

ORDERING SENTENCES IN A PARAGRAPH

15 Minutes 20 Questions

DIRECTIONS: In the following questions, there are six sentences marked S₁, S₆, P, Q, R, S. The position of S₁ and S₆ are fixed. You are required to choose one of the four alternatives given below every passage which would be the most logical sequence of the sentences in the passage

Mark your response on the Answer Sheet at the appropriate space.

1. S₁: The bureaucrat and the social worker are men of totally different orientations and styles of functioning.
S₆: The world will be a better place to live in if they learn a little from each other.
P: The other is considered to be a man ever on the move.
Q: He is portrayed as a man fond of rules above all other things.
R: The one is regarded as given to sedentary habits, doing a lot of paper work.
S: Driven by an urge to help others, he is impatient with red tape and unnecessary delays.

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

2. S₁: Universities are peculiar institutions.
S₆: It is the most important institution in the complex process of knowledge creation and distribution.
P: Traditionally elite institutions, the modern university has provided social mobility to previously disfranchised groups.
Q: The contemporary university stands at the centre of its society.
R: They have common historical roots yet are deeply embedded in their societies.
S: Established in the medieval period to transmit established knowledge and provide training for a few key professions, universities have become a primary creator of new knowledge through basic research.

- (a) PSQR
(c) SPRQ

(b) SQRP
(d) RPSQ

3. S₁: At the age of eighteen, Gandhi went to college, but remained for only part of the year.
S₆: This was against his religion, and most of his relatives were against his going.
P: Soon after this, he was advised to go to England to study to be a lawyer.
Q: Studies did not interest him and he did not do well.
R: It was difficult for him to leave India and go to a foreign land where he would have to eat and drink with foreigners.
S: This would not be easy.

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

4. S₁: Helen graduated in 1904 with special honours in English.
S₆: Her dress was torn and roses were snatched from her hat.
P: She was twenty-four years old.
Q: She was invited to the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 to awaken worldwide interest in the education of the deaf-blind.
R: But on Helen Keller Day the crowds got out of hand.
S: Requests were already flowing in for appearances and for magazine articles.

OBJECTIVE ENGLISH: Web Support Material

- (a) QPSR (b) SPRQ
(c) PSQR (d) SQRP
5. S₁: One of the many young scientists who chose to throw in their lot with Rutherford was an Oxford physical chemist, Frederick Soddy.
S₆: We now know that Gamma rays are a particularly fierce form of X-ray.
P: His association with Rutherford lasted only two years, but that was long enough to change the whole face of physics.
Q: He was just 23.
R: They found that thorium changed into a new element, thorium X, and in the process gave
S: When he teamed up with Rutherford, they investigated thorium which, as Marie Curie had shown, was radioactive.
- (a) PQSR (b) QPSR
(c) QPRS (d) QSRP
6. S₁: Jumbo, the famous 3.3 meter elephant, was born in America over a hundred years ago.
S₆: Before his death in September 1882, he had been seen by over 20 million Americans.
P: After disembarkation in New York, he was taken in a procession to the place where he was to be kept.
Q: Another admirer was the famous American showman Barnum who bought it for a huge sum in February, 1882.
R: Transported from his native land to London Zoo, he became a favourite of Queen Victoria.
S: He made his transatlantic voyage abroad SS *Assyrian Monarch*.
- (a) PQRS (b) SRQP
(c) PSRQ (d) RQSP
7. S₁: A transformation of consciousness is now beginning to express itself in the field of theoretical architecture.
S₆: The relationship between culture and nature is changed, for the architect grows a house like a garden.
P: In the still-theoretical structure an attempt is being made to create a house that is “a domestication” of an eco-system.
Q: What is happening in the architecture is a shift from the international style of the post-industrial era to a symbiotic structure.
R: Since architecture is the collective unconscious made visible, the architect does not himself always understand the full cultural implications of his own work.
S: The new form is not a celebration of power over new materials, but a celebration of cooperation with eco-system.
- (a) PRSQ (b) RQSP
(c) SQRP (d) QPSR
8. S₁: A small pool in the rocks outside my cottage in the Mussoorie hills provides me endless delight.
S₆: It did and then, looking up, saw me and leapt across the ravine to disappear into the forest.
P: I stood very still, anxious that it should drink its fill.
Q: And once I saw a barking deer, head lowered at the edge of pool.
R: Water beetles paddle the surface, while tiny fish lurk in the shallows.
S: Sometimes a spotted fork-tall bird comes to drink, hopping delicately from rock to rock.
- (a) RSQP (b) PSQR

