

Aptitude Advanced

Concepts of Sentence Rearrangement

eBook 02

Table of Contents

Chapter. No.	Topic	Page No.
1	Introduction to Sentence Rearrangement/Para Jumbles	
	1.1 Introduction	
	1.2 Relevance in various tests	1-7
	1.3 Key skills required	
	1.4 Types of Sentence Rearrangement Questions	
2	Technique to Solve SR/ Para Jumbles Questions	8-27
	2.1 STOP- AC technique	
	2.2 Visual Map Of STOP- AC	
3	Tips to handle- First and last sentence fixed (SR questions)	28

Chapter 1: Introduction to Sentence Rearrangement/Para Jumbles

1.1 Introduction

One of the most frequently asked questions in entrance tests is Sentence Rearrangement or Para-jumbles. Here, we are given a paragraph - but the sentences are not in the right order. We have to rearrange the sentences so that they logically make sense.

The paragraph given could be based on diverse subject area. But generally each paragraph will discuss only one idea. Regular reading material on diverse topics and practicing with the tests will help you in analyzing your strengths and improving your performance.

1.2 Relevance in various tests

Most of the exams have 3- 6 questions each from Para-jumbles. These questions are both knowledge based as well as logic based. The questions come as MCQ; therefore the questions can be solved after 1-2 reads by understanding the context, applying the tricks and eliminating the choices.

As the questions are logic based, the only way to master this topic is through sufficient practice, from last few

placements exams. The number of questions may vary in the exams in the coming year.

1.3 Key skills required

- Regular Reading habit
- Ability to read and comprehend articles on diverse topics
- Ability to understand the topic of the paragraph: You should have the skill to notice what is being talked about
- Ability to understand the flow of thought in the sentences.
- Ability to connect the stream of ideas
- Regular practise

1.4 Types of Sentence Rearrangement Questions

The paragraph given will be with jumbled sentences, which may be:

Type 1- All sentences are jumbled

- a. 4 sentences
- b. 5 sentences
- c. 6 sentences

Type 2- The first and the last sentences are fixed

Example of each type:

Type 1

A. A paragraph with 4 sentences is given and all the sentences are jumbled.

A. All mammals eventually reach a fixed body size as they age; however, certain animals which do not have a fixed body size (such as some lobsters, flounders, sturgeons, sharks, and alligators) simply increase in body size with time but show no noticeable sign of aging.

B. These texts confuse "life expectancy" with "life span." Life expectancy refers to the average age an organism lives until it dies of disease, predators, or starvation, whereas life span refers to the maximum age an organism can live if these external causes of death are removed.

C. These animals are "immortal" in the sense that their aging process is so slow that it is either nonexistent or too slow to be measured reliably in the laboratory.

D. Many textbooks incorrectly state that these animals have a finite life span like other animals.

1. ACDB

2. BDCA

3. CADB

4. ADCB

5. ABCD

Solution-1

B. A paragraph with 5 sentences is given and all are jumbled

A. We sometimes forget that, for most of human existence, our lives were short, miserable, and brutish.

B. We would then have a large number of them, with most of them dying in childbirth.

C. Generations of high school children gasp when they read Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet, for they are amazed to discover that Juliet was only thirteen years old.

D. Sadly, for most of human history, we repeated the same wretched cycle: as soon as we reached puberty, we were expected to toil or hunt with our elders, find a mate and produce children.

E. As Leonard Hayflick says: "It is astonishing to realize that the human species survived hundreds of thousands of years, more than 99 percent of its time on this planet, with a life expectancy of only eighteen years."

1. DBACE
4.EDBCA

2.CDABE
5.CBDEA

3.CADBE

Solution- 3

C. A paragraph with 6 sentences is given and all are jumbled

3. A. The clerk with his metric or BA is an impotent, unproductive creature.

B. Macaulay emphasised literary education for the Indian.

C. But the clerk, together with his two colleagues, the tout and the policeman has transformed the Indian state.

D. He fathered the Indian babu as clerk.

E. One other man had a fascinating role, Macaulay.

F. Among the great builders of the modern Indian state were Hastings, Cornwallis, Curzon and James and John Stuart Mill.

1. FEDACB
4.FEBDAC

2.ACFEBD
5.EBDACF

3.BDEFAC

Solution- 4

Type 2

D. First and the last sentences are fixed. Other sentences given in-between are jumbled

1. It is significant that one of the most common objections to competition is that it is blind.

A. This is important because in a system of free enterprise based on private property chances are not equal and there is indeed a strong case for reducing that inequality of opportunity.

