PARAJUMBLES

Para jumbles are the group of independent sentences usually 5 or six, which are altered and presented to us. It is our task to identify which one comes first, then next, and so on until we form a meaningful paragraph.Para jumbles play vital role in breaking today’s any of the competitive exams. So let us break some of the myths involved in Para jumbles.

MYTH 1: PARAJUMBLES ARE VERY DIFFICULT.

MYTH 2: IT HAS LOW WEIGHTAGE.

MYTH 3: PARAJUMBLES HAVE NO RULES.

Well, there are two ways to approach this. When one has a good command in English, it is subconsciously easy for them. However, do not worry; there are certain rules to overcome this. Let us grasp some strategy.

Type of Para jumbles usually asked in Exams:

A great start to know how to solve para jumbles in to know about the types of para jumbles usually asked in CAT. There are four types of Para Jumble that have been asked in the previous CAT exams. In each category, the Jumbled sentences are coded with an alphabet (usually A, B, C, and D)

The first category, also the toughest one among all the four types is where 4/5 sentences are given in random order and the candidates are supposed to unjumble all of them. The difficulty level increases, even more, when the question is TITA type, meaning you don’t even have options to identify the possible starts and ends of the given sentences.

The second category consists of the opening sentence + 4/5 sentences are given and the candidates have to rearrange the group of 4/5 sentences, having been given prior knowledge of the thought that starts off the flow of the discussion.

The third category consists of 4/5 sentences + the closing sentence is given and the candidates need to correctly sequence 4/5 sentences so that they flow in the last sentence.

The fourth category is the easiest among all the categories. In this category, the Opening sentence, + 4/5 Sentences + Closing Sentence are given. Candidates know where the story starts and where it ends. They only have to figure out the screenplay in the middle.

Strategies to solve Para jumbles- How to solve para jumbles the right way:

1.Find the purpose of the sentences/paragraph:

The primary goal of para jumbles is to form a coherent paragraph that gives a message or at least makes sense. In order for this to happen, you need to find the purpose of these sentences. What is the author trying to achieve with these sentences? Is she explaining something? Is she being sarcastic? Is she spreading awareness? Try to get the feel of the purpose first, and this will eventually help you with the formation of the paragraph.

For example; If the author is trying to explain something, there will be a general introductory line, which will be followed by reasoning and inference. If the author is raising an issue or concern, you will notice that they start out by throwing light on the issue and grabs your attention, and then moves ahead by explaining the reason behind the issue.

This is why understanding the basic tone and purpose can be a good start to solving the para jumbles.

2. Identify the start and closing sentence:

This is by far the easiest and most important step in solving your para jumbles. For most questions, you will be able to identify the opening sentence because of its general nature. Some indicators of opening sentences could be words like ‘The’ , ‘A’, ‘An’, Nowadays’. However, if you are unable to do so, you can look at the options. Scan through the options and see which alphabets are repeated or mentioned. You can then go back read those and get a better idea of which out of these would fit the most. You can read about this is detail below in the smartest approach to solving para jumbles.

Similarly, sometimes the closing sentence is very easy to identify with words like ‘thus’, ‘hence’ ‘therefore’, ‘eventually’ ‘finally’. In many cases, they also end with a generalized tone. Try to identify if any of these exists and you will find it easier to solve the rest.

3. Look for transition or linking words:

This is linked to the first point, once you have identified the purpose or tone of the sentences, you will know which kind of linking words to look out for. Let’s say if the sentences will form an explanation style paragraph; in this case, you might find Linking words like ‘Firstly’, ‘secondly’, ‘likewise’. If it is contradictory in nature, you will find words like ‘on one hand’, ‘although’, ‘nevertheless’ etc. This will help you to identify the intermediate sentences, where a lot of students struggle. So try to identify such logically linking words and form a paragraph.

4. Identify mandatory pairs:

Based on the above three points, you should now be able to identify the mandatory pairs of sentences, which means sentences that compulsorily have to come together. A few easy ways in which you can identify these are:

Try to see if a noun is being replaced by a pronoun in any two sentences, this means they are to be written one after the other

Two statements that have the same subject usually form a pair

If the sentences are time-based events, then keep a note of these sequences i.e. past-present-future

Try to identify the adverbs like ‘still’, ‘however’, ‘also’, etc. They can help to identify the previously linked sentences.

Identify conjunctions like ‘because’, ‘in order’, ‘unless’, ‘when’, ‘whenever’, ‘while’, etc. that are an obvious indication of linking two sentences.

