

## Chapter

## 1

# Rearrangement of Sentences

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Rearrangement of sentences implies the arrangement of jumbled sentences in a systematic and meaningful way. In this type of question, generally six jumbled sentences are given. The first and the sixth sentences remain in their places. The remaining four jumbled sentences are to be serialised in a meaningful and correct way.

It should be kept on mind that the second sentence should be consistent with the first one and in the same way, the fifth sentence should be consistent with the sixth one.

*A good paragraph has three important parts.*

1. **A Topic Sentence** tells about the limited topic of a paragraph and expresses the focussing idea or conveys the main point of the paragraph. It provides the idea to the reader what she or he is going to read after that.
2. **Supporting Sentence** provide detailed information to the readers from which they become able to understand the topic sentence.
3. **The Concluding Sentence** ends the paragraph and by completing a full circle comes back to that idea which was introduced by the topic sentence.

Here, we would have to consider one point that according to the question in this segment, the topic sentence and the concluding sentence are clearly

indicated. It means the test is made some easy for the candidates. The only thing you have to understand that you have to make the paragraph into a point and the topic sentence indicates that point and all other sentences are related with that same point. It flows smoothly from one sentence to the others; each fitting naturally with the sentences that come before or after it. You have to search this natural flow, only then you would be able to select the right answer.

To arrange the sentences in correct order you should focus your attention on relative clauses. These sentences usually start the 'but', 'if', 'whether', 'however', 'moreover' etc and are very helpful in selecting the right answer.

1. Efforts should be made to stimulate exports.
- P. We have another source of foreign exchange.
- Q. People are reluctant to part with it.
- R. I mean the huge quantities of hoarded gold.

- S. It is necessary to increase our foreign exchange reserve.
6. If they are willing, gold can be sold abroad.

*The topic sentence of this jumbled paragraph is suggesting that we should stimulate our exports. Here, the word stimulate means to encourage something to grow, develop or become active. After reading rest four sentences, we can easily eliminate 'P', 'Q' and 'R' as the option of the second sentence. Only 'S' can be the second sentence, because the last word 'exports' of the first sentence is indicating to it.*

Stimulation of exports will increase foreign exchange reserves. Now, we should write it because it will help to understand. (you should note it that this method is for practise in the beginning. After some days of regular practice you will become expert in solving these questions.) 'Efforts should be made to stimulate exports. It is necessary to increase our foreign exchange reserves.'

Now read the rest three sentences. 'Q' is indicating that it should come after 'R' and take place just before the concluding sentence. Here, it became very easy to understand because of 'but.' So, only 'P' can be the third sentence. Now, we should again write it.

'Efforts should be made to stimulate exports it is necessary to increase our foreign exchange reserves we have another source of foreign exchange. I mean the huge quantities of hoarded gold. But people are reluctant to part with it. If they are willing, gold can be sold abroad.' So, answer should read like this : SPQR.

## Target Exercise

**Directions** (Q. Nos. 1-25) *In questions below, the first 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 option.*

1. 1 : A mere fifteen hundred years ago, English was a fledging language spoken by a few thousand people in Great Britain.  
 P : As a result of this remarkable flexibility, English is today's international language.  
 Q : The English language can be divided into three main periods—Old English, Middle English and Modern English.  
 R : English has achieved its global status because of an unusual and amazing ability to respond and change according to the needs of its users.  
 S : Today English is a thriving, vigorous language spoken by nearly one-fourth of the population of the world.  
 6 : The separations reflect the impact of various cultural and historical events on the growth and development of English.  
 (a) SRPQ (b) PQRS  
 (c) SRQP (d) SQPR
2. 1 : We think therefore, we are  
 P : Not just individuals, even nations do better than others because of the collective ability to think beyond.  
 Q : Thinking defines and distinguishes us from one another.  
 R : We evolve, because we think  
 S : Thinking alone propels us towards knowledge and right knowledge enables right action which results in meaningful creation.
3. 1 : History repeatedly reveals that nations with developed thinking ecosystems have always been at the forefront of creating and innovating.  
 (a) SRQP (b) RSQP (c) RQSP (d) RQPS
3. 1 : Timing is critical in finance, especially if you want to make a profit.  
 P : It was a lesson learnt well by Mumbai based Benny Abraham when he sold his house in 2011 within two years of purchasing it.  
 Q : Of course, you need to pick a good time to take advantage of the appreciation in value, but it is equally important to keep an eye on the calendar to avoid paying a hefty amount as tax.  
 R : Unfortunately, the 50 years old had no clue about the tax implication of his hasty decision.  
 S : "The property was fetching me nearly 60% in profits on the initial investment, so when I got an offer to sell it, I immediately agreed", says Abraham, a brand consultant.  
 6 : Not only did he have to pay a substantial amount as tax on the profit, he also had to shell out the tax exemptions that he was availing of on the home loan.  
 (a) QPRS (b) QPSR (c) SQPR (d) SRPQ
4. 1 : Music is one of the oldest and finest forms of human expression.  
 P : A new form of Hindustani music known as Khayal emerged during the 13th and 14th centuries.

