

UNIT 1V

PARA JUMBLES

Para jumbles are paragraphs that are arranged in any sequence and require a proper rearrangement to generate a coherent meaning out of them.

APPROACHES FOR PARAJUMBLES

Most of the information given in para jumbles is unnecessary for the purpose at hand, i.e., sorting the sentences. In essence what we are looking for are things that can help us in connecting the sentences. Some approaches are given below to help identify the sequence of sentences. Generally, in a given para jumble more than one approach will be applicable at the same time, therefore practices identifying which approach/approaches apply to the para jumbles you have to solve.

1. Noun-Pronoun Relationship Approach

In noun/pronoun relationships, we know that the noun will come first and will be referred to later using suitable pronouns. Study the following example:

- A. People can get infected by handling reptiles and then touching their mouths or an open cut.
- B. At first they look the perfect pets: exotic, quiet and tidy.
- C. A study estimates that in 1995, there were as many as 6,700 reptile-caused salmonella infections.
- D. But lizards and other pets can harbour a salmonella bacterium that makes people sick.

(a) BCAD (b) BCDA (c) ACDB (d) BDCA

Read sentences C and D carefully. Sentence D contains the noun phrase “a salmonella bacterium” and Sentence C contains the noun phrase “salmonella infections”. What is the relationship between the two? Since the phrase “a salmonella bacterium” introduces the bacterium, it should logically precede the phrase “salmonella infections”. Therefore, the sentence that contains the phrase “a salmonella bacterium” should come before the sentence that contains the phrase “salmonella infections”. So, Sentence D should precede Sentence C! Once you have a link between two sentences, look at the answer choices to see if you are on the right track. If you are, then you have the right answer [(Option (d) BDCA)] and it is time to move on to the next exercise.

Example 1

1. These enormous “rivers” – quite inconstant, sometimes shifting, often branching and eddying in manners that defy explanation and prediction – occasionally cause disastrous results.

A. One example is El Nino, the periodic catastrophe that plagues the West Coast of America.

B. It is rich in life.

C. This coast is normally caressed by the cold, rich Humboldt Current.

D. Usually the Humboldt hugs the shore and extends 200 to 300 miles out to sea.

5. It fosters the largest commercial fishery in the world and is the home of one of the mightiest game fish on record, the black marlin.

(a) ABCD (b) DCAB (c) ACDB (d) CBAD

2. Acronym Approach:

Full Form vs. Short Form When we introduce someone or something, we use the complete name or title. When we refer to the same someone or something later in the paragraph, we use just the surname or the first name if we are on familiar terms with the person being discussed. If we are discussing an object, we remove the modifiers and just use the noun or a pronoun to refer to it. In Para jumbles we encounter full and short names or sometimes acronyms of some term or institution.

Example 1:

World Trade Organization – WTO, Dr. Manmohan Singh – Dr. Singh, Karl Marx – Marx, President George W. Bush – President Bush or The President. The rule is that if both full form as well as short form is present in different sentences, then the sentence containing full form will come before the sentence containing short form.

Example 2:

A. If you are used to having your stimulation come in from outside, your mind never develops its own habits of thinking and reflecting.

B. Marx thought that religion was the opiate, because it soothed people’s pain and suffering and prevented them from rising in rebellion.

C. If Karl Marx was alive today, he would say that television is the opiate of the people.

D. Television and similar entertainments are even more of an opiate because of their addictive tendencies.

(a) BACD (b) ADBC (c) BCDA (d) CBDA

Solution Sentence B has Marx (short form) and sentence C

has Karl Marx (full form). So C will come before B. Now look at the options. In option (a), (b) and (c), B is placed before C—hence, rejected. Option (d) is the right answer.