5. Scanning through the options –Smartest Approach to Solve Para Jumbles!

Step 1-

This is the best approach if you ask me on how to solve Para Jumbles for CAT. Candidates have to develop high reading speed and scan all 4-5 sentences. This will help the candidate to get the central idea of the passage.

Step 2-

At this point, candidates need to decide whether this particular paragraph is one that he/she is comfortable with or not and if they want to attempt it.

Step 3-

If the candidate decides to go ahead, then scan the answer options. Check if they are of any help to solve the para jumble quickly.

For Example-

The options are:

a) BDAC b) BCAD c) BABD d) CBDA

When the candidate checks out the option he/she will immediately realize that the paragraph has to start either with B or C. Quick glance at B and C will tell which one looks like a better sentence and already the choices will be halved.

Similarly, with options like:

a) BDCA b) CDBA c) DCAB d) ACDB

Now it’s clear that it has to end with either B or A. So go through the sentences A and B and see if any one of them looks like a concluding sentence.

Some Pointers to look out for –

For example, if three out of the five options start with A and the other two with C/B/D there is a good probability that A is the starting sentence.

If, say, a link CB occurs in more than 2 options, then it is something worth paying attention to.

Stepwise broach approach to solving Para jumbles:

Now that you know the strategy to be followed, let’s revise the steps to be followed in general while attempting para jumbled.

First,go through all the sentences, read them all at ones to get an idea of the purpose and tone of the paragraph to be formed.

Search for the introductory sentence, and a closing sentence

Go to the options, see what alphabets are mentioned in options as an opening or closing and identify based on that

If options are not given, move ahead to identify the transition words based on the tone of the paragraph.

Look out for mandatory sentences, adverbs, pronouns, conjunctions, etc.

Make the coherent sentences and analyze with the help of options the most logical sequence of sentences.

These are the basic steps to be followed on how to solve para jumbles in CAT the right way.

6. SEARCH FOR THE NAME:

Yes, you heard it right. In a group of sentences, some sentences start with the name of a person. If you see the name of a person, chances are high that, it would be the first sentence but not every time. So if you see the name of a person, boldly eliminate the other sentences.

Here are some of the examples:

He was looking forward to start the business.

His birthday celebrations was done in a bad way.

There was an unusual presence in the room

Everyone is happy now.

7. Search for the connecting words:

If you see a sentence that start with connecting words such as and, but, then and some words, then we can be 100% sure that it must not be the first sentence.

8. USAGE OF ARTICLES:

Articles are of a great use in Para jumbles. The articles ‘a’ and ‘an’ are indefinite articles whereas the article ‘the’ is called definite article. When these articles are used in the beginning, they are great to start a passage.

EXAMPLES:

A boy and his friend were playing in the garden.

The home rule was brought to an end by the president.

9. USAGE OF PRONOUNS

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

Examples:

They gathered the death certificates from the parents, going back as many years as they could.

Hari decided to investigate on the matter.

He enlisted the support of his students and colleagues from Stanford University.

10 : ACRONYM

11: PRACTICE IS THE KEY

The best way to solve a Para jumble in an exam is to have a deep understanding of the language. Therefore, practice is the key.

TYPE I

1.(A)Then, fulfill that dream, with the help we offer.

(B) Are you willing to set goals that will move you towards making that dream a reality?

(C) But, for those who are willing to dream big.

(D) This book seeks to challenge people who are willing to dream.

(E) I want to ask you two questions.

(F) I offer this, not for those who have already achieved or those who think of themselves as hopeless.

(G) Are you willing to dream of doing great things?

Q1. Which of the following will be the LAST sentence?

(a) D

(b) C

(c) B

(d) A

(e) G

Q2. Which of the following will be the FOURTH sentence?

(a) D

(b) A

(c) C

(d) G

(e) B

Q3. Which of the following will be the SIXTH sentence?

(a) C

(b) D

(c) E

(d) F

(e) G

Q4. Which of the following will be the FIRST sentence?

(a) B

(b) G

(c) E

(d) D

(e) C

Q5. Which of the following will be the THIRD sentence?

(a) C

(b) E

(c) G

(d) D

(e) B

2.(A) People thoroughly dedicated to social service but not fulfilling eligibility requirements would not be able to contest elections.

(B) Those who fulfil the stipulated criteria of age and formal education may not necessarily be devoted to social service.