- Q : This has led to the existence of family traditions called Gharanas.  
 R : Music can be divided into Western classical, Hindustani classical, Carnatic classical, Folk etc.  
 S : The main schools of classical music, Hindustani and the Carnatic, continue to survive through oral tradition being passed on by teachers to disciples.  
 6 : This style gave an entirely new dimension to Hindustani classical music tradition.  
 (a) SRQP (b) RSPQ (c) RSQP (d) SRPQ
5. 1 : The Indians are found in 136 countries a geographic spread that is unmatched.  
 P : Many of the Indians besides being leading professionals have also made a mark in the political structures in their host countries.  
 Q : People of Indian origin constitute more than 40% of the population in Fiji, Mauritius, Guyana and Suriname.  
 R : In forty countries, the Indian population exceeds 500000.  
 S : There are small minorities in countries like Malaysia, South Africa, Sri Lanka and Uganda.  
 6 : In the beginning of the millennium, there were three Presidents, two Prime Ministers and over 300 legislators of Indian origin all over the world.  
 (a) RSPQ (b) SPRQ (c) RQSP (d) SPQR
6. 1 : All plants that grow in the deserts are cleverly equipped to withstand the heat and make full use of what little water exists.  
 P : However, there are occasional showers, but much of the water runs off swiftly instead of sinking into the ground.  
 Q : Cactic and other succulents brilliantly solve the problem of storage of water.  
 R : Instead of being leaves, they have extensive root system which is their life-savers.  
 S : In the deserts, soil temperature may rise to very high level and the soil is often bone dry.  
 6 : The great networks of roots, which remain close to the surface soak quickly any water that reach them.  
 (a) SPQR (b) QRSP (c) SRQP (d) QPSR
7. 1 : Printing is a device for multiplying what is written by making copies of it.  
 P : Little metal letters called type, are arranged in such a way as to form the words that you want to print.  
 Q : The inked letters leave their marks upon the paper and these marks are the printed words.  
 R : The letters are then inked over and sheets of paper are pressed down tight upon them.  
 S : As many copies can be made of what is printed as there are sheets of paper.  
 6 : In this way thousands of books make their way to the market.  
 (a) PRQS (b) RQPS (c) PQRS (d) PQSR
8. 1 : The effect of books is two fold.  
 P : Unless you can write it down, your poem or idea will probably die when you do.  
 Q : They preserve knowledge in time and spread it in space.  
 R : Suppose, for example, that you think of an important idea or a beautiful poem.  
 S : Even if you do write it down, it perishes soon as the mice eat the paper.  
 6 : But once printing had been discovered, it did not matter how soon you died or how many copies of what you had written were eaten by mice.  
 (a) QPRS (b) SRPQ (c) QRPS (d) SPRQ
9. 1 : The accident occurred in just a moment.  
 P : The cyclist was blinded by a bullockcart moving slowly in the opposite direction.  
 Q : The cyclist from the main road did not notice it.  
 R : The result was a head-on-collision.  
 S : A speeding car came from a side road.  
 6 : The cyclist was thrown a few feet away.  
 (a) PQSR (b) SRPQ (c) PRSQ (d) SQPR
10. 1 : Man is a fighting animal as much as a thinking one.  
 P : There is no denying the fact that somewhere in the blood of everyone of us there is a war-dance.  
 Q : It is usually the weak and the cowardly who fight shy of war.  
 R : It excites the inborn pugnacity in everyone.  
 S : The sight of men fighting moves us strangely.  
 6 : Their pacificism is only a cloak for their weakness.  
 (a) QRSP (b) PSRQ  
 (c) QSRP (d) PRSQ
11. 1 : It was dark and it was raining heavily.  
 P : With a sigh of relief, the tiger crawled under the thatched roof and lay down by the door.  
 Q : He was wet and cold and his home was far away.  
 R : An old tiger ran through the rain looking for shelter.  
 S : While hurrying to his shelter he saw an old hut.  
 6 : Except for the sound of the rain, all was quiet.  
 (a) RPSQ (b) SQRQ  
 (c) RQSP (d) SPRQ

