

Parajumble Jumbled Sentence Pdf

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The Para jumble or Jumbled Sentence is very important for all competitive exams generally 4-5 questions come from this topic in maximum exams. So we are here providing you the concepts and important short tricks to solve Para jumble or Jumbled Sentence in very fast and efficient way. At the end, we will provide few practice questions also apply the trick on those and see that you have got the trick or not.

Paragraph jumbles, or as they are fondly called, para jumbles, are sets of connected statements in some random order, which when unjumbled, create a meaningful paragraph. There aren't any straight-forward approaches to solving Para Jumbles. With as many approaches as you can possibly think of, each Para jumble has a unique solution.

Why are Para Jumbled questions important?

Para-jumbles are significant because they have been regularly appearing in the exams. There is a good chance of para-jumble questions appearing in the 5-6 questions in english section. Which means that if you cracked the para-jumbles correctly --- 20% of your VA score stands.

*Secondly and more importantly --- **Para Jumbled** are one of those questions of the Exam in which you can improve your skills dramatically within a short span of time. Engineers have a special fondness for **Para Jumbled** as they appeal to the need for symmetry in their souls and let's face it --- it is probably one of the few areas of English where the scope of ambiguity is limited!*

Types of PJ(Para Jumbled) questions

Para-jumbles broadly fall in three categories. In each category, the jumbled sentences are coded with an alphabet (usually A, B, C and D).

- 1. 4/5 sentences are given in a random order and you have to unjumble all of them. Toughest of the lot!*
- 2. The opening sentence + 4/5 sentences are given and you have to rearrange the group of 4/5 sentences, having been given prior knowledge of the thought that starts off the flow of the discussion.*
- 3. 4/5 sentences + the closing sentence is given and you need to correctly sequence 4/5 sentences so that they flow into the last sentence.*
- 4. Opening sentence + 4/5 Sentences + Closing Sentence are given. Easiest of the lot. You know where the story starts and where it ends. You only have to figure out the screenplay in between!*

The smartest approach

- a) The best approach to solving PJ questions is the 'free fall' one. That is, develop a high reading speed and scan all 4-5 sentences. Try to get a feel of what the passage is about.*
- b) At this point you need to decide whether this particular paragraph is one which you are comfortable with or not.*
- c) If you decide to go ahead, then scan the answer options. Are they of any help?*

If, for example the options are,

a) BDAC b) BCAD c) CABD d) CBDA

Then you know for sure that this paragraph has to start either with B or C. A quick look at B and C will tell you which one looks like a better opening sentence and already your choices will be halved.

Similarly, with options,

a) BDCA b) CDDB c) DCAB d) ACDB

then we know that it has to end with either B or A. So browse sentences A and B and see if any one of them look like a concluding sentence.

There might be other indicators to keep an eye out for. For example if three of the five options start with A and the other two with C/B/D there is a good probability that A is the starting sentence.

If, say, a link CB occurs in more than 2 options then it is something worth paying attention to.

PJ strategies to save time and increase accuracy

Strategy 1: *Once upon a time long ago... / ...and they lived happily after:* Identify the opening/closing sentence using what we discussed above. Either the tone of the paragraph or the option elimination method.

Strategy 2: *Where's the interlock dude?* Identify links between two sentences and try to see if that link exists in multiple answer options (a sure way to know that you are on the right track). A combination of 1 and 2 will take you home most of the time.

Place your magnifying glass on the following,

Strategy 2a: *Make it 'personal'.* Look out for personal pronouns (he, she, it, him, her, you, they). Personal pronouns always refer to a person, place or thing. Therefore, if a sentence has a personal pronoun without mentioning the person, place or object it is referring to, mark it in your head and scan the paragraph for the original person, place or object that it refers to.

For example if you go back to the opening jumbled paragraph of this article, the third sentence starts with 'it'. We now need to figure out what 'it' refers to and the sentence containing the original 'it' will come before this sentence.

Strategy 2b: *Look for 'Poriborton' (Change, in Mamata Banerjee's tongue).* Certain words called 'transition words' help the author to shift from one thought flow to another. In other words, they usher in change. Some transition words that appear regularly are --- hence, besides, simultaneously, in conclusion, etc. While you practice PJs whenever you come across a transition word --- note it down. Make a list!

Strategy 2c: *Demonstrate!* Look for demonstrative pronouns --- this, that, these, those, etc. Again, if you look at our opening paragraph, the first line starts with 'for this' --- now we know

that we need to figure out what 'this' refers to and the sentence containing the original 'this' will come before this sentence.

Strategy 3: Main samay hoon! Sometimes the events mentioned in the paragraph can be arranged in a chronological order making it easy for you to identify the sequence. Example,

A: Alexander Bain, Scottish clockmaker, patented the electric clock.

B: The next development in accuracy occurred after 1656 with the invention of the pendulum clock.

C: Clocks have played an important role in man's history.

D: Spring-driven clocks appeared during the 15th century, although they are often erroneously credited to Nuremberg watchmaker Peter Henlen around 1511.

It is quite obvious by studying the chronology what the sequence should be.

Strategy 4: The Chota Rajan Approach. Sometimes you will find that for some terms in the paragraph both the full form and the abbreviation have been used. For Example IMF --- International Monetary Fund, Charles Dickens --- Dickens, Dr Manmohan Singh --- Dr Singh. In these cases where both the full form as well as the abbreviation is present in different sentences, then the sentence containing the full form will obviously come before the sentence containing the abbreviation.

Strategy 5: What an Idea Sirji! If there are two sentences, one containing an idea and another giving examples of the same idea then the sentence containing the idea should come before the sentence containing the examples. But they need not necessarily be exactly side by side. Example,

A: Russia possesses the largest stockpiles of weapons of mass destruction in the world.

B: 489 missiles carrying up to 1,788 warheads and 12 submarines carrying up to 609 warheads form a looming threat.

A will come before B in this case, even though there might be sentences in between.

Strategy 6: An article of faith. It is highly unlikely that the definite article 'the' will be part of an opening sentence. If 'a/an' and 'the' both are used for the same noun then the sentence containing 'the' will come after the sentence containing a/an.

Tips for beginners

Focus on improving your reading skills. Also try to improve your cognitive ability. For example -- Go to a random website article. Go immediately to the second paragraph and after reading it try to guess what the author could have possibly said in the previous paragraph and the next paragraph. This will help you with a couple of other types of questions as well which we shall discuss in later articles.