(C) our system has both advantages and disadvantages.

(D) Therefore, imposing such eligibility requirements is likely to be counterproductive.

(E) In certain democratic countries, elections can be contested by anybody.

(F) People would be deprived of the probable benefit accrued from the services of such people.

(G) There are no eligibility requirements of formal education and upper age limit stipulated in their Constitution.

1. Which sentence should be the FOURTH in the paragraph?

(a) A

(b) B

(c) C

(d) D

(e) E

2. Which sentence should be the LAST in the paragraph?

(a) A

(b) B

(c) C

(d) D

(e) E

3. Which sentence should be the FIRST in the paragraph?

(a) G

(b) F

(c) E

(d) D

(e) C

4. Which sentence should be the SECOND in the paragraph?

(a) G

(b) F

(c) E

(d) D

(e) C

5. Which sentence should be the THIRD in the paragraph?

(a) A

(b) B

(c) C

(d) D

(e) E

3. A. Normally, such a collapse would lead OPEC to pump less oil as the idea is that less oil in the market helps keep prices up. This is evident from the fact that in the middle of 2014, a barrel of crude cost over $ 100 but now it is worth just over $ 30.

C. The price of oil has more than halved over the last year and a half.

D. But despite a historic fall in oil prices, the international oil cartel hasn’t budged: the biggest step it has taken so far is offer to freeze production at its current record levels and production cuts are not on the table.

E. A probable explanation could be that OPEC simply has less control over the oil market than it is used to, thanks to the shale gas revolution.

F. The big question is: why such production cuts are not being looked at as plausible solutions?

1. Which of the following should be the first sentence after the rearrangement?

A. C

B. A

C. E

D. F

E. D

2. Which of the following should be the sixth sentence after the rearrangement?

A. C

B. E

C. B

D. A

E. F

3. Which of the following should be the second sentence after the rearrangement?

A. B

B. A

C. D

D. C

E. E

4. Which of the following should be the third sentence after the rearrangement?

A. F

B. B

C. A

D. E

E. D

5. Which of the following should be the fourth sentence after rearrangement?

A. B

B. D

C. A

D. A

E. C

4.A. The blame for lacking creativity is, however, put on the present generation by the modern educationists.

B. The concept of home-work began so that the pupils could revise that was being taught in the class.

C. By doing so, most of the schools took away the leisure time of the children.

D. Instead, these educationists should lower the burden of homework to the commission for educational reforms.

E. The purpose of this concept was, however, defeated when the schools started overburdening students with so called homework.

F. Lack of such leisure time does not allow the children to develop creative pursuits.

1. Which of the following should be the first sentence after the rearrangement?

A. D

B. C

C. B

D. F

E. E

2. Which of the following should be the sixth sentence after the rearrangement?

A. A

B. E

C. B

D. D

E. F

3. Which of the following should be the second sentence after the rearrangement?

A. E

B. F

C. D

D. C

E. A

4. Which of the following should be the third sentence after the rearrangement?

A. C

B. A

C. E

D. F

E. B

5.A. The history of mankind is full of such fighting between communities, nation and people.

B. From primitive weapons of warfare, man has advanced to the modern nuclear weapons.

C. Ever since the dawn of civilization, man has been fighting with man.

D. A modern war is scientific in character, but the effect is the same, wiping human existence out of this earth.

E. The only difference now seems to be in the efficiency of the instruments used for killing each other.

1. Which of the following should be the first sentence after the rearrangement?

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

E. E

2. Which of the following should be the second sentence after the rearrangement?

A. B

B. C

C. D

D. E

E. A

3. Which of the following should be the third sentence after the rearrangement?

A. C

B. D

C. E

D. A

E. B

4. Which of the following should be the fourth sentence after the rearrangement?

A. D

B. E

C. A

D. B

E. C

6.A. In addition, the government wants to boost’ shared ownership’ where people buy a chunk of a house and pay the rest( with the option to buy it in full later) and the hope is that 135000 such homes will be built.

B. The construction of homes in Britain has been below its long-term trend since 1990.

C. These two plans are not without their drawbacks-one of which is house-builders will be encouraged to provide houses to buy rather than to rent which will be a problem for low-income families for whom putting together a deposit is tricky.

D. The government has proposed building 40000 ‘affordable’ homes by 2020 which would bring Britain close to its overall target of 250000 a year which hit hopes will help keep its housing prices in check.