- 12. 1** : Tim Severin is a writer.  
 P : Researching seafaring legends intrigues Tim.  
 Q : Tim is as likely to be found before the mast as before a typewriter.  
 R : Tim is very keen on the ancient story of the travels of Brendan.  
 S : Tim cannot stop short of a total reconstruction of historic voyages.  
 6 : Tim eventually found himself facing Atlantic Gale in a small boat.  
 (a) QSPR (b) RPSQ (c) QPSR (d) RSPQ
- 13. 1** : When he was only three years old, Mozart could pick out melodies on a clavichord.  
 P : While he was a very young child, he had started to compose music.  
 Q : He published the first composition when he was twelve.  
 R : By seven he had learned to play the violin and organ without instruction.  
 S : By the time he was a young man, he had played at concerts in most of Europe's great cities.  
 6 : It was evident that he was a prodigy and a musical genius  
 (a) PRQS (b) RPQS (c) PRSQ (d) RPSQ
- 14. 1** : Diagnosis is an important component of health care.  
 P : Then came the stethoscope, the micro- scope, laboratory tests with chemicals, screenings and X-rays.  
 Q : The first barometer to be used in determining a health condition was the pulse and along with it, the tongue, throat and eyes.  
 R : Diagnostic facilities are the single most important qualitative element missing in our rural health services.  
 S : Now diagnostic technology includes ultrasonic gadgets and nuclear equipments which have found their way into some of our urban hospitals.  
 6 : Doctors at rural health centres are left to rely on their own clinical skill and the stethoscope to determine the nature and extent of an illness.  
 (a) QSPR (b) RPSQ (c) QPSR (d) RSPQ
- 15. 1** : Time is our tyrant.  
 P : We are chronically aware of the moving minute hand, even of the moving second hand.  
 Q : There are trains to be caught, cards to be punched, tasks to be done in specified periods, records to be broken by fraction of a second.  
 R : Our consciousness of the smallest unit of time is now acute.  
 S : We have to be.  
 6 : To us, for example, the moment 8.17 a.m. means something-something very important, if it happens to be the starting time of our daily train.  
 (a) SPRQ (b) PSRQ (c) SPQR (d) PSQR
- 16. 1** : There are a number of bad habits which poor readers adopt.  
 P : Of course, there must be vigorous mental activity.  
 Q : But extra body movements, such as pointing with the fingers or moving the lips, do not help reading.  
 R : In efficient reading, the muscles of the eye should make the only external movement.  
 S : Most of these involve using extra body movement in the reading process.  
 6 : Young children and very poor readers often point with a finger at each word in turn.  
 (a) SRPQ (b) PQSR (c) PRSQ (d) SQPR
- 17. 1** : Materially advertisements do us no good.  
 P : The advertisements tread closely on their heels and destroy its effect.  
 Q : Spiritually they are one of the worst avoidable evils.  
 R : Our buildings are covered with prints and pictures that distract and weary us.  
 S : Architects might give their designs dignity or the beauty of pattern.  
 6 : They have but one requirement that their intrusion should be conspicuous.  
 (a) RQPS (b) QRPS  
 (c) RQSP (d) QRSP
- 18. 1** : Both Rattan and his son Moti were idlers and did not like to do any work.  
 P : The result was that their idleness increased all the more.  
 Q : His wife had introduced order and industry in the house.  
 R : Rattan's wife had died long ago, Moti had married in the preceding year.  
 S : She would work herself to death and earn the daily feed for both of them.  
 6 : In fact, they prided themselves on their inactivity and idleness.  
 (a) SPRQ (b) SQRQ  
 (c) RQSP (d) RPSQ
- 19. 1** : A hundred metres further along the trail Mahesh and Rohini stopped short.  
 P : They had shouted and waved and watched through binoculars as the mother bear reared up and roared at them.  
 Q : Two bear cubs were playing in the creek gully about 20 m to their right.  
 R : They had enjoyed the roaring of the mother bear as a distance of a kilometre and a half separated them.  
 S : The day before, they had seen a mother bear and two cubs.

