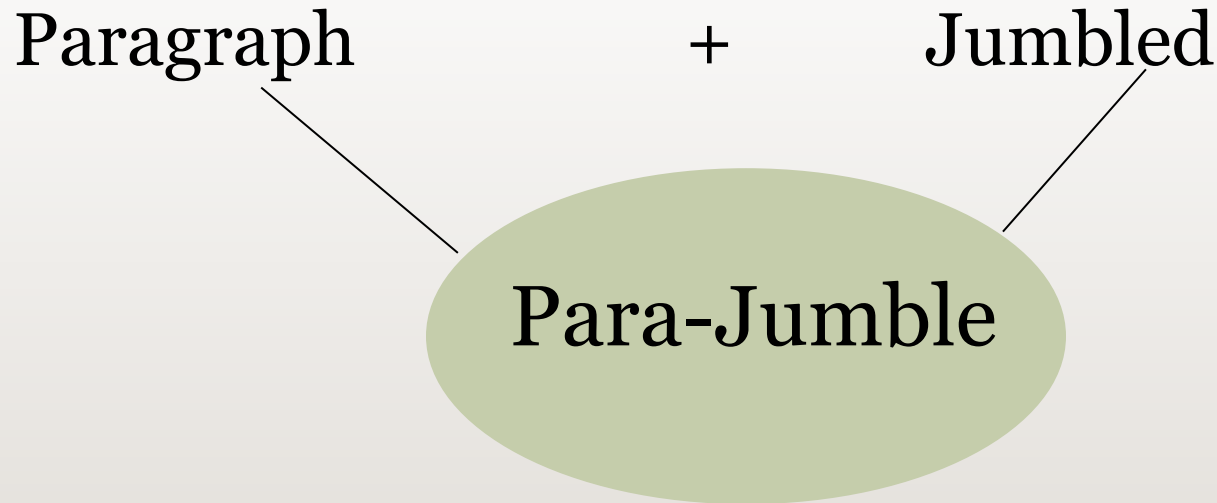

PARA-JUMBLES



WHAT IS A PARA-JUMBLE?

A set of jumbled sentences that you need to unscramble



Thus, Para-jumbles are nothing else but another method to test your Comprehension skills.

POLL QUESTION

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

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2-> 4-> 1-> 3

TYPES

- **Fixed**

Either one or both Opening and closing lines given

- **Movable**

All the lines are jumbled – need to identify theme and opening line

EXAMPLE - FIXED

I. Opening statement

A.

B.

C.

D.

6. Closing statement

I. Opening statement

A.

B.

C.

D.

NOTE: In fixed para jumbles, some sentences will be already given. We cannot change them. We have to rearrange rest of the sentences as in the above example.. Opening and closing sentence has been given. According to these we have to unscramble rest of the sentences.



POLL QUESTION

- A. With that, I swallowed the shampoo, and obtained the most realistic results almost 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 shop-telephone 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 oil and flaked soap.
- (A) dcba (b) dacb (c) bdac (d) bcda

POLL QUESTION

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EXAMPLE - MOVABLE

A.

B.

C.

D.

1.

2.

3.

4.

a)

b)

c)

d)

e)

f)

NOTE: In MOVABLE para jumbles, We have to rearrange all the sentences as in the above example.. No Opening and closing sentence has been given. According to these we have to unscramble rest of the sentences.



CLUES

- **Generic to specific**

- 1) Noun -> Pronoun
- 2) Classification -> Definition
- 3) List of Items -> Addressing each item on the list
- 4) Expansion -> Abbreviation

- **Cause and effect**

- 1) Cause precedes effect
- 2) Idea precedes elaboration

- **Chronology to be preserved**



TIPS TO SOLVE

- Identify subject
- Identify topic sentence
- Form pairs within the given sets based on CLUES
- Eliminate options based on the pairs – Proactive solving

POLL QUESTION

(A) Keats has said the beauty is truth. Now, this is not true. But to us here, beauty is, as Plato said, the splendour of truth.

(B) that, when he has got hold of beauty, he has got hold of the surest key to the knowledge of God.

(C) it must be the first article in an artist's creed, as an artist, that beauty is the best interpreter of God to man;

(d) he has no business with truth as such as the philosopher, for instance, has.

(E) the artist, as an artist, must be content with the splendour and, through this splendour strive to convey the truth.

- **F)** he has no concern with conduct as such, as the moralist, for instance has.
- **Q.1 (A) is the first sentence before rearrangement, which sentence should be the first after rearrangement?**
- 1(a) 2(b) 3(c) 4(d) 5(e) 6(f)

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• **F)** he has no concern with conduct as such, as the moralist, for instance has.

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• 1(a) 2(b) **3(c)** 4(d) 5(e) 6(f)

UNDERSTAND THE CENTRAL THEME

1. The best way to solve Para jumbles is by developing high reading speed and by scanning all the options available.
2. Try getting the feel of what the passage is talking about.
3. This will keep you in the right direction.