B. Rather it is a choice between a system where it is the will of a few persons that decides who is to get what and one where it depends, at least partly, on the ability and the enterprise of the people concerned.

C. Although competition and justice may have little else in common, it is as much a commendation of competition as of justice that it is no respecter of persons.

D. The choice today is not between a system in which everybody will get what he deserves according to some

universal standard and one where individual shares are determined by chance or goodwill.

6.The fact that opportunities open to the poor in a competitive society are much more restricted than those open to the rich, does not make it less true that in such a society the poor are more free than a person commanding much greater material comfort in a different type of society.

1. ABCD 2.CDBA 3.DCBA 4. BDCA

Solution- 2

Chapter 2: Technique to Solve SR/ Para Jumbles Questions

In order to solve Para Jumble Questions it is important that you are able to comprehend the theme or the idea of the paragraph.

So it's must to have good reading skills. Reading material on variety of topics on regular basis can help you learn the skills to solve Para Jumbles Questions.

There aren't any straight-forward approaches to solving Para Jumbles. With as many approaches as you can possibly think of, each Para jumble has a unique solution.

You can adopt your own style of solving these questions based on your practise and your accuracy and comfort level.

Here, we shall discuss few tips:

2.1 STOP- AC technique

- STOP- AC technique
- Subject
- Theme

- Opening Sentence
- Pairs
- Anticipate the order
- Confirm from the Options

Step 1: Identify the Subject:

Read the sentences and find out what is the subject or the topic that is being discussed in the given sentences. It could be about any subject, person, place, animal, thing, idea, theory etc.

Step 2: Identify the theme / central idea of the paragraph:

After identifying the topic of the paragraph, see what is the central theme or idea. What is the purpose of the topic, what is happening, what is the flow of thoughts etc.?

Step 3: Try to locate the introductory sentence or conclusive sentence:

While going through the labelled sentences, try to look for one that makes a fresh beginning.

Generally an introductory sentence:

- a. Introduces the idea or the theme of the paragraph

- b. It is an independent sentence i.e. does not depend on other sentences to complete the meaning.
- c. It may have “subject” or noun of the theme/ central idea present.
- d. It may talk of a general idea or may written in a generalised way

Check for Conclusive last sentences

But the test setters are smart. They would typically not let you get away so easily. There are typically multiple options beginning with the introductory sentence. So you will need more than one clue.

Generally a conclusive sentence

- a. Summarizes the theme of the paragraph
- b. Has links to previous sentences
- c. May use closing key words like, hence, therefore etc.

Step 4: Check for sentences that make pairs:

Very often a pair of sentences can be chronologically arranged because of clues in one of the sentences. Standard clues include reference to a person or thing.

The first time such a reference is made, a noun form is used. The second reference will be a pronoun or a preposition.

For example if we look at these two sentences.

A. Its origins lie in Konark, where a huge chariot of Lord Jagannath is made every year to be taken out in a procession.

B. The juggernaut, though it seems very German in origin, is actually quite Asian.

The "Its" in sentence A refers clearly to juggernaut. So we can infer that sentence B precedes sentence A. Only using this information of the "its", we do not know if B comes immediately before A or whether one or two sentences separate A and B. But by looking closely, we also see a common word - "origin", which hints at the fact that the relationship is of immediate precedence

Some clues on identifying the PAIRS:

Logical Continuity based on:

Pre	Post
Noun	Pronoun

Question	Answer
General idea	Specific example
Problem	Solution
Question	Answer
Former	Later
Cause	Effect
Full form	Abbreviation

A. Sequence- Time wise/Action Wise

Time Wise	Action Wise
Pre, present, future	Then, Now
Agricultural era, Industrial era, IT era	Did, Doing, Will do
1947, 1961, 1972- date wise	

B. Connector Key words/transition words

Supporting Key words	Contradicting key words
And	But
Like wise	Despite

Similarly	However
In the Same way	Inspite of
Also	On the other Hand
Too	So

C. Beginning & Closing/Sequence

Beginning	Closing	Hence
First of all	As a result	Latter
Foremost	Finally	Former
Initially	Secondly...	Thus

Step 5: Anticipate the order of the sentences:

Knowing that going through each choice is cumbersome; we must clearly work towards generating some kind of order in our mind, before we look at the options. This tactic will help save us precious time.

