

CHAPTER

Directions: In Questions below the 1st and the last sentences are numbered 1 and 6. Remaining sentences are named P, Q, R and S. These four sentences are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer and indicate it by blackening and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval (●) in the Answer Sheet.

Eg 1.

1. The heroes of peace are
 - P great social wrongs
 - Q and abolished
 - R who have banished poverty and ignorance
 - S great scholars, scientists, statesmen and social reformers
 6. and laboured for the betterment of human race.
- (A) R Q P S (B) Q S P R
(C) S R Q P (D) P S Q R

Sol: 1 → S

After 'The heroes of peace are' we must mention those people who are the 'heroes of peace' which is given in 'S'. Hence 1 must be followed by S. Hence answer is C.

Eg. 2.

1. No part of this book
 - P may be reproduced
 - Q and transmitted in any form or by any means
 - R or stored in a retrieval system
 - S without the explicit permission
 6. of the publisher in writing.
- (A) P Q R S (B) Q S P R
(C) R P S Q (D) P R S Q

Sol: 1 → P

S → 6

'No part of this book' must be followed by 'may be reproduced' is the 'sub + may be + main verb (V₃)'. is the correct form of Passive Voice formation.

'Without the explicit permission' must be followed by the name of the person whose 'explicit permission' is needed. Hence 'S' must be followed by 'of the publisher' that is given in '6'.

Eg. 3.

1. G. Wodehouse
 - P writing till his death in
 - Q in the early years
 - R started writing
 - S of the century and continued
 6. the mid seventies.
- (A) Q R S P (B) P S R Q
(C) Q S R P (D) R Q S P

Sol: 1 → R

Note: 'P.G. Wodehouse' must be followed by 'started writing as after a subject we need a verb.

In all the sentences given above you saw that I didn't arrange the whole sentence. The possibility of making any mistake decreases if we arrange the whole sentence but this consumes a lot more time.

Eg 4.

- S. Jagdish Chandra Bose was born on 30th November, 1853 at Parikhal, now in Bangladesh.
- S₂ He himself founded some technical and industrial schools.
- P But he also knew that without technical education India could not become a great nation.
- Q His father Babu Bhagwandas was a remarkable man.
- R He had a high regard for India's ancient culture.

S Though he was an important government official, yet he did not give up his independence of thought.

The proper sequence should be :

- (A) Q P R S (B) R S Q P
(C) Q S R P (D) R P S Q

Sol:- $S_1 \rightarrow Q$

After the introduction of any person, his father's name comes. Hence S₁ must be followed by Q. Both (A) and (C) start with Q.

$P \rightarrow S_6$

Both P & S₆ have 'technical education' in them. Hence P must be followed by S₆.

Eg 5.

5. 1 The world is full of people, appallingly full and they are tumbling over one another.

P There are two solutions to overcome these dislikes.

Q One is the Nazi solution, if you don't like kill them, banish them.

R One doesn't like the colour of their skin, or the shape of their nose or the way they walk and talk.

S Most of the people one doesn't know and some of them one doesn't like.

6 The other way is much less thrilling, the way of the democracies and is much more preferable.

The proper sequence should be :

- (A) P S Q R (B) P R S Q
(C) Q P R S (D) S R P Q

Sol:- $P \rightarrow Q \rightarrow 6$

In 'P' we find the word 'two solutions'. 'One is the Nazi solution' (Q) will come next followed by '2nd solution' given in 6. Hence answer is (D).

Eg 6. (1) The blame for lacking creativity is, however, put on the present generation by the modern educationists.

(2) The concept of homework began so that the pupils could revise that was being taught in the class.

(3) By doing so, most of the schools took away the leisure time of the children.

(4) Instead, these educationists should suggest lowering of burden of homework to the commission for educational reforms.

(5) The purpose of this concept was, however, defeated when the schools started over-burdening students with so called homework.

(6) Lack of such leisure time does not allow the children to develop creative pursuits.

1. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** after rearrangement?

- (A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)

2. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** after rearrangement?

- (A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)

3. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** after rearrangement?

- (A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (4) (D) (5)
(E) (6)

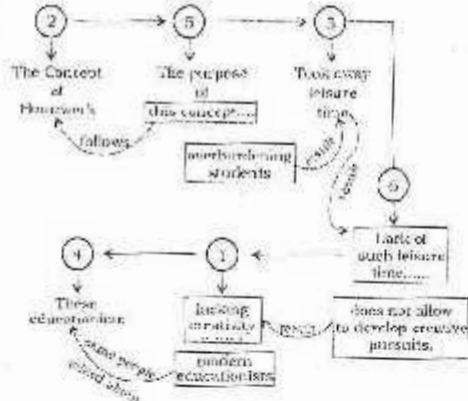
4. Which of the following should be the **SIXTH (LAST)** after rearrangement?

- (A) (2) (B) (3)
(C) (4) (D) (5)
(E) (6)

5. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** after rearrangement?

- (A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (5)
(E) (6)

Sol:-

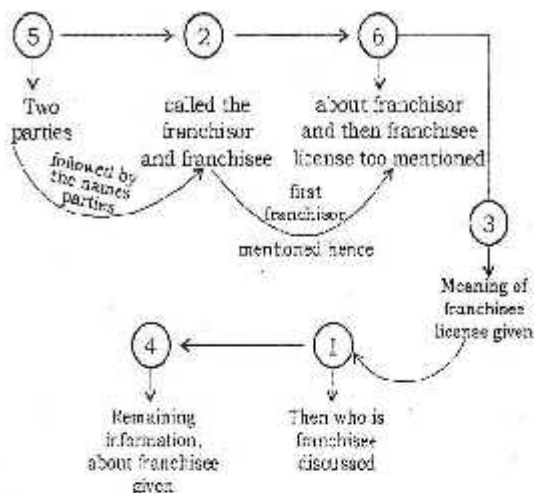


Hence the order is $2 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 4$

- Eg.7** (1) In turn the buyer is called the franchisee.
 (2) These two parties are called the franchisor and franchisee.
 (3) This means that it gives permission for the buyer to use its name and sell its products.
 (4) He pays money to the franchisor, and agrees to obey the rules the franchisor makes.
 (5) A franchising agreement includes two parties.
 (6) The franchisor is the business house/entity which grants the franchisee license.

- Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence after rearrangement?
 (A) (2) (B) (3)
 (C) (4) (D) (5)
 (E) (6)
- Which of the following should be the **LAST (SIXTH)** sentence after rearrangement?
 (A) (2) (B) (3)
 (C) (4) (D) (5)
 (E) (6)
- Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?
 (A) (2) (B) (3)
 (C) (4) (D) (5)
 (E) (6)
- Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?
 (A) (5) (B) (6)
 (C) (1) (D) (4)
 (E) (2)
- Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?
 (A) (1) (B) (2)
 (C) (3) (D) (4)
 (E) (5)

Sol: -



Hence the order is
 $5 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 4$

- Eg.8** (1) For instance if we measure the room temperature continuously and plot its graph with time on X-axis and temperature on the Y-axis; we get a continuous waveform, which is an analog signal. Analog is always continuous.
- The absence or presence of something can be used to plot a digital signal.
 - An analog signal is a continuously varying signal, similar to a sinusoidal wave-form.
 - Any signal can be classified into one of the two types; analog and digital.
 - In contrast, a digital signal takes the form of pulses, where we have something or nothing.
- Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?
 (A) (1) (B) (2)
 (C) (3) (D) (4)
 (E) (5)
 - Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement?
 (A) (1) (B) (2)
 (C) (3) (D) (4)
 (E) (5)

3. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence after rearrangement?

