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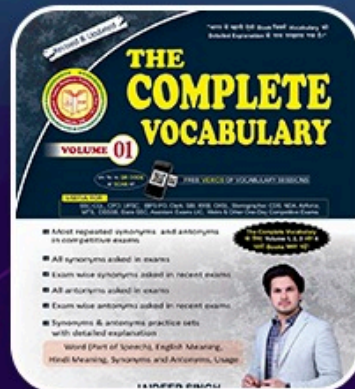
PARA JUMBLES



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PARA JUMBLES LEVEL – 03

FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

FOLLOW JAIDEEP SIR ON



QUESTION-1

- S1:** I had spent many nights in the jungle looking for game, but this was the first time I had every spent a night looking for a man-eater.
- S6:** It was in this position my men an hour later found me fast asleep; of the tiger I had neither heard nor seen anything.
- P:** I bitterly regretted the impulse that had induced me to place myself at the man-eater's mercy.
- Q:** The length of road immediately in front of me was brilliantly lit by the moon, but to right and left the overhanging trees cast dark shadows, and when the night wind agitated the branches and the shadows moved, I saw a dozen tigers advancing on me.
- R:** As the grey dawn was lighting up the snowy range which I was facing, I rested my head on my drawn-up knees.
- S:** I lacked the courage to return to the village and admit I was too frightened to carry out my self-imposed task, and with teeth chattering, as much from fear as from cold, I sat out the long night.
- A. QPSR B. SRPQ C. PRSQ D. RPQS**

QUESTION-2

- S1:** One day her mother, having made some cakes, said to her, "Go, my dear, and see how your grandmother is doing, for I hear she has been very ill. Take her a cake, and this little pot of butter."
- S6:** "Does she live far off?" said the wolf.
- P:** He asked her where she was going.
- Q:** The poor child, who did not know that it was dangerous to stay and talk to a wolf, said to him, "I am going to see my grandmother and carry her a cake and a little pot of butter from my mother."
- R:** As she was going through the wood, she met with a wolf, who had a very great mind to eat her up, but he dared not, because of some woodcutters working nearby in the forest.
- S:** She set out immediately to go to her grandmother, who lived in another village.
- A. PRQS B. SRPQ C. PRSQ D. RPQS**

QUESTION-3

- S1:** “When I was alive and had a human heart,” answered the statue, “I did not know what tears were, for I lived in the Palace of Sans-souci where sorrow is not allowed to enter.
- S6:** And now that I am dead they have set me up here so high that I can see all the ugliness and all the misery of my city, and though my heart is made of lead yet I cannot choose but weep.”
- P:** So, I lived, and so I died.
- Q:** Round the garden ran a very lofty wall, but I never cared to ask what lay beyond it, everything about me was so beautiful.
- R:** My courtiers called me the Happy Prince, the happy indeed I was, if pleasure be happiness.
- S:** In the daytime I played with my companions in the garden, and in the evening, I led the dance in the Great Hall.
- A. QSRP B. PQRS C. PRQS D. RPQS**

QUESTION-4

- S1:** Each organism is adapted to its environment.
- S6:** What can be taken in and broken down depends on the body design and functioning.
- P:** There is a range of strategies by which the food is taken in and used by the organism.
- Q:** For example, whether the food source is stationary (such as grass) or mobile (such as deer), would allow for differences in how the food is accessed and what is nutritive apparatus used by a cow or a lion.
- R:** The form of nutrition differs depending on the type and availability of food material as well as how it is obtained by an organism.
- S:** Some organisms break down the food material outside the body and then absorb it and others take in the whole material and break it down inside their bodies.
- A. RQPS B. QPSR C. SQPR D. QPRS**



QUESTION-5

- S1:** Idioms are a colourful and fascinating aspect of language.
- S6:** Idioms may also suggest a particular attitude of the person using them, for example, disapproval, humour, exasperation or admiration, so you must use them carefully.
- P:** Your language skills will increase rapidly if you can understand idioms and use them confidently and correctly.
- Q:** They are commonly used in all types of language, informal and formal, spoken and written.
- R:** In addition, idioms often have a stronger meaning than non-idiomatic phrases.
- S:** One of the main problem's students have with idioms is that it is often impossible to guess the meaning of an idioms from the words in contains.
- A. RQPS B. RSPQ C. SRQP D. QPSR**

