

Para jumbles Notes:

Strategy: MEANING IS PARAMOUNT. Go for opener, continue with the idea, and keep linking. You can keep linking options, go on finding openers; and everything else, but if the meaning is not there it is a WASTE. So, READ, COMPREHEND and SOLVE.

1. **TITA is the new norm:** Now, the linking is not the key, finding the opening and closing sentences is more important. Linking helps, but should be used in addition to opening and closing sentences.
2. **Opening statement:** The most generic statement is taken as the first statement. The use of proper nouns in one of the statements for the subject of the para, and the use of pronouns in the other statements helps you to get the opener with the help of the proper noun statement (in the cases it has a pronoun, there will be no proper noun in the entire passage). In addition, in comparison the opener is the most generic in the options.
3. **Linking statements:** the following statement should continue the idea visited in the former statement, also in case of abrupt change of idea, try to progress with other statements. Linking the emotions expressed in the options also helps at times (also with your own life).
4. **Para structures-USE OF GRAMMAR:** example

Nouns are not followed by nouns in the next statement, take care of this.

Example. Mr. A has a good vocabulary. Mr. A has developed it by having a good collection of books.

This is wrong, in the second statement Mr. A is replaced by He.

Suppose an abstract noun is being talked in the options, like

Parrots are generally reclusive.

A parrot was spotted on the top of the building.

Here either in the case of openers or even in the case of placement in the Para jumble; first second statement would come, then somewhere first would come. "A" abstract noun/noun suggests more generality than "abstract noun/noun".

Example:

The residents were fighting in the garden.

Residents generally do not fight.

"The residents" shows that there would have been some mention on this, hence second statement should proceed the first statements. It is more general. (Sometimes, it can start when it is used with proper nouns and known monuments, buildings etc. The Taj Mahal, The Pyramid of Giza etc.)

The use of informal names of people, or informal references are always preceded with introduction about the person, and the correct way of writing includes the name of the person as his/her full name.

The balls fell in Shyam's court.

Shyam Prakash is my neighbour.

Second statement always first statement. (Just don't pay heed on the statements here, get the idea).

5. **Closing Statement:** The closing statement must be something that concludes the idea, do not leave the last statement as such which can continue as an idea.
6. **When Opening and Closing Statements have been given:** Not only should the first option continue the idea in mentioned in the first statement, also focus on the point that the last option should be continued in the idea of the conclusion statement, in case of a fix use the latter suggestion. DO NOT just run behind the keywords, example some noun has been mentioned in the last, and there is some option with same noun, do not rush behind it as the last sentence.
7. **Generic and Specific-** This can be used for the entire para, especially for the opener; is not applied to conclusion.
8. **IMPORTANT POINT, EUREKA MOMENT OF CHANGE:** While forming the paragraph, just see that you don't let even one of the sentences be distorted: like one option seems better to continue or commence the paragraph; but if you chose that and one of the other statements cannot be placed anywhere properly; then you would have to not choose it and try something else.
9. East, west, north south as for the flow of directions in a statement.

Para jumbles Answers- Series 1:

- 1 ADBC
- 2 BDCA
- 3 CADB
- 4 DCBA
- 5 EDACB
- 6 BADC
- 7 BDCA
- 8 DBAC
- 9 CABD
- 10 ABCD
- 11 BECDA
- 12 BCDAE

13 AECBD
14 CABDE
15 DBAC
16 EADBFC
17 FDEBAC
18 EACBD
19 ABCDE
20 DABC

Para jumbles Answers- Series 2:

1-ADBCEF
2-ACEDBF (ALAG HI LEVEL KA BAKWAS PARAJUMBLE HAI)
3-BEDCA
4-ECBDA
5-BEDCA
6-ADBCE
7-CABDE
8-CEBDA
9-EACBD
10-CEABD
11-CEABD
12-BADCE
13-AEDBC
14-ECBDA
15-DEACB