(A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)

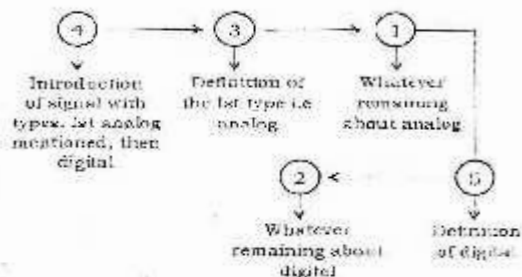
4. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?

(A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)

5. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?

(A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)

Sol:



Hence the order is 4 → 3 → 1 → 5 → 2

- Ex.9.(1)** His wife travelled hundreds of kilometers to the palace to demand an explanation from the king.

(2) The King was known as a great warrior.

(3) "You chose to conquer us but do not rule us properly!" was the reply.

(4) He had conquered many countries.

(5) He said angrily, "How can you hold me responsible for something that happened so far away?"

(6) One day thieves attacked and killed a merchant and his son in one of them.

1. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence after rearrangement?

(A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)

2. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?

(A) (2) (B) (3)
(C) (4) (D) (5)
(E) (6)

3. Which of the following should be the **LAST (SIXTH)** sentence after rearrangement?

(A) (2) (B) (3)
(C) (4) (D) (5)
(E) (6)

4. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?

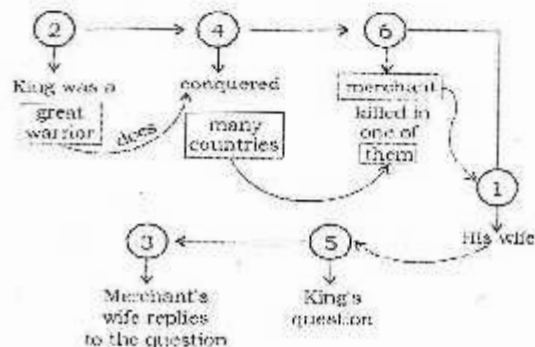
(A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)

5. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?

(A) (2) (B) (3)
(C) (4) (D) (5)
(E) (6)

Sol:- When we read any story, many times we find it starting from 'one day'. Hence we mistakenly believe (6) as the 1st sentence.

This is wrong. In this sentence 'One of them' is given. 'Them' is a pronoun while no where it is given for which 'noun' this pronoun them has been used. Hence some other sentence must be the 1st sentence because unless we know the 'noun' we cannot use any 'pronoun' for it.



E.g.10

- S₁** Unity in diversity is a unique feature of India
- S₆** Have you read this book? If not, you should do so now.
- P** They should, therefore, first try to know the mind and spirit of India—the Indian ethos, so to say.
- Q** Nehru has referred to this unity very feelingly in 'The Discovery of India'.
- R** Those who do not see this underlying unity in apparent diversity fail to understand this country properly.
- S** Then, they will discern strands of common heritage running all through the differences of language, dress, food, method of worship etc.

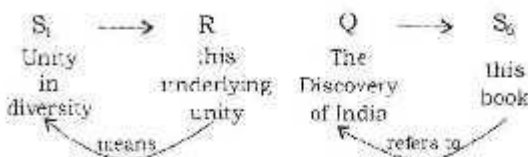
The proper sequence should be :

- (A) Q R S P (B) P S R Q
(C) S Q P R (D) R P S Q

Sol:

$$S_1 \rightarrow Q (\times)$$

Just by seeing 'unity in diversity' in both the sentence if we consider (A) as the answer our choice will be wrong.



Hence answer is (D).

Many teachers try to explain 'Sentence' and 'Word Arrangement' by 'sub + verb + obj' and 'Pronoun used in place of Noun'. I believe that in different competitive exams, the understanding of sentence and paragraph arrangement is tested. A student can develop this understanding by inculcating the habit of reading and by regular practice as well.

SENTENCE ARRANGEMENT

SSC EXAMS

Directions: In Questions below the 1st and the last sentences are numbered 1 and 6. Remaining sentences are named P, Q, R and S. These four sentences are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations in correct. Then find the correct answer and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval (●) in the Answer Sheet.

1. 1. Errors occurring due to.
P or improper curvature of the cornea.
Q the improper focusing by the lens.
R before and beyond the retina.
S resulting in image formation.
6. are known as refractive errors.
(A) R Q S P (B) Q P S R
(C) Q R P S (D) P R S Q
2. 1. The decade of the seventies.
P and is a proper field of study
Q of the idea that
R women's literature exists.
S saw a growing acceptance.
6. in most part of the world
(A) R S P Q (B) Q P S R
(C) P Q R S (D) S Q R P
3. 1. With a chuckle she handed him her machine.
P she opened the lid.
Q and the receivers over her ears.
R which she held, while.
S and attached the wires.
6. looking very similar to a wireless operator.
(A) R Q P S (B) R P S Q
(C) R S Q P (D) R Q S P

4. 1. The pen
P which has helped man
Q is the vehicle of
R to rise above
S thought and ideas
6. purely savage conditions.
(A) Q S P R (B) R S P Q
(C) S P Q R (D) P R Q S
5. 1. Those who are
P are mentally not different
Q say that boys and girls
R and emotional and physical differences
S in favour of co-education
6. are no bar to the learning of any subject.
(A) P Q R S (B) S Q P R
(C) Q R S P (D) R S P Q
6. 1. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
P by organizing and
Q displayed his capacity
R leading civil disobedience
S as a capable organizer and a masterful leader
6. movements at various places.
(A) S R P Q (B) R Q S P
(C) Q S P R (D) P R Q S
7. 1. Happiness
P of relaxation or relief
Q intense inconvenience or
R is the feeling
S which comes after the feeling of
6. discomfort or pain.
(A) P R S Q (B) R P S Q
(C) S P Q R (D) S Q P R
8. 1. The tourist resorts
P in Uttarakhand
Q have become
R the toast of winter sport lovers
S of the Garhwal Himalayas
6. in the country.

- (A) P Q R S (B) S P Q R
(C) P S Q R (D) Q R P S
9. 1. A few days later
P when my friend
Q that night
R I was working on a report
S that had to go
6. walked into my office.
(A) P R Q S (B) R Q S P
(C) Q P S R (D) R S Q P
10. 1. The important thing
P winning
Q is not.
R but
S in the Olympic Games
6. taking part.
(A) P R S Q (B) S Q P R
(C) Q P R S (D) R P Q S
11. 1. In the upside down
P blood flows
Q without the straining
R postures
S to the heart
6. against gravity
(A) R P S Q (B) P R Q S
(C) Q P R S (D) S R P Q
12. 1. Mahatma Gandhi
P industrialization
Q to the problems
R was no answer
S believed that
6. of unemployment in India
(A) Q S P R (B) P R Q S
(C) R Q S P (D) S P R Q
13. 1. The second-named motive
P the aiming at
Q lies firmly fixed
R ambition, or in milder terms
S recognition and consideration
6. in the human natures.
(A) R P Q S (B) R P S Q
(C) P R Q S (D) S P R Q
14. 1. The works of William Shakespeare
P have provided us
Q that have become
R such common expressions
S with a number of phrases
6. that few realize their source.
(A) R Q S P (B) S Q R P
(C) P S Q R (D) Q P S R
15. 1. The ever spiralling costs
P to take another look
Q at the plant remedies
R of modern synthetic drugs
S have forced many
6. used by the Third World Countries.
(A) Q R S P (B) P S R Q
(C) Q P S R (D) R S P Q
16. 1. Very many people
P from those
Q spend money in
R that their natural
S ways quite different
6. tastes would enjoy.
(A) P S Q R (B) Q S P R
(C) Q P R S (D) R P Q S
17. 1. An overall picture
P literary situation
Q of the present
R major languages
S in some of the
6. is discussed here.
(A) Q P S R (B) S R Q P
(C) P Q S R (D) Q S R P
18. 1. After the Chipko Movement
P that peasants and tribals
Q in the responsible management
R it was demonstrated
S had a greater stake
6. of Nature than did supposedly
sophisticated city dwellers.
(A) Q R P S (B) R P S Q
(C) R P Q S (D) Q P S R
19. 1. Sometimes you can figure out
P of the rest of the sentence
Q or from the meaning
R its place in the story or in the
sentence
S an unfamiliar word from its context
6. even though you may never have
seen the word before.