E. Moreover the prime minister has merely mentioned these reforms in his speech but has offered no details and until the changes are more concrete efforts to. Delicate the housing bubble will not get far.

F. Since 1990 prices too have risen by 60 % in real terms, faster than most other rich countries.

1. Which of the following should be the first sentence after the rearrangement?

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

E. E

2. Which of the following should be the sixth sentence after the rearrangement?

A. C

B. A

C. E

D. D

E. F

3. Which of the following should be the second sentence after the rearrangement?

A. A

B. B

C. F

D. E

E. C

4. Which of the following should be the third sentence after the rearrangement?

A. C

B. F

C. A

D. B

E. D

5. Which of the following should be the fourth sentence after rearrangement?

A. F

B. D

C. B

D. C

E. A

7.A. The full extent and impact of the forest fires in Uttarakhand can be assessed only after they have adapted with better weather conditions, but the furious blaze that has swept the hill state drives home the truth that governments are yet to find scientific ways to tackle the phenomenon.

B. Some of the studies reported by organizations affiliated to the union environment ministry point to the effective intervention of community led ‘van panchayats’ in preventing fires.

C. Progress can be made also by providing environmental education to local residents and officials.

D. Significantly, the use of biomass alternatives, including cooking gas, has had a beneficial impact on fire risk, and this must be expanded.

E. The Uttarakhand Government should learn from the severity of the experience, and involve in large rural communities in preparing for the future.

F. It is possible that the changing patterns of climate may be exacerbating the problem: more research is required to conclude whether the EI Nino that set in last year, marked by a lack of pre-monsoon showers, also played a part in intensifying the fires.

1. Which one of the following is the fifth sentence after arrangement?

A. B

B. C

C. E

D. F

E. A

2. Which one of the following is the third sentence after rearrangement?

A. C

B. B

C. E

D. A

E. D

3. Which one of the following is the first sentence after rearrangement?

A. D

B. C

C. F

D. B

E. A

4. Which one of the following is the second sentence after rearrangement?

A. A

B. D

C. C

D. F

E. B

TYPE II

1.P : Finnish specialists recommended a chewing gum containing xylitol- a natural sweetener present in birch, maple, corn and straw – to be used several times a day by young children.

Q : Chewing gum is a new solution that may work for parents whose children suffer from chronic ear infections.

R : An experiment was conducted involving three hundred and six children between two and six years.

S : After Finnish studies showed that xylitol is effective in preventing cavities, a team of researchers decided to investigate its effects on a very similar type of bacteria which causes ear infections.

A.QRSP

B.PQRS

C.RQPS

D.QPSR

2.P : In the past, the customized tailoring units were localised to the township or city and catered exclusively to domestic demand

Q : Traditionally, Indians preferred custom made clothing and the concept of ready-to-wear is a relatively recent one

R : Consumer awareness of styling issues and the convenience afforded by ready-to-wear helped RMG industry make small inroads into the domestic market in the 1980s

S : The customized tailoring outfits have always been a major source of clothing for domestic market

A.QRSP

B.QSPR

C.RSQP

D.SQPR

3.A. We tend to see the similarity within a category as being more important, and the similarity between different categories as being less important, that either actually is.

B. Given a small amount of information about a person, we are ready to classify them as a member of a particular group, and then to infer all kinds of additional facts about them, as if all members of the group were the same in most respects.

C. Our tendency to classify and label everything can lead us into the error of seeing the world as made up of only those categories for which we have names.

D. Expecting too much of the descriptive power of languages is itself a serious cause of distorted thinking.

A.D C B A

B.D B A C

C.B D A C

D.B C D A

4.A. ‘It’s a tricky business’, says Allan H. Meltzer, an economist at Carnegie mellon University and a former economic adviser to President Reagan.

B. Some policy- makers are focused on staving off the opposite problem- deflation, or falling prices, as demand weakens to the point that goods pile up without buyers, sending prices down and reducing the incentive for businesses to invest.

C. That could shrink demand further and perhaps even deliver the sort of downward spiral that pinned Japan in the weeds of stagnant growth during the 1990s.

D. “There’s no math model that tells us when to do it or how.”

E. But that, as most economists see it, is a worry for another day.

A.A B C E D

B.A C D E B

C.B C D E A

D.A D E B C

5. A. On the Republican side, the Iowa results have left the picture somewhat murkier.

B. Mike Huckabee beat the putative front–runner, Mitt Romney, by a margin of 34.4 per cent to 25.4 per cent, but is not expected to carry the momentum forward into New Hampshire.