- 6 : But now mother bear-perhaps the same grizzly bear could be just over the ridge obscured by the bushes.  
 (a) RPSQ (b) QSPR (c) RSPQ (d) QPSR
20. 1 : In an ordinary power station we burn fuel to get heat.  
 P : In a nuclear power station we burn water into steam and then use the steam in the same way.  
 Q : It is from the generator that we get electricity.  
 R : The steam is then made to turn a turbine and through the turbine a generator.  
 S : This heat turns water into steam.  
 6 : However, instead of getting heat by burning fuel, we get it from the nuclear reactor.  
 (a) PRQS (b) SQRP (c) SRQP (d) PQRS
21. 1 : One morning, a few days before Rahman, the Cabuliwallah, was due to return to his country, Tagore was working in his study.  
 P : There were blood stains on his clothes and one of the policemen carried a knife stained with blood.  
 Q : Suddenly he heard shouting in the street and he saw Rahman being led away between two policemen, followed by a crowd of curious boys.  
 R : He learned that a certain neighbour had owed the Cabuliwallah some money, but had denied it.  
 S : He hurried out and stopped them to inquire what it all meant.  
 6 : They had quarrelled and Rahman had struck the man with his knife.  
 (a) RSPQ (b) QPSR (c) RPSQ (d) QSPR
22. 1 : An experiment was conducted in England to study what happens to the body and mind of people travelling at high speeds.  
 P : Then, they were flown to America.  
 Q : Travelling also had an effect on the mind of these people.  
 R : They were first kept under observation in London.  
 S : It was found that as they travelled from one time zone to another, their blood pressure moved away from the normal.
- 6 : Psychological tests showed that their ability to make decisions decreased quickly.  
 (a) RQSP (b) SPRQ (c) RPSQ (d) SQRP
23. 1 : All the fossil fuel that we use today came from green plants.  
 P : "And now we are burning it all up in just 100 or 200 years!" says Dr Calvin.  
 Q : We have nearly used up all our savings.  
 R : It took hundreds of millions of years for those plants to change into coal, oil and gas.  
 S : "It is time for us now to begin living on our income", says Calvin.  
 6 : The income that Dr. Calvin is talking about is the sun's energy which living green plants capture and store every day.  
 (a) QSRP (b) RPQS  
 (c) QPRS (d) RSQP
24. 1 : The 'touch-me-not' plant folds up its leaves when touched.  
 P : How is the plant able to do this?  
 Q : At the lower end of each leaf is a tiny swelling, called the pulvinus.  
 R : The pulvinus acts as the 'brain' or control centre of the leaf.  
 S : It is only in recent years that a possible answer has been found.  
 6 : The folding up of the leaves is controlled by the pulvinus.  
 (a) RSQP (b) PQSR  
 (c) RQSP (d) PSQR
25. 1 : A lower division clerk who has been working in CPWD for the past 15 years, won ₹ 1 crore in the recently launched programme 'Kaun Banega Crorepati'.  
 P : His fellow clerks in the department approached him with proposals to launch some joint projects.  
 Q : But he shied away from both his friends and relatives.  
 R : His relatives advised him to leave service and start his own business.  
 S : He listened to all patiently.  
 6 : Because the publicity that he received was really disturbing him.  
 (a) PQSR (b) SRPQ  
 (c) PRSQ (d) SQPR



**Directions** (Q. Nos. 26–60) *In the following items, each passage consists of six sentences. The first sentence (S<sub>1</sub>) and the final sentence (S<sub>6</sub>) are given in the beginning. 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.*

**26.** S<sub>1</sub> : It was Saturday.

S<sub>6</sub> : The children had already bought roasted gram and peanuts to get into a picnic mood.

P : A taxi carried us all to the zoo.

Q : They wanted to be taken out and we decided to take them to the local zoo.

R : My sister's two young children were at our house.

S : We bought the tickets and entered the zoo.

*Which one of the following is the correct sequence?*

- (a) RQSP (b) RPQS (c) RQPS (d) PRQS

**27.** S<sub>1</sub> : The officer rose to his feet, trembling?

S<sub>6</sub> : A half-hour later he returned to camp.

P : He failed to find him there.

Q : Pulling himself together, he ran rapidly away from the cliff to a point a half-mile from its foot.

R : He was disappointed.

S : He expected to find the horseman somewhere there.

*Which one of the following is the correct sequence?*

- (a) RPQS (b) QPSR  
(c) QSPR (d) SQPR

**28.** S<sub>1</sub> : It was a bitterly cold night and even at the far end of the bus the wind cut like a knife.

S<sub>6</sub> : I saw trouble brewing.

P : The conductor came in and took the fares.

Q : The younger of the two women was dressed in sealskin and carried one of those little Pekinese dogs that women like to carry in their laps.

R : The bus stopped and two women and a man got in together and filled the vacant places.

S : Then, his eyes tested with cold malice on the beady-eyed little dog.