Solution

Read sentences A and C carefully. Notice the noun/ pronoun relationship between the two. Sentence A refers to “the West Coast of America” and Sentence C talks about “this coast”. Which coast? Obviously “the West Coast of America”! Therefore, Sentences A and C are related and Sentence A must come before Sentence C. Now look again. Sentence C talks about “the cold, rich Humboldt Current” and Sentence D refers to “the Humboldt” obviously these two sentences are also related. Which one should come first? Once you have decided, check the answer choices to see if you are correct. [[Option (c) ACDB]]

3. Time Sequence Approach (TSA) – either Dates or Time Sequence Indicating Words

In a given para jumbles, there may be a time indication given, either by giving years – or by using time indicating words. This provides a way for us to identify the correct sequence of the sentences by arranging the sentences using their proper time sequence. Some words through which a time sequence may be indicated are – Before, after, later, when, etc.

Example 3:

- A. Then two astronomers—the German, Johannes Kepler, and the Italian, Galileo Galilei—started publicly to support the Copernican theory, despite the fact that the orbits it predicted did not quite match the ones observed.
- B. His idea was that the sun was stationary at the centre. and that the earth and the planets move in circular orbits around the sun.
- C. A simple model was proposed in 1514 by a Polish priest, Nicholas Copernicus.
- D. Nearly a century passed before this idea was taken seriously.

(a) CADB (b) BCAD (c) CBDA (d) CDBA

Solution In the above example you will observe that the flow of logic is in the form of a time sequence which flows from the oldest time period to a more contemporary time period. Therefore, Sentence C will be the first sentence. Sentence B expands upon the “simple model” proposed, hence, it will be the sentence following C. The next sentence in the order of chronology is D—nearly a century passed, while the last sentence will be A which completes the sequence from older time to contemporary time thus giving us the answer as CBDA.

4. Structure Approach

In order to unjumble a group of sentences quickly, it is essential for us to understand how language sticks together to form a cohesive unit. English provides certain sequencing words – firstly, secondly, then, however, consequently, on the other hand, etc. – which writers use to join sentences or ideas together and to provide a smooth flow from one idea to the next. It is essential to learn how to spot these words and learn how to use them correctly. Para jumble sentences often contain several signal words, combining them in complex ways.

Cause and Effect Signals: Look for words or phrases explicitly indicating that one thing causes another or logically determines another. Some examples of such words are:

Accordingly - in order to - because so...that consequently - therefore - given - thus - hence - when...then - if...then

Support Signal Words: Look for the words or phrases supporting a given sentence. Sentences containing these words will generally not be the opening sentence. These sentences will follow immediately the sentence supported. Some **examples** of such words are:

Furthermore – additionally - also – and - indeed - besides - as well – too – likewise - moreover

Contrast Signals: Look for function words or phrases (conjunctions, sentence adverbs, etc.) that indicate a contrast between one idea and another, setting up a reversal of a thought.

Nevertheless - nonetheless - on the contrary – notwithstanding - and - even though - instead of - despite - in spite of - while in contrast - although - however

Example 4:

A. When conclusions are carefully excluded, however, and observed facts are given instead, there is never any trouble about the length of the papers.

B. The reason for this is that those early paragraphs contain judgments that there is little left to be said.

C. A judgment (“He is a boy”, “She is an awful bore”) is a conclusion, summing up a large number of previously observed facts.

D. In fact, they tend to become too long, since inexperienced writers, when told to give facts, often give more than are necessary, because they lack discrimination between the important and the trivial.

E. It is a common observation among teachers that students almost always have difficulty in writing themes of the required length because their ideas give out after a paragraph or two.

(a) ECDAB (b) CEBAD (c) EACBD (d) EBCAD

Solution Sentence E states the situation in general and gives us information about why students have problems “in writing themes of the required length”.

Sentence B goes on to tell us “the reason for this”, so the two sentences must be related. Similarly, Sentence C is related to Sentence B because both sentences contain the word “judgment”, with Sentence C explaining what the word means. Once a link of this nature is established, go to the answer choices to see if you are on the right track. Do any of the answer choices offer our line of reasoning? Answer (d) does.

In the above jumble, the word “however” in Sentence A suggests a contrast to something mentioned previously. In situations of this kind, it is always a good idea to separate the argument clearly. Sentences A and D, therefore, should come together.

