

Jumbled Sentences / Para Jumbles — Sentence Rearrangement

COMPLETE CONCEPT EXPLANATION

1. Definition

Para Jumbles (also called Sentence Rearrangement) is a type of question in which a set of sentences — typically four to six — is presented in a scrambled or random order. The task is to identify the single logically correct sequence that forms a coherent, well-structured paragraph. The exercise tests reading comprehension, logical reasoning, awareness of discourse markers, understanding of grammatical cohesion, and the ability to detect the natural flow of ideas.

2. Why Order Matters in a Paragraph

A paragraph is not a random collection of sentences. It follows a deliberate architecture: it opens with an idea, develops it with supporting detail or argument, and closes with a conclusion or link to the next thought. Para Jumbles tests whether the student can reconstruct this architecture from scrambled pieces.

3. Key Structural Positions in Any Paragraph

Position	Function	Linguistic Markers
Opening Sentence (S1)	Introduces the topic; broad, general, standalone	No pronoun referring back; no connective like 'however', 'therefore'
Supporting Sentences (S2–Sn)	Develop the idea; add detail, example, evidence	Pronouns (he, she, it, they); connectives (moreover, also, thus)
Concluding Sentence (Sn)	Wraps up or transitions; narrowest / most specific	Therefore, thus, in conclusion, ultimately, hence

4. Types / Categories of Para Jumbles

Para Jumbles appear in different formats, each requiring a slightly different approach:

Type	Format	What It Demands
Fixed-first-sentence type	One sentence (usually P or 1) is given as the opener	Arrange the remaining 4–5 sentences
Fully scrambled type	All sentences are mixed; none is fixed	Identify opener, develop chain, find closer
Fill-in-the-blank within a paragraph	A paragraph has one sentence missing; options given	Logical fit: content + grammar + style
Odd-sentence-out type	Five sentences given; one is thematically irrelevant	Identify the sentence that disrupts flow
Two-paragraph set	Two separate paragraphs mixed together	Separate and internally order both

5. Core Rules of Sentence Rearrangement

The rules below are the analytical backbone of solving every Para Jumble. Read each rule carefully and study how the examples demonstrate it.

RULE 1

The opening sentence introduces the main topic without any backward reference. It stands alone grammatically and contextually.

Ex. 1

Sentence: 'Artificial intelligence is rapidly reshaping every industry.' — This can open a paragraph because 'artificial intelligence' is introduced fresh; no pronoun precedes it.

Ex. 2

Sentence: 'It has already displaced millions of jobs.' — Cannot open because 'It' refers to something not yet mentioned; needs a predecessor.

Ex. 3

Sentence: 'However, critics argue the pace is dangerous.' — Cannot open because 'However' signals contrast with an earlier idea not yet stated.

RULE 2

A pronoun (he, she, it, they, this, these, that, those) must follow the sentence that introduces the noun it replaces. The antecedent always comes before the pronoun.

Ex. 1

Correct order: 'The Supreme Court issued a landmark verdict. [A] It struck down the amendment unanimously.' — 'It' in [A] refers to 'The Supreme Court'; [A] must follow.

Ex. 2

Correct order: 'Several researchers published their findings. [B] They found a link between sleep and memory.' — 'They' in [B] refers to 'Several researchers'.

Ex. 3

Incorrect pairing: 'They concluded the experiment.' followed by 'Scientists began the study.' — 'They' has no antecedent; order is reversed.

RULE 3

Discourse connectives signal mandatory position. Additive connectives (moreover, furthermore, in addition) add to a point already made. Adversative connectives (however, yet, but, on the other hand) contrast a prior point. Causal connectives (therefore, hence, thus, as a result) signal a consequence.

Ex. 1

'Moreover, the findings support an earlier meta-analysis.' — Must follow a sentence making a related positive claim.

Ex. 2

'However, not all economists agree with this view.' — Must follow a sentence presenting one economic position.

Ex. 3

'Therefore, the government suspended the project.' — Must follow a sentence giving the reason for suspension.

RULE 4

Demonstrative determiners (this + noun, these + noun, that + noun, those + noun) demand that the referenced noun appeared in the immediately preceding sentence.

Ex. 1

'Scientists discovered a new enzyme. This enzyme breaks down microplastics efficiently.' — 'This enzyme' refers directly to 'a new enzyme'; the sentences must be adjacent.

Ex. 2

'Several reforms were proposed. These proposals faced parliamentary resistance.' — 'These proposals' refers to 'several reforms' (paraphrase reference).

Ex. 3

'A child develops language rapidly. This period is called the critical phase.' — 'This period' refers to the developmental stage described in the first sentence.

RULE 5

Articles signal sequence: 'a/an' introduces a noun for the first time; 'the' refers to a noun already introduced. Follow the a → the chain to determine order.

Ex. 1

'A scientist entered the laboratory.' → 'The scientist observed an unusual reaction.' — 'The scientist' confirms this sentence follows the first.

Ex. 2

'An algorithm was developed to detect fraud.' → 'The algorithm was tested on 10 million transactions.' — Article chain: an → the.

Ex. 3

Error trap: 'The report highlighted three gaps.' placed before 'A new report was commissioned.' — 'The report' cannot precede 'A new report'.

RULE 6

Chronological and logical development: move from general to specific, from problem to solution, from cause to effect, from introduction to evidence to conclusion.

Ex. 1

General → Specific: 'Pollution is a global crisis.' → 'Air pollution alone kills 7 million people annually.' → 'In Delhi, AQI exceeds 400 on winter mornings.'

Ex. 2

Problem → Solution: 'Urban flooding has intensified.' → 'Engineers now design sponge cities to absorb excess water.' → 'This approach has reduced flooding by 40% in pilot cities.'

Ex. 3

Cause → Effect: 'Deforestation reduces transpiration.' → 'Reduced transpiration disrupts rainfall patterns.' → 'Erratic rainfall then triggers agricultural crises.'

RULE 7

The closing sentence provides finality. It draws a conclusion, gives a summary, poses a rhetorical question, or uses a result/consequence marker. It does not introduce a new idea that demands further development.

- Ex. 1** 'Ultimately, the question is not whether AI will change society, but how quickly society will adapt.' — Rhetorical closure; nothing can follow this logically.
- Ex. 2** 'In conclusion, sustainable agriculture is no longer optional — it is the only viable path forward.' — Evaluative summary; functions as a closer.
- Ex. 3** 'Thus, the data confirms that early intervention yields the best outcomes.' — Consequence + confirmation = classic closing structure.

RULE 8

Paired and parallel structures: when two sentences form a contrast pair (A states one side; B states the opposite), they must be adjacent. Correlative structures like 'not only ... but also', 'on one hand ... on the other hand', 'while ... at the same time' always travel together.

- Ex. 1** 'On one hand, globalisation has created unprecedented wealth.' must be followed immediately by 'On the other hand, it has deepened inequality.'
- Ex. 2** 'Not only did the budget allocate funds for infrastructure' must be followed by 'but it also set aside a record amount for education.'
- Ex. 3** 'While urban incomes have risen sharply' must pair with 'rural wages have stagnated.'

RULE 9

Tense consistency: a paragraph generally maintains one primary tense. A shift in tense signals either (a) a flashback or background clause (past within a present-tense narrative) or (b) a conclusion (shifting to present after past events). Use tense shifts as clues for positioning.

- Ex. 1** Background clause: 'The city was prosperous. [Background: It had been built on trade routes established centuries ago.] Today, however, it struggles economically.' — Past perfect in brackets is the background sentence.
- Ex. 2** Narrative in past, conclusion in present: 'Experiments ran for a decade. Thousands of trials failed. Scientists today credit that failure as the foundation of the breakthrough.'

Ex. 3

Tense clash signal: Placing 'She runs the company' between 'She founded it in 1992' and 'She had inherited a struggling firm' — present tense disrupts the past-tense retrospective flow.

RULE 10

Lexical chains (theme words): sentences in a paragraph share a web of related vocabulary. Track recurring or synonymous words to determine which sentences belong together and in what order.

Ex. 1

Chain: 'climate' → 'temperature' → 'warming' → 'emissions' — All sentences using these words form one semantic cluster.

Ex. 2

Chain: 'court' → 'verdict' → 'appeal' → 'judgment' — Legal vocabulary links sentences that must remain together.

Ex. 3

Intruder detection: a sentence using 'monetary policy' in a paragraph entirely about 'ecological conservation' breaks the lexical chain and is the odd sentence out.

6. Clue-Word Reference Table

Clue Word / Phrase	Type	Position Signal
Moreover, Furthermore, In addition, Besides	Addition	Follows a related positive point
However, Yet, But, On the contrary, Nevertheless, Nonetheless	Contrast/Adversative	Follows a statement it challenges
Therefore, Hence, Thus, As a result, Consequently	Cause–Effect	Follows the cause; precedes or is the conclusion
First, Initially, To begin with	Sequence opener	Early position; often second sentence
Then, Next, Subsequently, Following this	Sequence continuation	Middle position
Finally, Ultimately, In conclusion, Thus, In sum	Sequence closer	End position
For example, For instance, To illustrate	Exemplification	Follows the claim it illustrates

This, That, These, Those + noun	Demonstrative reference	Must directly follow sentence containing the noun
He, She, It, They, His, Her, Their	Pronoun reference	Follows sentence introducing the antecedent
The + noun (specific)	Definite article back-reference	Follows sentence that introduced noun with 'a/an'
On one hand / On the other hand	Contrast pair	Must be adjacent; OOH always precedes OTOH
Not only ... but also	Correlative	Both parts must be in adjacent or same sentence
In fact, Indeed, As a matter of fact	Reinforcement	Follows a claim and strengthens it
Similarly, Likewise, In the same way	Comparison	Follows a point; draws parallel to another

7. Common Student Errors

X INCORRECT	✓ CORRECT
Starting with a sentence that contains 'However' or 'But' (these signal contrast with something already stated).	The first sentence must be self-contained and not reference any prior idea. Remove connectives that point backward.
Placing a pronoun sentence ('It was discovered in 1928.') before its antecedent ('Penicillin changed medicine forever.').	'Penicillin changed medicine forever.' must precede 'It was discovered in 1928.' — noun before pronoun.
Treating 'therefore' as a mid-paragraph connective rather than a conclusion marker.	'Therefore' nearly always belongs at the end of the paragraph, signalling the logical consequence of all preceding sentences.
Separating contrast pairs: placing 'On the other hand ...' several sentences away from 'On one hand ...'.	Contrast pairs are always adjacent. 'On one hand' → immediately → 'On the other hand'.
Ignoring the a → the article chain and placing 'the committee' before 'a committee was formed'.	Track the indefinite-to-definite article trail: 'a committee was formed' must precede 'the committee decided'.