OBJECTIVE ENGLISH: Web Support Material

- (c) SQPR (d) PRSQ
9. S₁: Why then, do sharks attack?
S₆: Attacks of this kind may be generated by a swimmer who unwittingly interrupts a courting procedure, trespasses in a shark's territory and cuts off its escape route.
P: "The only way a shark can warn you is with its mouth and teeth," says Baldrige.
Q: In murky water it may simply be a case of mistaken identity.
R: Snork bumps and open-mouthed slashings are ways of trying to frighten you off."
S: But the most persuasive explanation is that they perceive their victim as a threat.
- (a) QSPR (b) QPRS
(c) PRSQ (d) PRQS
10. S₁: It is true that we cannot bring about social equality by law and that therefore there are still inequalities in Indian society.
S₆: The secular state as found in India, recognizes the importance of religion to the individual by giving him freedom to practice it and tell others about it, within the limits of the Constitution.
P: In the United States of America, for instance, Negroes have equal rights under the Constitution but unfortunately these rights are not always given to them freely by the White majority.
Q: It takes time for people to change their way of thinking.
R: This is a problem common to many countries.
S: It is only when we realize that social equality means not only that men are equal before the law, but also equal in the eyes of God that we can begin to have completely casteless society.
- (a) RQPS (b) RPQS
(c) SRQP (d) SPQR
11. S₁: Silence is unnatural to man.
S₆: He knows that ninety-nine per cent of human conversation means no more than the buzzing of a fly, but he longs to join in the buzz and to prove that he is a man and not a wax-work figure.
P: Even his conversation is in great measure a desperate attempt to prevent a dreadful silence.
Q: In the interval he does all he can to make a noise in the world.
R: There are few things of which he stands in more fear than of the absence of noise.
S: He begins life with a cry and ends it in stillness.
- (a) SQRP (b) PQRS
(c) QPRS (d) PRQS
12. S₁: In hunting and gathering societies people live in what anthropologists call "the seasonal round".
S₆: The circle is not broken into a line; the tribe does not stay in one place altering nature to suit the needs of the human settlement.
P: When the salmon are running, it comes to the stream; when the wild grasses must be gathered, the band moves on again.
Q: The tribal band is delicately adjusted to nature.
R: It circulates through space in the rhythm of the season each year.
S: It moves through space with the flow of time.
- (a) PRQS (b) QPRS
(c) QSPR (d) RPQS

OBJECTIVE ENGLISH: Web Support Material

13. S₁: At the age of four, Jagdish Chandra Bose was sent to a village 'pathshala'.
S₆: His mother, too, reinforced what he learnt and did at school.
P: This step proved beneficial to the boy, for he thus became familiar with his mother tongue and learnt to read and write it.
Q: This was very unusual because a man of his father's status was expected to send his son to an English school.
R: He also became acquainted with some of the rich treasures of Indian culture.
S: At the same time he mixed with children of all castes and lost the sense of class superiority.

The proper sequence should be

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| (a) PSRQ | (b) QPSR |
| (c) RSQP | (d) SQRP |

14. S₁: When Anne was in her early 40s, her car was struck in the rear by another vehicle.
S₆: Anne then learnt the real cause of her backache.
P: Physicians prescribed physical therapy, massages and ultrasound treatment.
Q: But the pain just got worse.
R:
S: After enduring the intermittent pain for nearly ten years, she consulted another physician who tried a different approach.

The proper sequence should be

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| (a) SRQP | (b) PRQS |
| (c) QSPR | (d) RPQS |

15. S₁: The astrologer had a working knowledge of mankind's troubles – marriage, money, etc.
S₆: His customers always went away satisfied with his answers.
P: This provided him enough stuff for a dozen answers and much advice.
Q: Long practice had sharpened his perception.
R: Within five minutes, he understood what was wrong.
S: He never spoke until the other had spoken for at least ten minutes.

The proper sequence should be

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| (a) PQRS | (b) QRSP |
| (c) SPQR | (d) RQPS |

16. S₁: For years I looked forward to seeing the Olympic Games.
S₆: It was a great delight to watch the closing ceremony.
P: Athletics interested me most.
Q: It was only last year that my dream came true.
R: I also liked watching swimming.
S: I flew straight to Los Angeles where the Games were being held.

The proper sequence should be

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|----------|----------|
| (a) RSPQ | (b) QRSP |
| (c) QSPR | (d) SRQP |

17. S₁: Ram Mohan Roy was a lover of his country.
S₆: Indians and Europeans met next year to put this idea into shape.
P: He said that it would be a good plan to build an English school or college.
Q: One evening he was talking with David and a few friends on the wisest way of uplifting the mind and character of the people of India.
S: David was a watchmaker.

The proper sequence should be

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| (a) RSPQ | (b) PSQR |
| (c) QSPR | (d) SPRQ |

18. S₁: Mr. Johnson looked at his watch.

OBJECTIVE ENGLISH: Web Support Material

- S₆: He always says to his friends at the office: "It is nice to have breakfast in the morning, but it is nicer to lie in bed."
P: He was late as usual, so he did not have time for breakfast.
Q: Then he washed and dressed.
R: He ran all the way to the station and he arrived there just in time for the train.
S: It was half past seven and he got out of bed quickly.
The proper sequence should be
(a) PSQR (b) SQPR
(c) SRQP (d) RSQP
19. S₁: Charlie Chaplin, in a film, drew attention to the dangerous influence of the machine on man.
S₆: His work was done with one turn of the wrist repeated throughout the day.
P: An endless belt passed in front of him carrying slowly an endless line of articles.
Q: In the film he got a job in a factory that employed mass-production methods.
R: An each one passed, he tightened one nut on one bolt with his spanner.
S: He had to stand by a machine with a spanner in his hand.
(a) PRQS (b) PSQR
(c) QSRP (d) QSPR
20. S₁: It is easy to prove that matter cannot be destroyed.
S₆: Compare the two weights and you will find they are the same and that nothing has been destroyed by fire.
P: Allow the flask to cool and weigh it again.
Q: Weigh the flask and warm it gently until the phosphorus catches fire.
R: Drop a small piece of white phosphorus onto the sand and tightly stopper the flask with a rubber bung.
S: Compare the two weights and you will find they are the same and that nothing has been destroyed by fire.
(a) SQRP (b) SRQP
(c) SPRQ (d) QRSP

A N S W E R

1. (b)
2. (c)
3. (d)
4. (c)
5. (b)
6. (d)
7. (d)
8. (a)
9. (b)
10. (b)
11. (a)
12. (c)
13. (b)
14. (d)
15. (b)
16. (c)
17. (c)
18. (b)
19. (d)
20. (b)