5. Linking the Sentences

Let us look at the following statements:

Example 5:

- I. As a retention strategy, the company has issued many schemes including ESOPs.
- II. Given the track record and success of our employees, other companies often look to us as hunting ground for talent.
- III. The growth of the Indian economy has led to an increased requirement for talented managerial personnel and we believe that the talented manpower is our key strength.
- IV. Further in order to mitigate the risk we place considerable emphasis on development of leadership skills and on building employee motivation. I have deliberately not given the options here.

Read all the statements one by one, and try to find out the opening statement and any possible linkage between/among the statements.

Solution Can I be the opening statement – Very Unlikely. It does not introduce any idea or theme. Ideally the 1st statement would be an initiator of ideas or theme of the passage.

Can II be the opening statement – May be. Can III be the opening statement – May be.

Can IV be the opening statement – Very Unlikely.

It talks about an idea which is being “furthered” in this statement.

You can also see that statement IV talks about “Mitigating the risk”.

What is the risk? So now we would try to find out the “risk” in other statements.

This “risk” is present in statement II in the words – “other companies often look to us as hunting ground for talent”.

So, statement II will come before statement IV.

As discussed earlier, statement IV furthers an idea, and that idea is present in statement I.

Hence, I-IV should come together.

Let us see all that we have established so far: Link – I-IV and II will come before IV and I cannot be the starting statement. Now let us look at the options:

A. I, II, III, IV – Ruled out and I-IV link is not present.

B. II, I, IV, III – This is the only option left out. Hence, answer.

C. III, I, IV, II – Ruled out as II comes after IV.

D. IV, I, III, II – Ruled out as I-IV link is not present. Hence, option (b) is the answer.

Let us summarize

See the image below Observe various linkages In exam your thought process should be

Identify keywords - linkages - try to put in order

1. **He** travelled to London for higher education in **law**.
 2. **Later** he applied **these techniques** of styagrah against Britishers in india and encouraged masses to participate in freedom struggle.
 3. On completion of **degree in law** he shifted to South Africa for **legal practice**.
 4. **As a result**, Britishers face massive upsurge in India
 5. **Mahatma Gandhi** was born and brought up in Gujarat
 6. **Therefore**, Gandhi actively contributed to Indian freedom struggle
 7. Along with **legal practice** he started experimenting **techniques** of Styagrah in South Africa.
-

1st step

Identify in each sentences

Pronouns

Qualifiers /connectors/ Transition words key-subjects

Use of Pronoun in a sentence is always after use of its corresponding Noun in preceding sentence. Noun → Pronoun

Example -

'Mahatama Gandhi' (5th sentence) → 'He' (1st sentence) Qualifiers tell us something about the following sentence & connectors; indicate the linkage between two sentences.

Ex 'later' (sentence 2), 'therefore'

key-subjects - are the main topic raised in a sentence

2nd step

Find linkages

1. mandatory pairs (MP)
2. Noun pronoun link (NP)
3. Clues from connectors.

4. Abbreviation hints

Cause -effect relationship

MP → mandatory pairs → observe phrase 'legal practice' (sentence 3 & 7) → indicate that these two sentence will come immediately in sequence.

To find mandatory pairs we should always focus on initial & last part of sentences.

2 & 3 already explained

Abbreviation is used only after full form of its use. Cause -effect relationship→ effect is followed by cause.

Ex phrase 'as a result' (sentence 4) indicate that there is a preceding sentence (cause) which lead to sentence 4th.

3rd step

Put into Order – IPS

1. Introductory (first statement.)
2. Problem statement (-ve sense)
3. Solution or suggestion.

Put Similar info together. Chronology order (PPF tense)

Every paragraph has a broad structure as indicated above. While reading sentence you must identify sentences with introductory tone (top)

- ve sense (middle part)

Suggestion oriented sense (last part)

It will help you identify the rough order→ where a sentence actually lies in the first, middle or last in the paragraph

Chronology order (PPF tense) - follow past -present -future order.