Step 6: Confirm the closest option:

Having scribbled something like BCDA next to the question, we need to check if such an option exists. If we see an option like BDCA also alongside, then it would make sense to reconfirm the fact that sentence D follows sentence C. In case that there is no exact match, our judgment about a close option being correct, will depend whether there is a match on the introductory and the

concluding sentences. If there is, then it is worth taking a chance and ticking that option off. If there is more than one such match, then a closer examination is required.

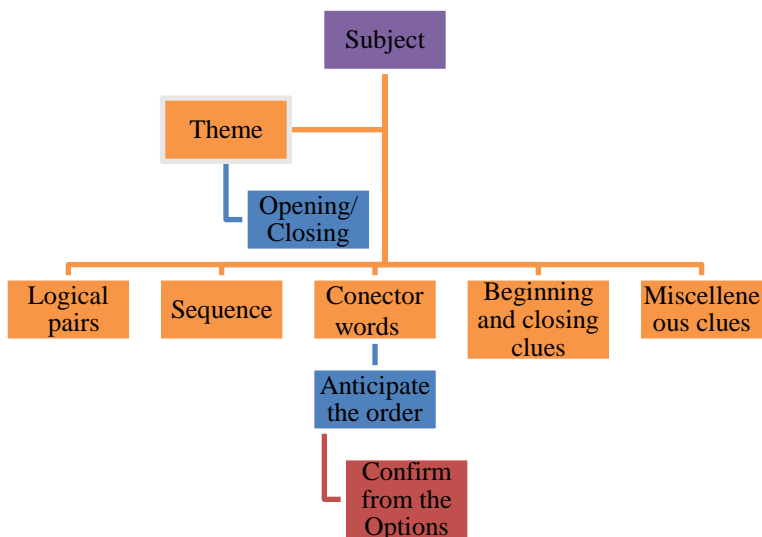
Step 7: Plug in all the options:

If everything else has failed, this is the last tactic. But this tactic needs to be used judiciously, especially in tests where there is negative marking.

Let's Practise using the STOP- AC technique

2.2 Visual map of STOP- AC

For ease of understanding, let's make a visual map of this technique:



➤ **Practice Questions:**

Choose the most logical order of sentences from amongst the four choices given to construct a coherent paragraph.

Example 1:

A. Barstow forgot and went to get her at the usual time.

B. Every Monday Aunt Hattie went to see her banker in the city and came home on the 5'O clock train.

C. Since Barstow always drove at the same speed, can you figure out how long Hattie was walking before he picked her up?

D. When Hattie arrived and found no one there, she started walking home.

E. One day she told her husband, Barstow, that she would be back in an hour and told him to pick her up at the station.

F. Barstow met her on the road and took her back to the house, where they arrived twenty minutes earlier than usual.

1. ABCDEF

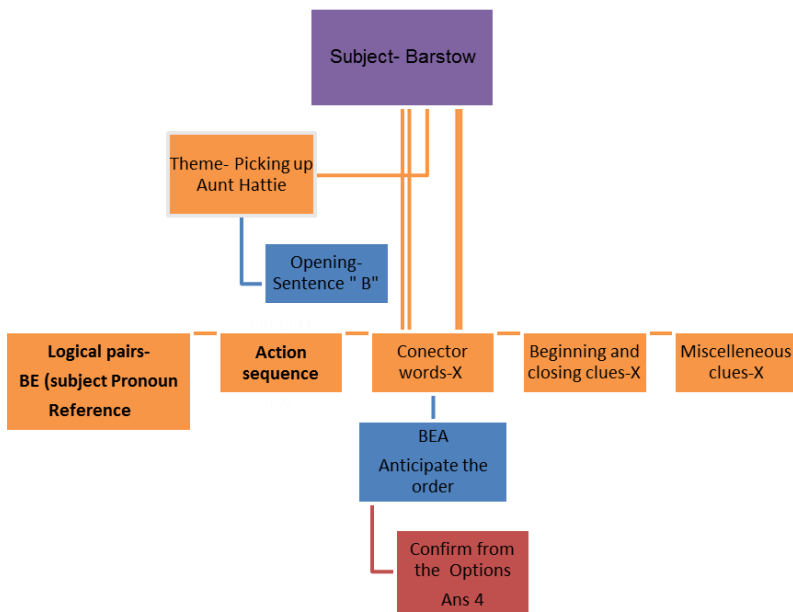
2. AFDECB

3. BDEFA

4. BEADFC

5. BDEAFC

Solution: STOP- AC Technique used in the flow chart



STOP – AC technique

1. Subject- Aunt Hattie and Barstow

2. Theme- Picking up Aunt Hattie from the way

3. Opening Sentence- Sentence B is the opening because it satisfies the following:

- a. It is an independent sentence
- b. It introduces the theme
- c. It uses the Noun
- d. Pairs- We have BE as Subject Pronoun Pair

Then we have EA as sequence of action Pair.

e. Anticipate the order- We know B is the opening and EA are pairs

f. Confirm from the options:- With the above criteria fulfilled we have option 4 as the answer.

Example 2:

A. There has been for some time growing criticism of the projection of women in these three media.

B. Things are even worse in the films.

C. The report that the Union Cabinet considered the draft of a bill to prohibit the denigration of women photographs, advertisements and films, is welcome.

D. Advertisements in the print media, as well as in films and television, frequently rely on feminine sex appeal to attract attention to products or to suggest that these products make Casanovas of ordinary mortals.

1. CADB

2. DABC

3.ADBC

4. CDAB

5.DBAC

Solution:

STOP AC technique

1. Subject- Women in media
2. Theme-Projection of women is depicted in a wrong way in media
3. Opening- Sentence C is likely to be the opening sentence as it introduces the idea, is independent and use of subject in the noun form is given.
4. Pairs- CA

Subject – Pronoun Pair- “ These “ in sentence A refers to the subject to the media forms in Sentence C. Sentence B uses the word “Even” so we know it should follow some other sentence. So if we look at the order of media used in sentence C-films is used last.

5. Anticipate the order- CADB
6. Confirm from the options- Hence correct option is answer choice 1

Directions: The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

1. A. Although there are large regional variations, it is not infrequent to find a large number of people sitting here and there and doing nothing.

B. Once in Office, they receive friends and relatives who feel free to call any time without prior appointment.

C. While working one is struck by the slow and clumsy actions and reactions, indifferent attitudes, procedure rather than outcome orientation, and the lack of consideration for others.

D. Even those who are employed often come late to the office and leave early unless they are forced to be punctual.

E. Work is not intrinsically valued in India

F. Quite often people visit ailing friends and relatives or go out of their way to help them in their personal matters even during office hours.

1. ECADBF 2.EADCFB 3.EADBFC 4.ABFCBE

Solution:

As you read each sentence, try to spot the clue words (as marked in red in this example). These clue words will help you make pairs.

Then apply the STOP – AC technique

A. Although there are large regional variations, it is not infrequent to find a large number of people sitting here and there and doing nothing. (*Probability is that the word although is the connector word and hence would be a following sentence to some other sentence*)

B. Once in Office, they receive friends and relatives who feel free to call any time without prior appointment. (*Pronoun They is used, hence this sentence should be preceded by a subject....they refers to whom?*)

C. While working one is struck by the slow and clumsy actions and reactions, indifferent attitudes, procedure rather than outcome orientation, and the lack of consideration for others. (*Independent Sentence. Can be opening or closing sentence*)

D. Even those who are employed often come late to the office and leave early unless they are forced to be punctual. *(Look at the words “Even” this is a connector word and looks contrast to some idea in this, hence should follow other sentence.)*

E. Work is not intrinsically valued in India *(Independent Sentence)*

F. Quite often people visit ailing friends and relatives or go out of their way to help them in their personal matters even during office hours. *(Look at key words- office hours...seems to have reference to sentence B)*

Hence we are sure that E is the opening. Now look at options with E as opening.

In link EC, sentence E is talking about work not being valued whereas sentence C is talking about people being clumsy, indifferent, inconsiderate etc.

Sentence C is NOT talking about value of work. It is talking about people's behaviour. Therefore, EC cannot be a logical flow.

In link EA, sentence E is talking about work not being valued and sentence A is talking about people sitting idle. This certainly says that people do not value work.