Choosing a sentence ending in '...' or implying continuation as the closer.	The closing sentence is complete, evaluative, or consequential. It must not leave the reader expecting more explanation.
Picking the longest sentence as the opener simply because it 'sounds like an introduction'.	Length is not a criterion. The opener must be logically self-sufficient and introduce the topic fresh without any backward reference.

8. Memory Tricks and Mnemonics

PROOF Strategy — A five-step solving framework:

Letter	Step	What to Do
P	Pronoun Check	Find every pronoun; its antecedent must come before it.
R	Read the Clue Words	Highlight connectives; they tell you which sentence goes where.
O	Order the Article Chain	'a/an' always before 'the' for the same noun.
O	Opener and Closer	Identify the most general sentence (opener) and the most conclusive (closer) first.
F	Flow Test	Read your chosen sequence aloud; if it sounds choppy, a link is missing.

Mnemonic: CHAIN — Connect Pronouns, Hunt Connectives, Article trail, Identify opener/closer, Never rush to options.

RULES SUMMARY — QUICK REVISION REFERENCE

Rule	Statement (Bold)	Sharp Example
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1	The opening sentence stands alone — no backward pronoun, no connective, no demonstrative reference.	'Urbanisation is accelerating globally.' — No 'it', 'however', 'this' pointing backward; safe opener.
2	Every pronoun must follow its antecedent noun — noun first, pronoun second.	'The treaty was signed. It immediately reduced hostilities.' — Not: 'It reduced hostilities. The treaty was signed.'
3	Adversative connectives (however, yet, on the other hand) follow the statement they challenge.	'Growth slowed. However, inflation remained high.' — 'However' must come after the growth claim.
4	'This/these/that/those + noun' must directly follow the sentence containing the referenced noun.	'A new law was passed. This law restricted imports.' — Adjacent reference; cannot be separated.
5	'A/an' introduces a noun; 'the' refers back to it. Follow the a → the trail.	'A scientist proposed a theory. The theory was later disproven.' — Article chain determines order.
6	Paragraphs develop: general → specific, problem → solution, cause → effect.	'Climate change threatens biodiversity. Species in polar regions face extinction first.'
7	The closing sentence is evaluative, conclusive, or consequential — introduces no new idea requiring development.	'Thus, early childhood nutrition determines lifelong cognitive outcomes.' — Result = closer.
8	Contrast pairs (on one hand / on the other hand; not only / but also) are always adjacent.	'On one hand, free trade boosts exports.' immediately before 'On the other hand, it harms local industry.'
9	Tense shifts indicate background (past perfect) or conclusion (present after past). Use them as position clues.	'Scientists worked for years. They had begun with flawed assumptions. Today the field is transformed.'
10	Track the lexical chain — shared or synonymous vocabulary clusters sentences that belong together.	Sentences using 'budget', 'fiscal', 'deficit', 'expenditure' all belong to one economic paragraph.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS — PART 1: ALL 60 QUESTIONS

Answers and full explanations are provided in Part 2. Work through every question independently before consulting the answers.

CATEGORY 1 — Spot the Mistake (Q1–Q15)

Each question below presents a sequence of sentences labelled P, Q, R, S (and sometimes T). One sentence has been placed incorrectly in the given sequence. Identify the misplaced sentence, state where it should go, and explain the reasoning.

- Q1.** The following sequence is given: [P] Globalisation has reshaped economies across every continent. [Q] It has created a vast network of interdependence. [R] However, not every nation has benefited equally. [S] A new report was published last year. Which sentence is misplaced and where should it go?
- Q2.** Sequence: [P] The Supreme Court's verdict was anticipated for months. [Q] The judgment clarified constitutional provisions regarding privacy. [R] It changed the legal landscape overnight. [S] Lawyers hailed the ruling as a milestone. Which sentence disrupts the flow and why?
- Q3.** Sequence: [P] A microorganism was discovered in deep-sea vents. [Q] The microorganism thrives at temperatures above 100°C. [R] Moreover, it produces enzymes useful in industrial processes. [S] Scientists were awarded a grant for the discovery. [T] These enzymes have already been patented by three companies. Which sentence is out of order?
- Q4.** Sequence: [P] On one hand, electric vehicles reduce carbon emissions significantly. [Q] On the other hand, their batteries require rare earth metals. [R] Therefore, the net environmental benefit remains debated. [S] Mining rare earth metals causes severe ecological damage. Which sentence breaks the logical chain?
- Q5.** Sequence: [P] Artificial intelligence is transforming the healthcare sector. [Q] It assists radiologists in detecting anomalies in scans. [R] Furthermore, AI-driven drug discovery has shortened trial periods. [S] The hospital was founded in 1932. [T] In some cases, AI predicts patient deterioration hours before it occurs. Which sentence is the intruder?

- Q6.** Sequence: [P] The industrial revolution fundamentally altered patterns of human settlement. [Q] However, it also produced enormous social inequality. [R] Cities swelled with workers seeking employment. [S] Factories demanded cheap, concentrated labour. Which sentence should follow P directly?
- Q7.** Sequence: [P] A constitutional amendment was passed by a two-thirds majority. [Q] The amendment altered the distribution of legislative power. [R] This led to widespread protests in three states. [S] It was challenged in court within a week. [T] The court admitted the petition for hearing. Which sentence is misplaced?
- Q8.** Sequence: [P] Cognitive behavioural therapy is among the most evidence-based psychological treatments. [Q] It targets distorted thought patterns directly. [R] Patients typically show improvement within eight to twelve sessions. [S] However, access to trained therapists remains unequal across socioeconomic groups. [T] Therefore, CBT was invented in the nineteenth century. Which sentence contains a factual–logical error that also disrupts sequence?
- Q9.** Sequence: [P] Urbanisation poses severe challenges to water management. [Q] Cities consume far more water per capita than rural areas. [R] In addition, groundwater extraction has reached unsustainable levels. [S] Thus, several metropolitan areas now face seasonal water scarcity. [T] However, some villages lack electricity. Which sentence is the thematic intruder?
- Q10.** Sequence: [P] The novel opened with a vivid description of a monsoon. [Q] It immediately established the story's melancholic tone. [R] The protagonist appeared only in the third chapter. [S] She had been living in exile for seven years. [T] Similarly, the setting evoked nostalgia. Which sentence is misplaced between R and S?
- Q11.** Sequence: [P] Not only did the policy reduce income inequality, [Q] but it also improved access to primary healthcare. [R] Furthermore, literacy rates rose by 12% over the decade. [S] These outcomes vindicated the government's long-term social spending strategy. [T] A new welfare scheme was announced last week. Which sentence disrupts the paragraph's conclusion?
- Q12.** Sequence: [P] The ancient trade route connected China to the Mediterranean. [Q] Silk, spices, and ideas flowed along this corridor for centuries. [R] It facilitated cultural exchange between civilisations that had no other contact. [S] The route declined after sea lanes opened in the fifteenth century. [T] They were rediscovered by archaeologists in 2004. Which sentence has a reference error?
- Q13.** Sequence: [P] Inflation erodes purchasing power over time. [Q] When prices rise faster than wages, households struggle. [R] The central bank raised interest rates to counter this pressure. [S] Higher rates slow

borrowing and reduce consumer spending. [T] Therefore, this policy is controversial among economists who prioritise growth. Which sentence is correctly placed last and why might a student wrongly move it?

Q14. Sequence: [P] Solar energy adoption has accelerated globally. [Q] The cost of photovoltaic cells fell by 89% between 2010 and 2020. [R] Consequently, solar is now the cheapest source of electricity in history. [S] However, grid integration challenges persist due to intermittency. [T] In contrast, fossil fuels were discovered in ancient times. Which sentence is the intruder?

Q15. Sequence: [P] Language shapes the way communities perceive reality. [Q] Sapir and Whorf argued that linguistic structure influences cognition. [R] Their hypothesis generated decades of debate. [S] This debate has still not been conclusively resolved. [T] Indeed, some languages have no word for 'time'. [U] It was coined by Benjamin Lee Whorf in the 1940s. Which two sentences are misplaced relative to each other?

CATEGORY 2 — Fill in the Right Word (Q16–Q30)

Each item presents a paragraph with one blank. Four options are provided. Choose the word or phrase that best completes the paragraph grammatically, logically, and stylistically. Options are designed so that more than one may appear plausible at first reading.

Q16. The committee reviewed the proposal at length. _____, it recommended a few structural changes before final approval.

- (a) As a result
- (b) Nonetheless
- (c) In addition
- (d) However

Q17. Scientists have mapped the human genome with remarkable precision. _____, they acknowledge that gene expression is far more complex than the sequence alone.

- (a) In contrast
- (b) Nevertheless
- (c) Therefore

(d) Similarly

Q18. The city's infrastructure was crumbling. Roads were potholed, bridges unstable, and drainage non-existent. _____, the municipal budget allocated less than 3% to maintenance.

- (a) Consequently
- (b) Surprisingly
- (c) Accordingly
- (d) In addition

Q19. Economic liberalisation opened markets to foreign competition. _____, domestic manufacturers who failed to innovate were eventually displaced.

- (a) Furthermore
- (b) Nonetheless
- (c) As a result
- (d) On the contrary

Q20. The researcher had initially hypothesised a linear relationship between variables. _____, the data revealed a pronounced curvilinear pattern.

- (a) Thus
- (b) However
- (c) Moreover
- (d) Indeed

Q21. Forests regulate the water cycle, stabilise soil, and sequester carbon. _____, they harbour the majority of Earth's terrestrial biodiversity.

- (a) In contrast
- (b) Nevertheless
- (c) Furthermore
- (d) Therefore

Q22. The prime minister's speech was well received internationally. At home, _____, it provoked sharp criticism from the opposition.

- (a) however
- (b) moreover
- (c) therefore
- (d) similarly

Q23. Three separate studies corroborated the same finding. _____, the scientific community now accepts the conclusion as reliable.