Whenever you solve para-jumbles the accuracy and speed is a function of how quickly you can become comfortable with the topic. So from today for every PJ you solve, plug a sentence from

the PJ into Google which will throw up the source of that PJ or similar articles. Read up that article fully. This will broaden the base of your reading.

To-do practice activity for all of you

Team up with another friend. Both of you select passages from newspaper editorials, magazines, etc. Paste them to Microsoft Word. Break them up into sentences. Jumble up the sentences. Exchange and solve.

APPROACHES FOR PARAJUMBLES

Most of the information given in parajumbles is unnecessary for the purpose at hand, i.e., sorting the sentences. In essence what we are looking for are things that can help us in connecting the sentences. Some approaches are given below to help identify the sequence of sentences. Generally, in a given parajumble more than one approach will be applicable at the same time, therefore practices identifying which approach/approaches apply to the parajumbles you have to solve.

1.Noun-Pronoun Relationship Approach

In noun/pronoun relationships, we know that the noun will come first and will be referred to later using suitable pronouns. Study the following example:

A. People can get infected by handling reptiles and then touching their mouths or an open cut.

B. At first they look the perfect pets: exotic, quiet and tidy.

C. A study estimates that in 1995, there were as many as 6,700 reptile-caused salmonella infections.

D. But lizards and other pets can harbour a salmonella bacterium that makes people sick.

(a) BCAD (b) BCDA (c) ACDB (d) BDCA

Read sentences C and D carefully. Sentence D contains the noun phrase “a salmonella bacterium” and Sentence C contains the noun phrase “salmonella infections”. What is the relationship between the two? Since the phrase “a salmonella bacterium” introduces the bacterium, it should logically precede the phrase “salmonella infections”. Therefore, the sentence that contains the phrase “a salmonella bacterium” should come before the sentence that contains the phrase “salmonella infections”. So, Sentence D should precede Sentence C! Once you have a link between two sentences, look at the answer choices to see if you are on the right track. If you are, then you have the right answer [(Option (d) BDCA)] and it is time to move on to the next exercise.

Example 1

1. These enormous “rivers” – quite inconstant, sometimes shifting, often branching and eddying in manners that defy explanation and prediction – occasionally cause disastrous results.

A. One example is El Nino, the periodic catastrophe that plagues the West Coast of America.

B. It is rich in life.

C. This coast is normally caressed by the cold, rich Humboldt Current.

D. Usually the Humboldt hugs the shore and extends 200 to 300 miles out to sea.

5. It fosters the largest commercial fishery in the world and is the home of one of the mightiest game fish on record, the black marlin.

(a) ABCD (b) DCAB (c) ACDB (d) CBAD

Solution

Read sentences A and C carefully. Notice the noun/ pronoun relationship between the two. Sentence A refers to “the West Coast of America” and Sentence C talks about “this coast”. Which coast? Obviously “the West Coast of America”! Therefore, Sentences A and C are related and Sentence A must come before Sentence C. Now look again. Sentence C talks about “the cold, rich Humboldt Current” and Sentence D refers to “the Humboldt” obviously these two sentences are also related. Which one should come first? Once you have decided, check the answer choices to see if you are correct. [(Option (c) ACDB)]

2. Acronym Approach:

Full Form vs. Short Form When we introduce someone or something, we use the complete name or title. When we refer to the same someone or something later in the paragraph, we use just the surname or the first name if we are on familiar terms with the person being discussed. If we are discussing an object, we remove the modifiers and just use the noun or a pronoun to refer to it. In Parajumbles we encounter full and short names or sometimes acronyms of some term or institution.

Example:

World Trade Organisation – WTO, Dr. Manmohan Singh – Dr. Singh, Karl Marx – Marx, President George W. Bush – President Bush or The President. The rule is that if both full form as well as short form is present in different sentences, then the sentence containing full form will come before the sentence containing short form.

Example 2

A. If you are used to having your stimulation come in from outside, your mind never develops its own habits of thinking and reflecting.

B. Marx thought that religion was the opiate, because it soothed people’s pain and suffering and prevented them from rising in rebellion.

C. If Karl Marx was alive today, he would say that television is the opiate of the people.

D. Television and similar entertainments are even more of an opiate because of their addictive tendencies.

(a) BACD (b) ADBC (c) BCDA (d) CBDA

Solution Sentence B has Marx (short form) and

sentence C has Karl Marx (full form). So C will come before B. Now look at the options. In option (a), (b) and (c), B is placed before C—hence, rejected. Option (d) is the right answer.

3. Time Sequence Approach (TSA) – either Dates or Time Sequence Indicating Words

In a given parajumbles, there may be a time indication given, either by giving years – or by using time indicating words. This provides a way for us to identify the correct sequence of the sentences by arranging the sentences using their proper time sequence. Some words through which a time sequence may be indicated are – Before, after, later, when, etc.

Example 3

A. Then two astronomers—the German, Johannes Kepler, and the Italian, Galileo Galilei—started publicly to support the Copernican theory, despite the fact that the orbits it predicted did not quite match the ones observed.

B. His idea was that the sun was stationary at the centre and that the earth and the planets move in circular orbits around the sun.

C. A simple model was proposed in 1514 by a Polish priest, Nicholas Copernicus.

D. Nearly a century passed before this idea was taken seriously.

(a) CADB (b) BCAD (c) CBDA (d) CDBA

Solution In the above example you will observe that the flow of logic is in the form of a time sequence which flows from the oldest time period to a more contemporary time period. Therefore, Sentence C will be the first sentence. Sentence B expands upon the “simple model” proposed, hence, it will be the sentence following

C. The next sentence in the order of chronology is C—nearly a century passed, while the last sentence will be A which completes the sequence from older time to contemporary time thus giving us the answer as CBDA.

Example 4

A. By the time he got to Linjeflug four years later, he had learned many lessons, in fact, he began his second stint as top dog by calling the entire company together in a hanger and asking for help, a far cry from his barking out commands just 48 months back.

B. At SAS, he arrived at a time crisis.

C. This book is chock-a-block full of intrusive stories and practical advice, describing Carton's activities at Vingresor (where he assumed his first presidency at age 32), Linjeflug, and SAS in particular.

D. He began at Vingresor as an order giver, not a listener

– neither to his people nor to his customers and made every mistake in the book.