Therefore, EA is the correct link. Hence, option 3 is correct

2. A. Michael Hofman, a poet and translator, accepts this sorry fact without approval or complaint.

B. But thanklessness and impossibility do not daunt him.

C. He acknowledges too – in fact he returns to the point often – that best translators of poetry always fails at some level.

D. Hofman feels passionately about his work, and this is clear from his writings. In terms of the gap between worth and rewards, translators land somewhere near nurses and street cleaners.

1. EACDB

2. ADEBC

3. EACBD

4. DCEAB

Solution

Mark the clue words as you read

A. Michael Hofman, a poet and translator, accepts *this* sorry fact without approval or complaint. *This is a clue word---this refers to which fact?)*

B. But thanklessness and impossibility do not daunt him. *(But is a contrast clue word- hence you need a preceding sentence to this idea)*

C. He acknowledges *too* – in fact he returns to the point often – that best translators of poetry always fails at some level. *(The clue word TOO is like Also. It means it is a additional connector or additional supporting fact. Hence it should be an additional sentence or additional fact &a following sentence.)*

D. Hofman feels passionately about his work, and this is clear from his writings. *(Independent sentence. Hence can be opening or closing sentence)*

E. In terms of the gap between worth and rewards, translators come somewhere near nurses and street cleaners. *(Independent sentence, hence can be opening or closing. It is a idea / opinion/ fact mentioned about translators)*

STOP – AC Technique

1. Subject- Michael Hoffmann

2. Theme- Michael Hofman attitude towards translators

3. Opening- D or E

4. Pairs-

EA (this fact in sentence A refers to the fact about translator being treated as nurses and street cleaners given in sentence E)

AC- A mentions that he accepts and C mentions that he acknowledges too. The key word too is an additional fact extending similar idea.

CB- B uses the word “But”, so it is contrast to the last words of sentence C. i.e. he knows they fail still he is not scared.

5. Anticipate- Either Option 1 or 3

6. Confirm from the options: CD is not a pair. Hence Option 3 is the right answer.

3. A. But in the industrial era destroying the enemy's productive capacity means bombing the factories which are located in the cities.

B. So in the agrarian era, if you need to destroy the enemy's productive capacity, what you want to do is burn his fields, or if you're really vicious, salt them.

C. Now in the information era, destroying the enemy's

productive capacity means destroying the information infrastructure.

D. How do you do battle with your enemy?

E. The idea is to destroy the enemy's productive capacity, and depending upon the economic foundation, that productive capacity is different in each case.

F. With regard to defence, the purpose of the military is to defend the nation and be prepared to do battle with its enemy.

1. FDEBAC

2. FCABED

3. DEBACF

4. DFEBAC

Solution:

A. But in the industrial era destroying the enemy's productive capacity means bombing the factories which are located in the cities. (But is a contrast key word and should be preceded by other sentence)

B. So in the agrarian era, if you need to destroy the enemy's productive capacity, what you want to do is burn his fields, or if you're really vicious, salt them. (So clue word is like an outcome of something or a solution)

C. Now in the information era, destroying the enemy's productive capacity means destroying the information infrastructure. (Time frame sequence)

D. How do you do battle with your enemy? (Question)

E. The idea is to destroy the enemy's productive capacity, and depending upon the economic foundation, that productive capacity is different in each case. (It does not sound independent--which idea?)

F. With regard to defence, the purpose of the military is to defend the nation and be prepared to do battle with its enemy. (Independent and general sentence)

Look at the transition word "but" in the first sentence. It signifies that the sentence is expressing an idea contrary to an idea expressed in some previous sentence. Now we need to find that previous sentence. If we further look at the beginning of the first sentence, it says "but in the industrial era..." which suggests that the contrariness is with respect to eras. Looking further, we see that sentence B and C are also starting with statement about eras. But the transition word at the start of C is "now" which expresses present era and hence it cannot chronologically come before any other past era. That is, if information era is the present era, talk about any other era will come before this. So sentence B is the correct sentence to come before the first sentence. Likewise, sentence C is the correct sentence to come after the first

sentence (sentence C is continuing the idea). Therefore, we have the link BAC.

We see that option 1, 3 and 4 all have the link BAC. Furthermore, all the three options have the link EBAC. Therefore, we only need to arrange D and F. The sentence F states that "The purpose is...to battle with the enemy" and D questions "how do you battle with the enemy?" Therefore, D will come after F.