QUESTION-6

- S1:** Institutions define and play a regulatory role with regard to human behaviour.
- S6:** It shows how important it is for a nation to build institutions for nurturing democracy.
- P:** Once established, institutions set a dynamic relationship with the members constituting them and they mutually affect each other.
- Q:** They shape preferences, power and privilege.
- R:** At the same time, institutions themselves can be transformed by the politics they produce and such transformation can affect social norms and behaviours.
- S:** They also provide a sense of order and predictability.
- A. RPQS B. QRSP C. PSRQ D. QSRP**



QUESTION-7

- S1:** One of the most important forces in the modern world, socialism was a direct result of the Industrial Revolution.
- S6:** This is how socialism as a theory and practice came into being.
- P:** Socialism was a direct challenge to capitalism and sought to put an end to such an exploitative economic structure.
- Q:** The gulf between the 'haves' and the 'have nots' continued to increase and out of this gap between the rich and poor sprang disputes.
- R:** It generated new wealth but as this new wealth only went to a minority, it could not solve the question of distribution
- S:** The Industrial Revolution solved the question of production.
- A. PQRS B. SRQP C. SRPQ D. RQSP**

QUESTION-8

- S1:** Gandhiji reached Newcastle and took charge of the agitation.
- S6:** The treatment that was meted out to these brave men and women in jail included starvation and shipping, and being forced to work in the mines by mounted military police.
- P:** During the course of the march, Gandhiji was arrested twice, released, arrested a third time and sent to jail.
- Q:** The employers retaliated by cutting off water and electricity to the workers' quarters, thus forcing them to leave their homes.
- R:** Gandhiji decided to march this army of over two thousand men, women and children over the border and thus see them lodged in Transvaal jails.
- S:** The morale of the workers, however, was very high and they continued to march till they were prosecuted and sent to jail.
- A. QRPS B. SRQP C. QPSR D. RQSP**



QUESTION-9

S1: The master always says, “Refuse to be miserable”.

S6: This is the art of right contact in life.

P: Before you fall into self-pity and blame games, remember that responsibility comes to only those who feel responsible.

Q: Challenges are faced by the strong and courageous, and if life brings you such opportunities, then turn failures into success.

R: Life can be painful, but it need not be sorrowful.

S: If you want to be happy, find occasions to be cheerful.

A. RSPQ

B. SQPR

C. QRSP

D. RQSP

QUESTION-10

S1: Ecology, history and geography determine the distribution of organisms.

S6: Others prefer to interpret bio geographical history through vicariance (range-splitting) events.

P: Some historical biogeographers are interested in finding centre of-origins.

Q: Most species distributions result from a combination of all these factors.

R: But biogeographers tend to specialise in ecological aspects (ecological biography or historical aspects).

S: Ecological biogeographers are interested in the effects of environmental factors.

A. QRSP

B. RQPS

C. PQRS

D. SPRQ



QUESTION-11

- S1:** The National Health Policy 2017 envisages creation of a digital health technology eco- system.
- S6:** Secondly, offering financial protection up to 35 lakhs per year per family for the deprived 10 crores plus households.
- P:** Ayushman Bharat comprising twin missions is set to transform the nation's health system.
- Q:** This will also foster a linkage across public and private health care.
- R:** The policy aims at developing an integrated health information system that serves the need of all stakeholder and improves efficiency, transparency.
- S:** This will be carried out by operationalising firstly 1.5 lakh health and wellness centres offering preventive and primary care.
- A. QSRP B. QRSP C. RQPS D. SPRQ**

QUESTION-12

- S1:** The Constitution of India, introduced on 26 January 1950, laid down certain basic principles and values.
- S6:** The Constitution guaranteed all citizens equality before the law and equality of opportunity in government employment.
- P:** It was also to be a federation with demarcation of spheres of action between the Union Government and the State Governments.
- Q:** India was to be a secular and democratic republic with a parliamentary system based on adult franchise.
- R:** These include: freedom of speech and expression, freedom to assemble peacefully etc.
- S:** It guaranteed all Indian citizens certain fundamental rights.
- A. QPSR B. RSPQ C. PSQR D. SQRP**

QUESTION-13

- S1:** Ethics is a branch of philosophy concerned with the distinction between right and wrong (morals) and the ultimate worth of actions or things (values).
- S6:** But values can be either inherent or conferred.
- P:** For many philosophers, only humans are moral agents, being capable of acting morally or immorally.
- Q:** Environmental ethics asks about the moral relationships between humans and the world around us.
- R:** Ethics evaluated the relationship, rules, principles or codes that require or forbid certain conduct.
- S:** Value is a measure of the worth of something.