(a) CDAB (b) CBAD (c) BACD (d) BADC

Solution Observe the sequence given. Again you will see a chronological order in the parajumble. Sentence C gives us a clear indication that the book is being talked about in current times. Sentence D then starts tracing Carton's career path from the beginning, thus leading us to the correct sequence of CDAB.

4. Structure Approach

In order to unjumble a group of sentences quickly, it is essential for us to understand how language sticks together to form a cohesive unit. English provides certain sequencing words – firstly, secondly, then, however, consequently, on the other hand, etc. – which

writers use to join sentences or ideas together and to provide a smooth flow from one idea to the next. It is essential to learn how to spot these words and learn how to use them correctly. Parajumble sentences often contain several signal words, combining them in complex ways.

Cause and Effect Signals: Look for words or phrases explicitly indicating that one thing causes another or logically determines another. Some examples of such words are:

Accordingly - in order to - because so...that consequently - therefore - given – thus – hence - when...then - if...then

Support Signal Words: Look for the words or phrases supporting a given sentence. Sentences containing these words will generally not be the opening sentence. These sentences will follow immediately the sentence supported. Some examples of such words are:

Furthermore – additionally - also – and - indeed - besides - as well – too – likewise - moreover

Contrast Signals: Look for function words or phrases (conjunctions, sentence adverbs, etc.) that indicate a contrast between one idea and another, setting up a reversal of a thought.

Nevertheless - nonetheless - on the contrary – notwithstanding - and - even though - instead of - despite - in spite of - while in contrast - although - however

Let us put into practice what we have discussed so far. Here is a typical example, combining all the points discussed above.

Example 5

A. When conclusions are carefully excluded, however, and observed facts are given instead, there is never any trouble about the length of the papers.

B. The reason for this is that those early paragraphs contain judgments that there is little left to be said.

C. A judgment (“He is a boy”, “She is an awful bore”) is a conclusion, summing up a large number of previously observed facts.

D. In fact, they tend to become too long, since inexperienced writers, when told to give facts, often give more than are necessary, because they lack discrimination between the important and the trivial.

E. It is a common observation among teachers that students almost always have difficulty in writing themes of the required length because their ideas give out after a paragraph or two.

(a) ECDAB (b) CEBAD (c) EACBD (d) EBCAD

Solution Sentence E states the situation in general and gives us information about why students have problems “in writing themes of the required length”.

Sentence B goes on to tell us “the reason for this”, so the two sentences must be related. Similarly, Sentence C is related to Sentence B because both sentences contain the word “judgment”, with Sentence C explaining what the word means. Once a link of this nature is established, go to the answer choices to see if you are on the right track. D any of the answer choices offer our line of reasoning? Answer (d) does.

In the above jumble, the word “however” in Sentence A suggests a contrast to something mentioned previously. In situations of this kind, it is always a good idea to separate the argument clearly. Sentences A and D, therefore, should come together.

Now you try.

Example 6

1. To read the characters or the letters of the text does not mean reading in the true sense of the word.

A. This mere mechanism of reading becomes altogether automatic at an early period of life.

B. You will often find yourself reading words or characters automatically, while your mind is concerned with a totally different subject.

C. This can be performed irrespective of attention.

D. Neither can I call it reading when it is just to extract the narrative portion of a text from the rest simply for one’s personal amusement.

(a) BACD (b) DCBA (c) ADCB (d) CBDA

Solution The word “neither” in Sentence D will tell you that there is something additional that the writer wishes to discuss. Sentences I, A, B and C all talk about the same idea. Therefore, Sentence D should be the last sentence. Any answers? So, option (a) is the answer.

5. Linking the Sentences Let us look at the following statements:

Example 7

I. As a retention strategy, the company has issued many schemes including ESOPs.

II. Given the track record and success of our employees, other companies often look to us as hunting ground for talent.

III. The growth of the Indian economy has led to an increased requirement for talented managerial personnel and we believe that the talented manpower is our key strength.

IV. Further in order to mitigate the risk we place considerable emphasis on development of leadership skills and on building employee motivation. I have deliberately not given the options here.

Read all the statements one by one, and try to find out the opening statement and any possible linkage between/among the statements.

Solution Can I be the opening statement – Very Unlikely. It does not introduce any idea or theme. Ideally the 1st statement would be an initiator of ideas or theme of the passage.

Can II be the opening statement – May be.

Can III be the opening statement – May be.

Can IV be the opening statement – Very Unlikely.

It talks about an idea which is being “furthered” in this statement.

You can also see that statement IV talks about “Mitigating the risk”.

What is the risk? So now we would try to find out the

“risk” in other statements.

This “risk” is present in statement II in the words – “other companies often look to us as hunting ground for talent”.

So, statement II will come before statement IV.

As discussed earlier, statement IV furthers an idea, and that idea is present in statement I.

Hence, I-IV should come together.

Let us see all that we have established so far: Link – I-IV and II will come before IV and I cannot be the starting statement. Now let us look at the options:

A.I, II, III, IV – Ruled out and I-IV link is not present.

B.II, I, IV, III – This is the only option left out. Hence, answer.

C.III, I, IV, II – Ruled out as II comes after IV.

D.IV, I, III, II – Ruled out as I-IV link is not present. Hence, option (b) is the answer.

Example 8 Let us look at another example

A.In America, highly educated women, who are in stronger position in the labour market than less qualified ones, have higher rates of marriage than other groups. [A is the opening statement as mentioned in the paper. You are required to re-arrange the following four statements].

B.Some work supports the Becker thesis, and some appears to contradict it.

C.And, as with crime, it is equally inconclusive.

D.But regardless of the conclusion of any particular piece of work, it is hard to establish convincing connections between family changes and economic factors using conventional approaches.

E.Indeed, just as with crime, an enormous academic literature exists on the validity of the pure economic approach to the evolution of family structures. (Options Withheld pro tem).

Solution Can B be the opening statement – Very Unlikely. There is no mention of “Becker thesis” in the opening statement.

Can C be the opening statement – Two words in the statement – “Crime” and “Inconclusive” make this as the statement after A very unlikely.

Can D be the opening statement – Though it furthers the idea presented in statement A, usage of word like “But” make it unlikely to be the statement coming just after statement A. Besides, statement A does not talk about any piece of work.

In fact, statement A is just an opinion.

Can E be the opening statement – Yes. E is the statement after A – both through elimination of other statements and selection.

Next statement should be C, as it again talks about ‘Crime’ and how inconclusive it is (despite “an enormous academics literature exists” as given in statement E).