Specific words & usage

Specific words-

(To find initial & last statement)

Beginning – firstly, first and foremost, initially, at the outset

Ending –hence, in conclusion, thus, lastly, therefore

Connectors

Supporting – and, likewise, similarly, in the same vein

Contradicting- however, despite this, on the contrary, on the other hand, nevertheless, instead, alternatively,

Cause effect connectors

because of, since, therefore, hence, as a result, consequently, due to,

Additional information- furthermore, moreover, in addition to **Time**

then, after, before, previously

EXERCISE 1

Directions: In these questions, the first and last sentence of the passage is numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the **passage is split into four parts** and named P, Q, R, S.

These **four parts are not given in proper order**. Read the sentences and **find out which of the four combinations is correct**.

Q1.

(1) The traveller said, "Can you tell me the way to the nearest inn?"

(P) "Do you want one in which you can spend the night?"

(Q) "Yes", said the peasant.

(R) "Go right down the road and turn to the left."

(S) "Yes", replied the traveller.

(6) "thank a lot".

(a) PSRQ

(b) QPSR

(c) SPQR

(d) QSRP

Q2.

(1) Money Is not the root of all evils.

(P) Or, what about the desire for power driving people to horrible crimes?

(Q) Even purposeless cruelty can be seen in many instances of evil behaviour.

(R) For example, neither teachers nor parents profit in any way by torturing children.

(S) The evils of sexual offenders are not motivated by financial gains.

(6) We can only Say that money is the root of some evil.

(a) QRPS

(b) SPQR

(c) RSPQ

(d) QPRS

Q3.

(1) Even the smallest insect of the living world is made up of a large number of cells.

(P) Furthermore, the cells In these small creatures widely differ in their structure and function.

(Q) An ant, or a gnat, for example is composed of hundreds of thousands of cells.

(R) Even a mite has cells making up Its skeletal structure. (S)It also has cells dedicated to digestive and reproductive functions.

(6) The cell system of small organisms is microscopic but marvelous, isn't It ?

(a) SRQP

- (b) QRSP
- (c) SQPR
- (d) QPRS

Q4.(1) Advocates of space programme argue for spending huge amounts of money on exploring Mars

(P) But there is no firm evidence of any valuable mineral that can be extracted from Mars and transported to Earth.

(Q) Worst, nobody has any idea what undesirable microbes or poisonous materials we will be importing from Mars.

(R) They are also unrealistic about the cost of transportation that will be involved in interplanetary movement of men and materials.

(S) These enthusiasts argue that Mars could be a perennial source of materials for us earthlings.

(6) Our race to Mars is likely to be a wild goose chase.

- (a) SPRQ
- (b) QPRS
- (c) PRSQ
- (d) SRQP

Q5.

(1) When a light passenger plane flew off course sometime ago, it crashed in the mountains and its pilot was killed.

(P) Snow lay thick on the ground.

(Q) It was the middle of winter.

(R) The woman knew that nearest village was miles away.

(S) (S) The only passengers, a young woman and her two baby daughters, were unhurt,

(6) When it grew dark, she turned a suitcase into a bed and put the children inside it, covering them with all the clothes she could find.

- (a) PQRS
- (b) QPRS
- (c) SQPR
- (d) RSPQ

Q6.

(1) The lead story

(P) at 4 AM

(Q) in tonight's news

(R) concerns the fire

(S) which engulfed the Columbia College

(6) this morning.

- (a) RSPQ
- (b) QRSP
- (c) QRPS

(d) RPSQ

Q7.

(1) In less than a week

(P)the processor controlled exchange (Q)have restored the functioning of (R)which had suffered

(S)the telecommunication people

(6) a major disaster

(a) PRSQ

(b) SRPQ

(c) PQSR

(d) SQPR

Q8.

(1) As my Jogging enthusiast sister

(P) was often bothered by neighborhood dogs

(Q) with a stick in hand,

(R) her husband started to accompany her on a bicycle,

(S) on her daily run,

(6) to ward off any attackers.