*Which one of the following is the correct sequence?*

- (a) RQPS (b) RSQP (c) RPQS (d) PSRQ

**29.** S<sub>1</sub> : Dinner had been served—his daughter laid out the plates.

S<sub>6</sub> : Then, silently she left the table to retire for the night—it was as if she had never been there.

P : She was just a child, only 14 —too young, too simple to know to understand.

Q : He sat clown groundly, not saying a word to her.

R : She had already had her meal and was standing by his side, not quite knowing what to do.

S : Bread and cheese—a simple subsistence at the end of a not-so-simple life.

*Which one of the following is the correct sequence?*

- (a) QPSR (b) RPSQ (c) QRPS (d) SQPR

**30.** S<sub>1</sub> : When my car broke down, I took it to the only mechanic available in our town.

S<sub>6</sub> : They pushed the car down one street and up another and soon we had gone through most of the streets in the town but the car would not start.

P : But it just refused to start.

Q : I went there at the appointed time to collect it.

R : So, I sat at the wheel and the mechanic and his helper started to push it.

S : He said it required some minor repairs and asked me to collect it in the evening.

*Which one of the following is the correct sequence?*

- (a) SQPR (b) QSRP (c) RPQS (d) PQRS

**31.** S<sub>1</sub> : Some people prefer country life to city life.

S<sub>6</sub> : For these reasons more and more people are leaving the country to live in the city.

P : Life in the country is quieter, cleaner and less hectic.

Q : The city also offers more privacy, since neighbours are too busy to be interfering in the affairs of others.

R : However, the city offers more excitement, a wide variety of activities and a chance to meet more people.

S : Country people live longer and generally seem to be healthier and happier.

*Which one of the following is the correct sequence?*

- (a) PSRQ (b) SRQP (c) RQPS (d) QPSR

**32.** S<sub>1</sub> : The clerk read the statement loudly and clearly.

S<sub>6</sub> : They returned in five minutes.

P : The judge brought down the gavel sharply and roared.

Q : He told the jury to return a lawful verdict.

R : We, the jury. Find the defendant not guilty, provided he returns the mule.

S : There is not such verdict in the law, the defendant is either guilty or not guilty.

*Which one of the following is the correct sequence?*

- (a) RPSQ (b) RSPQ  
(c) QRPS (d) PSRQ

**33.** S<sub>1</sub> : One day I went into the water off the coast of Africa.  
 S<sub>6</sub> : I hurled at him the rubber fins.  
 P : I sighted a shark, at short distance from me.  
 Q : He launched towards me as hard and swift as a missile.  
 R : I was floating at a shallow depth, without making a movement.  
 S : Every muscle of my body tensed.  
*Which one of the following is the correct sequence?*  
 (a) PSQR (b) SQRP (c) RPSQ (d) PQSR

**34.** S<sub>1</sub> : There is no reason for the terror which the sight of a snake causes in most people.  
 S<sub>6</sub> : Being aggressive by nature, they can attack human beings for no reason at all, taking a fisherman or swimmer by surprise in the water, where the man is somewhat helpless.  
 P : Of the poisonous snakes, only those found in the sea are always dangerous.  
 Q : They are only too anxious to avoid human beings.  
 R : Many more people are killed, much more frequently by motor-cycles and cigarettes than by snakes.  
 S : The majority of snakes are harmless.  
*Which one of the following is the correct sequence?*  
 (a) SQRP (b) RSQP (c) RPQS (d) PQRS

**35.** S<sub>1</sub> : I had not seen my father for several years.  
 S<sub>6</sub> : His words sank deep into my heart.  
 P : I met him late one evening in his flat.  
 Q : I wrote him a note suggesting a very early meeting.  
 R : He listened to my story in silence.  
 S : When he spoke, his voice was soft but without warmth.  
*Which one of the following is the correct sequence?*  
 (a) QSRP (b) PQRS (c) QPRS (d) QPSR

**36.** S<sub>1</sub> : Gopal worked as a labourer at the building site.  
 S<sub>6</sub> : He unscrewed the lid and found a valuable collection of old silver in it.  
 P : But Gopal made a bid and he got the box.  
 Q : There was no key to it and it seemed useless but Gopal took it home.  
 R : Once while returning from his work Gopal stopped at an auction sale.  
 S : No one seemed to want a rough old box when it was put up for sale.  
*Which one of the following is the correct sequence?*  
 (a) SPRQ (b) SRPQ (c) RSPQ (d) RPQS

**37.** S<sub>1</sub> : The ancestors of whales, it is said, lived on land, for they still have slight traces of hind-legs.  
 S<sub>6</sub> : He has flippers on his sides to keep him balanced and layers of fat or oil under the skin which furnish heat and make the huge body light and buoyant.