Next statement: D should be the last statement as it concludes the whole theme that “it is hard to establish”. Now the whole point is – how do we place statement B and Becker thesis, which finds no mention in the whole passage.

Only reasoning that can be given here is – Probably this passage has been taken from a book or project report which has something to do with Becker Thesis, and this passage is just a small part of it.

Now let us look at the options and try to eliminate the options with the help of the conclusions that we have derived so far:

- (1) BCDE – Ruled out as E is the 1st statement.
- (2) DBEC – Ruled out as E is the 1st statement.
- (3) BDCE – Ruled out as E is the 1st statement.
- (4) ECBD – Answer.
- (5) EBCD – Ruled out as EC is the link. Hence, option (d) is the answer.

Let us summarize

See the image below Observe various linkages

In exam you thought process should be-

Identify keywords - linkages - try to put in order

1. He travelled to London for higher education in law.
2. Later he applied these techniques of styagrah against Britishers in india and encouraged masses to participate in freedom struggle.
3. On completion of degree in law he shifted to South Africa for legal practice.
4. As a result, Britishers face massive upsurge in India
5. Mahatma Gandhi was born and brought up in Gujarat
6. Therefore, Gandhi actively contributed to Indian freedom struggle
7. Along with legal practice he started experimenting techniques of Styagrah in South Africa.

1st step

Identify in each sentences

Pronouns

Qualifiers /connectors/ Transition words key-subjects

Pronoun Use of Pronoun in a sentence is always after use of its corresponding Noun in preceding sentence. Noun

Example -

'He' (1st sentence) Qualifiers tell us something about the following sentence 'Mahatama Gandhi' (5th sentence) & connectors; indicate the linkage between two sentences.

Ex 'later' (sentence 2), 'therefore'

key-subjects - are the main topic raised in a sentence

2nd step

Find linkages

1. mandatory pairs (MP)
2. Noun pronoun link (NP)
3. Clues from connectors.
4. Abbreviation hints

Cause -effect relationship

observe phrase 'legal practice' (sentence 3) mandatory pairs (MP) & indicate that these two sentences will come immediately in sequence. (7)

To find mandatory pairs we should always focus on initial & last part of sentences. 2 & 3 already explained

Abbreviation is used only after full form of its use.

Cause -effect relationship effect is followed by cause. Ex phrase 'as a result' (sentence 4) indicate that there is a preceding sentence (cause) which lead to sentence 4th.

3rd step

Put into Order – IPS

1. Introductory (first statement.)
2. Problem statement (-ve sense)
3. Solution or suggestion.

Put Similar info together. Chronology order (PPF tense)

Every paragraph has a broad structure as indicated above. While reading sentence you must identify sentences with introductory tone (top)- ve sense (middle part) suggestion oriented sense (last part)

where a sentence actually lies in the first, middle or last in the paragraph It will help you identify the rough order

Chronology order (PPF tense)- follow past -present -future order.

Specific words & usage

Specific words-

(To find initial & last statement)

Beginning – firstly, first and foremost, initially, at the outset

Ending –hence, in conclusion, thus, lastly, therefore

Connectors

Supporting – and , likewise, similarly, in the same vein

Contradicting- however, despite this, on the contrary, on the other hand, nevertheless, instead, alternatively,

Cause effect connectors

because of, since, therefore, hence, as a result, consequently, due to,

Additional information-

furthermore, moreover, in addition to

Time

then, after, before, previously



Para jumble Questions

TYPE I: Four/Five/Six Sentences

Directions for Questions 1 to 41: The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph.

Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

- 1. A. The two neighbours never fought each other.*
- B. Fights involving three male fiddler crabs have been recorded, but the status of the participants was unknown.*
- C. They pushed or grappled only with the intruder.*
- D. We recorded 17 cases in which a resident that was fighting an intruder was joined by an immediate neighbour, an ally.*

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

1. *BEDAC 2. DEBAC 3. BDCAE 4. BCEDA*

2. *A. He felt justified in bypassing Congress altogether on a variety of moves.*

B. *At times he was fighting the entire Congress.*

C. *Bush felt he had a mission to restore power to the presidency.*

D. *Bush was not fighting just the democrats.*

E. *Representative democracy is a messy business, and a CEO of the White House does not like a legislature of second guessers and time wasters.*

1. *CAEDB 2. DBAEC 3. CEADB 4. ECDBA*

3. A. *In the west, Allied Forces had fought their way through southern Italy as far as Rome.*

B. *In June 1944 Germany's military position in World War Two appeared hopeless.*

C. *In Britain, the task of amassing the men and materials for the liberation of northern Europe had been completed.*

D. *The Red Army was poised to drive the Nazis back through Poland.*

E. *The situation on the eastern front was catastrophic.*

1. *EDACB 2. BEDAC 3. BDECA 4. CEDAB*

4. A. *Experts such as Larry Burns, head of research at GM, reckon that only such a full hearted leap will allow the world to cope with the mass motorisation that will one day come to China or India.*

B. *But once hydrogen is being produced from biomass or extracted from underground coal or made from water, using nuclear or renewable electricity, the way will be open for a huge reduction in carbon emissions from the whole system.*

C. *In theory, once all the bugs have been sorted out, fuel cells should deliver better total fuel economy than any existing engines.*

D. *That is twice as good as the internal combustion engine, but only five percentage points better than a diesel hybrid.*

E. *Allowing for the resources needed to extract hydrogen from hydrocarbon, oil, coal or gas, the fuel cell has an efficiency of 30 %.*

1. CEDBA 2. CEBDA 3. AEDBC 4. ACEBD

5. A. *But this does not mean that death was the Egyptians' only preoccupation.*

B. *Even papyri come mainly from pyramid temples.*

C. *Most of our traditional sources of information about the Old Kingdom are monuments of the rich like pyramids and tombs.*

D. *Houses in which ordinary Egyptians lived have not been preserved, and when most people died they were buried in simple graves.*

E. *We know infinitely more about the wealthy people of Egypt than we do about the ordinary people, as most monuments were made for the rich.*

1. CDBEA 2. ECDAB 3. EDCBA 4. DECAB

16. A. *To much of the Labour movement, it symbolises the brutality of the upper classes.*

B. *And to everybody watching, the current mess over foxhunting symbolises the government's weakness.*

C. *To foxhunting's supporters, Labour's 1991 manifesto commitment to ban it symbolises the party's metropolitan roots and hostility to the countryside.*