- (A) R S P Q (B) S R Q P
(C) Q P R S (D) P R S Q
- 20.1. Even today in many countries
P neglected and there are far
Q women continue to be
R who have had the benefit of
S fewer women than men
6. education and vocational training.
(A) P S Q R (B) Q S P R
(C) Q P S R (D) R P Q S
- 21.1. Carl Sagan
P the severity of the problem
Q says that we do not fully understand
R that the next generations may be
S badly affected by
S in his essay
6. and that the only solution is
international co-operation.
(A) S R P Q (B) S Q R P
(C) S P R Q (D) S Q P R
- 22.1. Each
P if it was working
Q had to be tested to be sure
R parts of the rocket
S of the many
6. perfectly.
(A) R S P Q (B) R Q S P
(C) P R Q S (D) S R Q P
- 23.1. George Eliot sees
P family life
Q and mutually caring relationships
R human relationships
S as the centre of
6. as the centre of life itself.
(A) P Q S R (B) R Q S P
(C) R P Q S (D) P S R Q
- 24.1. Actually for him
P was more important than
Q the development
R into a free man
S of the Indian
6. the freeing of India.
(A) Q S R P (B) S R Q P
(C) P R Q S (D) R S Q P
- 25.1. Tourists are flooding into
P about the dream trip they would
Q remote parts of the earth;
R and adventurous people are
S thinking
S what used to be considered
6. like to take to these places.
(A) R S P Q (B) S Q R P
(C) Q R S P (D) R P Q S
- 26.1. It is useful to distinguish
P basic research
Q pure science, which involves
R and applied science
S between two forms of science
6. which involves technology.
(A) S R Q P (B) S Q P R
(C) R Q P S (D) P R Q S
- 27.1. Early to bed, early to rise, makes a
man healthy, wealthy and wise.
P But for the morning tea, I had to
wait for someone to get up before
me.
Q This saying inspired me to rise
early.
R That day I was the first to get up.
S One day I got up early in the
morning.
6. Then I realised that it was a waste
of time to get up early and wait for
the morning tea.
(A) Q S R P (B) Q P R S
(C) P Q R S (D) S P Q R
- 28.1. A wood-cutter was cutting a tree on
a river bank.
P He knelt down and prayed.
Q His axe slipped and fell into the
water.
R God Mercury appeared before him
and asked about the matter.
S He could not get it back as the river
was very deep.
6. He dived into the water and came
up with an axe of gold.
(A) R P Q S (B) R P S Q
(C) Q S R P (D) Q S P R

- 29.1. A dog stole a piece of meat from a butcher's shop.
 P He barked in anger.
 Q He ran to the jungle with the piece of meat.
 R He saw his reflection.
 S He crossed a river on the way.
 6. He lost his piece of meat.
 (A) Q P S R (B) Q S R P
 (C) Q P R S (D) S R P Q
- 30.1. Ramai and Samai were two poor young men.
 P On market day they sold their labour.
 Q They lived near Mahespur.
 R On other days, they remained in the village looking for work.
 S They wanted regular work.
 6. The headman gave them two plots.
 (A) Q P R S (B) R P Q S
 (C) S P Q R (D) P Q R S
- 31.1. Roger wanted to become a doctor.
 P He put away enough money to pay his first year fees.
 Q He could not afford the fees.
 R Undaunted, he got himself a job in the dockyard.
 S However, he came from a poor family.
 6. Once enrolled, he was recognized as a gifted student, and scholarships took care to the rest of his studies.
 (A) S R P Q (B) P R S Q
 (C) S Q R P (D) Q R S P
- 32.1. I went to my friend last week.
 P He politely refused to oblige me.
 Q I did not speak even a single word.
 R Actually I wanted his scooter for a day.
 S I felt ashamed of myself.
 6. I was mistaken in assessing a true friendship.
 (A) R P Q S (B) P R Q S
 (C) S R P Q (D) Q R S P
- 33.1. Venice is a strange city.
 P There are about 400 odd bridges connecting the islands of Venice.
 Q There are no motor cars, no horses and no buses there.
 R These small islands are close to one another.
 S It is not one island but a hundred islands.
 6. This is because Venice has no streets.
 (A) S R P Q (B) P S R Q
 (C) R Q P S (D) Q S R P
- 34.1 Before presenting a paper it is advisable to choose a subject of your interest.
 P When presenting your paper, speak distinctly and pleasantly.
 Q Next, 'read up' about it, before you write the paper.
 R Then prior to writing make a clear plan to ensure orderly presentation.
 S While reading, you should make notes.
 6. In this way, the interest of the listeners is enhanced and you are appreciated.
 The proper sequence should be :
 (A) R S Q P (B) P Q R S
 (C) Q S R P (D) S Q R P
- 35.1 One cold night, just as I was about to jump into bed, I heard guns firing.
 P The whole city seemed to be lit by heavenly light.
 Q On looking out, I saw the flashes of the fast travelling bullets.
 R I stood motionless as shells whistled past.
 S I ran to the nearest window.
 6. It was almost like fireworks except that the flashes were not for celebration, but for destruction.

The proper sequence should be :

- (A) R P S Q (B) P R S Q
(C) Q R S P (D) S Q P R

36.1 A Panther, it is reported broke into a house yesterday attracted by the smell of the cattle in the shade close by

P Just as the panther was about to leap on him, he shot out of his bed and jumped onto a cupboard of heavy steel.

Q The neighbours heard his cries and broke open the door.

R It strayed into the house where a boy, Sitaram, was sleeping alone.

S He heard sounds and woke up, took the torch from under the pillow, shone it in the direction of the sound and saw the green eyes of the wild beast.

6 By then the panther had escaped through the open window.

The proper sequence should be :

- (A) P R Q S (B) R S P Q
(C) R P Q S (D) Q R P S

37.1 My principle was put to the test many a time in South Africa.

P In my heart of hearts I always wished that I could win only if my client's case was right.

Q But I always resisted the temptation.

R I remember only one occasion when, after having won a case, I suspected that my client had deceived me.

S Often I knew that my opponents had tutored their witness, and if I only encouraged my clients or his witnesses to lie, we would win the case.

6 In fixing my fees I do not recall ever having made them conditional on my winning the case.

The proper sequence should be :

- (A) S Q R P (B) P Q R S
(C) S R P Q (D) R P Q S

38.1 It was nearly two hours before day break.

P When he reached his own door, he opened it softly and walked lightly up the stairs.

Q He entered the room, where a candle was burning upon the table.

R The streets were deserted and silent and Bill Sikes hurried through them.

S He then drew back the curtain of the bed.

6 Nancy was lying, half dressed, upon it.

The proper sequence should be :

- (A) R P Q S (B) P R Q S
(C) P Q R S (D) Q S P R

39.1 There is an uncontrolled growth of periodicals and magazines.

P Many readers are not capable of selecting the best books out of the many.

Q In fact, bad stuff is more attractive to read.

