

# TIPS TO SOLVE REARRANGING SENTENCES

BHARAT SCHOOL OF BANKING-VELLORE-1

**There are many myths on Para Jumbles that make them mind-boggling!**

***Myth1: Para jumbles are the most difficult questions in the English section.***

***The truth: They really aren't! We hope these tips will help you believe it.***

***Myth2: "Oh, options are the only saving grace!"***

***The truth: Para Jumbles can very well be solved without options.***

***Myth3: "You don't need to be good in vocabulary for Para Jumbles."***

***The truth: Sorry, vocabulary can actually help go a long way in solving the Para Jumble.***

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Here are a few tips to successfully solve Para Jumbles:

1. Look for the sentence that **introduces a person, place, committee, or concept in the Para clearly Jumble. That will most likely be the opening sentence.**

Here is an example:1

1. **He** was looking forward to opening up the presents in the solitude(privacy) of his room.
2. **Sanjay's birthday** was celebrated with a big bash.
3. **But** the guests insisted he open them up right there.
4. Several people arrived at **hishome** bearing gifts, both big and small.

2. Always **spot the central theme** of each Para Jumble. The **flow of the story/dialog** goes a long way in piecing together the paragraph in the correct order.

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## 3. **Follow the activities:**

At times, the Para Jumble will have sentences talking about activities. In such cases by just analyzing which activity happens when, the question can be solved very easily. Take this case for example:

- a. *He accumulates some capital and goes into a business venture with his sons.*
- b. *In order to increase his salary he works through the night.*
- c. *They open a shop to create men's garments.*
- d. *Later he takes the garments and sells it on New York streets.*
- e. *He takes garments from the sweatshop to finish at home with the help of his wife and older children at night.*
- f. *A Russian tailor artisan comes to America, takes to the needle trade, works in sweatshop for small salary.*

The logical order is **F-E-B-D-A-C**.

If the sentences are too lengthy, do not spend a lot of time reading every detail of it. **Be vigilant and quick in spotting 'special words' like connectives, articles, pronouns and adjectives.**

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## 4. Connectives:

There will be sentences having 'connectives' like *although, though, if, until, since, but, after, alternatively, besides, then, yet, because, consequently, notwithstanding, and, when, meanwhile, so, however, for, whoever, whatever, whenever, nevertheless, therefore, furthermore, whereas, moreover* etc.

These sentences are almost never the opening ones. They always refer to people or events mentioned in previous sentences.

For example:

A. *Friendly wash by many other smaller brands have challenged the giants by offering prices which attracted the value-conscious Indian consumer.*

B. *In fact unbranded players are offering packs which are twice the size of a branded product with similar or better quality at cheaper prices.*

Hence the correct order is A-B.

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## 5. Articles:

Even articles can help to some extent in these questions. 'The' is a definite article, whereas 'a' and 'an' are indefinite articles. 'The' is used to denote something or someone specific or when the person or thing for which the article has been used has already been introduced. 'A' or 'an' are used while introducing something for the first time and also for stating general facts. For example:

- A. *A boy and his friend played all day in the garden near our house.*
- B. *The next day, I didn't see the boy in the garden, though his friend was there.*

the correct order is A-B.

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## 6. Pronouns:

Pronouns like he, she, they, it, them, their, him, her etc. are used when the person being talked about has already been introduced. Some Para Jumbles can be tackled by taking pronouns as a guide.

*For example:*

- A. **They** gathered together the death certificates from residents of the town, going back to as many years as they could.
- B. **Mr. Wolf** decided to investigate.
- C. **He** enlisted the support of his students and colleagues from Delhi.

The complete answer is **B-C-A**.

However, in case of pronouns in the first person like 'I', taking cues from them can get baffling. Such Para Jumbles have to be solved using other approaches.

*For example:*

- A. *I am a student preparing for the SBI PO*
- B. *I request you to provide some helpful tips to solve the logical reasoning questions.*

Hence, the order is **A-B**.