D. *Small issues sometimes have large symbolic power.*

E. *To those who enjoy thundering across the countryside in red coats after foxes, foxhunting symbolises the ancient roots of rural lives.*

1. DEACB 2. ECDBA 3. CEADB 4. DBAEC

7. A. *In the case of King Merolchazzar's courtship of the Princess of the Outer Isles, there occurs a regrettable hitch.*

B. *She acknowledges the gifts, but no word of a meeting date follows.*

C. *The monarch, hearing good reports of a neighbouring princess, dispatches messengers with gifts to her court, beseeching an interview.*

D. *The princess names a date, and a formal meeting takes place; after that everything buzzes along pretty smoothly.*

E. *Royal love affairs in olden days were conducted on the correspondence method.*

1. ACBDE 2. ABCDE 3. ECDAB 4. ECBAD

8. A. Who can trace to its first beginnings the love of Damon for Pythias, of David for Jonathan, of Swan for Edgar?

B. Similarly with men.

C. There is about great friendships between man and man a certain inevitability that can only be compared with the ageold association of ham and eggs.

D. One simply feels that it is one of the things that must be so.

E. No one can say what was the mutual magnetism that brought the deathless partnership of these wholesome and palatable foodstuffs about.

1. ACBED 2. CEDBA 3. ACEBD 4. CEABD

9. A. Events intervened, and in the late 1930s and 1940s, Germany suffered from “over-branding”.

B. The British used to be fascinated by the home of Romanticism.

C. But reunification and the federal government’s move to Berlin have prompted Germany to think again about its image.

D. The first foreign package holiday was a tour of Germany organized by Thomas Cook in 1855.

E. Since then, Germany has been understandably nervous about promoting itself abroad.

1. ACEBD 2. DECAB 3. BDAEC 4. DBAEC

10. A. The wall does not simply divide Israel from a putative Palestinian state on the basis of the 1967 borders.

B. A chilling omission from the road map is the gigantic ‘separation wall’ now being built in the West Bank by Israel.

C. It is surrounded by trenches, electric wire and moats; there are watchtowers at regular intervals.

D. It actually takes in new tracts of Palestinian land, sometimes five or six kilometres at a stretch.

E. Almost a decade after the end of South African apartheid, this ghastly racist wall is going up with scarcely a peep from Israel’s American allies who are going to pay for most of it.

1. EBCAD 2. BADCE 3. AEDCB 4. ECADB

11. A. Luckily the tide of battle moved elsewhere after the American victory at Midway and an Australian victory over Japan at Milne Bay.

B. It could have been no more than a delaying tactic.

C. The Australian military, knowing the position was hopeless, planned to fall back to the south-east in the hope of defending the main cities.

D. They had captured most of the Solomon Islands and much of New Guinea, and seemed poised for an invasion.

E. Not many people outside Australia realize how close the Japanese got.

1. EDCBA 2. ECDAB 3. ADCBE 4. CDBAE

12. A. Call it the third wave sweeping the Indian media.

B. Now, they are starting in a new role, as suave dealmakers who are in a hurry to strike alliances and agreements.

C. Look around and you will find a host of deals that have been inked or are ready to be finalized.

D. Then the media barons wrested back control from their editors, and turned marketing warriors with the brand as their missile.

E. The first came with those magnificent men in their mahogany chambers who took on the world with their mighty fountain pens.

1. ACBED 2. CEBDA 3. CAEBD 4. AEDBC

13. A. The celebrations of economic recovery in Washington may be as premature as that "Mission Accomplished" banner hung on the USS Abraham Lincoln to hail the end of the Iraq war.

B. Meanwhile, in the real world, the struggles of families and communities continue unabated.

C. Washington responded to the favorable turn in economic news with enthusiasm.

D. The celebrations and high-fives up and down Pennsylvania Avenue are not to be found beyond the Beltway.

E. When the third quarter GDP showed growth of 7.2% and the monthly unemployment rate dipped to 6%, euphoria gripped the US capital.

1. ACEDB 2. CEDAB 3. ECABD 4. ECBDA

14. A. Four days later, Oracle announced its own bid for PeopleSoft, and invited the firm's board to a discussion.

B. Furious that his own plans had been endangered, PeopleSoft's boss, Craig Conway, called Oracle's offer "diabolical", and its boss, Larry Ellison, a "sociopath".

C. In early June, PeopleSoft said that it would buy J.D. Edwards, a smaller rival.

D. Moreover, said Mr. Conway, "he could imagine no price nor combination of price and other conditions to recommend accepting the offer."

E. On June 12th, PeopleSoft turned Oracle down.

1. CABDE 2. CADBE 3. CEDAB 4. CAEBD

15. A. A few months ago I went to Princeton University to see what the young people who are going to be running our country in a few decades are like.

B. I would go to sleep in my hotel room around midnight each night, and when I awoke, my mailbox would be full of replies—sent at 1:15 a.m., 2:59 a.m., 3:23 a.m.

C. One senior told me that she went to bed around two and woke up each morning at seven; she could afford that much rest because she had learned to supplement her full day of work by studying in her sleep.

D. Faculty members gave me the names of a few dozen articulate students, and I sent them e-mails, inviting them out to lunch or dinner in small groups.

E. As she was falling asleep she would recite a math problem or a paper topic to herself; she would then sometimes dream about it, and when she woke up, the problem might be solved.

1. DABCE 2. DACEB 3. ADBCE 4. AECBD

16. A. I am much more intolerant of a human being's shortcomings than I am of an animal's, but in this respect I have been lucky, for most of the people I have come across have been charming.

B. Then you come across the unpleasant human animal—the District Officer who drawled, "We chaps are here to help you chaps," and then proceeded to be as obstructive as possible.

C. In these cases of course, the fact that you are an animal collector helps; people always seem delighted to meet someone with such an unusual occupation and go out of their way to assist you.