R Therefore, in confusion, people may read bad stuff.

S This quantitative growth is perhaps not the one required for the society.

6 Selection of good books is the most important task.

The proper sequence should be :

- (A) P S Q R (B) S R P Q
(C) S P R Q (D) P Q S R

40.1 Khizer had been a very pious and wise old man.

P Khizer would then appear and comfort that person.

Q In Persia, whoever had any problem would pray to him for help.

R He would live until the Day of Judgement.

- S He had drunk nectar, the water of Eternal life.
6 The king of Persia also desired to see the great Khizer.

The proper sequence should be :

- (A) Q S R P (B) S R Q P
(C) P S Q R (D) R S Q P

- 41.1 The neck has a long spinal column protecting the spinal cord and nerves.
P In rare cases it can occur due to cancer as well.
Q Neck pain can occur due to injuries, degeneration of spine, disc disorders and postural arthritis.
R It is caused by different factors but most of them are not serious.
S It is prone to a lot of injuries because of its precarious position.
6 Neck pain is considered one of the most common workplace diseases.

The proper sequence should be :

- (A) P Q S R (B) S Q R P
(C) Q R P S (D) S P Q R

- 42.1 Jagdish' mother was out of station and had left a few recipes for Jagdish to cook for himself. Here is one.
P After a while he added salt and chilli powder to the slightly fried potato pieces.
Q He cut the washed and peeled potatoes into tiny pieces.
R When the oil was hot, he put the potato pieces into it, stirred them now and then to prevent them from sticking to the kadai.
S Then he put the kadai on the lighted stove and poured two table spoons of oil into it.
6 Finally, when it was well done, he took the kadai off the stove and transferred the fried potato into a steel dish.

The proper sequence should be :

- (A) Q S R P (B) Q P R S
(C) S Q R P (D) P R Q S

- 43.1. What are the strategies to strengthen reading habits among early literates, school dropouts and even adults?

P Normally, subtitles for a film, say in Hindi, will be in some other language, say, English.

Q According to a research survey, SLS "Doubles and even triples the role of reading improvement that children may be achieving through formal education".

R But SLS harps on the argument that since the film viewers are familiar with the script, they can read the words in their favourite dialogues and films.

S One of the novel and effective strategies is Same Language Subtitles (SLS), which was introduced in Ahmedabad in 1996.

6. Since a huge number of children and adults watch TV for entertainment even in the rural areas of India why not use this resource to get an educational benefit out of it?

- (A) P Q S R (B) P R Q S
(C) S P R Q (D) S Q R P

- 44.1. Braille lost his eyesight accidentally as a child.

P In his days, the few books that were available for blind people were printed in big, raised type.

Q After that he became a teacher.

R The letters used were those of the ordinary alphabet.

S Nevertheless, he was able to complete his education at a school for the blind in Paris.

6. Braille's idea was to use raised dots instead of raised letters.

- (A) P Q R S (B) S Q P R
(C) S R P Q (D) Q P R S
- 45.1. Disappointment doesn't equal failure.
P When you feel disappointed, you can either seek comfort or seek a solution.
Q First, step back, stop what you're doing, and try to obtain some comfort-but don't get trapped into staying comfortable.
R The best approach includes some of both.
S Seen in a positive light, it can stimulate learning and growth.
6. Having licked your wounds, prepare for another effort based on a new solution to the problem.
(A) S R Q P (B) R S P Q
(C) S P R Q (D) P R S Q
- 46.1. Addiction to alcoholic drinks affects the social life of the people.
P Gradually drinking becomes a habit.
Q The person becomes an addict.
R When once it becomes a habit, it is difficult to give up.
S A person begins to drink just for the fun of it.
6. If he doesn't have his bottle of drink, he becomes restless.
(A) S P R Q (B) S R Q P
(C) Q R P S (D) Q P R S
- 47.1. There are some places that experience heavy rains throughout the year.
P So, the local administration should take steps to provide a proper drainage system to clear the stagnant water.
Q If water stagnates on the road sides, it leads to the spread of infectious diseases.
R Additionally, measures should be taken to spray disinfectants.
- S In such places, people adapt themselves to moist weather.
6. By taking such steps, spread of disease can be checked.
(A) Q P S R (B) S Q P R
(C) R S Q P (D) P Q S R
- 48.1. He wanted to adopt his father's profession.
P He was influenced by his strong desire to see India free.
Q From now on, he was a changed man.
R He made up his mind.
S He came in contact with Mahatma Gandhi.
6. He wished to change the lot of the naked and hungry masses of India.
(A) Q R P S (B) S P R Q
(C) R S P Q (D) P Q S R
- 49.1. Reena made a cup of tea in this manner.
P Next, she added milk and sugar.
Q When the water was boiling she added tea-leaves.
R She turned off the gas.
S First she put the water to boil.
6. Finally, she poured the tea into a cup.
(A) S Q P R (B) Q P R S
(C) P R S Q (D) R S Q P
- 50.1. Once upon a time, there was a little man.
P Some people called him Rabi.
Q He walked like a rabbit.
R His face and hands were brown.
S That is why people called him Brownie.
6. But his real name was Thomas Cock, though he never cooked anything.
(A) Q P S R (B) S R P Q
(C) R S Q P (D) R Q P S
- 51.1. She was an old woman with a large purse that had everything in it.

- P It was about eleven O'clock at night.
 Q I had a long strap.
 R She carried it slung across her shoulder.
 S A boy ran up behind her.
 6. He tried to snatch her purse.
 (A) P Q R S (B) S Q R P
 (C) Q R P S (D) S R Q P
- 52.1. Of all the living creatures on the earth, insects are the most plentiful.
 P In some countries, they are farmer's greatest enemy.
 Q Locusts are perhaps the most dangerous of all, for they will eat almost any green plant and leave cultivated lands bare.
 R Some varieties are very useful to man, like bees from which we get honey and wax, and silkworms which supply us with silk.
 S Other varieties, however, are extremely harmful and do a great amount of damage, especially to crops.
 6. Common flies, cockroaches, termites, mosquitoes and lice are some other insects harmful to man.
 (A) P S R Q (B) S R P Q
 (C) R S Q P (D) Q S R P
- 53.1. For thousands of millions of years the Moon has been going round the Earth.
 P However, some of them will still be going round the Earth thousands of years from now.
 Q These artificial satellites are very much smaller than the Moon.
 R Today, however, the Earth has many other satellites, all made by man.
 S During this time, the Moon has been the only satellite of the Earth.
 6. Artificial satellites do not fall because they are going too fast to do so.
 (A) P R S Q (B) Q S R P
 (C) S R P Q (D) S R Q P
- 54.1. Sir Edmund Hillary and Tensing Norgay were the first to reach the peak of Mount Everest in 1953.
 P While a Nepalese and a Japanese climber have done it three times, the Italian climber Reinhold Messner has done it twice.
 Q Some 164 men and women mountaineers from 21 nations have made the ascent.
 R The mountain still continues to enthrall.
 S Since then, there has been a succession of climbs.
 6. Those wanting to climb Everest must file an application with the Nepal Tourism Ministry.
 (A) P Q R S (B) S R Q P
 (C) S Q P R (D) S P R Q
- 55.1. There is a lot of luck in drilling for oil.
 P The samples of soil are examined for traces of oil.
 Q The drill may just miss the oil although it is near.
 R Sometimes, it may strike oil at a fairly high level.
 S When the drill goes down it brings up soil.
 6. If they are disappointed at one place, the drillers go to another.
 (A) Q P R S (B) Q R S P
 (C) P S R Q (D) S R Q P
- 56.1. India is a very old country with a great past.
 P Since August 1947, she had been in a position to pursue her own foreign policy.
 Q But it is a new country also, with new urges and new desires.
 R But even so, she could not forget the lesson of her great leader.
 S She was limited by the realities of

the situation which she could not ignore or overcome.