P : But ages ago, whales changed their home—moving from the land to the sea.  
 Q : He is shaped like a submarine boat, with a tail turned into a power paddle.  
 R : The whale is suited to live in water.  
 S : They are warm-blooded animals and feed their babies as land mammals do.  
*Which one of the following is the correct sequence?*  
 (a) PRSQ (b) SPRQ (c) RQPS (d) QPRS

**38.** S<sub>1</sub> : There was a check-post for passing vehicles at a village called Gobindapur, a short distance from where the road to Dhanbad branched off from the Grand Trunk Road.  
 S<sub>6</sub> : He asked me more than once if I was sure that the man had noted the number down.  
 P : When I came sufficiently near, he moved back and the barrier was lifted.  
 Q : I slowed down and found a man coming forward with pencil and book in hand.  
 R : I told uncle that the man had taken down the number of the car, adding that it was a routine practice.  
 S : As I approached it, I saw the barrier coming down slowly.  
*Which one of the following is the correct sequence?*  
 (a) RQPS (b) QRPS (c) SQPR (d) RSPQ

**39.** S<sub>1</sub> : My journey was to last for thirty-six hours.  
 S<sub>6</sub> : In the steel trunk under the seat, there was a bag containing two hundred rupees that did not belong to me.  
 P : Every mile of the country through which the train was running, was interesting.  
 Q : Yet I was not happy.  
 R : I had the carriage for myself.  
 S : The train would stop for breakfast, lunch and dinner.  
*Which one of the following is the correct sequence?*  
 (a) RSPQ (b) SQPR (c) PQSR (d) RPQS

**40.** S<sub>1</sub> : The life of early men had advantages and disadvantages.  
 S<sub>6</sub> : On the whole, there was friendship and amity within the tribes.  
 P : Then, they had enough physical exercise which made them healthy and active.  
 Q : They could roam for months without fear of meeting a stranger.  
 R : One of the advantages was that they were not overcrowded.  
 S : They lived in small tribes where everybody knew everybody else.  
*Which one of the following is the correct sequence?*  
 (a) QSRP (b) RQPS (c) SPRQ (d) RPQS

41. S<sub>1</sub> : Having visited the Taj Mahal many tourists think that Agra has little else to offer.  
 S<sub>6</sub> : There are few other buildings to match the delicacy of this tomb.  
 P : One of these is surely the tomb of Itimad-ud-daulah.  
 Q : The design of the whole tomb was given by his daughter Nur Jahan.  
 R : After seeing the Taj one could profitably visit half a dozen other Mughal buildings.  
 S : This tomb has the delicacy of a baroque jewel case.

*The proper sequence should be*

- (a) RSQP (b) QSRP (c) SPRQ (d) RPSQ

42. S<sub>1</sub> : For years the old chair stood in one of the empty antics.  
 S<sub>6</sub> : I saw my parents madly in love again.  
 P : So when I saw it for the last time, it stood there.  
 Q : When my mother died, I wanted to sell it but could not.  
 R : It was there for many years after my father died.  
 S : I peeped in the past.

*The proper sequence should be*

- (a) PQRS (b) SRQP (c) RPQS (d) RQPS

43. S<sub>1</sub> : Illness may start with almost any sign, but some of them are much commoner than others.  
 S<sub>6</sub> : As soon as this happens he must become alert about the signs.  
 P : It is important to note these signs.  
 Q : Often the first sign of something wrong is that the patient just does not feel fit.  
 R : They may help a doctor to decide what is wrong.  
 S : He usually relies on these signs for the diagnosis of the illness.

*The proper sequence should be*

- (a) PRSQ (b) RSQP (c) PQSR (d) QRSP

44. S<sub>1</sub> : Newton was perhaps the greatest scientist that ever lived.  
 S<sub>6</sub> : Newton went home and worked quietly by himself for about 18 months.  
 P : But when he was only 22, a terrible plague epidemic swept over England.  
 Q : He was the son of a Lincolnshire fanner and was born in 1642.  
 R : Therefore, the universities were closed.  
 S : He went to Cambridge to study Mathematics when he was 19.