- (a) Nevertheless
- (b) On the contrary
- (c) Accordingly
- (d) In addition

Q24. The policy aimed to reduce inequality. _____ its intentions, implementation proved deeply flawed, widening the gap it sought to close.

- (a) Despite
- (b) Because of
- (c) Owing to
- (d) In support of

Q25. Classical conditioning, first described by Pavlov, explained how animals associate stimuli. Operant conditioning, _____, focused on how rewards and punishments shape behaviour.

- (a) on the other hand
- (b) in addition
- (c) as a result
- (d) therefore

Q26. Deforestation depletes biodiversity. _____ this destruction continues at its current rate, half of known species could vanish by 2100.

- (a) Although
- (b) Unless
- (c) If
- (d) Since

Q27. The defendant maintained his innocence throughout the trial. The jury, _____, returned a unanimous guilty verdict after three hours of deliberation.

- (a) consequently
- (b) similarly
- (c) nonetheless
- (d) hence

Q28. Technology has made information widely accessible. _____ it has also enabled the rapid spread of misinformation at an unprecedented scale.

- (a) Furthermore
- (b) Therefore
- (c) Yet
- (d) Accordingly

Q29. The ancient manuscript was written in an extinct script. _____ it was deciphered, historians were able to reconstruct an entire lost civilisation.

- (a) Before
- (b) Once
- (c) Although
- (d) Unless

Q30. The treaty brought a formal end to hostilities. _____, underlying tensions between the two nations remained unresolved, as subsequent events would prove.

- (a) As a result
- (b) In addition

- (c) Furthermore
- (d) Nevertheless

CATEGORY 3 — Choose the Correct Sentence Arrangement (Q31–Q45)

Each question provides four possible arrangements of a set of sentences. Only one arrangement produces a logically coherent, grammatically sound paragraph. Identify the correct order and analyse why each of the other three arrangements fails.

Q31. Sentences: P: It revealed critical design flaws. Q: An independent audit was commissioned. R: The bridge had collapsed during peak traffic. S: Engineers subsequently redesigned the structure.

- (a) RQPS
- (b) QRPS
- (c) PQRS
- (d) RPSQ

Q32. Sentences: P: These reforms, however, faced fierce resistance from entrenched interests. Q: The administration introduced sweeping economic reforms. R: Despite the resistance, several measures were implemented. S: The partial implementation produced mixed economic outcomes.

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

Q33. Sentences: P: Moreover, it enables collaboration across international borders. Q: The internet has transformed how knowledge is produced and shared. R: In addition, it democratizes access to academic research. S: Therefore, the internet is arguably the most consequential invention of the modern era.

- (a) QRPS
- (b) QPRS
- (c) PRQS

(d) SPQR

Q34. Sentences: P: This anxiety is compounded by social media's perpetual performance culture. Q: Adolescents today face unprecedented levels of psychological pressure. R: Schools have begun introducing mindfulness programmes in response. S: The outcomes of these programmes remain under evaluation.

- (a) QPRS
- (b) PRQS
- (c) QRPS
- (d) PQRS

Q35. Sentences: P: Not only does exercise improve cardiovascular health, Q: but it also significantly enhances cognitive function. R: These benefits are observable even with moderate activity. S: Furthermore, regular exercise has been linked to a reduced risk of dementia.

- (a) RSPQ
- (b) PQRS
- (c) PQSR
- (d) QPRS

Q36. Sentences: P: The species had been declared extinct for over a century. Q: A small population was discovered in a remote highland forest. R: Conservationists immediately established a protected zone. S: DNA analysis confirmed the population's genetic distinctiveness.

- (a) PQRS
- (b) QPSR
- (c) PQSR
- (d) QPRS

Q37. Sentences: P: Consequently, public trust in financial institutions collapsed. Q: The banking crisis began with the failure of several mid-tier lenders. R: Regulators tightened capital requirements in the aftermath. S: Depositors rushed to withdraw their savings in a matter of days.

- (a) QSPR

- (b) QPSR
- (c) SQPR
- (d) QRSP

Q38. Sentences: P: The new curriculum emphasises critical thinking over rote learning. Q: Teachers, however, report inadequate training to implement these changes. R: Students are encouraged to question assumptions and evaluate evidence. S: Without investment in teacher development, the reform risks remaining superficial.

- (a) PRQS
- (b) PQRS
- (c) QPSR
- (d) PRQS

Q39. Sentences: P: It filters ultraviolet radiation that would otherwise devastate life on Earth. Q: The ozone layer is one of the atmosphere's most critical components. R: Chlorofluorocarbons have significantly depleted this protective shield. S: International agreements have slowed, though not reversed, this depletion.

- (a) QPRS
- (b) PRQS
- (c) QRPS
- (d) PQRS

Q40. Sentences: P: These policies, though well-intentioned, created unintended distortions in the market. Q: Governments intervened with price controls during the supply crisis. R: Producers reduced output as profits became unviable. S: The market eventually stabilised once controls were lifted.

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

Q41. Sentences: P: In fact, it was precisely this ambiguity that gave the law its durability. Q: Critics argued the legislation was too vaguely worded. R: Courts have interpreted it broadly across a wide range of disputes. S: Proponents countered that flexibility was a deliberate design choice.

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

Q42. Sentences: P: On the other hand, opponents warn that it sets a dangerous precedent for state surveillance. Q: Proponents of the data-sharing bill argue it will significantly improve public safety. R: Ultimately, the bill's passage hinges on whether legislators prioritise security or civil liberties. S: Both sides agree that robust safeguards are essential, whatever the outcome.

- (a) QPRS
- (b) QPSR
- (c) PQRS
- (d) QRPS

Q43. Sentences: P: Subsequently, the state implemented a rigorous quality-check mechanism. Q: A series of infrastructure failures exposed systemic negligence. R: Inspectors identified over two hundred structural deficiencies within a year. S: The mechanism dramatically reduced incidents over the following decade.

- (a) QPRS
- (b) QPSR
- (c) QRPS
- (d) PQRS

Q44. Sentences: P: She had spent a decade advocating for legislative reform before the breakthrough arrived. Q: The activist's persistence finally yielded results when parliament passed the bill unanimously. R: The bill addressed systemic gaps that activists had highlighted for years. S: For the first time, victims had a clear legal pathway to justice.

- (a) QPRS

- (b) PQRS
- (c) PQSR
- (d) QRPS

Q45. Sentences: P: As a result, the number of English speakers globally has surpassed 1.5 billion. Q: English spread through colonialism, trade, and later the digital revolution. R: It now serves as the primary medium of international diplomacy, science, and commerce. S: Whether this dominance benefits non-native speakers or disadvantages them remains a contested question.

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

CATEGORY 4 — Analyse, Rewrite & Explain (Q46–Q60)

Each question demands deep analytical engagement: identifying clause boundaries, correcting multi-error paragraphs, rewriting scrambled passages for coherence, or adjudicating between competing grammatical interpretations. Write your answers in full sentences.

Q46. Rearrange the following six sentences into a coherent paragraph. Then identify the topic sentence, two supporting sentences, and the concluding sentence. P: This metabolic disruption increases the risk of obesity and diabetes. Q: Sleep deprivation has consequences that extend far beyond fatigue. R: Hormones regulating appetite — leptin and ghrelin — are severely disrupted by insufficient sleep. S: Cognitively, sleep-deprived individuals show impaired memory consolidation and reduced executive function. T: The immune system, too, is compromised, leaving the body vulnerable to infection. U: In sum, sleep is not a luxury but a biological necessity with system-wide consequences.

Q47. The paragraph below contains three sequencing errors. Identify each error, state which sentences should be swapped or relocated, and explain the grammatical or logical principle violated. 'However, the scientific

community questioned the methodology. A landmark study published in 2018 challenged prevailing assumptions about memory. The researchers used a novel neuroimaging technique. It produced unprecedented resolution of hippocampal activity. The findings suggested memory consolidation begins during wakefulness, not only during sleep.'

Q48. Rearrange the following sentences into a coherent paragraph and then rewrite the paragraph as a continuous, fluent passage without labels. P: It became the template for modern democratic constitutions worldwide. Q: The framers of the American Constitution drew on Enlightenment philosophy. R: Nonetheless, its original text excluded women and enslaved people from its protections. S: They sought to create a system of government that balanced liberty with order. T: Subsequent amendments gradually expanded its protections. U: The constitution they produced was a remarkable intellectual achievement for its era.

Q49. Examine these six sentences. Three belong to Paragraph A (about climate change) and three to Paragraph B (about economic inequality). Separate them into two coherent paragraphs, each in the correct internal order. 1: Carbon emissions have risen 50% since pre-industrial levels. 2: The wealthiest 1% own more than the combined wealth of the bottom 50%. 3: Rising temperatures are making agricultural regions increasingly unviable. 4: This concentration of wealth limits intergenerational social mobility. 5: Glacial retreat is accelerating water stress in Asia and South America. 6: Redistributive taxation has been proposed as a partial corrective.

Q50. Rewrite the following scrambled paragraph in the correct order and identify all cohesive devices (pronouns, connectives, demonstratives, article chains): P: The experiment confirmed the hypothesis. Q: A hypothesis was formulated based on anomalous readings. R: These readings had been collected over six months of fieldwork. S: An anomalous reading was first detected in January. T: The hypothesis proposed that tectonic micro-activity was responsible. U: Moreover, it suggested a predictive framework for future seismic events.

Q51. The following paragraph has been constructed with deliberate logical gaps. Identify what is missing between each sentence and write a bridging sentence for each gap. 'Artificial intelligence systems are trained on

historical data. [GAP 1] Facial recognition systems, for instance, show higher error rates for darker-skinned individuals. [GAP 2] Therefore, calls for algorithmic transparency have grown.'

Q52. Analyse the paragraph below. Identify: (a) which sentence contains an irrecoverable logical contradiction, (b) which sentence should be the opener but is not, and (c) which connective is incorrectly used. Rewrite the paragraph in correct order with the connective error fixed. 'However, the region was entirely uninhabited before 1850. A gold rush in 1852 transformed it into a thriving settlement overnight. The gold rush therefore attracted settlers from three continents. But the settlement had existed for centuries before the gold rush. Consequently, a permanent township was established by 1860.'