6. She tried to adapt theory to reality.

(A) P Q R S (B) Q P S R

(C) S R P Q (D) R S P Q

- 57.1. A leader must have the capacity to take decisions.

P It is seldom a question of a clear choice between right or wrong.

Q However, a clear-cut decision must be taken.

R Decision-making is often an excruciatingly hard task.

S Rather it implies a careful weighing of various alternatives.

6. This capacity to take clear decisions is the essential function of a leader.

(A) S P Q R (B) R P S Q

(C) Q R P S (D) P Q S R

- 58.1. Laughter is man's most distinctive emotional expression.

P But humour belongs to man.

Q Man shares the capacity for love and hate, and anger, and grief with other living creatures.

R All human beings should develop a sense of humour without which life will be dry and drab.

S It has an intellectual as well as an emotional element.

6. Laugh away all your sorrows and life will truly be pleasant.

(A) P Q S R (B) P R Q S

(C) Q R P S (D) Q P S R

- 59.1. Long ago in a Danish kingdom.

P would nightly roam the countryside.

Q then would stalk to the king's high hall and there.

R who, rising from his marshy home.

S lived a gruesome monster named Grendel.

6. kill as many people as he could lay his hands on.

(A) R P S Q

(B) S Q P R

(C) P Q S R

(D) S R P Q

- 60.1. Bernard Shaw's first play was presented in 1892.

P Then came a series of plays.

Q It received wide acceptance.

R It was enacted to a packed audience in London.

S Finally, in 1905, he emerged as the best playwright with 'Man and Superman'.

6. Critics hailed him as the greatest playwright of the 20th century.

(A) R P Q S (B) Q P S R

(C) P Q S R (D) R Q P S

- 61.1. The system of Sati prevailed among upper caste Hindus in the 19th century.

P However, reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, launched powerful anti-Sati campaign.

Q Between 1815 and 1838 in Bengal alone, 800 women became Satis.

R The British did not take any legal action against this practice.

S They feared a backlash from orthodox elements.

6. Lord William Bentinck was responsible for passing a law abolishing Sati.

(A) P Q R S (B) Q R P S

(C) Q P S R (D) R S P Q

- 62.1. It is interesting to note that English was offered as a subject in England only in 1828.

P The course offered was on the English language and not on literature.

Q Instead it was offered in the newly started University College founded in 1886.

R It was only 1831 that English literature was offered at King's College.

- S Even then it was not offered in prestigious Universities like Oxford.

6. Before that, only classics in Greek and Latin were taught at Oxford.
 (A) P S R Q (B) S R Q P
 (C) P R Q S (D) S Q P R
- 63.1. Brainstorming requires a focus question that is clear and unambiguous.
 P One strategy to implement a brainstorm would be to write down the question.
 Q In fact, participants must be encouraged to suggest any response, however strange.
 R It is important that no value be attached to the responses at this stage.
 S Participants can then hear the question and the responses from the group.
 6. The aim would be to allow individual ideas to spark off each other.
 (A) Q R P S (B) R Q P S
 (C) P S R Q (D) Q P S R
- 64.1. India is mostly the land of villages.
 P India was very backward before independence.
 Q But after independence India has made tremendous progress.
 R Most of the people live in villages.
 S Agriculture is the main occupation of these people.
 6. Today India exports many industrial goods all over the world.
 (A) S R Q P (B) R S P Q
 (C) P R Q S (D) Q P R S
- 65.1. The caste system is a unique institution inherent in the Indian culture.
 P It is a successful expression of the ideal 'Unity in Diversity'.
 Q It survived many upheavals in our History.
 R It played an important role in the preservation of our society.
 S Its existence is dated back to the Rigvedic Age.
 6. It is considered to be the strength and weakness of our culture.
 (A) S Q P R (B) P Q R S
 (C) S P R Q (D) Q R P S
- 66.1. The most vulnerable section of the society are the students.
 P Revolutionary and new fledged ideas have a great appeal to them.
 Q Agitations may be non-violent methods of protest.
 R They cannot resist the charm of persuasion.
 S They are to be taught that without discipline they cannot get proper education.
 6. However if these become violent, the antisocial elements get encouraged and they put all proper working out of gear.
 (A) P R S Q (B) R S Q P
 (C) S R P Q (D) R P Q S
- 67.1. One of the most terrible battles of the American Civil War was fought in July 1863, at Gettysburg.
 P The chief speech on that occasion was given by Edward Everett, a celebrated orator.
 Q Lincoln was asked to make a few remarks.
 R In November of that year a portion of the battlefield was dedicated as a final resting-place for men of both armies who died there.
 S Everett's speech lasted 2 hours; Lincoln's for 2 minutes; it was over almost before the crowd realized that it had begun.
 6. But the Gettysburg speech, is now one of the world's immortal pieces of literature.
 (A) S Q R P (B) R P Q S
 (C) P Q R S (D) Q P S R

68.1. The teacher training agency in England hopes to make teaching one of the top three professions.

P They have also demanded that the campaign should be matched by improved pay scales, work load and morale so as to avoid recruitment problems with an aim to raise the image of the teacher profession.

Q A series of advertisements are now being screened showing famous people speaking about teachers they remember and admire.

R An amount of S 100 million has been set aside to combat the shortage of applicants for teacher training.

S Teacher Unions have welcomed this campaign.

6. It is high time for the Indian Government also to think on similar lines and take steps to lift up the sinking morale of the teaching profession.

(A) Q R P S (B) R P S Q

(C) R Q S P (D) Q P S R

69.1. Some say that failure is like toxic waste.

P I see failure more as a fertilizer.

Q Thinking about it pollutes and undermines the attitudes needed for success.

R The seeds of success must be planted afresh.

S It can be used to enrich the soil of your mind.

6. Turning failure into a fertilizer is accomplished by using your errors as steps in learning.

(A) S R Q P (B) P Q S R

(C) S P Q R (D) Q P S R

70.1. John had some relatively new clothes he had outgrown.

P But his mother took them out and kept them neatly folded in the cupboard again.

Q He threw them into the waste basket.

R So John put the clothing into the family's bag of items to donate to charity.

S His mother found them and put them back in his cupboard.

6. John finally put the items in his mother's mending basket and never saw them again.

(A) R S P Q (B) Q R S P

(C) Q S R P (D) R Q S P

71.1. When a boy grows into a young man, he finds himself in a new and strange world.

P The relationship remains, but its nature changes.

Q The emotional ties that he had with them are now loosened.

R The old pattern of his life in which his parents were the nucleus around which his life revolved now undergoes a change.

S he finds in himself an emotional void which he must somehow fill.

6. At this stage of life he is like a body without a soul or a flower without fragrance.

(A) P R Q S (B) R S Q P

(C) S R P Q (D) R Q P S

72.1. In London there is a popular public park called Hyde Park.

P Here many succeed in attracting an audience.

Q Any one who wants to make a speech can do so in Speaker's Corner.

R In this park, there is a place known as 'Speaker's Corner'

S On Sunday afternoons, we can find many such people there.