*The proper sequence should be*

- (a) SPRQ (b) QPSR (c) SQPR (d) QSPR

45. S<sub>1</sub> : Poverty is a God's curse.  
 S<sub>6</sub> : Is not poverty a God's boon!

- P : These persons get themselves enrolled as poor persons and get all the benefits of poverty.  
 Q : It is not necessary for a person to be actually poor for getting enrolled because it can be easily managed.  
 R : It may be true for a few but to many it is just its opposite.  
 S : Such persons consider it to be a source of enjoying life without earning enjoyment.

*The proper sequence should be*

- (a) RQPS (b) QRSP (c) RSPQ (d) SRQP

46. S<sub>1</sub> : Belur is 35 km from Hassan.  
 S<sub>6</sub> : They depict young women musicians and dancers in various poses.  
 P : Seen from afar, the star-shaped temple, characteristically Hoysala, is not very impressive.  
 Q : It stands in a courtyard surrounded by a rectangular wall.  
 R : But closer it is dazzling and marvellous and the entire exterior is decorated with sculptures, the loveliest being the panels right and left of the main door.  
 S : Chennakesava Temple is dedicated to Vishnu.

*The proper sequence should be*

- (a) QRSP (b) SRPQ (c) SPQR (d) SQPR

47. S<sub>1</sub> : When his business failed, he began to look for a job in an office.  
 S<sub>6</sub> : Unable to bear misfortunes any further, he started toying with the idea of ending his life of burdens and strains.  
 P : To overcome depression he took to drinking and became addicted to it.  
 Q : He soon realised that nothing was more difficult than to find a job.  
 R : Without job he failed to meet the daily requirements of his family which made him highly depressed.  
 S : Quarrel ensued invariably between husband and wife when he returned home in a state of drunkenness.

*The proper sequence should be*

- (a) PQRS (b) SRQP  
 (c) QSRP (d) QRPS

48. S<sub>1</sub> : Unlike many modern thinkers, Tagore had no blueprint for the world's salvation.  
 S<sub>6</sub> : As a poet, he will always delight, as a singer he will always enchant, as a teacher he will always enlighten.  
 P : His thought will therefore never be out of date.  
 Q : He merely emphasised certain basic truths which may ignore only at their peril.  
 R : He believed in no particular 'ism'.



S : He was what Gandhiji rightly termed the Great Sentinel.

*The proper sequence should be*

- (a) SRPQ (b) PRSQ  
(c) RSPQ (d) RQPS

49. S<sub>1</sub> : Louis Pasteur had a very busy and interesting life.

S<sub>6</sub> : He was always very proud of being able to help his country in this way.

P : Among the people whom Pasteur was able to help were brewers, breeders of silk worms and cow keepers, all of whom were trying to carry on important industries.

Q : He worked hard in his laboratory with test tubes and all kinds of experiments.

R : He was working to help people who were suffering in some special way from disease.

S : He not only made some exciting discoveries about germs but he was able to use his discoveries in very practical ways.

*The proper sequence should be*

- (a) SQR P (b) PQRS (c) QRSP (d) RSQP

50. S<sub>1</sub> : Tom Walker and his wife were always at loggerheads.

S<sub>6</sub> : Tom silently thanked God for this relief.

P : She was never tired of reproaching him on this score.

Q : Tom was incurably lazy and talkative.

R : One day Mrs Walker caught a deadly cold and shortly afterwards, died.

S : This was a constant source of irritation to his wife.

*The proper sequence should be*

- (a) PRQS (b) QSPR (c) SQR P (d) PSQR

51. S<sub>1</sub> : So, we went on in the quiet and the twilight deepened into night.

S<sub>6</sub> : Then, as the darkness grew deeper, she put her arms round my neck and closing her eyes rightly pressed her face against my shoulder.

P : The ground grew dim and the trees black.

Q : The clear blue of the distance faded and one star after another came out.

R : Neena's fears and her fatigue grew upon her.

S : I took her in my arms and talked to her and caressed her.

*The proper sequence should be*

- (a) PRQS (b) QPRS  
(c) QPSR (d) RSPQ

52. S<sub>1</sub> : Kennedy kicked moodily at the leg of the chair which he was holding.

S<sub>6</sub> : It was a depressing beginning.

P : Now, his chief desire seemed to be to score off the human race in general, his best friend included.

Q : If he had asked Fenn to help him in a tight place, then he knew he could have relied on him.

R : Last term he and Fenn had been as close friends as you could wish to see.

S : The feeling that his whole world had fallen about his ears was increasing with every hour he spend at Kay's.

*The proper sequence should be*

- (a) PRSQ (b) RSPQ (c) SRQP (d) RQPS

53. S<sub>1</sub> : I sat at the table and ate.

S<sub>6</sub> : I was just the normal Ramaswamy, husband Madeleine.