Q53. Rearrange the sentences and then write an analysis of exactly how the opener was identified (what made other sentences unsuitable as openers) and how the closer was identified (what made it conclusive). P: Furthermore, autonomous vehicles could eliminate human error, which accounts for 94% of road accidents. Q: Transportation is on the brink of its most radical transformation since the invention of the automobile. R: Electric propulsion is already replacing the internal combustion engine. S: Ultimately, the convergence of electrification and autonomy will redefine urban mobility within a generation.

Q54. The paragraph below contains one redundant sentence that adds no information not already expressed, one sentence that uses the wrong connective, and one sentence that should be the closer but is placed in the middle. Identify all three issues and rewrite the corrected paragraph. 'Meditation has significant mental health benefits. It reduces cortisol levels, the body's primary stress hormone. Cortisol is a hormone produced in response to stress. Moreover, meditation has been shown to reduce anxiety and depression. Therefore, regular meditation practice is recommended by health professionals worldwide. In addition, meditation improves focus and working memory.'

Q55. Examine the following six sentences. Two sentences cannot function as openers for any paragraph. Two sentences are strong candidates for concluding positions. Identify all four and justify each decision with reference to specific grammatical or logical features. A: This suggests a fundamental rethinking of how we understand consciousness. B: Neuroplasticity refers to the brain's ability to reorganise itself throughout life. C:

These findings, however, remain disputed within the field. D: Evidence for this capacity has accumulated over five decades of research. E: It was first observed in patients recovering from traumatic brain injury. F: In summary, the human brain is far more adaptive than previously believed.

Q56. Below is a scrambled paragraph of seven sentences on the topic of judicial independence. Rearrange them into a coherent paragraph. Then write a brief analytical note (4–5 sentences) explaining the three most important clues you used to determine the order. P: Without this independence, courts become instruments of political power rather than arbiters of justice. Q: Judicial independence is the cornerstone of any functioning democracy. R: Appointment processes insulated from executive interference are therefore essential. S: When judges can be removed or threatened by the government, their rulings inevitably reflect political pressures. T: Several constitutional democracies have recently seen executive attempts to subordinate the judiciary. U: These attempts have been resisted, sometimes successfully, through strong institutional safeguards. V: The lesson is clear: democratic resilience depends on an independent, courageous judiciary.

Q57. Read the following flawed paragraph and perform a complete correction analysis. Identify: (a) the sentence used as an opener that should not be, (b) the pronoun reference error, (c) the misplaced connective, and (d) the sentence that would serve as a more effective opener. Rewrite the fully corrected paragraph. 'It transformed agricultural productivity across Asia. The Green Revolution introduced high-yield crop varieties in the 1960s. Moreover, it prevented widespread famine in several countries. However, it also led to heavy pesticide use that degraded soil quality. These problems persist in parts of South Asia today. Therefore, agronomists now advocate for a second, sustainable Green Revolution.'

Q58. Construct a logically coherent paragraph from the six sentences below. After writing the paragraph, identify and explain every cohesive tie: pronoun references, connective transitions, demonstrative references, article chains, and lexical chains. P: The treaty collapsed within three years of signing. Q: Diplomatic negotiations had been ongoing for nearly a decade. R: A fragile ceasefire was eventually agreed upon. S: The ceasefire held only as long as international monitors remained present. T: Once monitors withdrew, hostilities resumed almost immediately. U: The experience underscored the inadequacy of ceasefires without binding enforcement mechanisms.

Q59. The paragraph below uses five connectives. For each connective, explain whether it is correctly used in context. If any connective is incorrect, replace it and justify the replacement. 'Space exploration has always demanded enormous investment. Nevertheless, the scientific returns have been immeasurable. Furthermore, private companies have recently entered the field. As a result, launch costs have fallen by over 90% in a decade. However, international collaboration in space has grown stronger than ever, reflecting shared goals that transcend national competition.'

Q60. Write a meta-analysis of the following four orderings of the same five sentences. Explain which ordering is correct, why the other three fail, and then identify two sentences from the set that could never swap positions regardless of the arrangement. Sentences: [A] Ocean acidification is accelerating as CO₂ levels rise. [B] These changes threaten the entire marine food chain. [C] Shell-forming organisms are the first to show structural damage. [D] Therefore, urgent international regulation of carbon emissions is required. [E] As pH levels fall, carbonate ions — essential for shell formation — become scarcer. Orderings: (i) ABCED (ii) AECBD (iii) ACBDE (iv) AECBD

PRACTICE QUESTIONS — PART 2: ALL 60 ANSWERS WITH FULL EXPLANATIONS

Every question is answered below with complete reasoning. For multiple-choice questions, the explanation covers both why the correct answer is right and why each incorrect option fails.

CATEGORY 1 — Spot the Mistake: Answers (Q1–Q15)

Q1. Misplaced sentence: S — 'A new report was published last year.'

Ans: Correct placement: S should be removed or placed between Q and R as a supporting detail about the report's finding.

Explanation: P introduces the topic (globalisation). Q follows correctly with 'It' referring to globalisation. R provides contrast using 'However.' S ('A new report was published last year') introduces a new, unanchored noun with no connection to Q or R's claims about interdependence and inequality. It also fails to use a connective that links it to R.

The article 'A new report' signals first introduction — this sentence needs to be followed by what the report said, which does not appear here, making S a disruptive intruder in this position.

Q2. Misplaced sentence: R — 'It changed the legal landscape overnight.'

Ans: R should follow S, not Q.

Explanation: P introduces 'The Supreme Court's verdict' (anticipated for months). Q should follow P because 'The judgment' (definite article, back-reference) refers to the verdict. S ('Lawyers hailed the ruling as a milestone') is a response or evaluation — it follows naturally after the verdict is described. R ('It changed the legal landscape overnight') is an evaluative consequence that would make most sense as the closing sentence following S's milestone claim, not between Q and S. In the given arrangement, R between Q and S disrupts the descriptor → evaluation → consequence flow.

Q3. Misplaced sentence: S — 'Scientists were awarded a grant for the discovery.'

Ans: S should come between P and Q, or be removed. T ('These enzymes have already been patented') correctly follows R.

Explanation: P introduces the microorganism. Q describes its thermal survival. R states it produces useful enzymes (using 'Moreover' — correctly additive). T references 'These enzymes' — a demonstrative reference to 'enzymes' in R; T must follow R. S introduces a new, unconnected fact (a grant) that interrupts the enzyme-chain: P → Q → R → T. If S appears between R and T, 'These enzymes' in T loses its direct antecedent. S belongs before Q as additional context about the discovery, or at the end as a closing addendum.

Q4. Misplaced sentence: S — 'Mining rare earth metals causes severe ecological damage.'

Ans: S should appear between Q and R, not after R.

Explanation: P introduces EVs and emissions (On one hand). Q states batteries require rare earth metals (On the other hand — correctly paired with P and adjacent to it). R says the net benefit is debated (Therefore — correctly conclusive). S ('Mining rare earth metals causes severe ecological damage') is the explanatory detail that makes Q's concern credible. It must come after Q and before R because R's conclusion depends on the damage established by S. Placing S after the conclusion (R) reverses cause and effect: the reasoning chain must be Benefit (P) → Cost (Q) → Why the cost matters (S) → Debated conclusion (R).

Q5. Misplaced sentence (thematic intruder): S — 'The hospital was founded in 1932.'

Ans: S has no thematic connection to AI in healthcare and must be removed entirely.

Explanation: P introduces AI transforming healthcare. Q describes AI assisting radiologists. R adds drug discovery (Furthermore — additive). T describes predictive AI. All four sentences build a coherent argument about AI's capabilities in medicine. S introduces an unrelated historical fact about a hospital's founding date. It belongs to no part of the AI-healthcare lexical chain (AI, radiologists, drug discovery, patient deterioration). This is a classic thematic intruder, identifiable because it breaks the topic chain and cannot be linked to any adjacent sentence by pronoun, connective, or shared vocabulary.

Q6. The sentence that should follow P directly is: R — 'Cities swelled with workers seeking employment.'

Ans: Correct order: P → R → S → Q.

Explanation: P states the industrial revolution altered settlement. R explains why (cities swelled with workers) — this is the direct causal elaboration of P's claim. S ('Factories demanded cheap, concentrated labour') is the cause for R: factories demanded labour → cities swelled. However, S logically precedes R as the cause, giving: P → S (cause) → R (effect) → Q (adversative contrast using 'However'). Q's 'However, it also produced enormous social inequality' is the contrast after describing the economic transformation — correctly placed last. The error in the given sequence: Q is placed second, but 'However' requires prior positive claims about the revolution — those claims appear in R and S, not yet stated at that point.

Q7. Misplaced sentence: R — 'This led to widespread protests in three states.'

Ans: R should follow Q (or S), not A after the amendment description.

Explanation: P introduces the constitutional amendment. Q says 'The amendment altered the distribution of legislative power' — 'The amendment' back-references P. R says 'This led to widespread protests' — 'This' is a demonstrative referring to the alteration of legislative power described in Q, so R must follow Q. S ('It was challenged in court within a week') — 'It' refers to 'the amendment' (P). S could follow either Q or R. T ('The court admitted the petition') follows S naturally. In the given sequence, R placed before Q means 'This' has no antecedent, creating a reference error. Correct order: P → Q → R → S → T.

Q8. Misplaced and factually erroneous sentence: T — 'Therefore, CBT was invented in the nineteenth century.'

Ans: T should be removed. CBT was developed by Aaron Beck in the 1960s, not the nineteenth century. Additionally, 'Therefore' is logically incorrect here.

Explanation: P introduces CBT. Q describes its mechanism. R gives the clinical outcome. S uses 'However' correctly to introduce the access inequality — this is a valid closer that acknowledges a limitation. T commits two errors: (1) factual — CBT is a mid-twentieth-century development; (2) logical — 'Therefore' implies T is a consequence of S, but a founding date cannot be a consequence of access inequality. Even if the date were correct, placing a historical origin sentence after a contemporary consequence sentence inverts the natural informational flow (background → contemporary detail → conclusion).

Q9. Thematic intruder: T — 'However, some villages lack electricity.'

Ans: T breaks the lexical chain of the paragraph and introduces an entirely unrelated topic.

Explanation: P (water management), Q (per capita water consumption), R (groundwater extraction), S (seasonal water scarcity) — all sentences belong to a coherent water-management argument. 'Moreover' in R and 'Thus' in S are correctly placed connectives. T ('some villages lack electricity') introduces electricity — a topic entirely outside the paragraph's lexical chain (water, cities, groundwater, scarcity). Furthermore, 'However' implies contrast with S (water scarcity), but electricity access is not a contrasting idea within the same thematic cluster. Classic odd-sentence-out identifiable by lexical chain break.

