his opinion on the prevailing situation. Other parts of the passage can be considered reported facts.
Choice 1: This option relates the conclusion to the premise, but it does not refer to the main argument.
Choice 2: mentions one aspect that has led to the epistemic crisis, without elaborating it.
Choice 3: This is the correct choice as the gist of the author's opinion is captured in the phrase "narratives of the conservative movement represent the interests of the group alone and do not allow any eternal intervention." This corresponds to the feature of tribal epistemology that describes the epistemic crisis of the U.S.
Choice 4: This option can be eliminated on similar grounds as it mentions one more fact with regard to the conservative movement.
Ans : (3)
4. The author's position can be understood by judging the mood of the passage encapsulated in the phrase "...and our actions stand as an example of active benevolence of the modern Empire." As the facts presented in the second half of the paragraph undercut the optimism of the first half, the tone of the passage is sarcastic. The author is holding the modern empire responsible for economic degradation of countries like Ecuador.
Choice 1: This option misreads the purpose of the passage.
Choice 2: This option can also be eliminated for the same reason given for 1.
Choice 3: CORRECT. This option mentions the central idea correctly.
Choice 4: This option places the focus on Ecuador rather than on the empire.
Ans : (3)
5. The author's position is expressed in the sentences "Considering the principles of that era, it is embarrassing... The statue becomes that of a giant..." as the author is not reporting a fact or someone else's opinion in these two sentences. The author places focus on the project undertaken by the Indian state.
Choice 1: This contains two distinct facts mentioned in the paragraph that do not have any direct connection.
Choice 2: This option doesn't mention the role of the statue.
Choice 3: This is the correct choice as it captures the author's incrimination of the role and the motive of the Indian state in erecting the statue along with the idea mentioned in the second sentence containing the opinion of the author.
Choice 4: This is not directly mentioned in the passage as the difficulty to see the celebration is attributed to Patel's contemporaries and embarrassment has general attribution.
Ans : (3)
6. The paragraph argues that the question whether we are the products of our environments or the embodiment of our genes has been loaded with political concerns with the left and the right taking opposing stands. Such understanding, says the passage, prompted selective breeding, mass murder and eugenics in the past. This view is precisely restated in option 2.
Choice 1: This option misses the practice of eugenics etc.
Choice 2: CORRECT based on the explanation given above,
Choice 3: is silent on the main argument of the paragraph; the option is too vague to capture the essence of the paragraph.
Choice 4: 'That politicians have created a controversy by taking stands to disseminate their ideology' in option 4 is not supported by the paragraph.
Ans : (2)
7. The author opines that today, diplomacy is often linked to defence deals. The paragraph focuses mainly on India and says that the missile deal that India signed with Russia has the potential to invite American sanctions against India, and Trump's comments suggest this. Hence America's intention of weaning countries off Russian equipment is likely to prompt sanctions against India. Option 3 captures all these points.
Choice 1: This option misses the connection between diplomacy and defence deals.
Choice 2: is silent on India's signing the missile agreement and is too brief to be the summary.
Choice 3: CORRECT based on the explanation given above.
Choice 4: This option is wordy; it presents even unimportant details like the comment Trump made.
Ans : (3)
8. The passage says that large print media houses are in a moribund state because readers and advertisers prefer digital media to print media. The reasons for the creation of this situation are: readers and advertisers' preference for reading news on smartphones and the social media's speed of reporting news. These two points are summarised in option 4.
Choice 1: This option doesn't reflect the essence of the paragraph; instead it focuses on the example of selling.
Choice 2: The expression 'user friendly' refers to the technical aspect; the paragraph doesn't attribute this for migration to digital media.
Choice 3: This option distorts the essence of the paragraph; 'a digital storm is blowing in the West' is far-fetched.
Choice 4: CORRECT. This option captures the author's position correctly.
Ans : (4)
9. The paragraph opines that attempting to forecast the price of oil is a futile game because of its volatile nature; yet it is unlikely to hit the \$100 a barrel mark even after US sanctions on Iran are enforced. This is because of the possible increased production by OPEC nations, particularly Saudi Arabia. Option 3 sums up all these points. 'Should not hit the \$100 a barrel mark' in the option 1 is not intended by the author. 'Sanctions will not happen' in option 2 is not the author's view. Option 4 is rather vague; 'timely intervention' doesn't convey anything specific.
Ans : (3)
10. The paragraph points out that two recent books and regular reports say that inequality in India is growing. This inequality is prompted by the rise of a super-rich class. Every time a book is published on this issue a brief debate takes place on it. All these points are summarized in option 1.
Choice 1: CORRECT based on the explanation given above.
Choice 2: This option misses the cause of widening inequality as well as what the other books and reports suggest.
Choice 3: This option fails to mention the cause of rising inequality.
Choice 4: This option misses the focus of the paragraph; it concentrates only on the debate.
Ans : (1)

11. Overall, the passage says that when people join hands in production, society is benefited by increased productivity. The author is likely to agree with a position similar to this. This sense is given by Option 4, which is the best option.
- Option 1: incorrect because the existence of exploitation mentioned in the option is not an inference the author is likely to entertain.
Option 2: incorrect because the hint of unrest and anarchy is not entertained or suggested by the author.
Option 3: incorrect because the praise of capitalism is not hinted in the passage.