6. The will be standing on soapboxes and speaking away on various subjects.

(A) R P Q S (B) Q P R S

(C) R Q P S (D) Q P S R

- 73.1. It is shocking to read that many more cigarette brands are going to be marketed in India.
- P Aren't these two at cross-purposes?
- Q On one hand, the Government declares 'no-smoking' zones.
- R The proposal appears to be awaiting the Government's approval.
- S On the other, it entertains unhealthy proposals like this.
6. There is a need for review of Government policy.
- (A) R Q S P (B) R P Q S
(C) Q S P R (D) P Q S R
- 74.1. A man who climbs a mountain faces several dangers.
- P A cylinder of oxygen can be very expensive.
- Q The atmosphere at such a great height contains less oxygen than in the plains and therefore he may find it difficult to breathe.
- R Yet another danger is the avalanches-huge mass of snow sliding down the mountain and the mountaineer may get swept off.
- S This means that the mountaineer has to carry his own supply of oxygen in a cylinder.
6. It is a proof of man's indomitable courage that in spite of all these dangers, he continues to climb the highest mountains in the world.
- (A) Q S P R (B) S R P Q
(C) Q S R P (D) P S R Q
- 75.1. The life of the honeybee colony centres around the activities of its single queen.
- P Fertilization of these eggs takes place before they are deposited in the cells.
- Q When the eggs hatch into larvae, they are looked after and fed by the worker bees.
- R During the summer month she spends most of her time laying eggs in the wax cells of her honey comb.
- S The honeybee does this by releasing sperm from her storage sacs which were filled at the time of her mating of flights.
6. A new worker bee emerges three weeks after the egg was laid.
- (A) R S Q P (B) R P S Q
(C) S P R Q (D) S R P Q
- 76.1. As the girl grew up, she became prettier and prettier.
- P She began to be treated worse than any servant.
- Q After household work she would sleep among the cinders.
- R And the prettier she became, the more the sisters hated her.
- S She was compelled to eat scraps of left overs.
6. This habit earned her the nickname Cinderella.
- (A) P Q R S (B) R P S Q
(C) Q P R S (D) P Q S R
- 77.1. It is the responsibility of parents to teach the young moral values in life.
- P Many children take advantage of their parent's busy schedule.
- Q This results in children's ignorance of social values.
- R The reason behind it is that parents are quite busy nowadays.
- S Nowadays parents spend very meager time with children.
6. As such, the society is going away from the value system.
- (A) S R P Q (B) P Q R S
(C) S Q R P (D) S P Q R
- 78.1. It is easy to criticize the people at the helm, for the slow progress in every field.
- P We are well aware that the intellectuals are leaving our

country for better employment opportunities.

Q This question remains unanswered because our country cannot show opportunities to the intellectuals.

R Then, what about their obligation to the Motherland?

S First, we should ask ourselves as to what is happening to the young intellectuals in India.

6. This situation of 'Brain-Drain' leads to a variety of problems.

(A) P S Q R (B) R P S Q

(C) P S R Q (D) S P R Q

79.1. Education in India had a glorious beginning.

P But after the British rule, it faced many changes.

Q It went on for centuries with the same glory.

R English as the medium of instruction had a very great response.

S One of the changes was the introduction of English as the medium of instruction.

6. As the Britishers left we had a complexity of opinions regarding English.

(A) P Q R S (B) Q P S R

(C) P Q S R (D) S R P Q

80.1. This was an important day for Alatook.

P It was a cold day, but Alatook would be warm.

Q For the first time he was going to hunt seals alone.

R First he put on his fur-lined jacket.

S Then he put on mittens and boots of deerskin to protect his hands and feet from the cold.

6. Finally he picked up the gun he had cleaned so carefully the day before.

(A) P Q R S

(B) Q P R S

(C) P R S Q

(D) Q R P S

81.1. The man who does his duty without any selfish desire for fruit may be called a sanyasi as well as yogi.

P The man who has achieved much evenness of temper will be serene, because his mere thoughts are changed with the strength of action.

Q He would practice yoga, i.e., evenness of temper, and cannot but perform action.

R The root of the matter is that one should not allow his mind to flirt from object of desire to another and from that to a third.

S But he who abstains from action altogether is only an idler.

6. A yogi is one who is not attached to his objects of sense or to action and whose mind has ceased to roam restlessly.

(A) P Q S R (B) R Q S P

(C) R P Q S (D) P S R Q

82.1. A Kashmiri village chief became very friendly with another man of his village.

P After while he found his friend to be so greedy that he decided to send him away.

Q He had told him too much of his private affairs.

R He did not wish to make the fellow his enemy.

S This was said than done, for they had been close friends.

6. At last he thought of a plan.

(A) S P Q R (B) P S R Q

(C) Q R S P (D) R S P Q

83.1. The decision to purchase a property involves various factors.

P There can be other factors only a seller may know and is required to disclose.

- Q This includes checking the documents for title verification, scrutinizing the original title deeds etc.
- R While purchasing a property a screening procedure is followed.
- S These include matters such as agreements entered into by the seller with their parties, power of attorney granted by the seller and any pending litigation on the property.
6. Now a days it is very difficult to verify whether the property is subject to litigation or otherwise.
- (A) P Q S R (B) Q R S P
(C) R Q P S (D) S Q P R
- 84.1. The coming of computer sparked the need for remotely operated controls.
- P It is Silicon Chip that is at the heart of the remote control.
- Q This produces an infra-red beam, which is made up of electro-magnetic waves.
- R When you press the button on the remote control, the chip sets off an electronic vibrator.
- S The beam carries a coded signal such as switch on, raise volume etc.
6. The code is based on binary digits.
- (A) P Q R S (B) R P Q S
(C) P R Q S (D) P Q S R
- 85.1. Environment is the place where all forms of life exist, live and prosper.
- P Thus, there is a network of life forms with a close association among themselves and with the non living matter.
- Q Any life form can exist on earth only if the integrity of all the components are maintained.
- R Human life is closely linked with all the other forms in the environment and also with the inanimate objects like air, water and land.
- S If anyone component of this network, is disturbed, it will have a profound adverse effect on all other components.
6. Protecting Environment is an important items of life.
- (A) Q R S P (B) R P S Q
(C) P Q S R (D) S Q P R
- 86.1. You would have heard about it by now. Yes, Pluto is no longer considered a planet.
- P For instance, Pluto is the only known heavenly body that rotates in synchrony with the orbit of its satellite.
- Q It is to be called a "dwarf planet" henceforth.
- R So, unlike the earth and our moon, Pluto and Charon continuously face each other.
- S Even in the past, Pluto's status had remained shaky and was always considered a peculiar planet.
6. Discovered in 1930, and named after the Roman god of the underworld, Pluto has an icy surface composed of nitrogen and methane and weighs just a fifth of the weight of our moon.
- (A) Q P R S (B) S Q P R
(C) Q S P R (D) R Q S P
- 87.1. We are still in the Cenozoic Era the Age of Mammals.
- P Will mammals, one wonders, continue to be earth's leading animals?
- Q Or, in a hundred million years, will most of the mammals of today belong to a parade of ancient animals?
- R The great Ice Age and the time since forms a part of it.

