

# Jumbled Words and Sentences

## JUMBLED WORDS

A group of letters which makes a sense is called a word. In a jumbled word, the letters of the alphabet are not in order. They are in mixed form. You have to arrange these letters to make a meaningful word.

### Look at the following examples.

1. YAPTMNE = PAYMENT
2. ERATS = TEARS
3. THIWUTO = WITHOUT
4. DNVAaec = ADVANCE
5. PPSLYU = SUPPLY

## Sentence and Kinds of Sentences

A group of words which makes a sense is called a sentence. There are mainly five kinds of sentences.

1. **Assertive sentence:** A sentence that states or declares something is called an assertive or declarative sentence.  
For example: I go to school by bus.
2. **Interrogative sentence:** A sentence that asks a question is called a question or an interrogative sentence.  
For example: What time did you come?
3. **Imperative sentence:** A sentence that expresses a command, request, suggestion, order or advice is called an imperative sentence.  
For example: Keep silence.
4. **Exclamatory sentence:** A sentence that expresses some strong feelings or emotions such as joy, sorrow, surprise or contempt is called an exclamatory sentence.  
For example: How beautiful the flower is!
5. **Optative sentence:** A sentence which expresses wish, desire or pray is called an optative sentence.  
For example: May God bless you!

## Jumbled Sentences

In a jumbled sentence, the words are not in order. They are in mixed form. You have to arrange these words to make a meaningful sentence.

Look at the following examples.

In the following questions, sentences have been divided into six parts. The first and the last parts are numbered 1 and 6 and the remaining four parts are named P, Q, R and S. While parts 1 and 6 are in order, the remaining parts are jumbled. Rearrange the parts P, Q, R and S to form meaningful sentences; remaining parts 1 and 6 are the beginning and end of the sentence, respectively:

### ➤ Example 1

1. **Many of the advanced countries**  
P. the exploration of their own masses  
Q. present affluence by their domination  
R. of today have reached their  
S. over other races and countries and
6. **and their own natural resources.**  
(a) PQRS (b) RQSP  
(c) SQPR (d) QSPR  
(e) None of these

**Ans. (b)**

➤ **Example 2**

**1. In order to enable**

- P. their cropping pattern
- Q. kisans to rationally determine
- R. notified by the Government
- S. support prices are being

**6. in advance of the sowing.**

- (a) QPSR
- (b) SPQR
- (c) RSPQ
- (d) PQSR
- (e) None of these

**Ans. (a)**

➤ **Example 3**

**1. It is a matter of**

- P. to bring to your
- Q. payment against supplies
- R. regret that we have
- S. notice of the overdue

**6. of paper made to you.**

- (a) PRSQ
- (b) RPSQ
- (c) RPQS
- (d) PQRS
- (e) None of these

**Ans. (b)**

➤ **Example 4**

**1. You are, therefore,**

- P. into the matter and
- Q. payment is received
- R. requested to look
- S. ensure that the

**6. without further delay.**

- (a) RSPQ
- (b) RPSQ
- (c) RSQP
- (d) RQSP
- (e) None of these

**Ans. (b)**

➤ **Example 5**

**1. Thus the recent development of jewellery mass-production**

- P. Delhi, assumed increased importance as our
- Q. like SEEPZ in Bombay and Thandewala complex in
- R. manufacture and market this jewellery at
- S. country has the necessary expertise to

**6. more competitive prices than the Western rivals.**

- (a) RQSP
- (b) QPSR
- (c) KPQ8
- (d) SQPR
- (e) None of these

**Ans. (b)**