

Para Jumbles Tips

- Para jumbles are jumbled sentences of some paragraph. Basically, you are given a paragraph – but the sentences are not in the right order. It's up to you to understand the crux and rearrange the sentences so that they logically make sense. Usually, instructions for this type of questions will read “Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph”. Given below would be 5 or 6 perplexing sentences which you would need to sort and arrange. Sounds difficult? It is not.
- **With the help of the following hints and rules, you people can easily have a command over the apparently time consuming portion of the English Section.**
Change the direction WORDS Approach :These words organize and connect the sentences logically. If found in a sentence, can often give you a clue about the sentence that will come before/after that particular sentence. Given below are some commonly used these kind of words:
also, again, as well as, besides, furthermore, in addition, likewise, moreover, similarly, consequently, hence, otherwise, subsequently, therefore, thus, as a rule, generally, for instance, for example, for one thing, above all, aside from, barring, besides, in other words, in short, instead, likewise, on one hand, on the other hand, rather, similarly, yet, but, however, still, nevertheless, first of all, to begin with, at the same time, for now, for the time being, in time, later on, meanwhile, next, then, soon, the meantime, later, while, earlier, simultaneously, afterward, in conclusion, with this in mind, after all, all in all to sum-up.
- **PERSONAL PRONOUNS Approach**
Personal pronouns are he, she, it, him, her, they, you, your etc. Remember that personal pronouns always refer to a person, place or thing etc. Therefore, if a sentence contains a personal pronoun without mentioning the person, place or object it is referring to, the person, place or object must have come in the previous sentence. Often, this is a good lead to identify a link.
- **DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS**
The demonstrative pronouns are “this,” “that,” “these,” and “those.” “This” and “that” are used to refer to singular nouns or noun phrases and “these” and “those” are used to refer to plural nouns and noun phrases. Whenever a sentence contains a demonstrative pronoun without mentioning the noun or the noun phrase, it means that the previous sentence must be mentioning that noun or noun phrase. Finding that noun or noun phrase helps us connect two sentences.
- **COMBINING IT ALL WITH LOGIC Approach**
Sometimes using logic to decide the order of sentences can yield high dividends. In the previous example, we had used logic to determine that sentence A would come before any other sentence referring Hofman. Keep your eyes open for clues such as these.
- **Abbreviations Approach**
Full form vs. short form: Here, we encounter full and short names, sometimes abbreviations of some term or institution.

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Ex-World Trade Organization – 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. Approach (TSA)

- **Chronology Words Approach :**

Either dates or time sequence indicating words: Be aware of the time indication either by giving years – or by using time indicating words. Arrange the sentences using their proper time sequence. Here are a few time sequence indicating words -Before after later when

- **Hypothesis or Theory Approach**

If any sentence is working as an example – place it after the sentence for which it is working as an example, not necessarily just after – because one has to explain the idea, it is hypothesis/ theory. It should not be before the idea that it explains.

- **Articles Approach :**

Articles can be divided into two categories –

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

When the author uses ‘a / an’ – he wants to make a general statement – wants to introduce the noun followed by a/an for the first time but when he uses ‘the’ he wants 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.

- **Key Words Approach:**

Some words will be repeated in two consecutive sentences.

In most of the cases we repeat some important words of one sentence in the sentence that follows.

Hence if you are seeing any important (not like he, she, that, is, are type) then chances are that these two sentences will be consecutive. Remember it gives you an idea that which sentences can be consecutive for example 23 or 32 but for exact order you have to look for some other clue or meaning.

- **Structure Approach:**

Link sentences logically i.e.

Link the sentences logically i.e. see what is the role played by a specific sentence

Premise

Conclusion

Support

Example

Continuation

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and then search for some proper sentence that should come before or the one which will follow.

- **Indicating Words Approach:**

Take care of words that indicate something helpful to decide sequence.

Some words indicates some specific nature of sentences that will come before or that will follow.

Look for the words like

But

So

Therefore

And

However

think what they are indicating.

- **Cause and Effect Approach:**

Look for words or phrases explicitly indicating that one thing causes another or logically determines another.

Accordingly

in order to

because

so...that

consequently

therefore

given

thus

hence

when...then

if...then