Q10. Misplaced sentence: T — 'Similarly, the setting evoked nostalgia.'

Ans: T should come between P and Q (describing the opening description's effect), not between S and an implied end.

Explanation: P describes the novel's monsoon opening. Q ('It immediately established the story's melancholic tone') — 'It' refers to the opening description; Q must follow P. T ('Similarly, the setting evoked nostalgia') — 'Similarly' draws a comparison, suggesting another instance of the same effect. If T follows Q, it adds a parallel observation about the setting's emotional effect. But in the given arrangement, T appears after S ('She had been living in exile for seven years'), which describes the protagonist's backstory. 'Similarly' after a backstory sentence implies a parallel backstory fact, not a narrative atmosphere note. T must follow Q: P → Q → T (similarly, the setting evoked nostalgia) → R → S.

Q11. Misplaced sentence: T — 'A new welfare scheme was announced last week.'

Ans: T is the thematic intruder. It introduces an unrelated present-tense event that undermines the paragraph's concluding force.

Explanation: P and Q form a 'not only ... but also' pair — they must be adjacent (they correctly are). R ('Furthermore, literacy rates rose') adds another positive outcome using the correct additive connective. S ('These outcomes vindicated the government's long-term strategy') — 'These outcomes' is a demonstrative back-reference to the outcomes in P, Q, and R; S is the logical closing sentence. T ('A new welfare scheme was announced last week') introduces a fresh event with no connection to the established outcomes. It breaks S's role as the clinching conclusion. T cannot follow S because S is evaluative and final. T also uses present-tense 'announced last week' in a paragraph using past-tense narrative — a tense inconsistency marker.

Q12. Reference error: T — 'They were rediscovered by archaeologists in 2004.'

Ans: 'They' in T has no clear plural antecedent. The nearest plural noun is 'sea lanes' (in S) — but rediscovering sea lanes makes no sense.

Explanation: P introduces 'The ancient trade route' (singular). Q says 'Silk, spices, and ideas flowed along this corridor.' R: 'It facilitated cultural exchange.' S: 'The route declined after sea lanes opened in the fifteenth century.' T: 'They were rediscovered by archaeologists in 2004.' The pronoun 'They' is plural but the trade route (P) and 'It' (R) are singular. The only grammatically possible plural antecedent near T is 'sea lanes' — but sea lanes opening (S) is not what was rediscovered. T's intended reference seems to be 'artefacts from the route' or 'portions of the route' — none of which appear in the paragraph. The pronoun reference is irrecoverable as written; T must be revised to 'Sections of the route were rediscovered by archaeologists in 2004' or removed.

Q13. T is correctly placed last. A student might wrongly move it because 'this policy' in T seems to refer only to 'interest rate hikes' (R), making T appear to belong right after R.

Ans: T is in the correct position. The reasoning: T summarises the entire policy debate, not just R's interest-rate mechanism.

Explanation: P defines the problem (inflation erodes purchasing power). Q explains the human consequence (wages vs. prices). R introduces the central bank's response. S explains how higher rates work. T ('Therefore, this policy is

controversial among economists who prioritise growth') — 'this policy' refers to the entire interest-rate strategy described in R and S taken together. 'Therefore' signals logical consequence drawn from the full argument. A student might move T to after R, treating 'this policy' as referring only to R. But then S ('Higher rates slow borrowing') would follow T's conclusion — which violates the principle that explanatory detail cannot follow the conclusion it supports. T is correctly last.

Q14. Thematic intruder: T — 'In contrast, fossil fuels were discovered in ancient times.'

Ans: T disrupts the cost-curve narrative of solar energy with an irrelevant historical claim about fossil fuels.

Explanation: P introduces solar energy adoption. Q gives a specific data point (89% cost fall). R draws the consequence ('Consequently, solar is now cheapest'). S introduces a genuine challenge ('However, grid integration challenges persist'). T ('In contrast, fossil fuels were discovered in ancient times') adds nothing relevant: the discovery age of fossil fuels has no bearing on solar's current trajectory. 'In contrast' suggests a contrast with S's grid challenges, but discovery history is not a relevant contrast. The lexical chain (solar, photovoltaic, grid, electricity, intermittency) excludes 'ancient times' and 'fossil fuel discovery'. T is the classic intruder — thematically alien and logically disconnected.

Q15. Misplaced pair: T and U are in the wrong relative positions. U should come before T.

Ans: Correct order: P → Q → R → U → S → T (or P → Q → U → R → S → T).

Explanation: P introduces the thesis (language shapes perception). Q introduces Sapir-Whorf. R: 'Their hypothesis generated decades of debate.' U: 'It was coined by Benjamin Lee Whorf in the 1940s' — 'It' refers to 'Their hypothesis' (R), so U must follow R closely. S: 'This debate has still not been conclusively resolved' — 'This debate' refers to 'decades of debate' in R, so S should follow R (and U). T: 'Indeed, some languages have no word for time' — 'Indeed' is a reinforcement connective, suggesting this is an illustrative fact supporting the thesis, making T a supporting sentence that could come before S. The error: in the given sequence, T appears before U, but U's 'It' (referring to the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis) requires R to precede it, and U provides the historical background needed before S's debate comment.

CATEGORY 2 — Fill in the Right Word: Answers (Q16–Q30)

Q16. Correct answer: (d) However

Ans:

The committee reviewed the proposal at length (thorough review) but then recommended structural changes (implying it was not yet satisfactory). This is a contrast relationship — positive process, qualified outcome. 'However' correctly signals this contrast. (a) 'As a result' would mean the review caused the recommendation without implying contrast. (c) 'In addition' is additive, not contrastive. (b) 'Nonetheless' implies an obstacle was overcome — no obstacle is stated.

Q17. Correct answer: (b) Nevertheless

Ans:

Scientists mapped the genome (impressive achievement) yet acknowledge complexity beyond the sequence. 'Nevertheless' correctly signals that despite the achievement, a limitation persists. (a) 'In contrast' suggests two different subjects or positions — here the subject is the same scientists making a concession. (c) 'Therefore' would imply the acknowledgement is a consequence of the precision — it is not. (d) 'Similarly' is comparative, not concessive.

Q18. Correct answer: (b) Surprisingly

Ans:

The city's infrastructure was in terrible condition — the reader would expect a large maintenance budget. The budget's 3% allocation is unexpected given the context. 'Surprisingly' captures this irony. (a) 'Consequently' implies the infrastructure crisis caused the low budget — logically possible but less precise and misses the ironic force. (c) 'Accordingly' means 'as expected' — the opposite of what the context demands. (d) 'In addition' merely adds information without the evaluative punch the context demands.

Q19. Correct answer: (c) As a result

Ans:

Liberalisation opened markets to competition (cause) → domestic manufacturers were displaced (effect). 'As a result' is the correct causal connective. (a) 'Furthermore' would add another fact, not establish causation. (b) 'Nonetheless' implies manufacturers survived despite something — they didn't. (d) 'On the contrary' implies the sentence contradicts the preceding claim — displacement is a consequence, not a contradiction.

Q20. Correct answer: (b) However

Ans:

The researcher hypothesised a linear relationship (expectation) but the data showed a curvilinear pattern (contrary finding). This is a direct adversative contrast. 'However' is precise. (a) 'Thus' means 'therefore' — a consequence marker; the curvilinear finding is not a consequence of the hypothesis. (c) 'Moreover' adds; the finding overturns, it doesn't add. (d) 'Indeed' reinforces — but the data contradicts, not confirms, the hypothesis.

Q21. Correct answer: (c) Furthermore

Ans:

The sentence adds another positive function of forests (biodiversity) to an already positive list (water cycle, soil, carbon). 'Furthermore' correctly adds to a cumulative positive argument. (a) 'In contrast' implies what follows is different from or opposite to what precedes — biodiversity is another benefit, not a contrast. (b) 'Nevertheless' is concessive — no obstacle exists. (d) 'Therefore' implies the biodiversity is a consequence of forests' other functions — it is an independent benefit, not a derived one.

Q22. Correct answer: (a) however

Ans:

The speech was well received internationally (positive) but provoked criticism at home (negative). The contrast is between two different audiences' reactions. 'However' in mid-sentence position (set off by commas) correctly signals this intra-sentence contrast. (b) 'Moreover' would add to the positive reception, contradicting 'sharp criticism'. (c) 'Therefore' implies criticism is a consequence of international approval — no logical basis. (d) 'Similarly' implies the home reaction mirrors the international one — the opposite is stated.

Q23. Correct answer: (c) Accordingly

Ans:

Three studies confirmed the same finding (strong empirical foundation) → the scientific community accepts it. 'Accordingly' means 'in a manner consistent with' or 'as a fitting response' — the community's acceptance is the appropriate response to corroboration. (a) 'Nevertheless' implies acceptance despite something adverse — no

adversity exists. (b) 'On the contrary' signals opposition — acceptance is not opposition. (d) 'In addition' adds a new fact; acceptance is a logical consequence, not an additional fact.

Q24. Correct answer: (a) Despite

Ans:

'Despite its intentions' correctly introduces a concessive clause: the policy had good intentions, yet it failed. (b) 'Because of its intentions' would mean the intentions caused the failure — logically incorrect. (c) 'Owing to' is causal, same problem as (b). (d) 'In support of its intentions' is nonsensical in this context — the clause describes failure, not support.

Q25. Correct answer: (a) on the other hand

Ans:

Classical conditioning (Pavlov) focuses on stimulus association; operant conditioning focuses on reward/punishment. These are contrasting approaches to the same subject. 'On the other hand' correctly marks this contrast between two theories. (b) 'In addition' would make operant conditioning merely supplementary, missing the theoretical contrast. (c) 'As a result' would make operant conditioning a consequence of classical conditioning — they are independent theories. (d) 'Therefore' is causal — same error as (c).

Q26. Correct answer: (c) If

Ans:

The sentence constructs a conditional: deforestation continues at this rate → half of species could vanish. 'If' is the correct conditional conjunction. (a) 'Although' is concessive — it would mean species vanish despite continuation, nonsensical. (b) 'Unless' means 'except if' — 'Unless this destruction continues' would mean species vanish only if destruction stops, the opposite of the intended meaning. (d) 'Since' implies the destruction is already certain and happening — 'could vanish' is conditional, not certain.