REVIEW THE OPTIONS

1. Now, suppose you have 4 sentences A B C D. Based on chronological order, you know that A and B will appear in the order BA. Now scan the available options and match:
- (a) DABC (b) ACDB (c) CBAD (d) DBAC.
2. Now you know that the correct answer is either (c) or (d). Choose the best option out of these two.

LOOK FOR ARTICLES

1. Definite article - “the”
2. Indefinite article - “a and an”
3. ‘The’ is generally used when some person/place or event is being talked about for the second or 3rd time.
4. First time introductions are usually made with the help of ‘a/an’. So, the sentence containing 'the' is most likely to come after the sentence containing a/an.

POLL QUESTION

- 1. S1: it was shortly after noon on august 29, 2003, outside the imam ali shrine in najaf, iraq.
- A. And showering down on me from the swirling black plume were dried apricots, almonds, and brightly colored lozenges.
- B. I ran toward the smoke in what seemed like dead silence: I had been temporarily deafened by the blast.
- C. The alley had turned dark, as if in a sudden solar eclipse.
- D. I had just entered a long, narrow street leading to the shrine when the massive explosion shook its walls.
- S6: i would learn later that they were from the street vendors' carts lining the walls of the shrine, blown into the air by the explosion.

A. Bdca

dbca

abcd

cdba

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LOOK FOR PRONOUNS

1. Pronouns like *he, she, they, it, them, their, him, her*, can be easily spotted in para-jumbled sentences.
2. Such pronouns are always used when the person being talked about has already been introduced.
3. So sentence with pronoun is most likely NOT the first sentence.

LOOK FOR TRANSITION WORDS

1. When you see a transition word in a sentence, be 90% sure that this sentence is not the first sentence.
2. Transition words are used in connecting a particular idea to the next.
3. Example: Also, again, as well as, after all, for example, for instance, in short, likewise otherwise, subsequently, hence, simultaneously

LOOK FOR ABBREVIATIONS

1. The sentence containing the full form will come before the sentence containing the abbreviation
2. General information precedes specific information
3. Introduction of idea/ entity precedes its description
4. The conclusion comes in the end

POLL QUESTION

- a. The cpu carries out the instructions given by the computer program.
 - b. The central processing unit (cpu) is an important part of a computer.
 - c. Cpus are considered the heart and brains of a computer.
-
- In the above example, sentence ‘a’ and ‘c’ contain the abbreviations ‘cpu’ and sentence ‘b’ contains the full-form of cpu.
 - Therefore, sentence ‘b’ comes before sentence ‘a’ and ‘c’. Right order:
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HOW TO LINK OR FORM PAIRS

1. Pronouns
2. Acronyms/ Abbreviations/ Use of last names
3. Time sequence
4. Hypothesis and Example (Similar to idea and elaboration)
5. Articles
6. Topic sentence and conclusion
7. Indicators of cause and effect / Conjunctions
8. Support words and contrast words

PRONOUNS AND ACRONYM

- A. Hofman feels passionately about his work, and this is clear from his writings.
- 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. Michael Hofman, a poet and translator, accepts this sorry fact without approval or complaint.

FORMING PAIRS (CONTD.)

Answer deduced based on

- Full name preceding last name/ first name
- Proper noun preceding pronoun “He” in this case
- Conjunction for connecting statements her “But” is used for contradicting “statement C”

DCBA is the correct order

Time sequence

- 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 1543 by a polish priest, nicholas copernicus.
- D. Nearly a century passed before this idea was taken seriously.

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Cbda is the correct order

ARTICLES

Articles can be divided into two categories -

1. Definite (the) 2. Indefinite (a and an).

When the author uses 'a / an' – he/she wants to make a **general statement** - wants to introduce the noun followed by a/an for the first time but when he/she uses 'the' to refer back to some previously discussed noun.

It means having 'the' is very unlikely in the 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.'

TRANSITION WORDS / INDICATORS

Cause and effect

Accordingly
in order to
because
so...that
consequently
therefore
given
thus
hence

Support words

Furthermore
Additionally
Also
And
Too
as well
besides
indeed
likewise
moreover

Contrast words

Nevertheless
Although
Nonetheless
But
Surprisingly
Despite
on the contrary
even though
Ironically
rather than
In contrast

RECAP

1. Spot the link between the given sentences and group sentences by applying
 - a. Generalization concept
 - b. Chronological order
 - c. Pronoun reference
 - d. Transition words
 - e. Main idea / theme of passage
2. Review the options and eliminate the wrong answers based on the above grouping

- A. These were mainly bulwarks against winter, the hoarded dregs of more plentiful seasons.
- B. The first were the earliest mince pies, which saw cooked, shredded meat, dried fruits, alcohol with its preservative qualities and perhaps a few spices or herbs, all encased in large pies.
- C. Subsequently, people baked this into a kind of pie, adding bread-crumbs for bulk, eggs to bind it, and topping the dried fruits and called it 'plum pudding'.
- D. The pudding seems to have had two principal forerunners.
- E. The second main pudding was a pottage or soup called frumenty, a fast dish involving cracked wheat, currants and almonds which was ladled out at the start of a meal.

a. ECDAB b. BAECD c. DACEB d. DBAEC

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THANK YOU