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## 7. Adjectives:

Adjectives like 'simpler', 'better', 'cleverer' etc are comparative. Hence they always hold a relation to other things. Such adjectives can also be of good help in solving Para Jumbles.

For example:

1. *The solution that you had put up was good.*
2. *Riya had posted her solution that I found to be better.*

Here, of course, sentence B has to come after A due to the comparative adjective 'better'.

• Create a pair of two sentences, i.e. if 6 sentences, then create 3 pairs each having 2 sentences.

• If there are 3-sentences starting with the words '**But**', '**So**' and '**Now**' respectively. Then those 3-sentences will be arranged in the following order

- 1 => sentence starting with 'But'
- 2 => sentence starting with 'So'
- 3 => sentence starting with 'Now'

• If a sentence starts with the words **Hence**, **Finally** or **Therefore** then that sentence comes **last in the arrangement**.

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- The demonstrative pronouns are “this,” “that,” “these,” and “those.” “This” and “that” are used to refer to singular nouns or noun phrases and “these” and “those” are used to refer to plural nouns and noun phrases. **Whenever a sentence contains a demonstrative pronoun without mentioning the noun or the noun phrase, it means that the previous sentence must be mentioning that noun or noun phrase.** Finding that noun or noun phrase helps us connect two sentences.
- The rule is that if both **full form as well as short form is present in different sentences**, then the sentence containing full form will come before the sentence containing short form.
- Chronology (An arrangement of events in time) Words

Approach:

Either **dates or time sequence indicating words**: Be aware of the time indication either by giving years – or by using time indicating words. Arrange the sentences using their proper time sequence.

Here are a few time sequence indicating words -Before after later when

- Hypothesis or Theory Approach

If **any sentence is working as an example – place it after the sentence for which it is working as an** example, not necessarily just



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**after – because one has to explain the idea, it is hypothesis/ theory.**

**It should not be before the idea that it explains.**

- **Cause and Effect Approach:**

**Look for words or phrases explicitly indicating that one thing causes another or logically determines another.**

**Accordingly**

**in order to**

**because**

**so...that**

**consequently**

**therefore**

**given**

**thus**

**hence**

**when...then**

**if...then**

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BHARAT

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A. With so many products and opportunities available in the market, it is very easy to get **this planning wrong.**

B. **Planning, therefore,** is imperative and should begin as early as possible.

C. What amount will we need and when will we need **it?**

D. Most of us would put our children's education above any other priority in the including our own retirement.

E. **So,** let's try to find the best solution by asking **two important question.**

**A-E-C**

A. With so many products and opportunities available in the market, it is very easy to get **this planning wrong.****So,** let's try to find the best solution by asking **two important question.**What amount will we need and when will we need **it?**

B. **Planning, therefore,** is imperative and should begin as early as possible.

**B- A**

Most of us would put our children's education above any other priority in the including our own retirement.

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Planning, **therefore**, is imperative and should begin as early as possible. With so many products and opportunities available in the market, it is very easy to get **this planning wrong**. So, let's try to find the best solution by asking **two important question**. What amount will we need and when will we need **it**?

**D-B-A-E-C**

A) **Moreover salaries** in public sector enterprises are not as competitive as those **offered** by private foreign corporate.

(B) **This trend** should be a wake up call for stakeholders to examine **why employees are seeking better opportunities** with private companies in India and abroad.

(C) **Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs)** have been experiencing severe challenges in attracting motivating and retaining their key staff.

(D) Having identified **these as the reasons** employees leave **PSEs** it is important empower stakeholders to find ways to remedy the situation.

(E) **One reason** is that young employees lured away to private firms are more willing to take professional risks.

