**TYPE I: Four/ Five/ Six Sentences**

**Directions for Questions 1 to 12: Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a consistent, logical paragraph.**

**1**.A. He used to go to his school and enjoyed studying and mid day meals there.

B. Besides, they needed his help in odd jobs in the house as well as their fields.

C. Karma lived with his parents in a thatched small house in a silent corner of the village.

D. This all stopped as his parents could not afford to send him to school to impart further education to him.

A. DACB B. BACD C. CBDA

D. DCBA E. CADB

**2. A. It also gives rise to a feeling of animosity among the different sections of the society.**

**B. In a democratic system, frequent use of power is never desirable, be it on the part of government or the people.**

**C. Therefore, citizens should never resort to violent ways and means in democracy, though they have the right to oppose the government.**

**D. It destroys the stability and security in public life.**

**A. DBAC B. BDCA C. BDAC D. DACB E. DCBA**

**3.**

A. He was so busy with them that he did not get time to eat.

B. Thousands of people came to him and asked different types of questions.

C. No one cared to see that he had his food or rest that night.

D. Swami Vivekanand once stayed in a small village.

A. BCDA B. CBAD C. DBAC D. CADB E. ABCD

**4**. A. This feeling of an extensive group gives rise to a fellow feeling, a feeling of brotherhood amongst the citizens.

B. This feeling takes up beyond the bounds of family, caste, religion as well as region and helps us develop a broad perspective that all of us together constitute an extensive group called ‘the nation’.

C. National integration is the feeling among all the citizens of a country that they all are part of one nation.

D. We do not, then, limit our thinking to our own caste or religion but think about all our fellow citizens.

A. CDAB B. CABD C. CDBA D. CBDA E. CBAD

**5.** A. Then we come to classical Sanskrit which is also very good.

B. Instead of being inspired by good idea, we have even lost what we had.

C. However it gradually deteriorates and there is no vitality left it in it.

D. We start with magnificent literature.

E. The process of decay through centuries can be traced in our literature

A. DABCE B. ADCBE C. CBDAE

D. EDACB E. CDAEB

**6. A. Rani fills the form to the dance show**

**B. A talent hunt show is looking for Classical dancers like Rani**

**C. Rani is called for auditions**

**D. Rani is a trained Bharatnatyam dancer**

**E. Rani gets selected**

**A. BADCE B. DBACE C. CEDBA**

**D. ABDEC E. CEADB**

**7.** 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.

A. DCAEBF B. EADCFB C. EADBFC D. BAFCDE E. BACDEF

**8**

A. But in the industrial era, if you need to destroy 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 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.

A. FDEBAC B. FCABED C. DEBACF D. DEFBAC E. ABCDEF

**9.** A. Since then, intelligence tests have been mostly used to separate dull children in school from average or bright children, so that special education can be provided to the dull.

B. In other words, intelligence tests give us a norm for each age.

C. Intelligence is expressed as intelligence quotient, and tests are developed to indicate what an average child of a certain age can do: what a 5-year-old can answer, but a 4-year-old cannot, for instance.

D. Binet developed the first set of such tests in the early 1900s to find out which children in school needed special attention.

E. Intelligence can be measured by tests.

A. CDABE B. DECAB C. ECDAB D. CBADE E. ABCDE

**10.** A. The implications of retelling of Indian stories, hence, takes on new meaning in a modern India.

B. The stories we tell reflect the world around us.

C. We cannot help but retell the stories that we value — after all, they are never quite right for us — in our time.

D. And even if we manage to get them quite right, they are only right for us — other people living around us will have different reasons for telling similar stories.

E. As soon as we capture a story, the world we were trying to capture has changed

A. ECBDA B. BECDA C. CDAEB

D. BECAD E. ECABD

**11.** A. The peasant, the shoemaker, the sweeper and such other lower classes of India have much greater capacity for work and self-reliance than you.

B. Remember that the nation lives in the cottage.

C. They are producing the entire wealth of the land without a word of complaint.

D. This process of production is going through long ages.

A. BDAC B. BDCA C. DCBA D. BACD E.ADCB

**12.** A. The two neighbours never fought with each other.

B. Fights involving three male fiddler crabs have been recorded, but the status of the participants was unknown.

C. They pushed or grappled only with the intruder.

D. We recorded 17 cases in which an immediate neighbour and an ally joined as a resident which was fighting with the intruder.

E. We, therefore, tracked 268 intruder males until we saw them fighting a resident male.

A. BEDAC B.. DEBAC C. BDCAE D. BCEDA E. DEABC

**TYPE II: Six Sentences—First and Last Sentences Fixed**

**Directions for questions 13 to 20: Choose the logical order of the sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph from sentences I to VI. The first and last sentences are I and VI.**

**13**. **1**. The list of horror goes on

A. And one in every five is malnourished.

B. This is because local clinics, ill equipped to deal with even small things, ethics don’t work or simply don’t exist.

C. Nobody has been able to figure out a way to reduce the speed that is at the root of India’s over-population problems: a body born every second.