A. RQPS

B. PQSR

C. QSRP

D. RSPQ

QUESTION-14

- S1:** Urbanisation in India has become. an important and irreversible process.
- S6:** As per the Census of India 2011, the urban population is increasing rapidly.
- P:** The 2030 development agenda of the United Nations has emphasised the role of sustainable cities for making cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
- Q:** This shows that India is in the midst of transition from a predominantly rural to a quasicubic society.
- R:** The process of urbanisation has been characterized by a dramatic increase in the number of large cities.
- S:** It is an important determinant of national economic growth and poverty reduction.

A. QRSP

B. PSRQ

C. SRQP

D. RQSP



QUESTION-15

S1: Languages in contact with each other cause change.

S6: Changes often occur first in informal and casual language.

P: The increasing use of English in many parts of the world affect both local languages and English.

Q: Language contact has long been recognised as a major engine of change.

R: This gives rise to new, hybrid language varieties.

S: A historical example is that of Danish and English which led to a major shift in the vocabulary and grammar of English.

A. RSQP

B. QSPR

C. QRSP

D. SQRP

QUESTION-16

S1: The dhoti kurta is a traditional lungi-type garment worn by men in India.

S6: Gandhi ji usually wore a simple shawl with his dhoti.

P: It is commonly worn with a loose long tunic.

Q: This he started wearing after he abandoned his western attire of pants and shirt.

R: A dhoti, made of homespun khadi cotton cloth, was the garment favoured by Gandhi ji.

S: The dhoti is rectangular piece of unstitched cloth, around five yards long, wrapped around the midriff and tucked between the legs.

A. PSRQ

B. RSPQ

C. SPRQ

D. QRSP



QUESTION-17

- S1:** Policy, like many other terms, is a complex concept.
- S6:** Public policy is the outcome of the struggle between government and powerful groups.
- P:** It is form of government control usually expressed in a law, a legislation, a regulation or an order.
- Q:** Public policy is what a government chooses as guidance for action.
- R:** A policy may be general or specific, broad or narrow, simple or complex, public or private, written or unwritten.
- S:** It takes different forms.
- A. SRQP B. SQPR C. RSPQ D. PQRS**

QUESTION-18

- S1:** We drink more water during summers.
- S6:** There are variations in weather conditions during different seasons.
- P:** On the other hand, in north-eastern states, winters are mild except in the hills.
- Q:** Because in North India, both the sessions have extreme weather conditions.
- R:** School clothes during the summer is different from the winter.
- S:** Why do you wear lighter clothes during summers and heavy woollen clothes during the winter in north India?
- A. SRPQ B. RSQP C. PQRS D. QPRS**



QUESTION-19

S1: Man has progressed with science and technology.

S6: What was difficult and impossible is now easy and possible.

P: He is on the road to conquer other planets.

Q: Now with scientific knowledge and technical know-how he has done what was impossible.

R: Hitherto he had been backward.

S: He has reached the moon.

A. SRQP

B. RPQS

C. RQSP

D. QRSP

QUESTION-20

S1: An ideal citizen is one who establishes his standard in everything.

S6: He can be called a thorough gentleman.

P: Because he is a true patriot.

Q: Also, he can lay down his life for the honour of his country.

R: That he can make any sacrifice for his motherland.

S: He loves his country so much so.

A. SRQP

B. RPQS

C. PQRS

D. QRSP

QUESTION-21

S1: There are multiple legal avenues for patients to indict doctors, but rarely is it the other way round.

S6: It is clear that patients have multiple avenues to pursue, should they feel an injustice has been perpetrated against them.

P: An FIR can be lodged against them under the section 304A of the Indian Penal Code.

Q: A compensation case can be filed in a consumer forum.

R: For one occurrence, there are multiple forums where doctors have to defend themselves.

S: For Instance, a complaint can be made to their employer.