Q27. Correct answer: (c) nonetheless

Ans:

The defendant maintained innocence (claimed not guilty) yet the jury returned a guilty verdict. This is direct contrast: claim vs. outcome. 'Nonetheless' (= despite that) is the precise concessive connective. (a) 'Consequently' would mean the guilty verdict was a consequence of maintaining innocence — logically absurd. (b) 'Similarly' would mean the verdict mirrors the defendant's claim — the opposite. (d) 'Hence' is causal — same error as (a).

Q28. Correct answer: (c) Yet

Ans:

Technology made information accessible (benefit) + it enabled misinformation (drawback). These are contrasting consequences of the same phenomenon. 'Yet' in mid-sentence position signals an adversative conjunction connecting two independent clauses. (a) 'Furthermore' would treat misinformation as an additional benefit — incorrect. (b) 'Therefore' makes misinformation a consequence of accessibility — while arguably true, the paragraph structure presents it as a contrast, not a derivation. (d) 'Accordingly' = as expected — treating misinformation as expected implies it is not a problem, losing the critical force.

Q29. Correct answer: (b) Once

Ans:

'Once it was deciphered' means 'after it was deciphered / as soon as it was deciphered' — the decipherment enabled historians to reconstruct the civilisation. 'Once' is temporal + conditional. (a) 'Before it was deciphered' would mean reconstruction preceded decipherment — logically impossible. (c) 'Although it was deciphered' would mean reconstruction happened in spite of decipherment — nonsensical. (d) 'Unless it was deciphered' means reconstruction only happened if decipherment did not occur — the opposite of the intended meaning.

Q30. Correct answer: (d) Nevertheless

Ans:

The treaty formally ended hostilities (resolution) but underlying tensions remained (incomplete resolution). 'Nevertheless' correctly signals that despite the formal peace, a significant limitation persisted. (a) 'As a result' would make unresolved tensions a consequence of the treaty — logically wrong. (b) 'In addition' would add unresolved tensions as another achievement — logically and tonally wrong. (c) 'Furthermore' same error as (b).

CATEGORY 3 — Choose the Correct Sentence Arrangement: Answers (Q31–Q45)

Q31. Correct answer: (a) RQPS

Ans:

R: The bridge collapsed (event). Q: An audit was commissioned (response to event; 'An' introduces it fresh). P: The audit revealed design flaws ('It' refers to the audit, back-reference). S: Engineers redesigned the structure (consequence of flaw discovery). This follows: event → investigation → finding → remedy. (b) QRPS: starts with 'An independent audit was commissioned' but no event has been mentioned — audit of what? Fails because Q lacks context. (c) PQRS: P reveals flaws but no audit or collapse has been mentioned. (d) RPSQ: P ('It revealed') comes before Q (the audit) — 'It' has no antecedent.

Q32. Correct answer: (a) QPRS

Ans:

Q: Administration introduced reforms (introduces topic). P: 'These reforms faced fierce resistance' — 'These reforms' demonstrates back to Q; must follow Q. R: 'Despite the resistance, several were implemented' — 'the resistance' definite article refers to resistance in P. S: 'Partial implementation produced mixed outcomes' — consequence of R. Chain: introduction → obstacle → partial success → outcome. (b) QPSR: S after P means 'partial implementation' before implementation is even mentioned. (c) PRQS: P ('These reforms') has no antecedent if placed first. (d) QRPS: R says 'despite the resistance' but resistance (P) has not yet been stated.

Q33. Correct answer: (b) QPRS

Ans:

Q: Internet transformed knowledge production (topic sentence — general, self-standing). P: 'Moreover, it enables collaboration' — additive, 'it' refers to the internet. R: 'In addition, it democratizes access' — additive, continues P's chain. S: 'Therefore, the internet is arguably the most consequential invention' — conclusion drawn from Q+P+R. (a) QRPS: R before P means 'In addition' adds to something not yet stated. (c) PRQS: P ('Moreover, it') has no antecedent at the start. (d) SPQR: S (conclusion) placed first.

Q34. Correct answer: (a) QPRS

Ans:

Q: Adolescents face psychological pressure (topic). P: 'This anxiety is compounded by social media' — 'This anxiety' refers to psychological pressure in Q; must follow Q. R: Schools introduce mindfulness programmes (response to Q+P problem). S: 'The outcomes of these programmes remain under evaluation' — 'these programmes' refers to R; must follow R. (b) PRQS: P has 'This anxiety' with no antecedent. (c) QRPS: R appears before P, but R's programmes respond to the social media pressure established in P — P must come before R. (d) PQRS: P first, but 'This anxiety' has no antecedent.

Q35. Correct answer: (b) PQRS

Ans:

P+Q form a 'Not only ... but also' correlative pair — they must be adjacent and in this order. R: 'These benefits are observable even with moderate activity' — 'These benefits' refers to the benefits in P+Q. S: 'Furthermore, regular exercise ... linked to reduced risk of dementia' — adds another benefit, a strong final claim. (a) RSPQ: R ('These benefits') placed before P+Q — no benefits have been stated. (c) PQSR: S ('Furthermore') placed before R ('These benefits') — 'Furthermore' extends a list, but R is a qualifier about the extent of P+Q's benefits, not an extension. (d) QPRS: Q ('but it also') cannot open without the 'Not only' clause (P).

Q36. Correct answer: (c) PQSR

Ans:

P: Species declared extinct (context). Q: 'A small population was discovered' — 'a' introduces new information (the population). S: 'DNA analysis confirmed genetic distinctiveness' — 'the population' (definite) back-references Q's 'a small population'. R: 'Conservationists established a protected zone' — consequence of confirmation. Order: declared extinct → discovered → confirmed → protected. (a) PQRS: R (protected zone) before S (DNA confirmation) — protection without confirmation is premature in narrative logic. (b) QPSR: Q without context (no prior mention of species). (d) QPRS: Same opener problem as (b).

Q37. Correct answer: (a) QSPR

Ans:

Q: Banking crisis began (event, topic sentence). S: 'Depositors rushed to withdraw savings' — immediate consequence of lender failure. P: 'Consequently, public trust collapsed' — 'Consequently' = cause-effect; the bank run (S) caused trust collapse. R: 'Regulators tightened capital requirements in the aftermath' — aftermath of trust collapse, policy response, closer. (b) QPSR: P ('Consequently, public trust collapsed') placed before S (the bank run) — but trust collapsed because of the bank run, not before it. (c) SQPR: S (depositors rushing) placed first — needs the crisis context from Q. (d) QRSP: R (regulatory response) placed second — too early; the crisis and its consequences (S, P) must precede the regulatory reaction.

Q38. Correct answer: (a) PRQS

Ans:

P: New curriculum emphasises critical thinking (topic). R: 'Students are encouraged to question assumptions' — elaborates on P's critical thinking approach. Q: 'Teachers, however, report inadequate training' — 'however' signals contrast with R's positive student picture. S: 'Without investment in teacher development, the reform risks remaining superficial' — consequence/conclusion of Q. (b) PQRS: Q ('Teachers, however') placed before R means the contrast comes before the thing it contrasts. (c) QPSR: Q ('Teachers, however') first — 'however' has nothing to contrast with. (d) PRQS: same as (a) — actually this is a duplicate notation; treat as correct.

Q39. Correct answer: (a) QPRS

Ans:

Q: Ozone layer is critical (topic sentence — general, self-standing). P: 'It filters UV radiation' — 'It' refers to the ozone layer; explains why it's critical. R: 'Chlorofluorocarbons have depleted this protective shield' — 'this protective shield' demonstrates back to P's filtering function. S: 'International agreements have slowed, though not reversed, this depletion' — 'this depletion' refers to R; S is the conclusion. (b) PRQS: P first — 'It filters UV' with no antecedent for 'It'. (c) QRPS: R ('Chlorofluorocarbons depleted this protective shield') placed before P's description of the shield — 'this protective shield' needs P's filter description as antecedent. (d) PQRS: P first with 'It' having no antecedent.

Q40. Correct answer: (a) QPRS

Ans:

Q: Government intervened with price controls (event). P: 'These policies ... created unintended distortions' — 'These policies' refers to price controls in Q. R: 'Producers reduced output as profits became unviable' — explains the distortion mechanism from P. S: 'The market stabilised once controls were lifted' — conclusion/resolution. (b) QRPS: R (producers reduce output) before P (distortions) — but the distortions are why producers reduce output; P → R in logical order. (c) PRQS: P first with 'These policies' having no antecedent. (d) QPSR: S (market stabilised) placed third, before R — resolution cannot precede the mechanism it resolves.

Q41. Correct answer: (a) QSPR

Ans:

Q: Critics argued the law was vaguely worded (introduces the controversy). S: 'Proponents countered that flexibility was a deliberate design choice' — direct rebuttal of Q; must follow Q. P: 'In fact, it was precisely this ambiguity that gave the law its durability' — 'In fact' reinforces S's proponent view with evidence. R: 'Courts have interpreted it broadly across a wide range of disputes' — evidence supporting P's durability claim. (b) QRSP: R (courts' broad interpretation) placed before S (proponents' counter) — the counter-argument should precede its supporting evidence. (c) SQPR: S (proponents) first — 'Proponents countered' implies critics have already spoken (Q needed first). (d) QPSR: P ('In fact, this ambiguity gave durability') before S (the proponents' counter) — P is more specific and reinforcing; S must set up the counter before P reinforces it.

Q42. Correct answer: (b) QPSR

Ans:

Q: Proponents argue (one hand). P: 'On the other hand, opponents warn' — 'On the other hand' must follow a sentence presenting one side (Q). S: 'Both sides agree that safeguards are essential' — brings the two sides together; conciliatory middle point. R: 'Ultimately, the bill's passage hinges on whether legislators prioritise security or civil liberties' — 'Ultimately' signals conclusion; summarises the tension established in Q, P, and S. (a) QPRS: R placed third, before S — R's 'Ultimately' draws the final conclusion, but S (both sides agreeing on safeguards) provides important nuance that should precede the final conclusion. (c) PQRS: P ('On the other hand, opponents') first — needs Q's proponent view to contrast with. (d) QRPS: R (the legislative question) placed second — too early; the debate (P) must be stated before the legislative resolution is framed.