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(F) *Employees in specialist roles especially have become increasingly difficult to retain.*

**C-F**

(C) *Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) have been experiencing severe challenges in attracting motivating and retaining their key staff. Employees in specialist roles especially have become increasingly difficult to retain.*

**E-A-D**

(E) *One reason is that young employees lured away to private firms are more willing to take professional risks. Moreover salaries in public sector enterprises are not as competitive as those offered by private foreign corporate. Having identified these as the reasons employees leave PSEs it is important empower stakeholders to find ways to remedy the situation.*

(B) *This trend should be a wake up call for stakeholders to examine why employees are seeking better opportunities with private companies in India and abroad.*

**C-F-B-E-A-D**

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(A) *If China is the world's factory, **India has become the world's outsourcing centre** — 'keeping in line (under control) with this image.*

(B) ***But** India's future **depends crucially on its ability to complete fully in the Creative Economy** — not just, in tech and software, but across design and entrepreneurship; arts, culture and entertainment; and the knowledge-based professions of medicine, finance and law.*

(C) *While **its creative assets outstrip** (do better than) those of other emerging competitors, India must address several challenges to increase its international competitiveness as the world is in the midst of a **sweeping transformation**.*

(D) ***This transformation** is evident in the fact that the world is moving from an industrial economy to a Creative Economy that generates wealth by harnessing intellectual labour, intangible goods and human creative capabilities.*

(E) ***Its** software industry is the world's second-largest, **its tech outsourcing** accounts for more than half of the \$ 300 billion global industry, according to a technology expert.*

(F) *If the meeting of world leaders at Davos is any indication (sign), India is rapidly becoming an economic 'rock star'.*

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(A) *If China is the world's factory, **India has become the world's outsourcing centre** — 'keeping in line (under control) with this image.*

**E-B**

*Its software industry is the world's second-largest, **its tech outsourcing accounts for more than half of the \$ 300 billion global industry,** according to a technology expert. **But India's future depends crucially (importantly) on its ability to complete fully in the Creative Economy** — **not just, in tech and software,** but across design and entrepreneurship; arts, culture and entertainment; and the knowledge-based professions of medicine, finance and law.*

**C-D**

*While **its creative assets outstrip (do better than)** those of other emerging competitors, India must address several challenges to increase its international competitiveness as the world is in the midst of a **sweeping transformation. This transformation** is evident in the fact that the world is moving from an industrial economy to a Creative Economy that generates wealth by harnessing intellectual labour, intangible goods and human creative capabilities.*

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**E-B-C-D**

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*The World Economic Forum (WEF) is a Swiss nonprofit foundation, based in Cologne, Geneva. Recognized by the Swiss authorities as an international body,<sup>[1]</sup> its mission is cited as "committed to improving the state of the world by engaging business, political, academic, and other leaders of society to shape global, regional, and industry agendas".*

*The Forum is best known for its annual meeting at the end of January in Davos, a mountain resort in Graubünden, in the eastern Alps region of Switzerland. The meeting brings together some 2,500 top business leaders, international political leaders, economists, and journalists for up to four days to discuss the most pressing issues facing the world. Often this location alone is used to identify meetings, participation, and participants with such phrases as, "a Davos panel" and "a Davos Man".<sup>[2]</sup>*

*A-E-B-C-D*

*(A) If China is the world's factory, **India has become the world's outsourcing centre** — 'keeping in line (under control) with this image. **Its** software industry is the world's second-largest, **its tech outsourcing** accounts for **more than half of the \$ 300 billion global industry**, according to a technology expert. **But** India's future **depends crucially (importantly) on its ability to complete fully in the Creative Economy** — **not just, in tech and software**, but across design and entrepreneurship; arts, culture and entertainment; and the knowledge-based professions of medicine, finance and law. While **its creative assets outstrip (do better than)** those of other emerging competitors, India must address several challenges to increase its international competitiveness as the world is in the midst of a **sweeping transformation. This transformation** is evident in the fact that the world is moving from an industrial economy to a Creative Economy that generates wealth by harnessing (tie together) intellectual labour, intangible goods and human creative capabilities.*

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## ***F-A-E-B-C-D***

*Norm-referenced tests report whether **test takers performed better or worse than a hypothetical average student**, which is determined by comparing scores against the performance results of a statistically selected group of test takers, typically of the same age or grade level, who have already taken the exam.*