P : My breathing became suddenly difficult.

Q : I concentrated on my food and I was convinced I had to eat.

R : I stopped, however any exhibition of the extraordinary.

S : But lungs have temperament.

*The proper sequence should be*

- (a) PRSQ (b) QSPR (c) QSRP (d) SPRQ

54. S<sub>1</sub> : Todd borrowed this dollar last year on the 8th of April.

S<sub>6</sub> : And I said, 'certainly'.

P : He needed a dollar to pay his taxi and I lent it to him.

Q : He merely said, 'Let me have a dollar, will you!'

R : It happened quite simply and naturally.

S : I hardly realised it till it was all over.

*The proper sequence should be*

- (a) PRSQ (b) RSPQ (c) QRPS (d) PQRS

55. S<sub>1</sub> : People have always been fascinated by dreams.

S<sub>6</sub> : But a small number, perhaps less than 5% have them regularly.

P : In fact, only recently have there been serious studies to find out how many of us actually have nightmares.

Q : Now that is changing.

R : But the study of nightmares has been curiously neglected.

S : While results so far are inconclusive, it seems fair to say that at least half the population has occasional nightmares.

*The proper sequence should be*

- (a) SRPQ (b) RQPS (c) PQRS (d) SQR P

56. S<sub>1</sub> : Long long ago, there lived a king who was crude and very much like a savage.

S<sub>6</sub> : Or at least he tried to.

P : He was a man of great fancies and even greater enthusiasm.

Q : Because he had so much authority as a king, he was able to force some of these fancies into reality.

R : He had none of the grace and polish of his neighbours.

S : He had learned some manners from his Latin neighbours, but mostly he was barbaric, loud and gruff.

*The proper sequence should be*

- (a) RSPQ (b) SQPR  
(c) RPQS (d) PRQS

57. S<sub>1</sub> : Our age is the age of the specialist.

S<sub>6</sub> : We have to reckon with the spirit of science, understand its limitations and an outlook which is consistent with its findings.

p : Modern specialisation had led to the fragmentation of knowledge.

Q : Each one knows more and more about less and less.

R : We should not only be specialists but also have a sense of the meaning of life and of social responsibility.

S : We concentrate on some narrow field and forget the larger context in which we can see the meaning of our own specialisation.

*The proper sequence should be*

- (a) PQSR (b) QPRS  
(c) SPQR (d) QSPR

58. S<sub>1</sub> : He went to his friends, but none of them was ready to help him now.

S<sub>6</sub> : Now, the young man understood that he had made a mistake.

P : He had to look after the farmer's pigs.

Q : And when he was hungry he ate the food which was given to the pigs.

R : He went away from the city and wandered round the countryside looking for food to eat.

S : In the end, he went to the house of a farmer and became his servant.

*The proper sequence should be*

- (a) PSRQ (b) RSPQ (c) SQPR (d) QPSR

59. S<sub>1</sub> : Man, when first came, must have been surrounded by great animals and he must have lived in fear of them.

S<sub>6</sub> : Gradually, however man raised himself and became more and more powerful till he became stronger than any animal.

P : He makes the animals do what he likes.

Q : But in those days, he was not the master but a poor hunted creature himself trying to keep away from the great animals.

R : Today man is the master of the world.

S : Same he tames, same he eats and same he shoots for pleasure.

*The proper sequence should be*

- (a) RQPS (b) RSPQ (c) RPSQ (d) PQSR

## Answers

- |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a)  | 2. (c)  | 3. (b)  | 4. (c)  | 5. (c)  | 6. (a)  | 7. (c)  | 8. (c)  | 9. (d)  | 10. (b) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (b) | 13. (b) | 14. (c) | 15. (d) | 16. (d) | 17. (d) | 18. (c) | 19. (b) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (c) | 23. (b) | 24. (d) | 25. (c) | 26. (c) | 27. (c) | 28. (c) | 29. (c) | 30. (c) |
| 31. (a) | 32. (d) | 33. (a) | 34. (c) | 35. (a) | 36. (d) | 37. (b) | 38. (a) | 39. (c) | 40. (b) |
| 41. (d) | 42. (d) | 43. (a) | 44. (d) | 45. (c) | 46. (d) | 47. (d) | 48. (a) | 49. (c) | 50. (b) |
| 51. (b) | 52. (d) | 53. (d) | 54. (a) | 55. (b) | 56. (a) | 57. (a) | 58. (b) | 59. (c) |         |