C. Mr. Huckabee’s victory is attributable largely to the strong support he got from evangelical Christians who are estimated to make up as much as 60 per cent of the caucus – goers.

D. Social and religious conservatives, will constitute only small proportion of voters, in which national security and fiscal concerns are expected to be the main issues.

E. However, while Mr. Romney might be free of a Huckabee challenge in New Hampshire, he might be hard pressed to fend off John McCain and Rudolph Guiliani, both of whom largely stayed out of the Iowa campaign.

A.A B C D E

B.A E B C D

C.A C D E B

D.A B C E D

6.A. I feared however that some people might not understand why I chose the name I did.

B. I have decided to ask him to write out my studio's name in large characters that I will display on a pillar.

C. His writing is quite unusual and imposing.

D. My friend is a Hsiang excels at large-style calligraphy.

A.D C B A

B.A B C D

C.D B A C

D.D A B C

7. A. For pure vegetarians India is a heaven.

B. India can boast for its innumerable varieties of tasty and nutritious vegetarian dishes.

C. These are also prepared using different methods of cooking like baking, boiling, frying etc.

D. Vegetables are an integral part of our food and we consume them in a number of ways.

E. Indians like their vegetable curries real hot ‘n’ spicy and so add a number of spices to make them really exotic.

A.B C A D E

B.A E C D B

C.C E B D A

D.D A B E C

8. A. For example, cars in the developing world are often seen as status symbols to be acquired, while in the developed world they are seen as liabilities to be discarded.

B. The size of the carbon footprint of nations in the developing world has again come in for serious international discussion.

C. The failed mission of Copenhagen is the immediate cause of the resumption of this debate.

D. While the main triggers of the debate are economic, social and cultural factors also have a major role to play.

E. As with so many other issues, clearly, here too ‘one man’s meat is another man’s poison.’

A.D E C A B

B.C E D A B

C.B C D A E

D.B A C E D

9. A. After all, a story told on the large screen inevitably differs from that told on the small screen.

B. This critical difference has an impact on viewership in terms of age, income and occupation.

C. In this, the age of multimedia, we have to train ourselves to understand that as a rule, the medium is the message.

D. It also has an impact on the expectations brought by the public to bear on large and small screen performances, and on the performers.

E. Never has the myth of ‘one size fits all’, been shown up so effectively, therefore, as in the field of Media Studies.

A.A B D C E

B.C A B E D

C.C A B D E

D.C D A B E

10. A. A nation has gone against its historical record.

B. Risen above its worst prejudices in one, emotional incandescent moment.

C. Well, at least partly, and for a while Americans have voted in larger numbers than they have in decades, perhaps ever.

D. Millions of younger voters have been fired by the youthful senator they have chosen to send to the White House.

E. The African-American President-elect did far better with white male voters than fellow-Democrat John Kerry did four years ago.

a.A B C D E

b.C D A B E

c.D E C B A

d.B C E D A

11. A. The upsurge of public activism against the setting up of Special Economic Zones, which eventually forced the State Government to announce the scrapping of all 15 such projects, is an impressive case in point.

B. Early last year, a similar agitation coerced the government into calling for a revision of the Goa Regional Plan 2011, a controversial document that opened up large swathes of land, including green belts and coastal stretches, for construction.

C. The broad–based agitation against SEZs has demonstrated the power of popular protest in the State.

D. Those opposed to the projects had questioned the propriety of the government acquiring large tracts of land and then selling them to promoters at low prices.

E. A coastal State with an area of 3,700 square kilometers and a population of about 1.4 million, Goa has always been extremely sensitive to the impact of unrestrained economic development.

A.C D E A B

B.B C D E A

C.E A B C D

D.D A B C E

12.A. For if knowledge became too great for communication, it would degenerate into scholasticism, and the weak acceptance of authority; mankind would slip into a new age of faith, worshiping at a respectful distance its new priests.

B. The civilization, which had hoped to raise itself up on education disseminated far and wide, would be left precariously based upon a technical erudition that had become the monopoly of an esoteric class monastically isolated from the world by the birth rate of terminology.

C. To find for new truths, old terms that all literate people might understand.

D. The function of the professional teacher was to mediate between the specialist and the nation; to learn the specialist’s language, as the specialist had learned the nature’s, in order to break down the barriers between knowledge and need.

A B C D

B C D A

C A D B

D C A B

13. A. The likelihood of an accident is determined by how carefully the motorist drives and how carefully the pedestrian crosses the street.