(a) SPQR

(b) PSRQ

(c) RPQS

(d) PRSQ

Q9.

(1) An electrical circuit

(P)which is

(Q)of wires

(R)designed to

(S)is a circle

(6) carry electricity.

(a) SQPR

(b) QPRS

(c) RQSP

(d) PRSQ

Q10.

(1) We have pleasure

(P) a double room with bath

(Q) for five days from September 4 to September 8,

(R) that we have reserved
(S) in informing you
(6) both days inclusive
(a) RQPS
(b) SRPQ
(c) RPSQ
(d) PQSR

Q11.

1. A dictionary
P. arranged words
Q. about which information
R. containing alphabetically
S. is a book
6. is given.
(e) RPQS
(f) QRPS
(g) SRFQ
(h) SPRQ

Q12.

1. Agriculture
P. cotton for our clothes
Q. raw materials like jute
R. and sugarcane for our industries
S. gives us food
6. and food for cattle.
(a) SRQP
(b) RQPS
(c) QPRS
(d) SPQR

Q13.

1. Today political freedom
P. and the right
Q. however money and all that money
R. assures people equality before law
S. to elect their Government
6. can buy is not fairly distributed.
(a) SPRQ
(b) RPSQ
(c) QRSP

(d) PSRQ

Q14.

1. By far the most logical step
p. to relieve the housewife of routine
q. which can be programmed
r. to carry out standard operations
s. is to provide a robot
6. when switched by the housewife.

- (a) RSPQ
(b) PSQR
(c) QSPR
(d) SRQP

Q15.

1. During the reign of the Emperor Tiberius
p. called Phaedrus
q. an Augustan storyteller
r. translated Aesop's fables into Latin
s. in ancient Rome
6. and also added some tales of his own.

- (a) QRPS
(b) PQRS
(c) SQPR
(d) RSPQ

Q16.

1. The pigeons were used
p. as messengers
q. which were tied
r. in the olden days
s. to carry messages
6. to their feet.

- (a) PQRS
(b) SPRQ
(c) PRSQ
(d) PRQS

Q17.

1. The school has always been

p. tradition from one

q. the most important

r. the wealth of

s. means of transferring

6. generation to the next.

(a) PSRQ

(b) QSRP

(c) RSQP

(d) QRSP

Q18.

1. When she got to her house, there was nothing to retrieve.

p. All valuables were smashed or stolen

q. The curtains were burned books, were ripped to shreds

r. Her medals and trophies had been flung everywhere

s. The house had been completely ransacked

6. Mrs. M stood in the centre of her bedroom looking at a ruined copy of the Koran

forcing back her tears

(a) PQRS

(b) PRQS

(c) SPRQ

(d) RSQP

Q19.

1. The student came late to the school

p. He went home weeping.

q. The watchman didn't allow him inside the school

r. The boy was waiting outside for some time.

s. He then decided to go home

6. It was a bad day for him

(a) QSPR

(b) QSRP

(c) QRSP

(d) QPSR

Q20.

1. Oliver dozed off again and it has been bright day for hours when Oliver opened his eyes.

p. He belonged to the world again.

q. In three day's time, he was able to sit in any easy chair, well propped up with pillows, and he was still too weak to walk

r. He felt cheerful and happy

s. The crisis of the disease was safely past

6. Mrs. Beduin had him carried downstairs into the little housekeeper's room which belonged to her.

(a) PQRS

(b) RSPQ

(c) QRSP

(d) SPQR

Q21.

1. The fox and the crane remained friends for a long time. **P.** She served the dishes in a beaker to the fox. The fox could not eat It because the beaker was very high.

Q. The crane could not eat the dishes because of Its long beak. The next day it was the turn of the crane to host the lunch for the fox.

R. But the fox wanted to show that he was cleverer than the crane.

S. So one day he invited the crane for dinner and served the dishes on a plate.

6. The fox put down its head in shame and went away.

(a) PQRS

(b) QSRP

(c) RSQP

(d) PSQR

Q22.

