AILET

English Language: Sequencing of Sentences for CLAT 2020

Aditya Anand · 06 Jan 2020

Sequencing of Sentences for CLAT 2020

Sequencing of sentences question basically requires one to rearrange the given sentences in a logical manner so as to derive a sensible meaning.

Questions like these do not require any core grammar knowledge but they only need practice and presence of mind. Following the expected trend in CLAT examination, these questions are more likely to be asked in law entrance examinations as they are to be solved by sheer use of interpretation skills, no previous mugged up knowledge is required for the same.

In sequencing of sentences question few sentences will be given in the question in a jumbled form, when arranged in the desired pattern they will form a meaningful paragraph.

So the task is to rearrange the given sentences in the meaningful paragraph. Solving them can be time taking, therefore to solve them in less amount of time you can follow the following tricks:

First, give a quick reading to the given sentences. Generally there will be a pack of four or five sentences.

Each paragraph starts with some introductory line i.e. which tells you what the whole paragraph is about. This sentence will be generally stating facts about the title of the paragraph, so next, you have to identify that sentence.

Once you have the starting sentence in your hand then try to build up a chain by connecting the other sentences with each other. The second sentence will be an extension to the first one or will give a reason for the existence of the first sentence.

The confusion mostly arises in choosing between the second and third sentence. So first find out the last sentence. The last sentence is generally the concluding sentence of the paragraph which tells about the conclusion or summary of the title

By this step, if you will look into the options you will get your answer i.e. to choose the option having first and the last sentence as the correct one.

If there are two or more options with the same pattern then try to connect the third sentence with the concluding sentence. This sentence will be in the form that will take you to the concluding statement so try to build a chain amongst them.

Also, you try elimination method, once you have first and last sentences in your hand then exclude the option which is not in the same pattern and use hit and try the method with the remaining option and check which series gives the most logical meaning.

Let us try to learn implementation of these tricks with the help of an example:

Question: Rearrange the following sentences in a meaningful paragraph

- But categorisation schemes are not always helpful in determining what one can do with or about organisational culture.
- Much of the literature on organisational cultures is focused on categorising types of cultures.
- It has taken the understanding of corporate culture far beyond what used to be called the informal organisation.
- This literature is both interesting and informative.

1. BDAC BADC c. BCDA d. DABC

Now after having a quick reading of these four sentences we can make out that sentence B is the introductory sentence as it introduces about the categorisation of types of culture, the other sentences are the explaining facts about it. Thus B is the first sentence.

The concluding sentence in the given set is C as it gives the conclusion that categorisation has taken the understanding of corporate culture beyond informal organisations. Thus C is the last sentence.

Now, using elimination method we will be left with only option a. and b. as the other two are not on the same pattern. Now if you read sentence D it is connected with sentence B as it further talks about the literature on organisational cultures.

Thus option a will be the answer.

Let us try with another example:

Question: Rearrange the following sentences in a meaningful paragraph

- Participation involves more than the formal sharing of decisions.
- Through anticipation, individuals or organisations consider trends and make plans, shielding institutions from the trauma of learning by shock.
- Innovative learning involves both anticipation and participation.
- It is an attitude characterised by cooperation, dialogue and empathy.

1. BCAD ABCD c. DACB d. CBAD

After having a quick reading of the given sentences we can make out that sentence C is the introductory sentence as it tells that innovative learning involves both anticipation and participation. As the other sentences further explain them.

Also, that sentence D is the last sentence because it gives conclusion about what is innovative learning i.e. it is an attitude characterised by cooperation, dialogue and empathy.

Now in this question, it is easy to choose between the second and third sentence. Sentence B talks about ‘anticipation’ which is used before participation in the first sentence thus sentence B will be the second sentence and sentence A will the third one.

Thus option d will be the answer.

Also if you will look to the options given in the question you will see that once you have first and the last sentence in your hand you will reach to the answer as there is no other option in the same pattern.

But in order to be sure of the answer read the sentences in the sequence of the option and see whether it is giving a logical meaning to the paragraph or not.

There can also be questions wherein you will be given with the first and the last sentences; you have to rearrange the remaining sentences in accordance with them. It becomes easier to solve these types of question as therein you need to establish the chain of sentences to derive the logical meaning of the paragraph.

Just keep in mind that every next sentence will be a further explanation of the previous one so join them accordingly.

Therefore, in an above-stated manner you can solve the sequencing of sentences question in less time as in competitive examinations like CLAT it is a fight against time and one needs to save time as much as possible and utilise it in solving the lengthy questions.

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