Hence FDEBAC is the correct arrangement.

Chapter 3: Tips to handle- First and last sentence fixed (SR questions)

Type2- First and Last Sentences are fixed

Introduction: In this type of questions a set of six sentences is given, in which the first and the sixth sentences are fixed at their respective positions. The four sentences that falls between the first and the sixth sentences are presented in a jumbled form. You are asked to choose the logical order of sentences from the choices.

3.1 Strategy

Strategy- 1

Avoid reading the sentences closely. That is not required and is a waste of time. Inspect the choices; if each of the choices begins with different letters, identifying the sentence to begin the sequence leads to the correct answer.

Example 1:

1. Small companies that compete effectively tend to grow, and growth brings increasing complexity and specialization in each function.

A. Technologists talk about processes, new materials, and worry about prototype results and technical problems; as regards language and interests, they have little in common with marketing.

B. As the company grows it tends increasingly to fragment into separate functional islands, each trying to solve its own problems, each using its own special language and having its own priorities.

C. Marketing people, for instance, talk about market segmentation, market growth, promotions and product image, and worry about changes in share.

D. Production people talk and worry about industrial relations, people arriving on time, and plant and equipment breakdown and delays.

6. They in their turn have little in common with either marketing or the technologists who, they consider, live in ivory towers.

1. DACB 2. BCAD 3. ACBD 4. CDAB

In the above question, the choices begin with different letters. The best strategy then would be to inspect

sentence 1 and to identify the sentence that logically follows 1

Sentence 1 deals with growth of companies and sentence B begins with the continuity phrase, as the company grows. Consequently, B has to follow 1 and the answer therefore is choice 2. You require minimum steps in arriving at the answer in such questions.

Strategy- 2

In choices that are closely related, identify a mandatory pair of sentences (two sentences that should form a sequence). Refer the hints to identify pairs given in the previous chapter.

Example 2:

1. As a senior economist associated with the reforms programme used to say, a sure indication that the new economic policy was succeeding would be when foreign investors start trekking to Delhi in the sweltering heat of May and June.

A. If nothing else, India Power '94 came as a welcome break to the power ministry; most of the participants had complimentary things to say about government policy.

B. And there were would-be entrants like the Hong Kong-based China Light and Power Company who had turned up armed with a fax from the power ministry listing available projects in India.

C. Were that the only yardstick, then judging by the attendance at India Power '94, at least the reforms in the power sector could be declared a success.

D. There were the familiar names – Enron, AES, Cogentrix, and Spectrum Technologies.

6. This was in striking contrast to the adverse comments the ministry had been attracting so far.

1. ADBC 2. BDCA 3.CDBA 4. DBCA

In the above question, a smart test taker will quickly identify the phrase ‘were that the only yardstick’ in sentence C. This is a thought continuity of the idea in sentence 1 “foreign investors trekking to Delhi.....”.Consequently C has to follow 1; eliminate choices 1, 2, and 4.

Choice 3 is the correct answer.

Strategy- 3

In six sentences variety, work backward from sentence 6 if there is no obvious clue to work from sentence 1; many a time we overlook the hints that may be valuable.

Example 3:

1. A recent advertisement of Premier Instruments and Controls Ltd., a leading manufacturer of dashboard instruments, in a financial daily, summed it all up.

A. The fact is that executives from companies, ranging from Daimler Benz to General Motors, have been scouring the Indian countryside looking for suppliers of cheap components for products made in their European and American plants.

B. It obviously does not even have the time to make the investments required to set up a new plant.

C. Today, most Indian automobile component manufactures cannot produce enough to meet demand both domestic and international.

D. The company was soliciting spare capacities for the supply of intricate machines and sheet-metal components.

6. While some of them do find good deals, many have had to go back empty-handed.

1. ADCB 2. CBAD 3. BACD 4. DBCA

In the question given above, see that “them’ in sentence 6 refers to ‘executives’ referred to in sentence A. i.e. A precedes 6; choice 4 is the answer.

Solved example:

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

1. What does the state do in a country where tax morality is very low?
- A. It tries to spy upon the taxpayers.
- B. It investigates income sources and spending patterns.
- C. Exactly what the tax authority tries to do now even if inconsistently.
- D. It could also encourage people to denounce to the tax authorities any conspicuously prosperous neighbours who may be suspected of not paying their taxes property.
6. The ultimate solution would be an Orwellian system.