1. There are examinations at school which a pupil can pass by cramming the texts.

P. But for spiritual knowledge mere memory of holy texts will be of no use in passing the tests.

Q. One can score in them by the power of memory.

R. A competent guru alone can provide the necessary guidance to an earnest disciple.

S. What the text says has to be reflected upon and experienced by the speaker.

6. Thus, reading, reflection and experience are the three stages in gaining spiritual knowledge.

(a) RSPQ

(b) RSQP

(c) SRPQ

(d) QPSR

Q23.

1. No one can deny that peasant forms the backbone of the nation.

P. Hence he is the most useful member of the society.

Q. Yet this fellow is exploited by the rich.

R. He grows food for the whole country.

S. It is our duty to improve his lot.

6. We should grant him the social status he deserves.

- (a) RPQS
- (b) RSPQ
- (c) SRPQ
- (d) SPQR

Q24.

1. Priya went to the first counter at the post office as she needed stamps for six rupees.
- P. She was shown the corner where gum bottle was kept.
- Q. The woman behind the counter said it was registration counter and directed her to the last counter.
- R. She was looking for gum to affix the stamps on the envelope.
- S. She thanked the lady and came to the counter on the left extreme and got the stamps.
6. She went to the corner, took two drops of gum, affixed the stamps and put the letter in the post box.

- (a) PSRQ
- (b) RPQS
- (c) SQPR
- (d) QSRP

Q25.

1. It is very misleading to say that computers can 'think' like people.
- P. However, they make it possible for people to 'bottle' thought.
- Q. They have no more a mind of their own than a lawn mower.
- R. They can not.
- S. You work out how to do a particular job, write a program and then the computer applies your thinking to that job as long as you like.
6. In this sense computers are half alive because they perpetuate thinking of their creators.

- (a) RQPS
- (b) PSRQ
- (c) SQPR
- (d) QSRP

Q26.

1. India's uniqueness lies in its unity in diversity.
- P. So the problems of India should, not be viewed in isolation.
- Q. Because of this factor, there are problems here and there at times.
- R. India is a multireligious, multicultural and multilingual country.
- S. But even small countries with monolithic society have more problems.
6. And India is poised for success in all fields.

- (a) PSRQ
- (b) QSPR
- (c) SRQP
- (d) RQSP

Q27.

1. My friend went to live in a village.

P. But it was a very slow animal.

Q. So my friend bought a donkey for Rs. 500

R. One day his new neighbour told him that he must buy a donkey.

S. Every family there had a donkey.

6. It did not like to work.

(a) RSQP

(b) PQRS

(c) SRQP

(d) QRSP

Q28.

1. When Galileo went home, he began to experiment with the pendulum.

P. When he showed it to his teachers, they were delighted.

Q. It was not long before physicians were all using the Instrument to count the heartbeats of their patients. R. Soon he had invented an instrument which marked the rate of pulse beats.

S. Then the clock makers began to use the pendulum to keep time.

6. Today it has many other uses.

(a) PQRS

(b) QRPS

(c) SPQR

(d) RPQS

Q29.

1. People have wrong calculations about Japan's population.

P. No, this is not true.

Q. And old people die more often than the young,

R. There are more old people in Japan.

S. The question is whether Japan has a lower death rate.

6. So it is very high in Japan.

(a) QRPS

(b) SPRQ

(c) PRQS

(d) RQSP

Q30.

1. Pollution is one of the evils brought about by the growth of science.

P. Air pollution has very harmful effects.

Q. They pollute the air and the atmosphere.

R. It is making the environment, water and air dirty. S. Factories and industries keep throwing out smoke which contains toxic gases,

6. People living in the surroundings breathe the impure air and are affected by diseases of the lungs and heart.

- (a) PSQR
- (b) RPSQ
- (c) QPSR
- (d) SPQR

EXERCISE 2

Q1.

1. A bad habit is harmful, none as harmful as smoking. **P.** But habit is second nature, smokers remain smokers for life

Q. Besides being expensive, smoking does injury to one's health

R. In the long run he may get something worse lung cancer

S. A smoker gets nothing but smoke for his money

6. Then why get that bad habit?

- (a) RPQS
- (b) QRPS
- (c) SPRQ
- (d) PRQS

Q2.