- S No one can tell.
6. At the moment, there is little to make us think that we will be crowded off the earth.
- (A) P R Q S (B) P Q R S
(C) R P Q S (D) R S P Q
88. 1. It was nearly two hours before day break.
- P When he reached his own door, he opened it softly and walked lightly up the stairs.
- Q He entered the room, where a candle was burning upon the table.
- R The streets were deserted and silent as Bill Sikes hurried through them.
- S He then drew back the curtain of the bed.
6. Nancy was lying, half-dressed, upon it.
- (A) R P Q S (B) P R Q S
(C) P Q R S (D) Q S P R
89. 1. The commonest form of non-motorised transport is the bicycle.
- P All one has to do is to hop on to it and pedal off.
- Q It takes only a short time for an average person to master it.
- R Also, except for inner tubes and tyres, maintenance is seldom required.
- S The bicycle is a very simple machine to use.
6. No wonder millions of people ride bicycles all over the world.
- (A) P R Q S (B) P S Q R
(C) S R Q P (D) S Q R P
90. 1. Surgeons are next only to god.
- P As such they become demigods in the eyes of their patients and their families.
- Q And as the saying goes, cleanliness is next to godliness.
- R They given a new lease of life to people who are in their deathbeds.
- S Further a surgeon's work warrants cleanliness in every aspect.
6. Because of this purity which the surgeon sees everywhere he tends to be pure in his heart too.
- (A) P Q R S (B) R S P Q
(C) R P S Q (D) Q P R S
91. 1. Caring for our elders has always been a key value in our culture.
- P We also feel greatly blessed if we get an opportunity to live with them.
- Q Always remember, that this sacred duty is a part of our religious outlook.
- R We consider it a privilege to have our parent and grand parents living with us.
- S Besides we believe that taking care of them in their old age is a sacred duty.
6. Seeking the blessings of elders is a common practice in our country.
- (A) Q P S R (B) P R Q S
(C) S R Q P (D) R P S Q
92. 1. Poor state of public health is what allows mosquitoes to flourish throughout India.
- P They can spread not only Dengue and Chickunguniya but also Malaria and Filariasis.
- Q It can be accomplished only if all the local committees put their shoulder to the wheel.
- R Ad hoc measure do very little to curb mosquito population.
- S What is needed is a sustained effort to curb the mosquito menace.
6. It is high time, mosquito control once again received the priority it deserves.
- (A) P R S Q (B) P Q R S
(C) R Q P S (D) S R Q P

Answer-key

- | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (C) | 2. (A) | 3. (B) | 4. (D) | 5. (B) | 6. (A) | 7. (D) | 8. (B) | 9. (C) |
| 10. (B) | 11. (B) | 12. (D) | 13. (B) | 14. (A) | 15. (D) | 16. (B) | 17. (C) | 18. (D) |
| 19. (B) | 20. (A) | 21. (D) | 22. (B) | 23. (C) | 24. (D) | 25. (D) | 26. (D) | 27. (A) |
| 28. (B) | 29. (B) | 30. (A) | 31. (D) | 32. (B) | 33. (A) | 34. (C) | 35. (A) | 36. (A) |
| 37. (C) | 38. (D) | 39. (B) | 40. (A) | 41. (A) | 42. (C) | 43. (D) | 44. (B) | 45. (B) |
| 46. (A) | 47. (D) | 48. (B) | 49. (D) | 50. (A) | 51. (B) | 52. (B) | 53. (A) | 54. (C) |
| 55. (C) | 56. (C) | 57. (D) | 58. (C) | 59. (B) | 60. (B) | 61. (B) | 62. (D) | 63. (D) |
| 64. (D) | 65. (D) | 66. (C) | 67. (C) | 68. (B) | 69. (A) | 70. (A) | 71. (B) | 72. (C) |
| 73. (D) | 74. (C) | 75. (C) | 76. (C) | 77. (A) | 78. (A) | 79. (B) | 80. (B) | 81. (A) |
| 82. (C) | 83. (B) | 84. (B) | 85. (D) | 86. (B) | 87. (C) | 88. (B) | 89. (B) | 90. (C) |
| 91. (C) | 92. (A) | 93. (C) | 94. (C) | 95. (D) | 96. (A) | | | |

CDS EXAMS

Directions: In the following items, each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentence are given in the beginning as S_1 and S_6 . The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark accordingly on the Answer Sheet.

1. S_1 There was a legend among our people that the island had once been covered with tall trees.
 S_6 Tumai angrily went down, down to another world; so people die today because he did.
P This was a long time ago, at the beginning of the world when Tumai and Mukat ruled.
Q Tumai wished people to die.
R The two gods quarreled about many things.
S Mukat did not.

The proper sequence should be :

- (A) P R Q S (B) P S R Q
 (C) S P R Q (D) S Q P R

2. S_1 There was something about the smile of Mr. Acton, when he came over to Sharma's table, which betokened disaster.
 S_6 Specially, since Mr. Acton was not known to smile too much, being a morose, old Sahib, hard-working and conscientious.
P The fact the Mr. Acton should come over to his table at all, fawn upon him and say what he had said was, of course, most flattering.
Q For very rarely did the head of the firm condescend to move down the corridor, where the Indian staff of Henry King and Co., worked.
R But that smile on Mr. Acton's face !

S But as the Sahib had only said, "Mr. Sharma, I have brought something for you specially from London, you must come into my office on Monday and take it." Sharma could not surmise the real meaning of the General Manager's remark.

The proper sequence should be :

- (A) S P Q R (B) P R S Q
(C) S Q R P (D) Q R S P

3. **S₁** Arun suddenly found himself in the streets.

S₆ When he applied for the refund of his security, there was hardly anyone at the other end to receive his application.

P There was a little money in the bank and he had some stock on hand.

Q The prices were going down, and he could hardly realize a few hundred rupees.

R At first he could hardly understand the full significance of this collapse.

S But the stock moved out slowly.

The proper sequence should be :

- (A) P S Q R (B) S Q R P
(C) R P S Q (D) P Q S R

4. **S₁** Science has given us powers fit for the gods.

S₆ And we should remember that they are very stern masters.

P For example, we do not know how to manage our machines.

Q Yet we use them like small children.

R But in practice, they have become man's masters.

S Machines were made to be man's servants.

The proper sequence should be :

- (A) R Q P S (B) P Q R S
(C) Q P S R (D) Q P R S

5. **S₁** I am the manager of a travel agency in the city.

S₆ I spend those twenty five minutes doing crosswords.

P I usually catch the 8 O'clock train for my journey to the office.

Q I live fifteen kilometers out of the city where I have a small room.

R I go to work on the electric train everyday.

S The train takes about twenty five minutes to get to the city.

The proper sequence should be :

- (A) P R S Q (B) R Q P S
(C) Q S P R (D) S P R Q

6. **S₁** Until the first atomic energy bombs fell on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the atom had its behaviour and been remote from everyday affairs.

S₆ So the idea grew up that the product of long years at atomic research had led only to a fresh weapon of destruction more powerful than any known before.

P There was something queer and incomprehensible about them.

Q And secondly, that something new and devastating had been added to the list of man's victories over nature.

R But it, in the first place, made us realize that the atom and its ways were no longer something apart from everyday life.

S The atomic bombing of Japan did not resolve that incomprehensibility.

The proper sequence should be :

- (A) P S R Q (B) P Q S R
(C) R S Q P (D) S Q P R

7. **S₁** A gentleman trying to get a fly out of the milk or a piece of cork out of his glass of wine often imagines himself to be irritated.

S. But I pointed out to him that this sense of wrong was really subjective and relative; it rested entirely upon the assumption that the drawer could, should, and would come out easily.

P Again, I have known some people of very modern views driven by their distress to the use of theological terms to which they attached no doctrinal significance, merely because a drawer was jammed tight and they could not pull it out.

Q Everyday his drawer was jammed, and everyday in consequence it was something else that rhymes to it.

R A friend of mine was particularly afflicted in this way.

S Let him think for a moment of the patience of anglers sitting by dark pools, and let his soul be immediately irradiated with gratification and repose.

The proper sequence should be :

- (A) S P R Q (B) P S R Q
(C) Q P R S (D) S P Q R

8. **S₁** Even in his earliest days, man had government.

S₂ As the number of men multiplied, hunting bands grew larger, divided and formed independent groups.

P When he grew old and dull, another leader took his place.

Q As he stepped outside he joined with other men to form a hunting tribe that learned to work together.