Q43. Correct answer: (b) QPSR

Ans:

Q: Infrastructure failures exposed negligence (event and problem). P: 'Subsequently, the state implemented a rigorous quality-check mechanism' — 'Subsequently' = after Q's events; policy response. S: 'Inspectors identified over two hundred structural deficiencies within a year' — describes the result of implementing the mechanism (P). R: 'The mechanism dramatically reduced incidents over the following decade' — long-term outcome of S's findings being addressed. (a) QPRS: R (reduced incidents) placed before S (deficiencies identified) — you cannot reduce incidents before identifying them. (c) QRPS: R first as a policy outcome before the policy (P) is even implemented. (d) PQRS: P (quality-check mechanism) first — 'Subsequently' implies a prior event (Q).

Q44. Correct answer: (a) QPRS

Ans:

Q: Activist's persistence finally yielded results — parliament passed the bill (climax moment, hooks reader). P: 'She had spent a decade advocating ... before the breakthrough arrived' — past perfect ('had spent') correctly provides the background to Q's breakthrough; must follow Q to provide context. R: 'The bill addressed systemic gaps that activists had highlighted for years' — describes the bill's content. S: 'For the first time, victims had a clear legal pathway to justice' — consequence and significance of the bill; closing sentence. (b) PQRS: P (background) first, then Q (climax) — grammatically possible but rhetorically weaker; also 'the breakthrough' in P would have no antecedent. (c) PQSR: S (consequence) before R (bill description) — you cannot describe the consequence before the bill's content. (d) QRPS: R (bill content) before P (activist's background) — loses the narrative rhythm of P providing the backstory to Q's triumph.

Q45. Correct answer: (a) QPRS

Ans:

Q: English spread through colonialism, trade, and digital revolution (causes — topic sentence). P: 'As a result, the number of English speakers surpassed 1.5 billion' — consequence of Q's spread mechanisms. R: 'It now serves as the primary medium of diplomacy, science, and commerce' — 'It' refers to English; extends P's consequence with functional domains. S: 'Whether this dominance benefits or disadvantages non-native speakers remains contested' — evaluative conclusion drawing on all preceding points; 'this dominance' refers to R's description. (b) PRQS: P ('As a result') first — needs Q as the cause. (c) QRPS: R ('It now serves as the primary medium') placed before P (the 1.5 billion speakers) — R describes English's functional role, which logically follows the quantitative reach in P. (d)

QPSR: S placed third — S is the closing evaluative question; placing it before R means R makes claims after the paragraph has concluded.

CATEGORY 4 — Analyse, Rewrite & Explain: Answers (Q46–Q60)

Q46. Correct order: Q → R → P → S → T → U

Ans:

Q introduces the topic (sleep deprivation has consequences beyond fatigue) — general, self-standing: this is the topic sentence. R ('Hormones regulating appetite — leptin and ghrelin — are severely disrupted') — 'hormones' is a specific mechanism; follows Q. P ('This metabolic disruption increases the risk of obesity') — 'This metabolic disruption' is a demonstrative reference to the hormonal disruption in R; must follow R. S ('Cognitively, sleep-deprived individuals show impaired memory') — 'Cognitively' signals a shift to a second consequence category; follows P as a parallel body-system consequence. T ('The immune system ... is compromised') — third consequence; follows S in the same parallel structure. U ('In sum, sleep is not a luxury but a biological necessity') — 'In sum' signals the conclusion; summarises all preceding consequences. Topic sentence: Q. Supporting sentences: R, P, S, T. Concluding sentence: U.

Q47. Three sequencing errors identified:

Ans:

Error 1: 'However, the scientific community questioned the methodology' is placed first. 'However' signals contrast with a prior statement — no prior statement exists. This sentence must not open the paragraph. Correct position: after the landmark study is described (after sentence 2 or 3). Error 2: 'A landmark study published in 2018 challenged prevailing assumptions about memory' should be the opening sentence. It introduces the topic fresh (no backward reference, no connective). Error 3: 'It produced unprecedented resolution of hippocampal activity' uses 'It' — the antecedent is 'the novel neuroimaging technique' from the preceding sentence. This sentence is correctly placed after 'The researchers used a novel neuroimaging technique' — so the pronoun chain within sentences 3 and 4 is intact. The overarching sequencing error is the misplacement of the 'However' sentence as the opener. Corrected order: 'A landmark study ... → The researchers used a novel neuroimaging technique → It produced unprecedented resolution ... → However, the scientific community questioned the methodology → The findings suggested memory consolidation begins during wakefulness, not only during sleep.'

Q48. Correct order: Q → S → U → R → T → P

Ans:

Q: The framers drew on Enlightenment philosophy (introduces agents and their intellectual framework). S: 'They sought to create a system balancing liberty with order' — 'They' refers to 'the framers' in Q. U: 'The constitution they produced was a remarkable intellectual achievement for its era' — 'they produced' refers to the framers; 'its era' places the achievement in historical context. R: 'Nonetheless, its original text excluded women and enslaved people' — 'its' refers to the constitution; 'Nonetheless' correctly introduces a limitation after U's praise. T: 'Subsequent amendments gradually expanded its protections' — 'Subsequent amendments' is the historical corrective to R's exclusion problem. P: 'It became the template for modern democratic constitutions worldwide' — the ultimate consequence and legacy; closing sentence. Rewritten as continuous prose: 'The framers of the American Constitution drew on Enlightenment philosophy. They sought to create a system of government that balanced liberty with order. The constitution they produced was a remarkable intellectual achievement for its era. Nonetheless, its original text excluded women and enslaved people from its protections. Subsequent amendments gradually expanded its protections. It became the template for modern democratic constitutions worldwide.'

Q49. Paragraph A (Climate Change): 1 → 3 → 5. Paragraph B (Economic Inequality): 2 → 4 → 6.

Ans:

Paragraph A: Sentence 1 (CO₂ emissions rising 50% — the quantified cause) introduces the climate problem. Sentence 3 (rising temperatures threatening agriculture — a consequence on land systems) follows naturally. Sentence 5 (glacial retreat causing water stress — a consequence on water systems) extends to another geographic consequence. Together: cause → land consequence → water consequence. Paragraph B: Sentence 2 (1% owns more than bottom 50% — quantified inequality: topic) opens the economic argument. Sentence 4 (concentration of wealth limits intergenerational mobility — the mechanism by which inequality perpetuates) elaborates the consequence. Sentence 6 (redistributive taxation proposed as a corrective — the policy response) is the concluding solution-oriented sentence. Together: problem → mechanism → proposed corrective.

Q50. Correct order: S → Q → R → T → P → U

Ans:

S: 'An anomalous reading was first detected in January' — introduces 'an anomalous reading' (indefinite article, first mention). Q: 'A hypothesis was formulated based on anomalous readings' — 'anomalous readings' (plural) back-references S's reading; 'a hypothesis' = new introduction. R: 'These readings had been collected over six months of fieldwork' — 'These readings' demonstrates back to S/Q's readings; past perfect ('had been collected') correctly indicates the collection preceded the hypothesis. T: 'The hypothesis proposed that tectonic micro-activity was responsible' — 'The hypothesis' (definite) back-references Q's 'a hypothesis'. P: 'The experiment confirmed the hypothesis' — 'the hypothesis' continues the chain. U: 'Moreover, it suggested a predictive framework' — 'it' refers to the experiment/hypothesis confirmation; 'Moreover' adds a further consequence. Cohesive devices: Pronouns — 'it' (U→P). Connectives — 'Moreover' (U). Demonstratives — 'These readings' (R). Article chain — 'an anomalous reading' (S) → 'anomalous readings' (Q) → 'These readings' (R); 'a hypothesis' (Q) → 'The hypothesis' (T) → 'the hypothesis' (P). Lexical chain — reading, anomalous, fieldwork, hypothesis, tectonic, experiment.

Q51. Bridging sentences:

Ans:

Gap 1 (between 'AI systems trained on historical data' and 'Facial recognition shows higher error rates for darker-skinned individuals'): Bridging sentence: 'When that historical data reflects existing societal biases, the AI systems trained on it will replicate and often amplify those biases.' — This explains the mechanism by which training data causes the specific error cited in the next sentence. Gap 2 (between the facial recognition example and 'Therefore, calls for algorithmic transparency have grown'): Bridging sentence: 'Such systematic errors in high-stakes applications — policing, hiring, lending — have demonstrated that biased AI systems can cause measurable real-world harm.' — This provides the evaluative link that justifies the 'Therefore' introducing the transparency demand. Without this bridge, the leap from a specific technical finding to a broad policy call is logically unsupported.

Q52. Analysis of the flawed paragraph:

Ans:

(a) Irrecoverable logical contradiction: 'But the settlement had existed for centuries before the gold rush.' This directly contradicts 'The region was entirely uninhabited before 1850' — if uninhabited before 1850, no settlement could have existed for centuries before the gold rush (which was in 1852). These two claims cannot coexist; one must be removed. (b) The sentence that should be the opener but is not: 'A gold rush in 1852 transformed it into a thriving settlement overnight.' — This introduces the region (via 'it', referring to an antecedent not yet mentioned, which is

itself a problem — but once 'The region was entirely uninhabited before 1850' is established as the opener, 'it' finds its antecedent). The true opener is: 'The region was entirely uninhabited before 1850.' (c) Incorrectly used connective: 'The gold rush therefore attracted settlers from three continents.' 'Therefore' implies the gold rush caused itself to attract settlers as a consequence — but 'therefore' here should be 'consequently' or simply removed; it creates a circular logic. Better: 'The gold rush attracted settlers from three continents.' Corrected paragraph: 'The region was entirely uninhabited before 1850. A gold rush in 1852 transformed it into a thriving settlement overnight. It attracted settlers from three continents. Consequently, a permanent township was established by 1860.'

Q53. Correct order: Q → R → P → S

Ans:

Q: 'Transportation is on the brink of its most radical transformation since the invention of the automobile.' — Self-contained, introduces the theme of transportation transformation without any backward reference. This is the opener. R: 'Electric propulsion is already replacing the internal combustion engine.' — First specific development; 'already' grounds the claim in the present. P: 'Furthermore, autonomous vehicles could eliminate human error, which accounts for 94% of road accidents.' — 'Furthermore' adds a second development to R; the statistic strengthens the argument. S: 'Ultimately, the convergence of electrification and autonomy will redefine urban mobility within a generation.' — 'Ultimately' signals conclusion; 'electrification' summarises R and 'autonomy' summarises P; this is the closing synthesis. Why other sentences cannot open: R begins with 'Electric propulsion is already replacing' — while technically self-contained, it describes a specific development, not the broad transformation context that frames it; it is a supporting detail, not a topic sentence. P begins with 'Furthermore' — the connective immediately signals it adds to something already stated; cannot open. S begins with 'Ultimately' — a closure signal; cannot open. Why S is the closer: 'Ultimately' is a conclusion marker; it synthesises both developments (R and P) into a forward-looking consequence; no new idea is introduced that demands further development.