*Criterion-referenced tests and assessments are designed to measure student performance against a fixed set of predetermined criteria or learning standards—i.e., concise, written descriptions of what students are expected to know and be able to do at a specific stage of their education. In elementary and secondary education, criterion-referenced tests are used to evaluate whether students have learned a specific body of knowledge or acquired a specific skill set. For example, the curriculum taught in a course, academic program, or content area.*

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(A) *To elaborate(detailed) briefly **on these characteristics** and dimensions that **the author** is talking about -NRMs are general tests intended to be used to classify students by percentile for measuring either aptitude or proficiency(skill) for admissions into or placement within a programme.*

(B) ***Contrastingly, the CRM**, such as a locally produced achievement test, measures absolute performance that is compared only with the learning objective. Hence a perfect score is theoretically obtainable by all students who have a mastery of the pre-specified material, or conversely, all students may fail the test.*

(C) ***In most of these books, the authors** classify a measurement strategy as either norm-referenced (NRM) or criterion-referenced (CRM).*

(D) ***Another author** points out **how the type of interpretation** that an NRM offers is the relative performance of the students compared with that of all the others resulting in, ideally, a bell curve distribution.*

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(E) **Numerous books** on constructing and using language tests have been written by various authors.

(F) CRMs, **on the other hand**, are more specific achievement or diagnostic tests intended to be used for motivating students by measuring to what per cent they have achieved mastery of the taught or learned material.

(G) **One of the authors** clearly delineates(define) the **differences of these two types** by focusing on the categories of "test characteristics" and "logistical dimensions"

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*(G) One of the authors clearly delineates(explain) the differences of these two types by focusing on the categories of "test characteristics" and "logistical dimensions"*

*A) To elaborate(detailed) briefly on these characteristics and dimensions that the author is talking about -NRMs are general tests intended to be used to classify students by percentile for measuring either aptitude or proficiency for admissions into or placement within a programme.*

*(B) Contrastingly, the CRM, such as a locally produced achievement test, measures absolute performance that is compared only with the learning objective. Hence a perfect score is theoretically obtainable by all students who have a mastery of the pre-specified material, or conversely, all students may fail the test.*

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- i) **However**, different rulers and governments **dealt with the different groups in a compartmentalized manner.**
- ii) Various political changes have taken place **over the past three centuries.**
- iii) **This tendency** resulted in deeply embedded fragmented South African society which became even more prominent in the period from 1948 to the commencement of the new Constitution on May 10, 1994.
- iv) **South Africa has been** a racially divided society since the first European settlers arrived in 1652. ---introduction

## II-IV-I-III

1. Compartmentalized:                      to                      separate                      into  
isolated compartments or categories
2. Strategists: A person skilled in planning action or policy
3. Groom: prepare
4. Such: of the type previously mentioned.
5. Even : used to emphasize something surprising or extreme.

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6. For beyond: further away in the distance (than something)
7. Perceived: become aware or conscious of (something); come to realize or understand.
8. Dealt : Act on verbally or in some form of artistic expression
9. Until : Up to, before the time
10. Racially :With respect to race
11. Prominent: well-known
12. Since: From that time
13. Tendency: An attitude of mind especially one that favors one alternative over others
14. Integral: Existing as an essential constituent or characteristic

1. The bee has no sense of proportion.

P. it goes about collecting honey **performed**.

Q. It has never learnt to spend.

R. **As though** starvation was staring it at its face.

S. Even with stocks sufficient for 20 generations.



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6. And that is how God has made them.

(1) PRQS

(2) RSQP

(3) QSPR

(4) QRPS

1. Jai hai is a hand-ball type game.

P. **In fact** this game originated in the Basque region of Spain.

Q. **And** in Florida it is legal to place bets on the players of Jai Hai

R. It is one of the fastest moving ball games.

S. **Although** played quite well in Florida & Latin America, It is not an American game.

6. Sports experts agree that Jai Hai requires more skill, speed, endurance(strength) and nerve than any other game.

(1) PSRQ

(2) PSQR

(3) SRPQ

(4) SPRQ