- D. Fortunately, these types are rare, and the pleasant ones I have met more than compensated for them—but even so, I think I will stick to animals.
- E. When you travel round the world collecting animals you also, of necessity, collect human beings.
1. EACBD 2. ABDCE 3. ECBDA 4. ACBDE
17. A. Surrendered, or captured, combatants cannot be incarcerated in razor wire cages; this 'war' has a dubious legality.
- B. How can then one characterize a conflict to be waged against a phenomenon as war?
- C. The phrase 'war against terror', which has passed into the common lexicon, is a huge misnomer.
- D. Besides, war has a juridical meaning in international law, which has codified the laws of war, imbuing them with a humanitarian content.
- E. Terror is a phenomenon, not an entity—either State or non-State.
1. ECDBA 2. BECDA 3. EBCAD 4. CEBDA
18. A. To avoid this, the QWERTY layout put the keys most likely to be hit in rapid succession on opposite sides. This made the keyboard slow, the story goes, but that was the idea.
- B. A different layout, which had been patented by August Dvorak in 1936, was shown to be much faster.
- C. The QWERTY design (patented by Christopher Sholes in 1868 and sold to Remington in 1873) aimed to solve a mechanical problem of early typewriters.
- D. Yet the Dvorak layout has never been widely adopted, even though (with electric typewriters and then PCs) the anti jamming rationale for QWERTY has been defunct for years.
- E. When certain combinations of keys were struck quickly, the type bars often jammed.
1. BDACE 2. CEABD 3. BCDEA 4. CAEBD
19. A. Branded disposable diapers are available at many supermarkets and drug stores.
- B. If one supermarket sets a higher price for a diaper, customers may buy that brand elsewhere.
- C. By contrast, the demand for private-label products may be less price sensitive since it is available only at a corresponding supermarket chain.

- D. *So, the demand for branded diapers at any particular store may be quite price sensitive.*
- E. *For instance, only SavOn Drugs stores sell SavOn Drugs diapers.*
- F. *Then, stores should set a higher incremental margin percentage for private-label diapers.*
1. *ABCDEF 2. ABCEDF 3. ADBCEF 4. AEDBCF*

20. A. *Having a strategy is a matter of discipline.*

B. *It involves the configuration of a tailored value chain that enables a company to offer unique value.*

C. *It requires a strong focus on profitability and a willingness to make tough tradeoffs in choosing what not to do.*

D. *Strategy goes far beyond the pursuit of best practices.*

E. *A company must stay the course even during times of upheaval, while constantly improving and extending its distinctive positioning.*

F. *When a company's activities fit together as a self-reinforcing system, any competitor wishing to imitate a strategy must replicate the whole system.*

1. *ACEDBF 2. ACBDEF 3. DCBEFA 4. ABCEDF*

21. A. *As officials, their vision of a country shouldn't run too far beyond that of the local people with whom they have to deal.*

B. *Ambassadors have to choose their words.*

C. *To say what they feel they have to say, they appear to be denying or ignoring part of what they know.*

D. *So, with ambassadors as with other expatriates in black Africa, there appears at a first meeting a kind of ambivalence.*

E. *They do a specialized job and it is necessary for them to live ceremonial lives.*

1. *BCEDA 2. BEDAC 3. BEADC 4. BCDEA*

22. A. *"This face off will continue for several months given the strong convictions on either side," says a senior functionary of the high-powered task force on drought.*

B. *During the past week-and-half, the Central Government has sought to deny some of the earlier apprehensions over the impact of drought.*

- C. *The recent revival of the rains had led to the emergence of a line of divide between the two.*
- D. *The state governments, on the other hand, allege that the Centre is downplaying the crisis only to evade its full responsibility of financial assistance that is required to alleviate the damage.*
- E. *Shrill alarm about the economic impact of an inadequate monsoon had been sounded by the Centre as well as most of the states, in late July and early August.*
1. *EBCDA 2. DBACE 3. BDCAE 4. ECBDA*

23. A. *This fact was established in the 1730s by French survey expeditions to Equador near the Equator and Lapland in the Arctic, which found that around the middle of the earth the arc was about a kilometer shorter.*

B. *One of the unsettled scientific questions in the late 18th century was the exact nature of the shape of the earth.*

C. *The length of one-degree arc would be less near the equatorial latitudes than at the poles.*

D. *One way of doing that is to determine the length of the arc along a chosen longitude or meridian at one-degree latitude separation.*

E. *While it was generally known that the earth was not a sphere but an 'oblate spheroid', more curved at the equator and flatter at the poles, the question of 'how much more' was yet to be established*

1. *BECAD 2. BEDCA 3. EDACB 4. EBDCA*

24. A. *Although there are large regional variations, it is not infrequent to find a large number of people sitting here and there and doing nothing.*

B. *Once in office, they receive friends and relatives who feel free to call any time without prior appointment.*

C. *While working, one is struck by the slow and clumsy actions and reactions, indifferent attitudes, procedure rather than outcome orientation, and the lack of consideration for others.*

D. *Even those who are employed often come late to the office and leave early unless they are forced to be punctual.*

E. *Work is not intrinsically valued in India.*

F. *Quite often people visit ailing friends and relatives or go out of their way to help them in their personal matters even during office hours.*

1. ECADBF 2. EADCFB 3. EADBFC 4. ABFCDE

25. A. *But in the industrial era, if you need to destroy the enemy's productive capacity means bombing the factories which are located in the cities.*

B. *So in the agrarian era, if you need to destroy the enemy's productive capacity, what you want to do is burn his fields, or if you're really vicious, salt them.*

C. *Now in the information era, destroying the enemy's productive capacity means destroying the information infrastructure.*

D. *How do you battle with your enemy?*

E. *The idea is to destroy the enemy's productive capacity, and depending upon the economic foundation, that productive capacity is different in each case.*

F. *With regard to defence, the purpose of the military is to defend the nation and be prepared to do battle with its enemy.*

1. FDEBAC 2. FCABED 3. DEBACF 4. DFEBC

26. A. *Michael Hofman, a poet and translator, accepts this sorry fact without approval or complaint.*

B. *But thanklessness and impossibility do not daunt him.*

C. *He acknowledges too—in fact he returns to the point often—that best translators of poetry always fail at some level.*

D. *Hofman feels passionately about his work, and this is clear from his writings.*

E. *In terms of the gap between worth and rewards, translators come somewhere near nurses and street-cleaners.*

1. EACDB 2. ADEBC 3. EACBD 4. DCEAB

27. A. *Passivity is not, of course, universal.*

B. *In areas where there are no lords or laws, or in frontier zones where all men go armed, the attitude of the peasantry may well be different.*

C. *So indeed it may be on the fringe of the unsubmitive.*

D. *However, for most of the soil-bound peasants the problem is not whether to be normally passive or active, but when to pass from one state to another.*

E. *This depends on an assessment of the political situation.*

1. *BEDAC 2. CDABE 3. EDBAC 4. ABCDE*

28. A. *The situations in which violence occurs and the nature of that violence tends to be clearly defined at least in theory, as in the proverbial Irishman's question: 'Is this a private fight or can anyone join in?'*

B. *So the actual risk to outsiders, though no doubt higher than our societies, is calculable.*

C. *Probably the only uncontrolled applications of force are those of social superiors to social inferiors and even here there are probably some rules.*

D. *However binding the obligation to kill, members of feuding families engaged in mutual massacre will be genuinely*

appalled if by some mischance a bystander or outsider is killed.