Solution:

1. What does the state do in a country where tax morality is very low? (Question)

- A. It tries to spy upon the taxpayers.(Seems to be the answer to sentence 1 and Uses pronoun It and refers to the Noun state given in sentence 1)
 - B. It investigates income sources and spending patterns. (Seems to be the answer to sentence 1 and Uses pronoun It)
 - C. Exactly what the tax authority tries to do now even if inconsistently.(not an immediate answer)
 - D. It could also encourage people to denounce to the tax authorities any conspicuously prosperous neighbours who may be suspected of not paying their taxes property.(It is a pronoun, but there is a supporting clue word" Also" we need one more solution before this)
6. The ultimate solution would be an Orwellian system.

The "It" in A, B and D refers to "The State" of 1. Since D has an also, it will come somewhere after A and B. The correct sequence is AB as the investigation can happen

only after spying has been done. D needs to be followed by C. Note the word exactly.

1, A, B, D, C, 6

➤ **Practice Questions:**

Directions: Arrange the sentences A, B, C, and D to form a logical sequence between sentences 1 and 6. (CAT 1994)

1. 1.The fragile Yugoslav State has an uncertain future.

A. Thus, there will surely be chaos and uncertainty if the people fail to settle their differences.

B. Sharp ideological differences already exist in the country.

C. Ethnic, regional, linguistic and material disparities are profound

D. The country will also lose the excellent reputation it enjoyed in the international arena

6. At worst, it will once more become vulnerable to international conspiracy and intrigue.

Solution:

D connects very well with 6 due to international. A seems to be a conclusion, but due to D, will have to settle before it. CB is an apt link as both talk of differences.

1- CBAD-6 is the best suggested sequence.

2. 1. India's experience of industrialisation is characteristic of the difficulties faced by a newly independent developing country.

A. In 1947, India was undoubtedly an under-developed country with one of the lowest per capita incomes in the world

B. Indian industrialisation was the result of a conscious deliberate policy of growth by ingenious political elite.

C. Today India ranks fifth in the international comity of nations of measured in term of purchasing power.

D. Even today however, the benefits of Indian industrialisation since independence have not reached the masses.

6. Industrialisation in India has thus been a limited success; one more example of growth without development.

Solution:

'A' makes a pair with 1. A-C presents a good contrast. D supported by 6 (D-6). Hence 1-ACBD

3. 1. The New Economic Policy comprises the various policy measures and changes introduced since July 1991.

A. There is a common thread running through all these measures.

B. The objective is simple - to improve the efficiency of the system.

C. The regulatory mechanism involving multitude of controls has fragmented the capacity and reduced competition in the private sector.

D. The thrust of the new policy is towards creating a more competitive environment as a means of improving the productivity and efficiency of the economy.

6. This is to be achieved by removing the barriers and restrictions on the entry and growth of firms.

Solution:

A goes after 1. Note these. DB go well. B agrees with 6. All these lead us to suggest 1-ACDB-6 as the best combination.

4. 1. It is significant that one of the most common objections to competition is that it is blind.

A. This is important because in a system of free enterprise based on private property chances are not equal and there is indeed a strong case for reducing that inequality of opportunity.

B. Rather it is a choice between a system where it is the will of a few persons that decides who is to get what and one where it depends, at least partly, on the ability and the enterprise of the people concerned.

C. Although competition and justice may have little else in common, it is as much a commendation of competition as of justice that it is no respecter of persons.

D. The choice today is not between a system in which everybody will get what he deserves according to some universal standard and one where individual shares are determined by chance or goodwill.

6. The fact that opportunities open to the poor in a competitive society are much more restricted than those open to the rich, does not make it less true that in such a society the poor are more free than a person commanding much greater material comfort in a different type of society.

Solution:

The context here is a passage justifying competition contrasted to some communist type of system.

The analogy between justice and competition of statement C refers clearly to the blindness of statement 1. So C has to follow 1.

Also statement 6 talks of 'opportunities' for the rich and the poor. This is a continuation of a similar idea of inequality of opportunity' in sentence A. So A and 6 will form a logical pair.

1, C, D, B, A, 6