

SENTENCE REARRANGEMENT

SSC CGL English Preparation

Introduction to Sentence Rearrangement

Sentence Rearrangement questions test your ability to organize jumbled sentences into a coherent and logical paragraph. This evaluates your understanding of logical flow, coherence, and contextual understanding.

Typical SSC CGL Sentence Rearrangement Pattern:

Format: 5-6 jumbled sentences labeled A, B, C, D, E

Task: Arrange them in correct sequence

Options: 4-5 sequence combinations provided

Skills Tested: Logical thinking, coherence, contextual understanding

Example Jumbled Sentences:

A. Finally, she achieved her goal after years of hard work.

B. She faced many obstacles along the way.

C. Priya always dreamed of becoming a doctor.

D. Despite the challenges, she never gave up.

E. She worked diligently throughout her studies.

Approach to Sentence Rearrangement:

1. Read all sentences carefully to understand the context
2. Identify the opening sentence (usually introduces topic)
3. Look for connecting words and logical sequence
4. Identify the concluding sentence

- 5 Check for pronoun references and time sequences
- 6 Verify the logical flow by reading the arranged sequence
- 7 Compare with given options if available

≡ Types of Sentence Rearrangement

1. Story-based Rearrangement

Sentences form a narrative with chronological sequence.

A. He woke up early in the morning.

B. Then he had breakfast and left for work.

C. After brushing his teeth, he went for a walk.

D. Finally, he reached his office at 9 AM.

2. Concept-based Rearrangement

Sentences explain a concept with logical progression.

A. Photosynthesis is the process by which plants make food.

B. This process requires sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide.

C. Chlorophyll in leaves captures sunlight energy.

D. The end products are glucose and oxygen.

3. Argument-based Rearrangement

Sentences present an argument with supporting points.

A. However, others argue that it improves accessibility.

B. Online education has become increasingly popular.

C. Some critics say it lacks personal interaction.

D. Despite the debate, its growth continues.

Type	Key Feature	Strategy
Story-based	Chronological order	Follow time sequence and events
Concept-based	Logical explanation	General to specific or definition to examples
Argument-based	Opinion and counter-opinion	Thesis, arguments, conclusion pattern
Mixed	Combination of above	Identify dominant pattern first



Effective Strategies

Find the Opening

Look for sentences that introduce the topic without referring to previous content.

Connecting Words

Identify words like 'however', 'therefore', 'furthermore' that show relationships.

Pronoun Reference

Sentences with pronouns (he, she, it, they) usually come after their antecedents.

Conclusion Clues

Look for concluding words like 'finally', 'thus', 'therefore', 'in conclusion'.

Common Connecting Words and Their Functions:

Addition

Moreover, Furthermore, Additionally, Also, And

Contrast

However, Nevertheless, Although, Despite, But

Cause-Effect

Therefore, Consequently, Thus, As a result, So

Sequence

First, Then, Next, Finally, Meanwhile

Systematic Approach:

- **Step 1:** Read all sentences quickly to get overall context
- **Step 2:** Identify the opening sentence (introduces topic)
- **Step 3:** Look for pronoun references and connect them
- **Step 4:** Identify logical sequence using connecting words
- **Step 5:** Find the concluding sentence
- **Step 6:** Verify the sequence by reading as a paragraph
- **Step 7:** Compare with options if available

Identifying Opening Sentences:

✓ **Good opening:** "Education plays a crucial role in personal development." (Introduces topic)

✗ **Poor opening:** "This is why it's so important." (Uses 'this' without antecedent)

✗ **Poor opening:** "However, there are alternatives." (Starts with contrast word)



Practice Exercises

Exercise 1: Basic Level

Rearrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph:

A. Then she prepared breakfast for her family.

B. Finally, she left for work at 8:30 AM.

C. Reema woke up at 6:00 AM.

D. After that, she went for a morning walk.

Select the correct sequence:

(A) A-B-C-D

(B) B-C-D-A

(C) C-D-A-B

(D) D-A-B-C

Explanation: The sequence follows chronological order: waking up → walking → breakfast → work.

Exercise 2: Intermediate Level

Rearrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph:

A. This process is called photosynthesis.

B. Plants use sunlight to convert carbon dioxide and water into food.

C. Without this process, life on Earth would not be possible.

D. It is one of the most important biological processes.

Select the correct sequence:

(A) A-B-C-D

(B) B-A-D-C

(C) C-D-A-B

(D) D-C-B-A

Explanation: B introduces the process, A names it, D emphasizes importance, C states consequence.

Exercise 3: SSC CGL Pattern**Rearrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph:**

A. However, critics argue that it leads to social isolation.

B. Social media has revolutionized how we communicate.

C. Despite these concerns, its popularity continues to grow.

D. It allows people to connect instantly across the globe.

E. Supporters highlight its benefits for maintaining relationships.

Select the correct sequence:

(A) B-D-E-A-C

(B) B-D-E-A-C

(C) D-B-A-E-C

(D) E-A-B-D-C

Explanation: B introduces topic, D explains benefit, E adds supporter view, A presents counter-argument, C concludes.

Exercise 4: Advanced Level

Given sentences:

P. This makes them crucial for environmental balance.

Q. Forests are often called the lungs of the Earth.

R. They absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen.

S. Additionally, they provide habitat for numerous species.

T. Therefore, conservation efforts are essential.

Select the correct sequence:

(A) Q-R-P-S-T

(B) Q-R-S-P-T

(C) R-Q-S-P-T

(D) S-P-Q-R-T

Explanation: Q introduces metaphor, R explains it, S adds another function, P concludes importance, T suggests action.

Exam Tips for Sentence Rearrangement

Time Management

Spend 2-3 minutes per rearrangement set.
If stuck, move on and return later.

Elimination Method

Eliminate sequences that don't make logical sense or have pronoun errors.

Read Aloud

Read your arranged sequence aloud to check for natural flow and coherence.

Double Check

Always verify your sequence by reading it as a complete paragraph.

Common Mistakes to Avoid:

- Starting with sentences that contain pronouns without antecedents
- Ignoring connecting words and logical sequence indicators
- Not reading all sentences before starting arrangement
- Forgetting to verify the final sequence
- Spending too much time on one difficult set

Quick Revision - Common Patterns:

General to Specific

Broad statement → Explanation →
Examples → Conclusion

Problem-Solution

Problem statement → Causes → Effects
→ Solution → Benefits

Chronological

First event → Subsequent events → Final
outcome

Argument-Counter

Thesis → Supporting points → Counter-
arguments → Conclusion

Final Strategy Summary:

1. Read all sentences for overall understanding

- 2 .dentify the opening sentence
- 3 _ook for pronoun-antecedent relationships
- 4 Jse connecting words as clues
- 5 .dentify the concluding sentence
- 6 Arrange remaining sentences logically
- 7 Verify coherence by reading complete paragraph