B. An accident involving a motorist and a pedestrian is such a case.

C. Each must decide how much care to exercise without knowing how careful the other is.

D. The simplest strategic problem arises when two individuals interact with each other and each must decide what to do without knowing what the other is doing.

A B C D

A D C B

D B C A

D B A C

TYPE III

Direction: Arrange the sentences A, B, C and D to form a logical sequence between sentences 1 and 6.

1.1. Those who are neither average nor part of the cultural elite develop their own realm, the Lacerated Consciousness of the bohemian.

A. Where the state is irrational, the bohemian is quick to be rational

B. The bohemian poet uses the tools of culture against culture.

C. Where the state is rational, the bohemian toys with the irrational.

D. These social critics, these talented drop-outs, possess a wit which sometimes achieves art.

6. Joining domestic morality and working class morality, the bohemian reminds the State of its evident failures.

A.A B C D

B.B A C D

C.B C A D

D.D B C A

2. 1. This is a company that prides itself on its carefully matured extensive distribution blocks and mentor network.

A. The company also plans a foray into the service sector by setting up a chain of launderettes across the country.

B. Yet today, pre-cooked chapatis and ready-made mixes are a big market.

C. And that’s not all.

D. Today the idea may appear a trifle ambitious but remember that it was not so long ago that the same things were said about the market for ready-to-eat foods and branded cereals.

6. Disposable incomes are rising in the metros and big cities and time is at a premium.

A.C A D B

B.C.A D B C

A B D C

D.C A B D

2.ANSWER(B)

There is a link 1 and A – ‘This company’, ‘The company’. A will be followed by D because ‘this idea of D refers to the idea stated in A – ‘foray into service sector by setting up a chain of launderettes’.

3. 1. It was something I knew that it would give me a chance to be my own boss.

A. I could have more except that supervision becomes difficult.

B. Today I have 800 on my staff, office and members.

C. The moment I announced I was starting a business, people started contacting me.

D. I was sick of working for others.

6. Our clients are well-known industrialists and organizations, many of whom were in touch with me when I was in the services.

A.A B D C

B.D B A C

C.D C B A

D.B A D C

3.ANSWER(B)

There is a link between 1 and D, ‘be my own boss’ and ‘sick of working for others’ so we have to choose from (b) & (c) followed by B and then C.

4. 1. Reservation should not exceed 50% for the civil services for want of balance and efficiency.

A. If reservation is 50% it is adequate for aspirants from reserved category and even unreserved category to get an equal opportunity.

B. The number of aspirants to the civil services in India is very large and they come from various socioeconomic backgrounds.

C. These aspirants come from both reserved and unreserved category.

D. But if reservation were to exceed 50% mark, a lot of deserving candidates from unreserved category would be deprived of a chance.

6. Thus to achieve optimum efficiency, it is essential to maintain a maximum of 50% reservation.”

A.A D B C

B.B C A D

C.C A B D

D.B A D C

4.ANSWER(B)

B will follow 1 because B gives the explanatory background to the idea stated in 1. This will be followed by C. So the right sequence is given in (b).

5. . Fire ripped through another pipeline in southern Nigeria, killing at lease 40 people.

A. The explosion was the third in two weeks. B. Police were deployed to stop villagers from stealing fuel from other pipelines.

C. Local politicians have blamed this vandalism on cartels.

D. Once the cartels have siphoned off fuel, impoverished locals move in to collect what they can for sale to passing motorists.

6. But pipelines often explode, and the practice has left about 2000 people dead in the past two years.

A.A B C D

B.A C B D

C.C A B D

D.C B D A

5.ANSWER(A)

There is link between 1 and A – ‘the fire’, ‘the explosion’. So we have to choose between (a) and (b). Thus we have to choose whether B or C will follow A, but logically C will follow B, as ‘this’ of C is the predicate of B. So A B C D is the correct sequence.

6.1. I agree completely that we must cut the deficit and the national debt; frankly, I do not know anyone who thinks otherwise.

A. The desire to stop spending on security and start spending on domestic programs is natural, understandable and unfortunately ill advised.

B. America has tried to reap a “peace dividend” several times in the past.

C. That said, the idea that you can “get” the funds needed to remedy the problem from the defense budget does not make any sense.