A. PQRS

B. PSRQ

C. RSQP

D. SRQP



QUESTION-22

- S1:** Paragraphs are the building blocks of any write-up.
- S6:** Understanding of these makes one a good writer of paragraphs.
- P:** A paragraph need not be pages together in length.
- Q:** But actually a paragraph is a group of at least five sentences on the lower limit.
- R:** In reality, unity and coherence, not length, constitute a real good paragraph.
- S:** Many people define paragraphs in terms of their length.
- A. QPRS B. RQPS C. SQPR D. QRSP**

QUESTION-23

- S1:** Then what is necessary with regard to taming science and technology is:
- S6:** Then why do we not tame atomic energy to peaceful purposes?
- P:** We must have the basic knowledge of the two.
- Q:** It is said, 'Science is a useful servant but destructive master'.
- R:** By the misuse of science, mankind will meet its doom quite soon.
- S:** If we do not harness it for the welfare of mankind, I am afraid, a total annihilation is a must.
- A. SRQP B. PQSR C. RQSP D. QRSP**

QUESTION-24

- S1:** Uttarakhand is vulnerable to disasters.
- S6:** The lack of ability to learn lessons from disasters, and the lack of any accountability, ensure the perpetuation of the situation.
- P:** The absence of necessary monitoring, early warning systems and the overall disaster management system add another layer of damages during the disasters.
- Q:** Major interventions act as force multipliers during such disasters.
- R:** The violation of legal and other prudent norms, further increases the damages.
- S:** Climate change is increasing these vulnerabilities.
- A. SQRP B. PQSR C. QSRP D. RPSQ**



QUESTION-25

S1: Now only fifteen minutes were left.

S6: Our performance was excellent.

P: Thank God, we rubbed the word 'defeat' writ large on our forehead.

Q: It was a game of life and death.

R: Each one had concluded that we were going to lose.

S: It was a matter of minutes.

A. PSQR

B. PQSR

C. RPSQ

D. RSQP

QUESTION-26

S1: The river Ganga is very important for us culturally, spiritually, ecologically as well as economically.

S6: Journey in the right direction is firmly making progress, gathering momentum and becoming a people's movement.

P: It is rich in cultural heritage, natural splendour and biodiversity.

Q: People have used its water since the beginning of civilisation for different purposes.

R: It has most dense cultivation in its basin and is critical for ensuring food and water security.

S: We need to utilise its water for different purposes while ensuring that its natural ecology is protected, aquatic life thrives, and forests along the river remain rejuvenated.

A. QRSP

B. QSRP

C. RSQP

D. PRQS



QUESTION-27

S1: The Republic Day in India falls on 26th January.

S6: He attends the march past.

P: The President of India takes the salute.

Q: It is organized at the India Gate.

R: People from far and wide come to witness it.

S: It is celebrated with great pomp and show.

A. PRSQ

B. PQSR

C. SRQP

D. RSQP

QUESTION-28

S1: Different people have different hobbies.

S6: With hobbies, you spend time in a gainful way.

P: Thus, they say, as many people, so many hobbies.

Q: In due course, that becomes your hobby.

R: Whatever leisure time you get, you use that in creative activity.

S: Hobby is a leisure time activity.

A. PQRS

B. PQSR

C. SRQP

D. RSQP

QUESTION-29

S1: Life in a village is ideal.

S6: They can no longer be considered backward.

P: Our villages are no longer dirty.

Q: Moreover, they are disease-free.

R: Because the village people are well-educated now.

S: Rather, they are highly clean and tidy.

A. SRQP

B. PSQR

C. SRPQ

D. RSQP



QUESTION-30

S1: Life in a village is ideal.

S6: They can no longer be considered backward.

P: Our villages are no longer dirty.

Q: Moreover, they are disease-free.

R: Because the village people are well-educated now.

S: Rather, they are highly clean and tidy.

A. SRQP

B. PSQR

C. SRPQ

D. RSQP

Answer key:

1-a, 2-b, 3-a, 4-a, 5-d, 6-a, 7-b, 8-d, 9-d, 10-a, 11-c, 12-a, 13-a, 14-d, 15-b, 16-c, 17-a, 18-b, 19-a, 20-a, 21-c, 22-c, 23-b, 24-a, 25-d, 26-d, 27-c, 28-c, 29-b, 30-b.