1. *DABC 2. ACDB 3. CBAD 4. DBAC*

29. A. *If caught in the act, they were punished, not for the crime, but for allowing themselves to be caught another lash of the whip.*

B. *The bellicose Spartans sacrificed all the finer things in life for military expertise.*

C. *Those fortunate enough to survive babyhood were taken away from their mothers at the age of seven to undergo rigorous military training.*

D. *This consisted mainly of beatings and deprivations of all kinds like going around barefoot in winter, and worse, starvation so that they would be forced to steal food to survive.*

E. *Male children were examined at birth by the city council and those deemed too weak to become soldiers were left to die of exposure.*

1. *BECDA 2. ECADB 3. BCDAE 4. ECDAB*

30. A. *This very insatiability of the photographing eye changes the terms of confinement in the cave, our world.*

B. *Humankind lingers unregenerately in Plato's cave, still revelling, its age-old habit, in mere images of truth.*

C. *But being educated by photographs is not like being educated by older images drawn by hand; for one thing, there are a great many more images around, claiming our attention.*

D. *The inventory started in 1939 and since then just about everything has been photographed, or so it seems.*

E. *In teaching us a new visual code, photographs alter and enlarge our notions of what is worth looking at and what we have a right to observe.*

1. *EABCD 2. BDEAC 3. BCDAE 4. ECDAB*

31. A. *To be culturally literate is to possess the basic information needed to thrive in the modern world.*

B. *Nor is it confined to one social class; quite the contrary.*

C. *It is by no means confined to "culture" narrowly understood as an acquaintance with the arts.*

D. *Cultural literacy constitutes the only sure avenue of opportunity for disadvantaged children, the only reliable way of combating the social determinism that now condemns them.*

E. *The breadth of that information is great, extending over the major domains of human activity from sports to science.*

1. *AECBD 2. DECBA 3. ACBED 4. DBCAE*

32. A. *Both parties use capital and labour in the struggle to secure property rights.*

B. *The thief spends time and money in his attempt to steal (he buys wire cutters) and the legitimate property owner expends resources to prevent the theft (he buys locks).*

C. *A social cost of theft is that both the thief and the potential victim use resources to gain or maintain control over property.*

D. *These costs may escalate as a type of technological arms race unfolds.*

E. *A bank may purchase more and more complicated and sophisticated safes, forcing safecrackers to invest further in safecracking equipment.*

1. *ABCDE 2. CABDE 3. ACBED 4. CBEDA*

33. A. *The likelihood of an accident is determined by how carefully the motorist drives and how carefully the pedestrian crosses the street.*

B. *An accident involving a motorist and a pedestrian is such a case.*

C. *Each must decide how much care to exercise without knowing how careful the other is.*

D. *The simplest strategic problem arises when two individuals interact with each other, and each must decide what to do without knowing what the other is doing.*

1. ABCD 2. ADCB 3. DBCA 4. DBAC

34. A. *In rejecting the functionalism in positivist organization theory, either wholly or partially, there is often a move towards a political model of organization theory.*

B. *Thus the analysis would shift to the power resources possessed by different groups in the organization and the way they use these resources in actual power plays to shape the organizational structure.*

C. *At the extreme, in one set of writings, the growth of administrators in the organization is held to be completely unrelated to the work to be done and to be caused totally by the political pursuit of self-interest.*

D. *The political model holds that individual interests are pursued in organizational life through the exercise of power and influence.*

1. ADBC 2. CBAD 3. DBCA 4. ABDC

35. A. *Group decision making, however, does not necessarily fully guard against arbitrariness and anarchy, for individual capriciousness can get substituted by collusion of group members.*

B. *Nature itself is an intricate system of checks and balances, meant to preserve the delicate balance between various environmental factors that affect our ecology.*

C. *In institutions also, there is a need to have in place a system of checks and balances which inhibits the concentration of power in only some individuals.*

D. *When human interventions alter this delicate balance, the outcomes have been seen to be disastrous.*

1. CBAD 2. BCAD 3. CABD 4. BDCA

36. A. *He was bone-weary and soul-weary, and found himself muttering, "Either I can't manage this place, or it's unmanageable."*

B. *To his horror, he realized that he had become the victim of an amorphous, unwitting, unconscious conspiracy to immerse him in routine work that had no significance.*

C. *It was one of those nights in the office when the office clock was moving towards four in the morning and Bennis was still not through with the incredible mass of paper stacked before him.*

D. *He reached for his calendar and ran his eyes down each hour, half-hour, and quarter-hour, to see where his time had gone that day, the day before, the month before.*

1. ABCD 2. CADB 3. BDCA 4. DCBA

37. A. *With that, I swallowed the shampoo, and obtained most realistic results on the spot.*

B. *The man shuffled away into the back regions to make up a prescription, and after a moment I got through on the shoptelephone to the Consulate, intimating my location.*

C. *Then, while the pharmacist was wrapping up a six-ounce bottle of the mixture, I groaned and inquired whether he could give me something for acute gastric cramp.*

D. *I intended to stage a sharp gastric attack, and entering an old-fashioned pharmacy, I asked for a popular shampoo mixture, consisting of olive and flaked soap.*

1. DCBA 2. DACB 3. BDAC 4. BCDA

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

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

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

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

E. *Intelligence can be measured by tests.*

1. CDABE 2. DECAB 3. EDACB 4. CBADE

39. A. *This is now orthodoxy to which I subscribe— up to a point.*

B. *It emerged from the mathematics of chance and statistics*

C. *Therefore the risk is measurable and manageable.*

D. *The fundamental concept: Prices are not predictable, but the mathematical laws of chance can describe their fluctuations.*

E. *This is how what business schools now call modern finance was born.*

1. ADCBE 2. EBDCA 3. ABDCE 4. DCBEA

40. A. Similarly, turning to caste, even though being lower caste is undoubtedly a separate cause of disparity, its impact is all the greater when the lower-caste families also happen to be poor.

B. Belonging to a privileged class can help a woman to overcome many barriers that obstruct women from less thriving classes.