1. Phobic reactions are strong, irrational fears of specific objects or situations

P. But there is no objective danger

Q. For example, when a person is extremely fearful of birds, snakes, heights or closed places, the label phobia is applied to the person's fear and avoidance

R. He usually recognizes that his fear is irrational

S. A person suffering from phobic neurosis knows what he is afraid of

6. But he cannot control it.

- (a) QPSR
- (b) SRQP
- (c) SQPR
- (d) RSQP

Q3.

1. In this life there are no gains without pains,

P. No victory is a real triumph unless the foe is worthy

Q. Life, indeed, would be dull if there were no difficulties

R. Both winner and loser enjoy a game most if it is closely contested to the last

S. Gainers lose their zest if there is no real struggle

6. Whether we like it or not, life is one continuous competition.

- (a) PQRS
- (b) QSRP
- (c) QRSP
- (d) RSPQ

Q4.

1. One Botany professor always tried to convince his students that his branch of biology is superior to all the others

P. His most persuasive argument, however, came during a laboratory session

Q. And they don't eat very much

R. Examining the cells of a pear, the professor cut a slice for the microscopic slide and took a bite of the rest of the specimen

S. Plants, he noted never run away or bite

6. "You won't be doing that in a Zoology lab," he said.

(a) PRSQ

(b) SQPR

(c) PSRQ

(d) SQRP

Q5.

1. Failure is nothing to be ashamed of for there is hardly any man who has not failed in life, not once but many times.

P. What is important is the way we take our failure

Q. It has been well said that he who never made a mistake never achieved anything of great worth

R. From the little child who tries to stand up to the would-be conqueror who tries to conquer some new territory, everyone has to face failure

S. If we face our failure boldly and resolve to fight again we are sure to achieve victory in the long run

6. Thus failures can prove stepping stones in our march to victory.

(a) RSQP

(b) PQRS

(c) RPQS

(d) RQPS

Q6.

1. One of the most widely spread bad habits

P. which is now smoked or chewed by men

Q. and even by children

R. often by women

S. is the use of tobacco

6. almost all over the world.

(a) SPRQ

(b) PQRS

(c) SRQP

(d) PQSR

Q7.

1. The landscape
P. with Nature displaying
Q. here is awesome
R. that are seldom
S. a range of delights
6. seen together
(a) PSRQ
(b) QPSR
(c) RSPQ
(d) QRSP

Q8.

1. Smoke billowed up between the plants.
P. Passengers were told to be, ready to quit the ship.
Q. The rising gale fanned the shouldering fire.
R. Everyone now knew there was a fire on board.
S. Flames broke out here and there.
6. Most people bore the shock bravely.
(a) SRQP
(b) QPSR
(c) RSPQ
(d) QSRP

Q9.

1. It is far better to live for a short while
P. contribution to the world
Q. and make some significant
R. that is just idled away
S. than spend a long life
6. in gossiping and playing.
(a) RQSP
(b) SQPR
(c) QPSR
(d) RQPS

Q10.

1. The salmon fish pushed themselves
P. to return to their spawning grounds
Q. and fertilised them

r. but once they laid their eggs
s. to their limits,
6. they died.

- (a) SQPR
- (b) RS QP
- (c) S P RQ
- (d) RPSQ

Q11.

1. After inventing dynamite, Alfred Nobel became a rich man.
p. He created a fund just two weeks before his death.
q. Alfred did not want to be remembered as the inventor of dynamite.
r. He apprehended its universally destructive power too late.
s. Prizes are given from this fund to people for their enormous contributions to humanity.
6. Nobel prizes for various disciplines are awarded each year on the anniversary of his death.
(a) PQRS
(b) RQPS
(c) QPSR
(d) SPQR

Q12.