D. There is such a shortage of treatment centres that premier hospitals are chocked with patients who show up to treat their coughs and cold

**6**. Kalyan, a consultant at the hospital is worried

A. DACB B. CDAB C. DBAC D. CADB E. CABD

**14. I**. Speech was the first means of conveying information.

B. Thirdly printing helped in dissemination of knowledge in a permanent form.

C. Then writing as a means introduced a capacity for storing information.

D. Computer is the only medium that cannot only store but analyse information to make decision.

E. However all these are passive media.

**VI**. Therefore computer is hailed as the fourth information revolution.

A. CBED B. BCDE C. CEBD

D. DECB E. EDCB

**15. I**. Making people laugh is tricky.

A. At times, the intended humour may simply not come off.

B. Making people laugh while trying to sell them something is a tougher challenge, since the commercial can fall flat on two grounds.

C. There are many advertisements which do amuse but do not even begin to set the cash tills ringing.

D. Again, it is rarely sufficient for an advertiser simply to amuse the target audience in order to reap the sales benefit.

**VI.** There are indications that in substituting the hard sell for a more entertaining approach, some agencies have rather thrown out the baby with the bath water.

A. CDBA B. ABCD C. BADC D. DCBA E. BACD

**16. I** India's message has always been one of love and peace.

A. Our Buddha was the light of Asia

B. It has been a source of light and wisdom to the rest of the world

C. Ashoka, moved by the horrors of Kalinga War, adopted the message of non-violence

D. The greatest apostle of non-violence in recent years was Mahatma Gandhi

VI. He shook the foundation of the British rule in India through non-violence

A. BDCE B. CBDE C. BACD

D. DCEB E. ECBD

**17.** I. According to recent research, the critical period for developing language skills is between the ages of three and five and a half years.

A. The read-to child already has a large vocabulary and a sense of grammar and sentence structure.

B. Children who are read to in these years have a far better chance of reading well in school, indeed, of doing well in all their subjects.

C. And the reason is actually quite simple.

D. This correlation is the highest yet found between home influences and school success.

**VI.** Her comprehension of language is therefore very high.

A. DACB B. ADCB C. ABCD D. BDCA E. CBAD

**18. I**. High-powered outboard motors were considered to be one of the major threats to the survival of the Beluga whales.

A. With these, hunters could approach Belugas within hunting range and profit from its inner skin and blubber.

B. To escape an approaching motor, Belugas have learned to dive to the ocean bottom and stay there for up to 20 minutes, by which time the confused predator has left.

C. Today, however, even with much more powerful engines, it is difficult to come close, because the whales seem to disappear suddenly just when you thought you had them in your sights.

D. When the first outboard engines arrived in the early 1930s, one came across 4 and 8 HP motors.

**VI.** Belugas seem to have used their well-known sensitivity to noise to evolve an ‘avoidance’ strategy to outsmart hunters and their powerful technologies.

A. DACB B. CDAB C. ADBC D. BDAC E. ABCD

**19. I.** The concept of a ‘nation-state’ assumes a complete correspondence between the boundaries of the nation and the boundaries of those who live in a specific state.

A. Then there are members of national collectivities who live in other countries, making a mockery of the concept.

B. There are always people living in particular states who are not considered to be (and often do not consider themselves to be) members of the hegemonic nation.

C. Even worse, there are nations which never had a state or which are divided across several states.

D. This, of course, has been subject to severe criticism and is virtually everywhere a fiction.

**VI.** However, the fiction has been, and continues to be, at the basis of nationalist ideologies.

A. DBAC B. ABCD C. BACD D. DACB E. DBCA

**20. I**. Security inks exploit the same principle that causes the vivid and constantly changing colours of a film of oil on water.

A. When two rays of light meet each other after being reflected from these different surfaces, they have each travelled slightly different distances.

B. The key is that the light is bouncing off two surfaces, that of the oil and that of the water layer below it.

C. The distance the two rays travel determines which wavelengths, and hence colours, interfere constructively and look bright.

D. Because light is an electromagnetic wave, the peaks and troughs of each ray then interfere either constructively, to appear bright, or destructively, to appear dim.

**VI.** Since the distance the rays travel changes with the angle as you look at the surface, different colours look bright from different viewing angles.

A. ABCD B. BADC C. BDAC D. DCAB E. BACD

Source:

CBSE 10 Text book

MBA practice set- http://www.cetking.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/51-Jumbled-Paragraph-Parajumbles.pdf