C. It is the interactive presence of these two kinds of deprivation—being low class and being female—that massively impoverishes women from the less privileged classes.

D. A congruence of class deprivation and gender discrimination can blight the lives of poorer women very severely.

E. Gender is certainly a contributor to societal inequality, but it does not act independently of class.

1. EABDC 2. EBDCA 3. DAEB C 4. BECDA

41. A. When identity is thus 'defined by contrast', divergence with the West becomes central.

B. Indian religious literature such as the Bhagavad Gita or the Tantric texts, which are identified as differing from secular writings seen as 'western', elicits much greater interest in the West than do other Indian writings, including India's long history of heterodoxy.

C. There is a similar neglect of Indian writing on non-religious subjects, from mathematics, epistemology and natural science to economics and linguistics.

D. Through selective emphasis that point up differences with the West, other civilizations can, in this way, be redefined in alien terms, which can be exotic and charming, or else bizarre and terrifying, or simply strange and engaging.

E. The exception is the Kamasutra in which western readers have managed to cultivate an interest.

1. BDACE 2. DEABC 3. BDECA 4. BCEDA

TYPE II: Six Sentences—First and Last Sentences Fixed

Directions for Questions 42 to 51: Sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. The first and last sentences are 1 and 6, and the four in between are labelled A, B, C and D. Choose the most logical order of these four sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph from sentences 1 to 6.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. ABCD 2. BADC 3. BDAC 4. DCAB

43. 1. Commercially reared chicken can be unusually aggressive, and are often kept in darkened sheds to prevent them pecking at each other.

A. The birds spent far more of their time—up to a third—pecking at the inanimate objects in the pens, in contrast to birds in other pens which spent a lot of time attacking others.

B. In low light conditions, they behave less belligerently, but are more prone to ophthalmic disorders and respiratory problems.

C. In an experiment, aggressive head-pecking was all but eliminated among birds in the enriched environment.

D. Altering the birds' environment, by adding bales of wood-shavings to their pens, can work wonders.

6. Bales could diminish aggressiveness and reduce injuries; they might even improve productivity, since a happy chicken is a productive chicken.

1. DCAB 2. CDBA 3. DBAC 4. BDCA

44. 1. The concept of a 'nation-state' assumes a complete correspondence between the boundaries of the nation and the boundaries of those who live in a specific state.

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

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

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

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

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

1. DBAC 2. ABCD 3. BACD 4. DACB

45. 1. *In the sciences, even questionable examples of research fraud are harshly punished.*

A. *But no such mechanism exists in the humanities—much of what humanities researchers call research does not lead to results that are replicable by other scholars.*

B. *Given the importance of interpretation in historical and literary scholarship, humanities researchers are in a position where they can explain away deliberate and even systematic distortion.*

C. *Mere suspicion is enough for funding to be cut off; publicity guarantees that careers can be effectively ended.*

D. *Forgeries which take the form of pastiches in which the forger intersperses fake and real parts can be defended as mere mistakes or aberrant misreading.*

6. *Scientists fudging data have no such defences.*

1. BDCA 2. ABDC 3. CABD 4. CDDB

46. 1. *Horses and communism were, on the whole, a poor match.*

A. *Fine horses bespoke the nobility the party was supposed to despise.*

B. *Communist leaders, when they visited villages, preferred to see cows and pigs.*

C. *Although a working horse was just about tolerable, the communists were right to be wary.*

D. *Peasants from Poland to the Hungarian Pustza preferred their horses to party dogma.*

6. *“A farmer’s pride is his horse; his cow may be thin but his horse must be fat,” went a Slovak saying.*

1. ACDB 2. DBCA 3. ABCD 4. DCBA

47. 1. Making people laugh is tricky.

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

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

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

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

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

1. CDBA 2. ABCD 3. BADC 4. DCBA

48. 1. Picture a termite colony, occupying a tall mud hump on an African plain.

A. Hungry predators often invade the colony and unsettle the balance.

B. The colony flourishes only if the proportion of soldiers to workers remains roughly the same, so that the queen and workers can be protected by the soldiers, and the queen and soldiers can be serviced by the workers.

C. But its fortunes are presently restored, because the immobile queen, walled in well below ground level, lays eggs not only in large enough numbers, but also in the varying proportions required.

D. The hump is alive with worker termites and soldier termites going about their distinct kinds of business.

6. How can we account for her mysterious ability to respond like this to events on the distant surface?

1. BADC 2. DBAC 3. ADCB 4. BDCA

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

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

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

- C. *And the reason is actually quite simple.*
- D. *This correlation is far and away the highest yet found between home influences and school success.*

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

1. DACB 2. ADCB 3. ABCD 4. BDCA

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. DACB 2. CDAB 3. ADBC 4. BDAC

51. 1. *The reconstruction of history by post-revolutionary science texts involves more than a multiplication of historical misconstructions.*

A. *Because they aim quickly to acquaint the student with what the contemporary scientific community thinks it knows, textbooks treat the various experiments, concepts, laws and theories of the current normal science as separately and as nearly seriatim as possible.*

B. *Those misconstructions render revolutions invisible; the arrangement of the still visible material in science texts implies a process that, if it existed, would deny revolutions a function.*

C. *But when combined with the generally unhistorical air of science writing and with the occasional systematic misconception, one impression is likely to follow.*

D. *As pedagogy this technique of presentation is unexceptionable.*

6. *Science has reached its present state by a series of individual discoveries and inventions that, when gathered together, constitute the modern body of technical knowledge.*

1. BADC 2. ADCB 3. DACB 4. CBDA

ANSWER KEY

TYPE I: Four/Five/Six Sentences 1. (1) 2. (2) 3. (2) 4. (1) 5. (3)

6. (1) 7. (3) 8. (2) 9. (3) 10. (2)

11. (1) 12. (4) 13. (4) 14. (1) 15. (3)

16. (1) 17. (4) 18. (2) 19. (3) 20. (1)

21. (3) 22. (4) 23. (2) 24. (3) 25. (1)

26. (3) 27. (4) 28. (1) 29. (1) 30. (3)

31. (1) 32. (2) 33. (4) 34. (1) 35. (4)

36. (2) 37. (1) 38. (3) 39. (2) 40. (2)

41. (4)

TYPE II: Six Sentences—First and Last Sentences Fixed 42. (2) 43. (4) 44. (1) 45. (3) 46. (3)

47. (3) 48. (2) 49. (4) 50. (1) 51. (1)