

CHAPTER 1

Important tricks for Solving Sentence Rearrangement in English

Sentence arrangement is an important part of English language section of bank exams. Basic trick that works for most of the questions is – Find pairs of related sentences. Once you find two pairs, you can easily answer the question.

TIPS FOR ARRANGEMENT OF SENTENCES

1. Try to understand the passage, if you can make out the meaning behind the passage, you will definitely get the correct order.
2. Create a pair of two sentences, i.e. if 6 sentences, then create 3 pairs each having 2 sentences.
3. Try to find out clues while making a pair, most of the time there are some connecting words that form a bridge between two sentences.
4. Once you identified the pairs, all you need to do is to reorder these pairs to form a meaningful passage.
5. Try to find out the pair that looks independent and place it as introduction, the pair that looks like a result as last.
6. Go through the arrangement and check the logical meaning of the pair and see if it conveys a meaning flow. If you think the sequence lacks logic, rearrange again till you start seeing some logic.

REARRANGEMENT

- It contains 6 to 8 sentences in a jumbled form
- There is usually a single rearrangement exercise that contains 5 marks.
- Financial / Social / Environmental / Story based rearrangement are given in the exam.

→ Points to remember →

- ① Attempt rearrangement of sentences at last.
- ② Read all the sentences patiently and try to understand them while reading.
- ③ Search for the sentence that contains the subject (A Noun usually)
- ④ Make logical pairs and align them at last.
- ⑤ Practice, practice and practice... !!!

→ Basic requirement for rearrangement of sentences →

- Reading skills
- Cognitive skills

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⇒ Parts of rearrangement →

- Subject ①
- Qualifier of subject ②
- Verb ③
- Qualifier of verb ④
- Object ⑤
- Qualifier of object ⑥

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- ① Part of subject → The easiest part to identify usually but the SBI/IBPS can take you for a ride if you let your guard down. In this part, the subject gets introduced, which can be a fact, a topic or in an extremely rare case, a famous person.

for e.g. → In the present financial year, inflation has become a menace for the govt. of india.

- ② Qualifier of subject → This part adds more information regarding the subject in the sense of Identity. Sometimes, it complete the part of the subject.

for e.g. → It has become a failure for the government as well as RBI.

- ③ Part of the verb → This part shows the action of the subject.

for e.g. → The Wholesale price index of goods has been raised due to inflation which has caused price rise in the market.

- ④ Qualifier of verb → It adds information regarding the action of the subject.

for e.g. → The rise in prices has caused an unrest in the financially unstable - middle and lower class families of the economy.

⑤ Part of object →

This part shows the affected entity in the rearrangement due to the subject.

for e.g. → The common man is the ultimate loser because ~~the~~ he loses both his saving and purchasing power due to the inflation.

⑥ Qualifier of the object →

This part shows the summary or the reaction of the object in the rearrangement.

for eg. → The government, the RBI and the common man need to work together to counter the mercurial effects of inflation.

Generally used way to get through rearrangement →

① Genius sentence.

Noun (Pabindranath, inflation, ...)

↓
Pronoun (He, She, it, ...)

↓
Demand the Pronoun (This, then, ...)

② Connectors → That is supporting or contradictory sentence.

③ (But, similarly, however, on one hand - on other hand).

④ Pairing words, former - later, either or, neither - nor.

⑤ Closing Expressions →

(That is why, at last, last but ~~not~~ not the least, therefore, so, hence, ...).

⑥ Reserve Bank of India.

↓
R.B.I.

(Abbreviation comes after proper introduction).

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Special tips for practice →

→ A short way of improving rearrangement is by reading the first and third para of a three para article after skipping the 2nd para.

After you have read the first para of a given article, try to pen down the facts in the second para on your own.

The higher the accuracy of facts, the better you get in rearrangements.

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