1. Books have been present since the time the first scripts were formed about 5000 years ago.
p. The books of that time looked different from the ones available today.
q. Then an important invention, letter press printing, also known as 'black art' changed the world.
r. Later, the books came in the form of rollers, or texts were stapled together and covered with a wooden book cover.
s. Initially, people bound the small clay tablets together with leather bands.
6. There was no longer the need to write text by hand instead copies of text could be made with the help of a printing press.
(a) PRQS
(b) PSRQ
(c) SPRQ
(d) SRQP

Q13.

1. Other than Rome, Philadelphia has maximum number of murals.
p. Jane Golden started a programme pairing troubled youths with artists to paint murals.

Q.Young people got involved in creating magnificent pieces of art

R The benefit could immediately be discovered.

S.The young people became more responsible.

6.As a result, the mural programme became a model for other US cities seeking to help troubled youth.

(a) PRQS

(b) PQRS

(c) SPQR

(d) QRPS

Q14.

1. According to Greek mythology, Atlas was a Titan of enormous strength.

P.Zeus ordered Atlas to carry the earth and sky for all eternity.

Q.Because of his association with the globe, maps began to be decorated with this image of Atlas.

R.Atlas is shown as a stooped figure carrying the globe on his shoulders.

S.Finally, the word 'atlas' came to denote a collection of maps.

6. Today an 'atlas' refers to any book that consists of several maps.

(a) PQRS

(b) PRQS

(c) QRPS

(d) QSPR

Q15.

1. The telescope, originally invented by a Dutch spectacle maker Hans Lipper sky was kept a secret.

P.He made a high powered telescope from lenses got from spectacle makers.

Q.Then in 1609, Galileo heard about the invention.

R. He presented a telescope of a higher power to the Venetian Senate.

S.He conducted his own experiments and discovered the secret within 24 hours.

6. Galileo became famous as the inventor of the telescope because he made it popular.

(a) PQSR

(b) QSPR

(c) RPQS

(d) QRPS

Q16.

1. The main reason behind Global Warming is the emission of greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide and methane. P.The ozone layer of the earth is depleted by cosmic research resulting in the warming of the atmosphere. Q.Burning of fuels in cars and factories results in the emission of harmful gases in the air.

R. Cosmic oriented research work and test fire of atom bombs are also the causes of Global Warming.

S.As a result of the rise in the temperature, polar icecaps and icebergs melt down and

the water level in seas and rivers swells.

5. Natural disasters like Tsunami, earthquake may also result from Global Warming.

- (a) PQRS
- (b) QRPS
- (c) RPQS
- (d) SQPR

Q17.

A. It came upon me and buried me deep in its own body and carried me swiftly towards the sea.

B. I soon found it impossible to avoid it.

C. I saw the sea come after me as high as a great hill and as furious as an enemy.

D. I got upon my feet and endeavoured to make towards the land as fast as possible before another wave should return.

- (a) DCBA
- (b) ADBC
- (c) CBAD
- (d) BADC

Q18.

A. At last, having used up every tower, they wrote 'H. East'

and T. Brown' on the minute hand of the great clock.

B. So they climbed the walls to the top of the school, and found a number of tennis balls.

C. In doing so, they held up the minute hand and so upset the clock's timing.

D. They liked it so much up there that they went back again and spent their time carving their names on the top of every tower.

- (a) BDAC
- (b) DABC
- (c) CDBA
- (d) ACBD

Q19.

A. Tagore pointed out various evils of society of the time.

B. And the beginning of the twentieth century were very tradition bound.

C.The Indian people in the nineteenth
D.Through the Brahmo Samaj he tried to abolish evil
customs like child marriage and caste system

- (a)** BADC
- (b)** CBAD
- (c)** ABCD
- (d)** BACD

Q20

A. The phantom head created by the witches warned
him
against Mac duff.
B.The second time they gave him some very
ambiguous
hope.
C.But a bloody child and a child crowned with a
golden
crown encouraged him to be bold and proud.
D.When Macbeth met the weird sisters or witches.

- (a)** DBAC
- (b)** BACD
- (c)** CABD
- (d)** DABC