R Its simplest form was the family, where man had authority over his wife and children.

S Probably the hunter with the right combination of strength

and cleverness became the leader of the tribe.

The proper sequence should be :

- (A) Q R P S (B) R Q S P
(C) S R P Q (D) R P Q S

9. **S₁** The oil found in natural state in called crude oil.

S₂ Last of all, the lubricating oils of various grades are produced.

P It is used as a fuel in heaters and lamps.

Q It is treated in refineries, the most common form of treatment is heating.

R Gas that comes off the oil later is condensed into paraffin.

S When crude oil is heated, the first vapours to rise are cooled and become the finest petrol.

The proper sequence should be :

- (A) Q S P R (B) S P Q R
(C) S Q R P (D) Q S R P

10. **S₁** As a first step we have made the tribals celebrate the Itu Kula festival on the same day.

S₂ Village-wise environmental status reports were prepared to help people in assessing the remaining natural resources such as drinking water, extent of grazing land, and number of fruit-bearing trees, bird, animals etc.

P For the first time in the history of this region, during this festival, an Adivasa darbar was conducted.

Q Tribes from Madhya Pradesh and Orissa were also invited to participate in this darbar.

R We could achieve emotional integrity amongst tribals which resulted in this success.

S For centuries they were celebrating it on different days and in different ways.

The proper sequence should be :

- (A) S R P Q (B) P R S Q
(C) Q S P R (D) R S Q P

11. **S₁** Happiness, after all is an inner state of mind.
S₆ My point is that it is not wealth but coordination of one's thought and action which removes inner conflicts.
P Some of the most miserable persons I have come across in my life are rich.
Q It is little dependent on outside environment.
R Happiness has very little to do, for instance, with whether you are rich or not rich.
S It is true that poverty makes one miserable in a very acute way.

The proper sequence should be :

- (A) S P Q R (B) Q P S R
(C) R S P Q (D) Q R S P

12. **S₁** It was in 264 B.C. that the great struggle between Rome and Carthage, the Punic Wars began.
S₆ But the Romans, with extraordinary energy, set themselves to outbuild the Carthaginians.
P It gradually developed into a struggle for the possession of Sicily.
Q The advantage of the sea was at first with the Carthaginians.
R The First Punic War began in that year about the pirates of Messina.
S They had great fighting ships of what was hitherto an unheard-of size.

The proper sequence should be :

- (A) R Q S P (B) R P Q S
(C) P R S Q (D) Q S P R

13. **S₁** Over-eating in one of the most wasteful practices among those who can afford it.

S₆ The evening meal should be light and should be taken three or four hours before going to bed.

P It is largely wasted.

Q A heavy meal at night before retiring is the fashion with many.

R While sleeping, this food is converted into excess fat and thus makes a person fat and ungainly.

S Three to five hours are needed to digest the food.

The proper sequence should be :

- (A) P Q S R (B) Q P S R
(C) Q S R P (D) S R Q P

14. **S₁** I passed all the other courses that I took at my university.

S₆ This used to enrage my instructor.

P I never once saw a cell through a microscope.

Q This was because all botany students had to spend several hours a week looking through microscopes at plant cells.

R But I could never pass botany.

S I could never see through a microscope.

The proper sequence should be :

- (A) R Q S P (B) Q P S R
(C) R S P Q (D) P Q S R

15. **S₁** It is very warm and sticky today.

S₆ A good rain would cool things off a little.

P That is a good idea.

Q I wonder what the weather is going to be like tomorrow.

R Let's listen to the weather report for tomorrow on the radio.

S The paper here says its going to be fair and sunny.

The proper sequence should be :

- (A) Q S R P (B) R Q S P
(C) Q R P S (D) R S P Q

Answer-key

1. (A) Hint- S_1 is followed by P and P is followed by R.
2. (A) Hint- R is followed by S_6 .
3. (C) Hint- R cannot be the last sentence since it says 'at first'. P is followed by S.
4. (C) Hint- S is followed by R.
5. (B) Hint- S is followed by S_6 .
6. (A) Hint- R is followed by S.
7. (A) Hint- R is followed by Q and S_1 is followed by S.
8. (B) Hint- S_1 is followed by R and then by Q.
9. (D) Hint- Q is followed by S and R is followed by P.
10. (A) Hint- P is followed by Q.
11. (D)
12. (B) Hint- S_1 is followed by R and Q is followed by S.
13. (B)
14. (A) Hint- S_1 is followed by R and then Q.
15. (A)

BANK EXAMS

Directions: Rearrange the following six sentences (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

- I
- (1) The sailor was told it was placed there as warning signal to sailors to warn them to the danger.
 - (2) He returned to the spot a few years later as captain of his own ship.
 - (3) The ship was at sea for many days and finally anchored near the coastline.
 - (4) The night was stormy and

without a warning signal his ship was wrecked on that very rock.

- (5) One of the sailors on board saw a bell tied to a dangerous submerged rock.
 - (6) As a joke the sailor decided to steal the bell and hide it despite being informed of this.
1. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)
2. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)
3. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)
4. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)
5. Which of the following should be the **SIXTH (LAST)** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)
- II
- (1) The emperor was impressed with me and rewarded me suitably.
 - (2) He then asked me to make it shorter without erasing its ends.
 - (3) One fine day the king decided to

test my intelligence.

- (4) By doing so, I could make the line shorter without erasing the ends.
- (5) After thinking over it for some time, I drew longer lines on both the ends of the line that the emperor had drawn.
- (6) He drew a line on the floor with the help of a chalk.
6. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?
- (A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)
7. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?
- (A) (2) (B) (3)
(C) (4) (D) (5)
(E) (6)
8. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?
- (A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)
9. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence after rearrangement?
- (A) (2) (B) (3)
(C) (4) (D) (5)
(E) (6)
10. Which of the following should be the **LAST (SIXTH)** sentence after rearrangement?
- (A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)

- III (1) Thus they teach us that no matter how insignificant you think you are, you can accomplish extraordinary

things.

- (2) During the course of its life it was struck by lightning fourteen times.
- (3) But one day it was attacked by an army of beetles.
- (4) The tree stood at the foot of the Himalayas for over four hundred years.
- (5) The tiny insects ate their way through the tree and destroyed it.
- (6) It even survived innumerable storms and avalanches.
11. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?
- (A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)
12. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?
- (A) (2) (B) (3)
(C) (4) (D) (5)
(E) (6)
13. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?
- (A) (2) (B) (3)
(C) (4) (D) (5)
(E) (6)
14. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement?
- (A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)
15. Which of the following should be the **LAST (SIXTH)** sentence after rearrangement?
- (A) (1) (B) (2)
(C) (3) (D) (4)
(E) (5)

- IV (A) To elaborate 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 program.
- (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.
- (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 percent they have achieved mastery of the taught or learned material.
- (G) One of the authors clearly delineates the differences of these two types by focusing on the categories of "test characteristics" and "logistical dimension."
16. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) G (B) B
(C) C (D) D
(E) E
17. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) A (B) B
(C) C (D) F
(E) E
18. Which of the following should be the **SEVENTH (LAST)** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) A (B) B
(C) C (D) D
(E) E
19. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) A (B) B
(C) G (D) D
(E) E
20. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) A (B) B
(C) C (D) D
(E) E

Answer-key

- I** 1. (C) 2. (E) 3. (A) 4. (B)
5. (D)
- II** 6. (C) 7. (E) 8. (B) 9. (D)
10. (A)
- III** 11. (D) 12. (F) 13. (A) 14. (E)
15. (A)
- IV** 16. (E) 17. (D) 18. (B) 19. (C)
20. (C)