Option 4: correct as per the reasons given above.
- Thus, the best option is Option 4. Ans : (4)
12. The paragraph actually sums up two divergent views on the concept of informal authority. It is to be noted that the author just enumerates both schools of thought, but does not present his stand in this regard. Thus, the author's position is not even implicit in the information given. Thus, Option 1, which brings this out, is the best option.
- Option 1: correct as per the reasons given.
Option 2: incorrect because this is the opinion of the conservative sociologists, not of the author.
Option 3: incorrect because this is the opinion of the radical sociologists, not of the author.
Option 4: incorrect because this is not the author's position.
- Thus, the best option is Option 1. Ans : (1)
13. The third sentence implies that human nature is not free of conflict and that human intervention is needed to guarantee natural rights, because human beings have different ideas about happiness (another implication from the last sentence). All this sense is reflected in Option 1, which best captures the author's position. Thus, Option A is the best option.
- Option 1: correct as per the reasons given above.
Option 2: incorrect because the passage does not imply that both types of literature are at variance.
Option 3: incorrect because the author does not mention any conflict between the two.
Option 4: incorrect because of the 'barring', which gives the sense that in the case of natural rights, there is no conflict.
- Thus, the best option is Option 1. Ans : (1)
14. The passage talks about Moore's law and illustrates it with the examples of supercomputer and iPhone. On the whole, the author opines that technology becomes more powerful and more affordable. This sense is given by Option 4, which is the best option.
- Option 1: incorrect because the given law is one that describes the progression of technology, not a law to be followed by technology to advance.
Option 2: incorrect because the comparison is between past supercomputer and present iPhone, not between supercomputers of different ages.
Option 3: incorrect because the fact that technology has advanced at rapid pace does not mean that is bound to expand.
Option 4: correct as per the reasons given above.
- Thus, the best option is Option 4. Ans : (4)
15. The paragraph posits that cognitive diversity can be leveraged though it creates a possibility of friction. This sense is given by Option 2, which is the best option.
- Option 1: incorrect because of its negative tone. In fact, the passage implies the positive effect of cognitive diversity on the organization.
Option 2: correct as per the reasons given above.
Option 3: incorrect because the option focuses on leadership in a broader lever than is implied in the paragraph, rather than cognitive diversity, which is the focus of the passage.
Option 4: incorrect because the author explicitly compares both the factors.
- Thus, the best option is Option 2. Ans : (2)
16. The passage talks about our 'taming' ourselves in a negative manner. It also posits that even though we seek out experience of the wild, we do not get rid of 'boundaries' of our individual identities. All this implies that we stop being 'wild' because of 'our taming ourselves' in society. This sense is given by Option 1, which is the best option.
- Option 1: correct as per the reasons given above.
Option 2: incorrect because the author's tone towards domestication is negative.
Option 3: incorrect because the author does not perceive 'taming ourselves' positively.
Option 4: incorrect because the author feels that 'being wild' is the true identity and does not want to sacrifice it in favor of 'domestication'.
- Thus, the best option is Option 1. Ans : (1)
17. The first part of the paragraph states Riegl's opinion that the beholder (one who observes) uses his personal meaning to an artistic work. The last part of the paragraph confirms his idea. Thus, Option 4, which brings this out, is the best option.
- Option 1: incorrect because objectivity cannot be achieved when personal meanings are brought to a work.
Option 2: incorrect because if an artist becomes successful because of his unique characteristic, then the collaboration between artist and audience is not a likely reason for the success of the work.
Option 3: incorrect because the historian's view is actually supported by neuro-science.
Option 4: correct as per the reasons given above.
- Thus, the best option is Option 4. Ans : (4)
18. The paragraph talks about the use of medication and emphasizes the physicians' ignoring of cognitive and behavioral training. This sense is given by Option 3, which is the best option.
- Option 1: incorrect because the medication does not suppress the root cause. In fact, this medication ignores the root cause.
Option 2: incorrect because of two reasons: the passage does not have information to support the view that it is the best solution; secondly, the undesirable behaviors may or may not be caused by a lack of introspection.
Option 3: correct as per the reasons given above.
Option 4: incorrect because the conflict between cognitive training and behavioral training is not hinted at.
- Thus, the best option is Option 3. Ans : (3)
19. The author enjoys his visits to the library and enjoys the freedom he had during his visits to the libraries. This sense is given by Option 2, which is the best option.
- Option 1: incorrect because of the word 'unsurpassed', which is not justified by any piece of information given in the paragraph.
Option 2: correct as per the reasons given above.
Option 3: incorrect because the focus is not on the variety, but on intellectual freedom. Moreover, this generalization goes beyond the scope of the passage: the author explains his personal experience.
Option 4: incorrect because it goes beyond the scope of the paragraph.
- Thus, the best option is Option 2. Ans : (2)
20. The paragraph posits that from one perspective accurate translation is impossible and from another perspective, it is possible. This sense is given by Option 1, which is the best option.
- Option 1: correct as per the reasons given above.
Option 2: incorrect because translation is possible only when we understand that if something can be put into another words, it certainly can be translated. This implies that perspectives differ from person to person.
Option 3: incorrect because, in this case, translation is said to be impossible.
Option 4: incorrect because the contradiction is not because of difficulty of interpretation.
- Thus, the best option is Option 1. Ans : (1)