Q54. Three issues identified:

Ans:

Issue 1 — Redundant sentence: 'Cortisol is a hormone produced in response to stress.' The preceding sentence already defines cortisol as 'the body's primary stress hormone.' The redundant sentence merely restates this information in slightly different words without adding meaning. Remove it. Issue 2 — Wrong connective: 'Moreover, meditation has been shown to reduce anxiety and depression.' 'Moreover' adds to a list, but reducing anxiety and

depression is not a neutral addition to reducing cortisol — it is a different category of benefit (mental, not biochemical) that deserves a transition marking the shift. Better connective: 'Beyond its physiological effects, meditation has been shown to reduce anxiety and depression.' Issue 3 — Closer placed in the middle: 'Therefore, regular meditation practice is recommended by health professionals worldwide.' This is evaluative and conclusive — it represents the practical endorsement drawn from all the evidence. It is currently placed fourth, before 'In addition, meditation improves focus and working memory.' Moving 'In addition' before 'Therefore' places the additional benefit before the concluding endorsement. Corrected paragraph: 'Meditation has significant mental health benefits. It reduces cortisol levels, the body's primary stress hormone. Beyond its physiological effects, meditation has been shown to reduce anxiety and depression. In addition, meditation improves focus and working memory. Therefore, regular meditation practice is recommended by health professionals worldwide.'

Q55. Cannot function as openers: E and C.

Ans:

E: 'It was first observed in patients recovering from traumatic brain injury.' — 'It' is a pronoun with no antecedent; this sentence cannot open because 'it' requires a prior noun (presumably neuroplasticity or a specific brain capacity). C: 'These findings, however, remain disputed within the field.' — 'These findings' is a demonstrative reference; 'however' signals contrast with a prior claim — both backward references make C impossible as an opener. Strong candidates for concluding positions: A and F. A: 'This suggests a fundamental rethinking of how we understand consciousness.' — 'This suggests' draws an implication from preceding evidence; 'fundamental rethinking' is a broad evaluative conclusion. Conclusive because it frames significance rather than introducing new data. F: 'In summary, the human brain is far more adaptive than previously believed.' — 'In summary' is an explicit closure marker; the statement synthesises the argument without introducing new ideas requiring development. This is the classic closing sentence.

Q56. Correct order: Q → P → S → T → U → R → V

Ans:

Q: 'Judicial independence is the cornerstone of any functioning democracy.' — General, self-contained, no backward reference: topic sentence and opener. P: 'Without this independence, courts become instruments of political power.' — 'This independence' demonstrates back to Q; explains the consequence of its absence. S: 'When judges can be removed or threatened by the government, their rulings inevitably reflect political pressures.' — Elaborates the mechanism behind P's claim. T: 'Several constitutional democracies have recently seen executive attempts to

subordinate the judiciary.' — Grounds the argument in contemporary reality; transitions from theory to evidence. U: 'These attempts have been resisted, sometimes successfully, through strong institutional safeguards.' — 'These attempts' refers to T; provides the hopeful counter-evidence. R: 'Appointment processes insulated from executive interference are therefore essential.' — 'Therefore' draws a policy conclusion from T and U. V: 'The lesson is clear: democratic resilience depends on an independent, courageous judiciary.' — 'The lesson is clear' is a classic closing formulation; synthesises everything without introducing new ideas. Three key ordering clues: (1) 'This independence' in P — demonstrative back-reference to Q; P must follow Q. (2) 'These attempts' in U — refers to the executive attempts in T; U must follow T. (3) 'Therefore' in R — logical consequence of T and U's evidence; R must follow U. Analytical note: The paragraph's architecture follows a syllogistic pattern: principle (Q) → definition of its absence (P) → mechanism (S) → evidence (T) → counter-evidence (U) → policy implication (R) → synthesis (V).

Q57. Four issues in the flawed paragraph:

Ans:

(a) Sentence used as opener that should not be: 'It transformed agricultural productivity across Asia.' — 'It' is a pronoun with no antecedent; this sentence cannot open the paragraph. (b) Pronoun reference error: 'It transformed agricultural productivity across Asia' (opening sentence) — 'It' should refer to 'the Green Revolution' but the Green Revolution has not yet been named. Once the paragraph is reordered, 'It' correctly refers back. (c) Misplaced connective: 'Moreover, it prevented widespread famine in several countries.' — 'Moreover' is additive, implying this is an additional positive fact supplementing a prior positive. But in the flawed sequence, 'Moreover' follows 'However, it also led to heavy pesticide use that degraded soil quality' — an adverse fact. 'Moreover' after a negative makes it seem like preventing famine is another negative consequence. The sentence should be earlier, with 'Furthermore' or as a plain additive. (d) Correct opener: 'The Green Revolution introduced high-yield crop varieties in the 1960s.' — Self-contained, introduces the subject freshly, no pronoun or connective pointing backward. Corrected paragraph: 'The Green Revolution introduced high-yield crop varieties in the 1960s. It transformed agricultural productivity across Asia. Furthermore, it prevented widespread famine in several countries. However, it also led to heavy pesticide use that degraded soil quality. These problems persist in parts of South Asia today. Therefore, agronomists now advocate for a second, sustainable Green Revolution.'

Q58. Correct order: Q → R → S → T → P → U

Ans:

Q: 'Diplomatic negotiations had been ongoing for nearly a decade.' — Past perfect correctly establishes background; self-contained: opener. R: 'A fragile ceasefire was eventually agreed upon.' — 'A ceasefire' introduced with indefinite article (first mention); 'eventually' signals temporal progression from Q. S: 'The ceasefire held only as long as international monitors remained present.' — 'The ceasefire' definite article refers back to 'A fragile ceasefire' in R. T: 'Once monitors withdrew, hostilities resumed almost immediately.' — 'Once monitors withdrew' picks up directly from S's condition; 'hostilities resumed' is the consequence. P: 'The treaty collapsed within three years of signing.' — 'The treaty' refers to the ceasefire/agreement framework; 'collapsed' = the final failure of the peace process. U: 'The experience underscored the inadequacy of ceasefires without binding enforcement mechanisms.' — 'The experience' refers to everything preceding; evaluative conclusion with 'underscored' — classic closing verb. Cohesive ties: Pronoun — 'it' absent but 'the ceasefire' carries reference. Connectives — 'eventually' (R), 'only as long as' (S, conditional), 'Once' (T, temporal conditional), 'within' (P, temporal). Demonstratives — 'The experience' (U). Article chain — 'A fragile ceasefire' (R) → 'The ceasefire' (S). Lexical chain — negotiations, ceasefire, monitors, hostilities, treaty, enforcement — all belong to the diplomacy/conflict domain.

Q59. Analysis of all five connectives:

Ans:

1. 'Nevertheless' in 'Space exploration demands enormous investment. Nevertheless, the scientific returns have been immeasurable.' — CORRECT. 'Nevertheless' signals that despite the high cost (an implied drawback), the returns are outstanding. The concessive relationship is precisely right: investment (burden) → nevertheless → immeasurable returns (positive outcome). 2. 'Furthermore' in 'Furthermore, private companies have recently entered the field.' — QUESTIONABLE. The paragraph's trajectory is: enormous cost → great returns → private companies entering. If the intent is to add a positive development to the returns argument, 'Furthermore' is acceptable. However, if the entry of private companies is presented as a new dimension (a cause for the following cost reduction), 'Additionally' or 'More recently' would be more precise. 'Furthermore' is not incorrect but slightly loose. 3. 'As a result' in 'As a result, launch costs have fallen by over 90%.' — CORRECT. Private company entry caused competition and innovation → launch costs fell. This is a clear causal chain; 'As a result' correctly marks the effect. 4. 'However' in 'However, international collaboration in space has grown stronger than ever.' — INCORRECT. 'However' signals contrast with the preceding sentence (launch costs falling = positive development). Growing international collaboration is also a positive development — there is no contrast. The correct connective is 'Moreover' or 'Furthermore': 'Moreover, international collaboration in space has grown stronger than ever, reflecting shared goals that transcend national competition.'

Q60. Analysis of the four orderings:

Ans:

Correct ordering: (ii) and (iv) are both listed as AECBD — one of them is the correct answer (likely (ii) is correct; (iv) appears to be a duplicate, suggesting a typographical error in the question, which itself is a test of student attention).
Correct order: A → E → C → B → D. A: 'Ocean acidification is accelerating as CO₂ levels rise.' — General cause-and-effect opening; self-contained topic sentence. E: 'As pH levels fall, carbonate ions — essential for shell formation — become scarcer.' — Explains the chemical mechanism of A's acidification; 'As pH levels fall' directly elaborates 'acidification accelerating'. C: 'Shell-forming organisms are the first to show structural damage.' — 'Shell formation' in E connects directly to 'Shell-forming organisms' in C (lexical chain). B: 'These changes threaten the entire marine food chain.' — 'These changes' demonstrates back to the damage described in C (and E); 'marine food chain' escalates from individual organisms to ecosystem level. D: 'Therefore, urgent international regulation of carbon emissions is required.' — 'Therefore' draws the policy conclusion; 'carbon emissions' loops back to A's CO₂ reference; closing sentence. Why ordering (i) ABCED fails: B ('These changes threaten the food chain') placed second — 'these changes' has only A's acidification as antecedent, but the changes are specifically the shell damage (C) and the carbonate scarcity (E) — neither is established yet. Why ordering (iii) ACBDE fails: C ('Shell-forming organisms show damage') placed second — no mechanism (E) has explained why; the carbonate scarcity in E is the reason C's damage occurs; E must precede C. Sentences that can never swap positions regardless of arrangement: A (must always be first — no pronoun, no connective, no demonstrative; only sentence that can open) and D (must always be last — 'Therefore' draws the final conclusion from all prior sentences; placing D anywhere else before E or C leaves its conclusion without its supporting evidence).

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