D. It is more so when we haven’t yet achieved peace.

6. The threat landscape is actually worse today than it was on

A.A D C B

B.C A D B

C.C B A D

D.B A D C

6.ANSWER C

The first sentence highlights the problem of cutting the deficit and national debt. C mentions how getting the funds from the defense budget are not a good idea and B tells us why it is so. Thus CB is a mandatory pair. AD is a mandatory pair with A calling the desire to stop spending on security ‘ill advised’ and D giving a reason for it being more so. D falls in place before the last sentence. Hence, option (c) is the correct choice.

7. 1. In order to prevent wars and stop the ones that did erupt, the UN needed a military capacity.

A. It set up the Military Staff Committee (MSC) as a subsidiary body of the Security Council and charged it with the planning of UN military operations.

B. The UN Charter addressed these questions.

C. How else could the UN force warring parties—unwilling to yield to diplomatic or economic pressure—to cease fighting but by displaying superior military prowess?

D. How else could the organization throw its weight around but by dispatching troops to a troubled region?

6. The MSC was further mandated to assist the Security Council in arms regulation.

A.A C D B

B.A D C B

C.C D B A

D.D C B A

7.ANSWER D

A has to come in the end because the last sentence talks about MSC mentioned in A. D and C have to come before B because ‘these questions’ mentioned in B refer to the questions raised in D and C. Statement I of the question states that preventing wars was the primary focus of the UN and only if it failed in this would it have to resort to coerce warring parties to stop fighting. Going by this line of thought, D comes before C as D talks about preventing conflict by dispatching troops to a troubled region while C talks about a situation where a war or fight has already broken out among opposing parties. Thus, option (d) is the clear choice

8.1 . When we read, another person thinks for us. We merely repeat his thoughts.

A. Just as man is the tool-making animal, the animal that cooks, the political animal, so too he is to us the reading animal, the creature by means of reading can bring himself to some degree of happiness and wisdom.

B. In spite of the sneers of so many writers, we hold that man rarely so innocent and fruitfully employed as he is when reading. That is why it relieves us to take up a book after being occupied with our own thoughts.

C. A book is a machine to think with. In learning to write the pupil does with his pen what the teacher has outlined in pencil.

D. In the same way in reading the greater part of the work, if thought is already done for us. To us the books are a means of escape.

6. So it comes about that if anyone spends the whole day in reading, he gradually loses the capacity for thinking, just as the man who always rides at last forgets how to walk.

A.C D A B

B.B C D A

C.C A D B

D.D A C B

8.ANSWER A

1 C, A B and B 6 form the keys. The passage begins with 1 giving an insight into the topic which is about ‘when we read, ….. repeat his thoughts.’ C must follow 1 as it continues the passage stating ‘a book is a machine ….. teacher has outlined in pencil’. D must follow C as the next suitable link stating that ‘in the same way ….. a means of escape’ A should follow D as it mentions about ‘Just as man is the tool …. degree of happiness and wisdom’. B should follow A and also precede 6 as it states that ‘in-spite of the sheers of so many ….. with no thoughts’. This would also allow 6 to close the passage as it leads ‘so it comes about ….. last forgets how to walk’. C D A B is the correct sequence.

TYPE IV

ODD One out

A. If we are not to make grievous mistakes in the name of good things such as fighting corruption or tackling crime, then we, the people, must reflect.

B. The problem is not of manipulation or political ambition; it is the willingness with which otherwise sensible citizens allow themselves to follow the Piper.

C. If we realize that it is our sentiments that are disturbed, not our security, perhaps we will see the issue with greater equanimity.

D. It is in the nature of democratic politics for ambitious politicians to use emotions to climb up the ladder of power.

Answer c

There is a common idea in sentences B and D: both refer to politics. Sentence D talks of politicians manipulating people using emotions to grab power. Sentence B declares that this is not the problem. The problem is that people who are otherwise sensible allow themselves to be led blindly.

Again, sentences A and C seem related. Both talk of what the people must do. Sentence A calls upon the people to reflect, warning that if we don’t, we are likely to make mistakes in the name of good things such as fighting corruption and tackling crime. Sentence C states that we might be able to approach “the issue�? with greater level-headedness by understanding that our security is not under attack; it is our sentiments that are offended.

What is “the issue�? referred to in sentence C that stirs up our emotions and makes us fear that our security is under threat? Sentence A makes a reference to fighting corruption and tackling crime. It doesn’t specifically state one issue that makes us feel our security is threatened. Neither B or D helps us pinpoint what “the issue�? is.

On the other hand, we see that sentence A urges people to think deeply and reflect, so that they do not commit “grievous�? mistakes without proper deliberation. This continues the idea in sentence B that otherwise sensible citizens allow themselves to be led on by emotions stirred up by politicians. So DBA makes a cogent paragraph.

Sentence C does not fit, as it talks of a specific “issue�? that the rest of the sentences cannot explain.

The question is " Choose the Sentence that does not fit in "

Hence, the answer is Sentence C

2. A. We don't actually do two, or three or 10 things at once, we just switch from one to another to another.

B. Multitasking makes us demonstrably efficient, increasing cognitive performance.

C. Each time we shift attention, there is a metabolic cost we pay in glucose.

D. Some brain activities are more expensive than others, and switching attention is among the most expensive.

Answer B

Sentence A declares that we don’t do many activities at once, but just switch from one to the other. Sentence C talks of the cost of switching attention. C follows A.

Sentence B talks of multi-tasking, saying that it makes us demonstrably efficient, and increases our cognitive performance.

Sentence C, however states that every time we switch attention, we “pay�? a metabolic cost in glucose, suggesting that switching attention is a drain on our physical resources.

Sentence D asserts that switching attention is an “expensive�? brain activity. This ties in with sentence C. D possibly follows C.

We also see that B contradicts D. D suggests switching attention is an “expensive�? brain activity, while B states that multitasking increases cognitive performance.

ACD make a paragraph.

The question is " Choose the Sentence that does not fit in "

Hence, the answer is Sentence B

3. A. Consumers prefer reliability when it’s available, and giving the state’s imprimatur to legalized gambling goes a long way toward ensuring that.

B. Legalizing gambling would only ramp up the incentive to find new ways to fix games.

C. In Britain, betting shops were legalized in 1961, and giant gambling companies, like William Hill and Ladbrokes, watch out for suspiciously prescient bets.

D. Taking gambling into the light makes the marketplace more hostile to cheaters.

Answer B

Sentence A declares that by legalizing gambling, consumers are assured of reliability, something they prefer when it is available.

Sentence D also favors legalized gambling, stating that it makes the market more hostile to cheaters. Sentence C supports this idea with the example of Britain.

The only sentence that argues against legalized gambling is sentence B, which states that it could lead to new ways of fixing games.

The question is " Choose the Sentence that does not fit in "

Hence, the answer is Sentence B

4. A. Forecasts say that in just two years, the total quantum of e-waste generated around the world will be 50 million tonnes.B. In China, for instance, 73.9 million computers, 0.25 billion mobile phones and 56.6 million televisions were sold in 2011.

C. Close to 90 per cent of the world’s electronic waste — worth nearly $19 billion — is illegally traded or dumped each year, to destinations half way across the world.

D. While Europe and North America are by far the largest producers of e-waste, Asia’s cities are fast catching up as consumers of electronic goods and as generators of e-waste.

Answer C

Sentence A talks about the amount of e-waste generated around the world.

Sentence D talks about the largest producers of e-waste and how Asian cities are catching up. Sentence B substantiates this point, giving the example of China as a huge consumer of electronic goods and hence generator of e-waste. So ADB make a paragraph.

Only sentence C, which talks about illegal dumping of e-waste, does not fit in with the rest.

The question is " Choose the Sentence that does not fit in "

Hence, the answer is Sentence C

5. . What we call “fundamentalism? has always existed in a symbiotic relationship with a secularization that is experienced as cruel, violent and invasive.

B. Historically, wherever secular governments were established to separate religion and politics, a counter-cultural movement developed in response, determined to bring religion back into public life.

C. In the developing world, secularization usually came with colonial rule; it was hence seen as a foreign import and rejected as profoundly unnatural.

D. All too often an aggressive secularism has pushed religion into a violent riposte.

Answer C

The key ideas of the sentences are summarized as follows:

A - Fundamentalism and secularization always coexist. The secularization is seen as “violent, cruel and invasive? by the other side.

B- Historically, wherever an attempt was made to separate religion and politics, a counter-cultural movement sprung up.

C- Secularization came with colonial rule and was hence rejected in the developing world.

D- “Aggressive? secularism instigates a violent reply from religion.

It is clear from the above that while A, B and D only talk of secularism and fundamentalism, option C stands out as the one with a different idea- linking secularism with colonial rule.

The paragraph makes sense when put in the order ABD.

The question is " Choose the Sentence that does not fit in "

Hence, the answer is Sentence C